



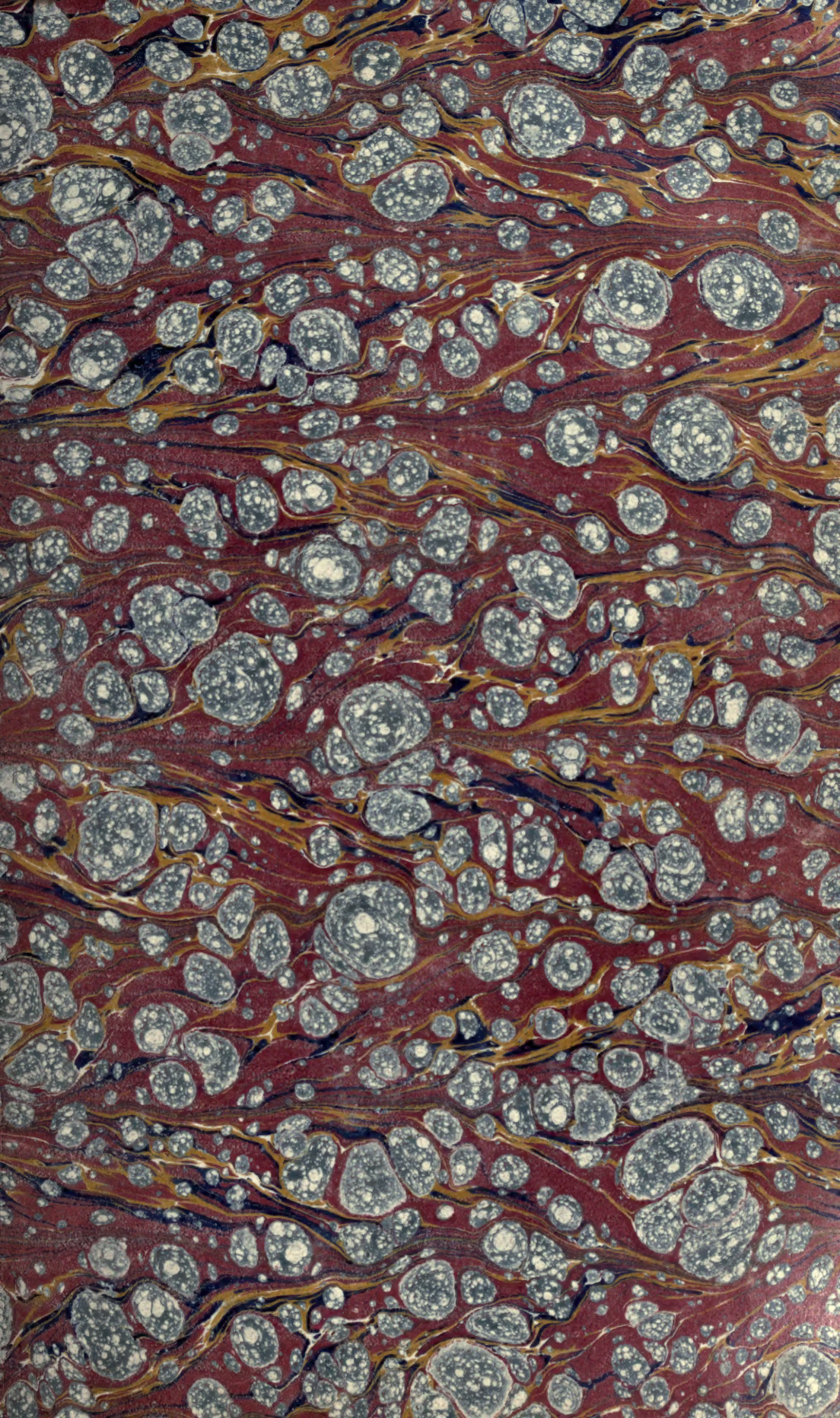




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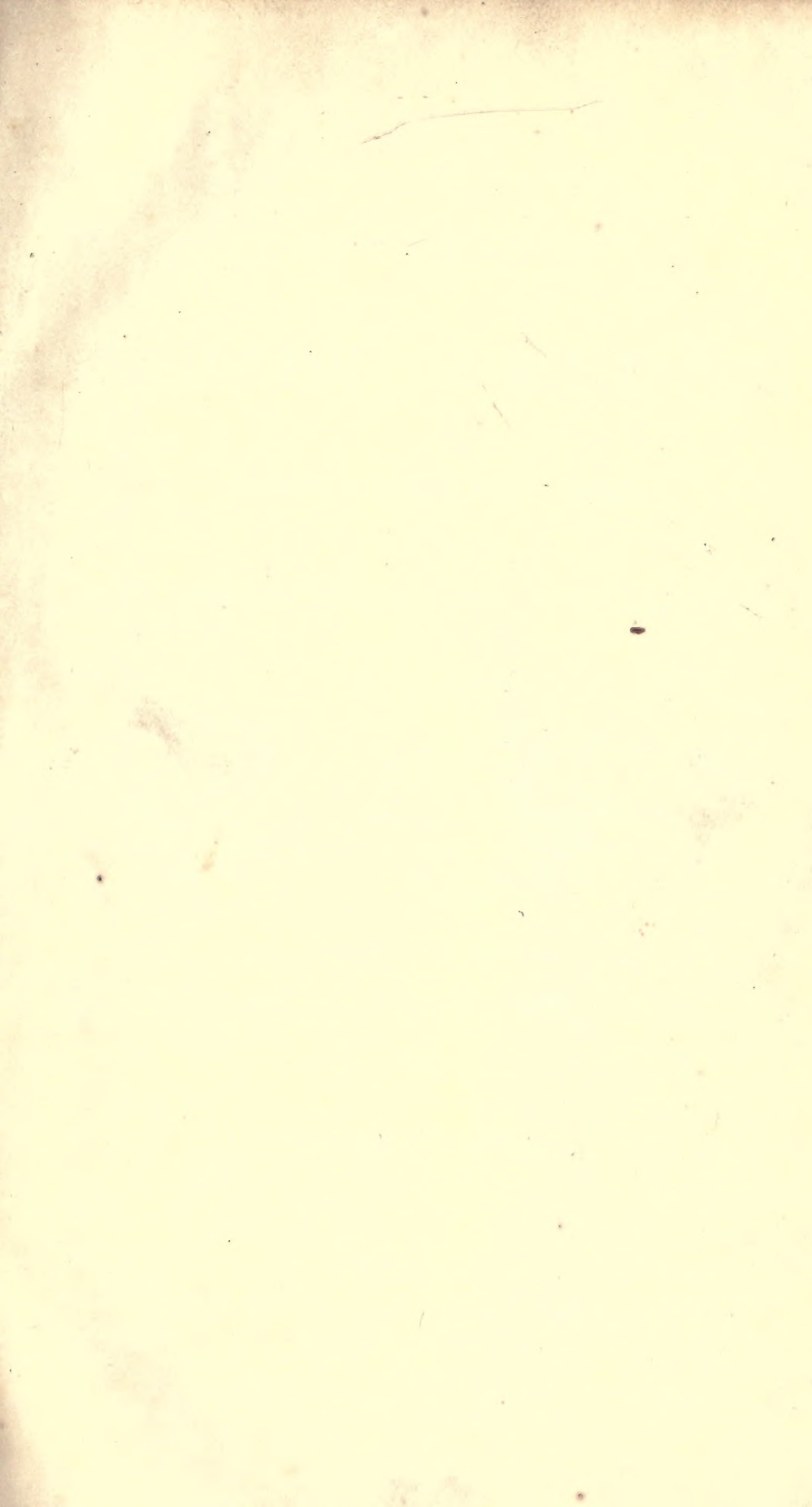
















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APPLETONS'

# CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY:

Embracing a Series of Original Memoirs

OF THE

MOST DISTINGUISHED PERSONS OF ALL TIMES.

WRITTEN FOR THIS WORK BY

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AMERICAN EDITION EDITED BY

FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., LL.D.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK :  
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,  
346 & 348 BROADWAY.

M.DCCCLVI.

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## PRELIMINARY NOTE BY THE AMERICAN EDITOR.

THE basis of the present work is the "Cyclopedia of Biography," edited by Rich, and published in London during the past year. The plan of that book will be found fully detailed in its preface, which is reprinted in the present volume.

Upon the appearance of the work above mentioned, an early copy having reached the hands of the publishers, whose names appear on our title-page, it occurred to them that a reprint of Rich, with the addition of American names (in which the English publication was almost entirely deficient), would be both acceptable and useful in our country ; and at their request the present editor undertook the task of making the desired additions.

As in the case of the European original, the articles supplied in this edition are from different hands, though it has not been thought necessary, by initials, at the close of each, to indicate the authorship. Indeed some of the writers were unwilling to be thus designated.

A moment's reflection must satisfy any one, that of all books, a biographical dictionary is least likely to attain to perfection. Death postpones not his visits to suit the convenience of the compiler ; and even while he works, as his labors pass through the press, some new and distinguished victim drops into the grave, and should be registered with the past, when the speed of the printing press has made it too late to record, in its appropriate place, the name of the departed. Nay, the very writers themselves of some of the American articles in this book, passed into eternity ere yet their labors had reached the hands of the compositor, and on the editor devolved the melancholy duty of adding to the long list of the dead here recorded, the names of some of his co-laborers. In such a book as this, therefore, there must be omissions that are unavoidable.

Again, a biographical dictionary is not a general obituary record ; hence, designed omissions may to some imply imperfection, when they find little, perhaps no space allowed to names which they may think deserved honorable notice. And, indeed, one of the difficulties of the editor has been to discriminate. While he would gladly have allowed space for names not mentioned at all, or increased the limits allotted to those but briefly noticed, he could not



NOTE BY THE AMERICAN EDITOR.

lose sight of the great object of the work, which was to present, in portable form, the largest possible amount of biographical *memoranda* ; and thus furnish to the student, as a book of ready reference, a companion to his study table, which might serve readily to recall a leading fact or an unremembered date, that might otherwise cost the labor of much, and perhaps unavailing research.

The want of such a book has been so often felt by the editor himself, that he naturally supposed others must have shared the want with him ; and, in fact, his own necessities were in part the motive which prompted him to undertake the labors of the editor. Of the extent of those labors he has only to say that he has added some thousands to the names in the English publication. These are the names mostly of Americans ; but, as his wish was to bring up, as far as he could, the work to the end of 1855, European names, not contained in the English book, will be found here inserted.

His greatest fear is of inaccuracy in the matter of *dates*. Amid so many thousands of these, it would be idle to hope for escape from all error. He can only say, he has done what he could to avoid mistakes, and submits the work to his fellow students in the hope that it may sometimes meet a present want, or at least serve as a guide-book to the track that will lead to fuller information. It may perhaps be worth something as "a labor-saving machine," if it be no more.

December, 1855.



## PREFACE.

SEVERAL works, more or less resembling the present one, being already in circulation, it is necessary to state why the Publishers have ventured to expect a share of the public favor for a new Biographical Dictionary.

To many of these Dictionaries, considered as the production of individual writers, a degree of merit, far from slight, must, in fairness, be conceded ; but it would seem sufficiently evident, that no single scholar, however extensive his attainments, could ever be expected to catch, or even appreciate all the points of interest belonging to the numerous and varied classes of lives, which must be included in a General Biography. The necessity of seeking a combination of apt and effective talent, for the right production of any comprehensive Dictionary, has long been recognized in the case of our great 'Encyclopædias ;' and such a combination was obtained for the service of Biography, by the editors of the voluminous 'Biographie Universelle.' But the principle has not hitherto been applied in the construction of any work of the latter kind, which would be portable and adapted for general circulation.

The volume now issued aspires to be a first attempt in the important direction alluded to. The Publishers have desired to intrust the execution of the principal lives of each class of remarkable men, to practised writers, who have cultivated the corresponding departments of Learning ; and from whom they had therefore reason to expect biographical notices, really characteristic, and of assured value.

In the departments appertaining to History, Politics, Law, Military science and art, and Ecclesiastical affairs, valuable assistance has been obtained from Sir Archibald Alison, John Hill Burton, Professor Creasy, Professor Eadie, Professor Ferguson, and the Editor. The latter has also endeavored to delineate the peculiar character and services of the leading Mystics.

Classical authors are treated by Professor Ferguson. Theological and Religious literature was given in charge to Professor Eadie and Dr. Jamieson. Poets, Novelists, and other great Men of Letters, are described by Professor Spalding : a memoir of Shakspeare comes from the pen of Charles Knight ; and notices of the Bards of Scotland from James Hedderwick and Thomas Davidson.

The principal names in the department of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences were intrusted to Sir David Brewster and Professor Nichol. In the Experimental Sciences, the department of Chemistry has been treated by Dr. R. D. Thomson ; that of Natural History by Dr. Baird ; and Applied Science by Professor Gordon. The distinguished names in Medical Science are treated



by Mr. M'Connechy. The eminent Geographers have been attended to by Mr. Bryce, who has endeavored, by considerable research, to give exact information on the discoveries made by great travellers.

In Mental Philosophy, our volume is chiefly indebted to Professor Nichol, who has furnished a *résumé* of the doctrines taught by many of the Founders of the great schools, under their respective names. To render this department more complete, the Editor has ventured to introduce the name of Sir William Hamilton, although, happily for science, that distinguished Metaphysician still labors amongst us.

The list of articles written by Professor Eadie in Theology and Church History, includes the Fathers and Reformers, besides many of the mediæval Divines and Schoolmen. Dr. Jamieson's catalogue is graced by the names of our modern Divines, Missionaries, and Philanthropists.

In the department of the Fine Arts, the great Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects, are characterized by Mr. Wornum, whose exact acquaintance with the literature of these subjects is well known. The same may be said regarding the Musicians, under charge of Mr. Manson ; and of the great Actors, whose lives have been written by the dramatic writer and critic, Mr. Heraud.

In a work so varied in its contents, so closely printed, and produced by so many hands, the Editor is conscious that there must be error ; and that to many readers, the space will appear unequally divided. Perfection in all respects is not pretended to ; but it is certainly hoped, that the design of the work and its general execution, entitle it to be regarded as a step of the right kind in furtherance of popular literature. It has been his aim to allot sufficient space for a satisfactory—however brief—memoir of all the leading or *representative* men in each department ; room being provided, by limiting those of lesser note to a chronological notice, or brief description. It will be found, that many thousand names are contained in this volume more than in any other portable Biography ; and among novelties, may be mentioned the names of sovereigns, and ancient families of importance, arranged in complete lists. The advantage of such lists to the reader of history, will be obvious : many of them have been collated with great pains, in order to the removal of current discrepancies.

The volume is further enlivened by numerous illustrations of the birth-places, monuments, or other memorials of departed greatness ; all copied from the most authentic sources.

LONDON, 10th May, 1854.

# APPLETON'S

## CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

### AA

AA, PETER VAN DER, a distinguished jurist, pres. of the council of Luxembourg, 1530-1594.

AA, PETER VAN DER, a learned bookseller of Leyden, editor of numerous works, died 1730.

AA, CHR. CH. HY. VAN DER, a celebrated minister of Haarlem, 1718-1792.

AA, GERARD VAN DER, a distinguished patriot of the Netherlands, in the time of Philip II.

AAGARD, CHRISTIAN, a Dane, distinguished as a writer of Latin poetry, 1616-1664.

AAGARD, NICH., a philosophical and critical writer, supposed brother of the above, 1612-1657.

AAGESEN, SVEND, better known as SUEÑO, a Danish historian whose works date about 1186.

AALAM, a renowned Persian astrologer of the 9th cent., confidant of the Sultan Adah-Eddaulah.

AALSH, AALST, or AELST, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch painter, 1602-1658. His nephew WILLIAM, of the same name, also a painter, 1620-1670.

AAMA, GUILLARDIN, a k. of Ethiopia, 8th cent.

AARE, DIRK VAN DER, bishop and lord of Utrecht, celebrated for the perilous war which he maintained against the count of Holland, d. 1212.

AARON, the associate and supposed brother of Moses, died B. C. 1451.

AARON, ST., a British martyr, 303.

AARON, ST., an abbot of Brittany in the 6th century, supposed founder of its earliest monastery.

AARON of Alexandria, a priest and physician of the 7th century, the earliest writer who is known to have mentioned the small-pox and measles.

AARON, of Barcelona, a Spanish Jew, au. of a work in Hebrew on the precepts of Moses, d. 1293.

AARON, a Scotchman by birth, made abbot of St. Martin of Cologne, 1042, died 1052. Left a work on the advantage of chanting the psalms and other vocal music in churches.

AARON, ABHAS, or AVES, a learned rabbi, and editor of an edition of the foregoing, 1703.

AARON, of Ragusa, a rabbin of the 17th cent.

AARON, or ARON, PIETRO, generally called a Florentine, but supposed to be a Fleming by birth, was canon of Rimini in the 16th century, a composer and auth. of many laborious works on music.

AARON, BEN ASSER, a learned Masorite of the 11th century, commonly called BEN ASHER, author of a work on the Biblical Accents, and probably chief of the college of Tiberias.

AARON, BEN CHAIM, born at Fez, in the 16th century, author of Commentaries on the Scriptures.

AARON, HACHARON, a rabbi of the Caraites, born in Nicomedia 1346, author of several dogmatical works and commentaries.

AARON, HARISCHON, a rabbi of the Caraites, born in the 13th century, at Constantinople, author of a

### ABA

celebrated 'Commentary on the Pentateuch,' a 'Treatise on Grammar,' &c.

AARON, ISAAC, a Greek Jew, interpreter to the emperor Manuel Comnenus, died of torture upon an accusation of sorcery, 1203.

AARON, MARGALITHA, a Polish rabbi, and professor of Jewish antiquities, born 1665. Remarkable for his conversion to Christianity, and his unhappy death, which occurred in prison about the year 1730; author of numerous 'Dissertations.'

AARON, NASI BABEL, a great cabalist, supposed to have lived early in the Christian era.

AARON, SCHASCON, a learned rabbin of Thessalonica, died 1650.

AARSCHOT, DUC D', a celebrated soldier of the Roman Church, died at Venice, 1595.

AARSENS, CORNELLE VAN, a renegade patriot and statesman of Holland, 1543-1623.

AARSENS, FRANCIS VAN, son of the preceding, celebrated as a diplomatist, 1572-1641.

AARSENS, FRANCIS, grandson of the last named, author of a work of travels, 1655.

AARTGENS, or AERTGEN, a Dutch painter, 1498-1564.

AARTSBERGEN, ALEX. VAN, a Dutch nobleman of the 17th century, distinguished for his talents and industry while at the university at Leyden, and afterwards eminent as a statesman.

AARTSEN. See AERTSEN.

AASCOW, A. B., a Danish phys., died about 1780.

ABA, OWON, or ALBON, a tyrant of Hungary, slain by his soldiers, 1044.

ABA, a reputed magician, put to death by order of the caliph Merwan, in the 7th century.

ABACO, ANTHONY, a Roman architect of the 16th century, author of a work illustrated with engravings by his own hand.

ABACO, AV. FEL. D'EL, a celebrated composer and violinist of Verona, 1662-1726.

ABACO, BARON, an amateur composer and violinist, lived at Verona in the 18th century.

ABACUC, a Christian martyr, reign of Claudius.

ABAD I., first Moorish king of Seville and Cordova, died 1055, after a reign of 26 years.

ABAD II., son and suc. of Abad I., d. 1069.

ABAD III. succeeded to the throne of Seville 1083, made prisoner by the sultan of Morocco, and died miserably in Africa.

ABADI, EBN AL, au. of a work on the Koran.

ABAFFI, MICHEL, a nobleman of Transylvania, elected king, died 1690.

ABAFFI II., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded when only 14 years of age, was compelled to renounce his sovereignty, and d. in Vienna, 1713.



ABAGA-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, distinguished as an opponent of the crusaders, d. 1282.

ABAGARUS. See ABGARUS.

ABAI, HUSSEIN, author of a Harmony to the various Commentaries on the Koran.

ABAILARD. See ABELARD.

ABAIISI, TOMMASO, a sculptor employed with his two sons in the cathedral of Ferrara, 1451.

ABAKER-KHAN. See ABAGA-KHAN.

ABAKUM, a Russian ecclesiastic, slain 1684.

ABALANTIUS, LEO, a Greek, who aided in the murder of Nicephorus.

ABALPHAT, a native of Ispahan, celebrated for having translated the work of Apollonius on Conic Sections into Arabic.

ABANCOUR, C. X. J., FRANQUEVILLE D', nephew of the celebrated Calonne, and one of the victims of the French revolution, 1792.

ABANCOURT, C. FREROT D', a French officer, born 1801, author of 'Memoirs on Turkey.'

ABANCOURT, F. J. WILLEMAIN D', author of 'Fables,' &c., 1754-1803.

ABANO. See AFONO.

ABANTIDAS, a tyrant of Sicyon, k. B. C. 251.

ABARBANEL. See ABRABANEL.

ABARCA, or AB-ARCA, SANCTIUS, king of Arragon and Navarre, killed in an engagement, 926.

ABARCA, D. JEROMIANO, author of a history of Arragon, lived in the 16th century. To another of the same family a history of Levant is attributed.

ABARCA, MARTIN DE, a nobleman of Arragon, eminent for his love of literature and knowledge of numismatics: about the end of the 16th century.

ABARCA, DONA MARIA DE, a Spanish lady, distinguished as an amateur painter, time of Rubens.

ABARCA, PEDRO DE, a Jesuit of Spain, eminent as an historian and theologian, 1619-1682.

ABARIS, a reputed magician of Scythia.

ABAS, an ancient sophist, to whom certain historical commentaries are attributed.

ABASCAL, D. JOSE FERN., viceroy of Peru during the South American war of independence. He was a native of Madrid. 1743-1821.

ABASCANTUS, a physician of Lyons, 2d cent.

ABASSA, a Turkish officer, strangled 1634.

ABASSA, ABBATSA, or A'BBAZAH, a sister of Haroun al Raschid, whose singular marriage and its results have furnished the romantic incidents of many an oriental story.

ABASSARUS, the name of an officer who was charged by Cyrus with the rebuilding of the Temple.

ABASSON, an impostor who persuaded the French and the Grand Turk that he was the grandson of Abbas, and was finally put to death.

ABATE, ANDREA, an artist of Naples, d. 1732.

ABATI, DEGLI, a mediæval Florentine family, one of whom is placed in the ninth circle of hell, by Dante, for his treacherous conduct to the Guelphs.

ABATI, an Italian ecclesiastic and poet, 16th century.

ABATI, ANTHONY, an Italian poet, d. 1667.

ABATI, an Italian physician of the 16th century.

ABATI, NICOLÒ, a painter in fresco, employed at Fontainebleau and many Italian palaces, born 1512, died 1571, called also Dell 'Abate. His relations Anthony and Peter of the same name were also distinguished as painters.

ABATIA, F. ANTONI, an alchymist, 17th cent.

ABATINI, GUIDO UBALDO, a fresco painter of Rome, 1600-1656.

ABATUCCI. See ABBATUCCI.

ABAUNZA, PETER, a Spanish au., 1599-1649.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, an esteemed French author,

distinguished also by the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, born at Uzes, 1679, died at Geneva, 1767.

ABAZA, a Turkish pasha, remarkable for his military talents and official career, died 1636.

ABBA, author of a work explaining the difficult words of the Talmud, 1543.

ABBA, ARICA, a Jewish rabbi of the 3d cent.

ABBA, THULLE, king of the Pelew Isles, 1783.

ABBACO, PAUL DEL, a Florentine poet and astronomer, contemporary with Boccaccio.

ABBADABU, AMON, sultan of Seville, 1042, noted for his magnificence and military talents.

ABBADIE, JAMES, a celebrated Protestant theologian, 1658-1727.

ABBADIE, the author of a Dissertation on the Conversion of the Gauls, published in 1702.

ABBADIE, VISCENT, a French surgeon, translator of MacBride's Essays, 1766.

ABBAS, an uncle and zealous partisan of Mahomet, died 653.

ABBAS, EBU ABBAS ABDALLAH, surnamed *Rabbhani*, was a son of the foregoing, and chief of the Sahabuh or companions of the prophet, d. 687.

ABBAS I., the seventh shah or king of Persia, by whom the ancient seat of empire was transferred to Ispahan. This prince is celebrated for his victories over the Ottomans. Many acts of domestic cruelty tarnish the successes of a long reign of 41 years: died 1628, aged 70.

ABBAS II., the son and successor of Sephy, became shah of Persia, 1642, at the age of 13; died 1699 from the effects of his debaucheries. The most remarkable event of his reign was the conquest of Candahar.

ABBAS III. succeeded to the throne of Persia when only eight months old, and died in 1736, after a merely nominal reign, under the usurpation of Nadir Shah.

ABBAS, ALI, a Persian physician and astronomer of the 10th century.

ABBAS, IBU ABD-L-MUTALIB, paternal uncle of Mahomet. His great grandson founded the dynasty of the Abassides.

ABBAS, HALY. See ALI BEN-ABRAS.

ABBAS, MIRZA, prince royal of Persia; distinguished by his efforts to introduce the culture of Europe among his countrymen, 1785-1833.

ABBAS, PACHA, viceroy of Egypt, grandson of Mehemet Ali, whom he succeeded in 1849, d. 1854. His successor is Saïd Pacha.

ABBASAH, 1558-1634, a pasha of the Turkish empire. Distinguished as a military leader in two successive revolts.

ABBATUCCI, JA. P., a native of Corsica, distinguished in its wars with the Genoese and the French, afterwards opposed to Paoli, 1726-1812.

ABBATUCCI, CHARLES, son of the foregoing, became general of brigade in the French army, and was killed at the early age of 26, 1796.

ABBATISSA, a poet of Sicily, 1570.

ABBE, H., a painter, lived at Antwerp, 1670.

ABBE, LOUISE, called La Belle Cardonniere, celebrated for her personal attractions and poetical talents, lived at Lyons in the 17th century.

ABBEVILLE, CLAUDE D', a Capuchin father, one of a mission to Marignon, the history of which he wrote, 1614.

ABBATI, FILIPPO, an historical painter in oil and fresco, born at Milan 1640, died 1715.

ABBO, FLORIACENSIS, a learned abbot and historian of the 10th century, who was employed in an important mission to the pope, killed in a tumult, 1004.

ABBON, or ABBO, CERNUS, a Norman monk

who was at the siege of Paris in 886, of which he left an account in Latin verse; died about 923.

ABBOT, ABIEL, D. D., a congregational minister, born at Andover, Mass., in 1770. He was a good scholar, having taken his degree with high honor at Harvard, in 1787. His first pastoral charge was at Haverhill, on the duties of which he entered in 1794: after continuing in this situation eight years, he removed to Beverly, where he spent the residue of his ministerial life—about 24 years. In the winter of 1827–1828 he spent three months in Cuba; he embarked at Havana, seemingly with restored health, but died just as the ship reached the quarantine ground at New York, on the 7th of June, 1828; and was buried on Staten Island. He had imbibed the contagion of the yellow fever at Havana before his embarkation. He possessed a refined literary taste, and was deemed an eloquent preacher.

ABBOT, CHARLES. See TENTERDEN.

ABBOT, CHARLES, created Baron Colchester 1817, on retiring from the speakership of the H. of Commons, was distinguished as a practical statesman, 1757–1829.

ABBOT, CHARLES, author of a work on the flora of Bedfordshire, was vicar of Oakley and Goddington in that county; died 1817.

ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., was a clothworker, and early remarkable for his polemical skill. He was an influential man at court until Laud came into favor: he lost ground from his attachment to Calvinism, 1562–1638.

ABBOT, ROBERT, bp. of Salisbury, and eldest brother of the foregoing, is esteemed for his profound and extensive learning, 1516–1617.

ABBOT, MAURICE, youngest brother of the foregoing, was an eminent merchant, and one of the first directors of the East India Company. Served in the office of sheriff and lord mayor, and was knighted by Charles I.; died 1640.

ABBOT, GEORGE, son of Sir Maurice, took up arms in favor of Parliament, was author of several religious works, 1600–1648.

ABBOT, SAMUEL, an English painter, born 1762, became insane and died 1803.

ABBOT, SAMUEL, a merchant of Boston, and a liberal benefactor to the Theological seminary of Andover, Mass., of which town he was a native. He accumulated a large fortune in trade, and retired from Boston to his native place, where he died in 1812, at the age of 80. In the establishment of the seminary in 1807, his donation was \$20,000, and by his will he left it more than \$100,000. He was a man of great prudence and piety, remarkable for his methodical exactness. Never wasteful of his means, he was still very liberal, and gave many thousands for the promotion of benevolent objects. He had adopted for himself certain rules or maxims for his own government in the several relations of life, and conformed his conduct to them. One was "never to praise one in his presence, or disparage him in his absence." He died in great tranquillity, saying, he desired to live only if God had any thing more for him to do or suffer. He died childless, but left a widow, to whom he had been married fifty years and more, and who possessed such business talents that she assisted her husband in trade, and aided him much in the accumulation of his fortune.

ABBOT, THOMAS, a German moralist, professor of philosophy and mathematics, 1738–1766.

ABDALCADER, a Persian sheik of distinguished piety and wisdom.

ABDALLAH, the father of Mahomet, is renowned

in the traditions of his country, both for his personal beauty and the purity of his manners. He was originally a camel driver.

ABDALLAH, a pretender to the caliphate after the death of his nephew, the first of the Abassides; slain by the troops of his rival, 755.

ABDALLAH, a caliph of the Saracens, who conquered Jerusalem in the eighth century.

ABDALLAH, governor of Badajos, and chief of the Moors and Arabs in Portugal, 11th century.

ABDALLAH, the Arabian king of Spain at the close of the 9th century, when the sovereignty was entire, but in a declining state; died 901, after a troubled reign of four years.

ABDALLAH, king of Grenada on the close of the 10th century. At this period the governors of the chief cities had assumed the regal title.

ABDALLAH, BEN YUSSIM, founder of the powerful but short-lived dynasty of the Almoravides, which flourished from 1094 till 1148, and included the Arabian empire of Spain with that of Africa.

ABDALLAH, fourth and last sheik of the Wahabees, defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, and beheaded at Constantinople, 1818.

ADALLATIF, a celebrated historian of Bagdad, 1161–1231.

ABDALMALEK, fifth caliph of the race of the Omniades, distinguished for his military conquests. Commenced a prosperous reign of 21 years in 684.

ABDALONYMUS, a descendant of the kings of Sidon, restored by Alexander.

ABDALRAHMAN, an Arabian author, born at Cairo in the middle of the 18th century.

ABDAL WAHAB, the founder of the Wahabees, a political and religious sect, who began their opposition to the sultan about the middle of the last century.

ABDAS, a Persian bp. the cause of the persecution under Theodosius, in which he himself perished, 430.

ABDEL-ASIS, chief of the Wahabees, murdered while at his devotions, 1803.

ABDEL-MELEK, caliph of Damascus, 685.

ABDEL-MUMEN, founder of the dynasty of the Almoades (which succeeded that of the Almoravides), under the title of the Great Mehedi, or forerunner of the Messiah, died 1163.

ABDIAS, the supposed author of an apocryphal history of the apostles; about the 5th or 6th cent.

ABDOA, a Persian martyr, 250.

ABDOLMAMEN, or ABDOLMUMEM. See ABDEL-MUMEN.

ABDON, a judge of Israel, B. C. 1148.

ABEEL, JOHN NELSON, D. D., a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church who died in 1812, at the age of 43, much and deservedly lamented. He was a graduate in the class of 1787 at Princeton, and was licensed to preach in April, 1793. In 1795, he was one of the clergy of the Dutch church in New York, where he continued until his death. Singularly amiable and unassuming, with a well stored and discriminating mind, a remarkably melodious voice, and great zeal and sincerity, he possessed the qualities to make him effective in the pulpit; and therefore deservedly stood very high in his day as an eloquent preacher.

ABEILLE, GASPARD, a French wit and dramatist, born at Riez in 1648, died at Paris 1718.

ABEILLE, SCIPIO, brother of the above, author of a work on surgery, died 1697.

ABEILLE, LOUIS, pianist and composer, d. 1765

ABEILLE, L. P., polit. economist, 1719–1807.

ABEL, according to Genesis, a son of Adam.

ABEL, the second son of Vladimir II., became sole master of the Danish sovereignty after the murder of his brother Eric. Killed in battle, 1252.



ABEL, CH. F., a German violinist, 1725-1787.

ABEL, DR. CLARKE, an English physician and naturalist, the historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China, died 1826.

ABEL, HANS, a painter of Frankfort, 15th cent.

ABEL, E. A., a painter of miniatures, last cent.

ABEL, GASPARD, a Germ. historian, 1676-1763.

ABEL, J., a disting. Germ. painter, 1780-1818.

ABEL, NICH. H., a distinguished geometrician of Norway, 1802-1829.

ABEL, THOMAS, a distinguished divine, teacher of grammar and music to queen Catharine; executed by order of Henry VIII. 1540.

ABELA, J. F., knight com. of Malta, author of 'Malta Illustrated,' 1647.



[Peter Abelard.]

ABELARD, PETER, (ABAILARD, PIERRE,) one of the most illustrious of the mediæval schoolmen, was born 1079 of a noble family, at Palais, near Nantes in Brittany. The stirring incidents of his chequered life, and especially his renowned attachment to Heloise, and its melancholy fruits, have thrown a peculiar and romantic charm round the name of Abelard. From his youth he devoted himself to study, and throughout his whole career he was at no pains to conceal his conscious possession of superior ability. His first teacher was Roseline. Coming to Paris at the age of twenty, and having soon rivalled and eclipsed his tutor, Guillaume de Champeaux, he removed in two years from Paris to Melun, thence to Corbeil, and thence to Palais, his birthplace, teaching philosophy all the while with great success. The attractions of Paris soon drew him again to the metropolis, where he attacked the Realism of his old master with such a dialectic dexterity and vigor, that Champeaux's school was speedily extinguished. By and by his antagonist was made bishop of Châlon-sur-Marne, and Abelard commenced to study theology under Anselm at Laon. Having, by his transcendent talent, made the seminary at Laon his envious enemy, he returned to Paris, and opened a School of Divinity with unrivalled popularity. In that school were trained many men, from various countries, who afterwards arrived at high ecclesiastical honors—one pope, nineteen cardinals, and above fifty bishops. In this zenith of his fame, when, according to his own confession, pride and luxury had seduced him, he fell in love with, and seduced his pupil, Heloise, a young and fatherless lady, not over twenty years of age, and a niece of canon Fulbert, one of the Parisian ecclesiastics. Heloise was conveyed to Brittany, and bore a son in the house of Abelard's sister. The canon insisted upon a marriage, which accordingly took place, a union which Heloise openly denied, to her uncle's great vexation. Abelard next placed her in the convent of Argenteuil; but her uncle took a terrible revenge for the abduction of his niece, by means of some hired ruffians, who broke into Abelard's chamber, and

inflicted on his person a disgraceful mutilation. Heloise, on this, took the veil and became a nun, and Abelard retired as a monk into the Abbey of St. Denis. At length he resumed his prelections, but had the misfortune of being suspected of heresy, and was condemned in 1121, by a council which met at Soissons. Disgusted with the persecuting and exasperated monks of St. Denis, for he had denied their St. Denis to be "Dionysius the Areopagite," he retired to Troyes, and selected a retreat which his subdued and chastened spirit named the Paraclete, or Comforter, and in this convent Heloise was at length established as superior. But the unfortunate recluse next provoked the ire of his neighbor, Bernard of Clairvaux, and again, for suspected heresy, did the council of Sens put its brand upon him. He appealed to Rome, but did not follow out his appeal. Worn out with fatigue, persecution, and infirmity, he at length took refuge in the priory of St. Marcel, where he died 21st of April, 1142, at the age of 63. His body, first interred at Cluni, was soon removed to the Paraclete; and twenty years afterward Heloise was buried beside him at her own request. Their ashes lay undisturbed for 300 years; but in 1497 they were transferred to the church of the abbey; then in 1800 removed to the garden of the Musée Français, in Paris; and lastly, in 1817, they were deposited beneath a Gothic shrine in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The brilliant talents and oratory of Abelard are beyond dispute. As a subtle and accomplished dialectician he had no rival. His "Conceptualism" forms an epoch in the history of mind, and gave a salutary impulse to the age in which he lived. In his "Theologia" we discover a vigorous and original mind, often hampered by its position and ecclesiastical subordination, but often asserting its native freedom and untrammelled right, as, for example, in his illustration of the mutual provinces of reason and faith. In his book on Ethics, which he quaintly called "Scito te Ipsum," he opposes the Romish doctors on many points of morality; and in his other Treatise, "Sic et Non"—"Yes and No," he exposed their boasted uniformity of doctrine, and produced in a series of 157 rubrics, the contradictory opinions of the older teachers of the church. His works were published at Paris in 1614; and at the same place in 1836, Cousin published 'Ouvrages inédits d'Abailard.' [J.E.]



[Tomb of Abelard and Heloise.]

ABELIN, J. PH., better known as Jean Louis Gottfried, a German historian, 17th century.



ABELL, JNO., a musician, celebrated at the court of Charles II.

ABELLI LOUIS, bishop of Rhodes, 1604-1691.

ABELLY, ANT., a Fr. ecclesiastic, emin. as a preacher, confessor to Catharine de Medicis: 16th ct.

ABELLY, LOUIS, a Fr. ecclesiastic, author of numerous theological works, 1603-1691.

ABENCHAMOT, an Arabian chief, whose exploits against the Portuguese were the admiration of the 16th century.

ABENDANA, JAC., a Spanish Jew, author of a Hebrew Commentary, died 1685.

ABEN-EZRA, a celebrated rabbin, astronomer, and mathematician of Spain, whose commentaries on the Sacred Scriptures are in high repute, both among Jews and Christians, fl. in the 12th cent.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, author of several works on horticulture, published originally under his own name and that of Mawe, 1726-1806.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M.D., the eminent author of 'Enquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers,' published 1830, and the 'Philosophy of the Moral Feelings,' published 1833, was born at Aberdeen, Nov. 11, 1781, and attained the highest rank as a practical and consulting physician at Edinburgh; died Nov. 14, 1844.

ABERCROMBIE, JAMES, a British Major General, who, during our colonial history, was, in 1758, placed, by Mr. Pitt, in command of 50,000 troops to capture Louisburg, and secure Fort William Henry and other places which had been taken by the French, and thereby gave them the command of the lakes. At the head of 15,000 men Abercrombie proceeded against Ticonderoga. His assault was injudiciously and unsuccessfully made, and he lost 2000 in killed, wounded, and missing; after which he retired to his entrenched camp, on the south side of Lake George. He was soon after superseded by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who speedily recovered Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and captured Quebec.

ABERCROMBY, ALEX., Lord, youngest brother of Sir Ralph, a judge of Scotland, and occasional essayist in connection with Mackenzie, 1745-1795.

ABERCROMBY, DAV., a Scotch physician and author, 17th century.

ABERCROMBY, SIR JOHN ROBT., lieut.-gen., second son of Sir Ralph, took the Isle of France while governor of Madras in 1810; died 1817.

ABERCROMBY, PATRICK, a Scotch historian, physician to James II., died 1726.

ABERCROMBY, SIR RALPH. This gallant and skilful soldier, and upright and humane man, was born at Menstrie, in the county of Clackmannan in Scotland, in October, 1734. He entered the army at the age of eighteen, and saw some service during the last part of the seven years' war in Germany. He was not employed in the American war; and it was not until the war against revolutionary France broke out, that the important part of Abercromby's career commenced.—He acted as lieutenant-general to the Duke of York in the campaigns in Holland, from 1793-5. Abercromby's promptitude and courage, and also his good sense and humanity, were greatly signalized during these unfortunate operations of the British troops; and both foreigners and fellow-countrymen noted the contrast which his skill presented to the incompetency of the other leaders of the army at that period. At the end of 1795 Sir Ralph was appointed commander-in-chief in the West Indies, and conquered several islands from the French. He was sent to Ireland as commander of the forces, during one part of the Irish rebellion, but his disgust at the system sanctioned there by the government caused him

to make indignant remonstrances, which were answered by his recall. He served again in Holland as second in command to the Duke of York, in the disastrous expedition to the Helder in 1799; and he again acquired the respect both of friends and foes, by his good conduct amid the imbecile blunders of those who were associated with him in command. But it is from the expedition to reconquer Egypt in 1801, when he was placed in unfettered authority at the head of a British army destined for a worthy object, that the lustre of his fame is dated. Sir Ralph reached the Egyptian coast in March, with a force of about 12,000 effective men. The French army that occupied Egypt, under General Menou, was much stronger; but Menou, though aware of the approach of the English expedition, detached only part of his force under General Friant to oppose the landing of Abercromby's army. Abercromby placed his men in boats on the 8th of March, and made good his landing, though he was met by Friant's troops with a heavy cannonade; and the English, as they reached the beach, were fiercely and repeatedly charged both by the cavalry and the infantry of the French. Abercromby then moved upon Alexandria, where the chief force of the French was posted. A slight action took place on the 13th, in which the English had the advantage; but it was on the 21st that the decisive battle was fought which liberated Egypt. On that day General Menou attacked the British with the whole disposable force that he could concentrate upon their position. He had from 12 to 14,000 troops in the field, a large proportion of whom were cavalry; and his artillery was also numerous. Abercromby had about 10,000 foot, and only 300 horse. He was also far inferior in guns. The battle (which the English call the battle of Alexandria, and which is termed by French historians the battle of Canopus,) began about an hour before daybreak, and raged with unusual obstinacy till a little before 10 A. M. The French troops were all veterans of Napoleon's army of Italy; they attacked with impetuosity; and the English, who had the fullest confidence in their chief, resisted with their national stubbornness. The British right wing rested on the ruins of some old Roman buildings; and this point was the key of the position, and the especial object of the French assaults. Abercromby rode to this spot, and encouraged his men by voice, gesture, and example. On the other side, Lanusse, the best of the French generals, led on the assailing columns. Lanusse was shot dead, and his columns driven back, but they soon rallied and returned to the charge; and a splendid division of French cavalry, under General Roize, galloped forward upon the English infantry that was posted near the Roman walls. Sir Ralph was attacked in person by some of these daring cavaliers, and the brave old general, though he disarmed his first antagonist, received a sabre wound in the chest from another French trooper, who was instantly shot down by a Highlander of the 42d. Soon after this Sir Ralph received a musket shot in the thigh; but he refused to quit the field until the enemy were thoroughly repulsed, and he saw them flying from the field, which was strewn with 1,700 of their killed and wounded, and also with nearly 1,400 of the victorious English. When the excitement of the battle was over, Sir Ralph fainted and was carried off the field in a hammock, amid the blessings and tears of the soldiery, who loved him as a father. He was immediately carried on board Lord Keith's flag ship, where he died of the gunshot wound in his thigh, on the evening of 28th March, 1801, in the 63d year of his pure and honorable life. [E.S.C.]



**ABERCROMBY, Sir ROBT.,** General, a younger brother of Sir Ralph. For thirty years governor of the castle of Edinburgh, died 1827.

**ABERLI, J. L.,** a Swiss painter, 1723-1786.

**ABERNETHY, Rev. J.,** an Irish dis., 1680-1740.

**ABERNETHY, JOHN, (1763-1831,)** a celebrated surgeon. A native of the north of Ireland, he was educated in London, where his parents are said to have resided. He became a pupil of John Hunter, by whom he was thoroughly imbued with the determination to devote his remarkable energies to the reform of the mode of practising the profession to which he was devoted. By his master he was admirably instructed in the organization of the human body, and his career is a brilliant example of the successful application of his early knowledge to the legitimate treatment of disease. It was in combating the empirical tendencies of his predecessors that he perhaps became rather dogmatical in his manner, which, although it rendered him a favorite with his pupils from its eccentricity, produced enmity by its brusqueness. To a celebrated friend of the writer of this, who was familiar with him, he said, upon taking a patient to him, and commencing to explain the symptoms of the complaint, "Hold your tongue, sir, what have you to do with it?" He became, at an early age, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lecturer in its medical school. His most important works were on Physiology, on Surgery, and on the treatment of local diseases. His great merit was in pointing out the legitimate road on which to practise the profession, and in carrying out the principles of his great master, John Hunter, with amazing energy and determination. [R.D.T.]

**ABERNETHY, THOS.,** a Jesuit missionary in Scotland, 1636.

**ABERTINELLI, a Flor. painter,** about 1512.

**ABESCH, ANNA B.,** a painter on glass, d. 1750.

**ABGARUS,** either the proper name or the title of several kings of Edessa, one of whom was contemporary with our Saviour, and is said to have written to him.

**ABGILLUS, a prince** who accompanied Charlemagne to the holy land, and is known by his surname of **PRESTER JOHN.**

**ABIAH,** the second son of Samuel.

**ABIATHAR,** high priest in the time of David.

**ABICHT, J. G.,** a German orientalist, 1672-1740.

**ABIGAIL,** the wife of Nabal and David.

**ABIHU,** one of the sons of Aaron.

**ABIJAH,** son of Jeroboam king of Israel.

**ABIJAH,** king of Judah after Jeroboam.

**ABIJAH,** the wife of Ahaz, and mother of Hezekiah, king of Judah.

**ABILDGAARD, P. CH.** a Danish physician and naturalist, died 1808.

**ABILDGAARD, N. A.** brother of the foregoing, an historical painter, 1744-1809.

**ABILDGAARD, SOREN,** a Danish nat., d. 1791.

**ABIMELECH,** a k. of Israel, killed B.C. 1206.

**ABINGER, JAMES SCARLETT,** Lord, an eminent English practising barrister and judge, was born in Jamaica about the year 1769. His family was eminent and influential in the West Indies, and his younger brother, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, became chief justice of Jamaica. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar on the 8th July, 1791, taking his degree of A.M. three years later. His practical sagacity, aided by a full, handsome person, which gave him, even in youth, an appearance of sedate importance, procured for him a rapid and lucrative business. His temper, discretion, and industry, were al-

ways to be relied on; and few English barristers while yet junior counsel, have been intrusted with the sole management of so many important cases. There was nothing striking or inspiring in his eloquence, nor was he remarkable for original or profound legal views; but he had the most lucrative of all characters attached to his professional fame, that of getting many verdicts. A writer in the public press, signing himself 'Lorgnette,' who seems to have intimately studied his career, summed up his characteristics as a practical lawyer by saying:—"Watchfulness, prudence in the management of a case, great moral courage in the choice or rejection of the means to be used on behalf of a client, experience of human nature, and great self-denial in the exhibition of that experience; these were the chief agencies by which he acquired his ascendancy over juries; while it is not surprising that he should also have acquired great influence over the bench, when he added intimate knowledge of the intricacies of law to an unusual personal preference for judges, and the prestige which almost unvarying success gave him." He received a silk gown in 1816. He had before that date made unsuccessful attempts to get into parliament, where he first sat in 1818 for Peterborough, a nomination seat. He was one of the many eminent lawyers whose peculiar forensic powers have failed to please the House of Commons, and he was not much heard there except on professional matters. He had been an advocate of Romilly's law reforms, and was generally counted in the Whig ranks, but he took a distinct step in a gradual change, by becoming attorney-general under Canning in 1827. When Sir Charles Wetherall was dismissed in 1829, for opposition to Catholic emancipation, Scarlett took a further step by becoming again attorney-general under the Wellington administration, and he followed up his accession by severe prosecutions of the opposition papers. In 1834 he was made chief baron of the Exchequer, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Abinger. He died on 7th April, 1844, of paralysis, which attacked him when on circuit at Bury St. Edmunds. His first wife, married in 1792, died in 1829, and he was married a second time, a few months before his death. [J.H.B.]

**ABINGTON, THOS.,** an English hist. 1560-1647.

**ABINGTON, FR.,** a comic actress, 1731-1815.

**ABIOSI,** an Italian phys. and astrol., 15 cent.

**ABIRAM,** one of the seditious Jews, Numb. xvi.

**ABISBAL, ENRIQUE O'DONNELL,** Count of, a Spanish general who achieved many successes against the French, 1770-1834.

**ABISHAI,** a nephew of David, king of Israel, and one of the commanders of his army.

**ABLAIVIUS,** a præfect, murdered by Constans.

**ABLESON, JOAN,** a naval commander, 17th cent.

**ABNER,** first cousin and captain of the host to Saul, murdered by Joab, B.C. 1068.

**ABNEY, Sir TH.,** distinguished for his friendship to Dr. Watts, and his public spirit while lord mayor of London in 1700; died 1722.

**ABOS,** the name of two brothers who distinguished themselves by the defence of Malta against the Turks, end of the 17th century.

**ABOS,** author of the opera of 'Tito Manlio.'

**ABOU,** a judge ccl. under Haroun al Raschid.

**ABOUAMROU.** See AHMED-BEN MOHAMMED.

**ABOVILLE, F. M.,** Count D', a French general, 1730-1817.

**ABRABANEL, Isaac,** a Portuguese Jew, author of numerous commentaries, 1437-1508.

**ABRADATAS,** a king of Susa, of whom a beautiful fiction is related by Xenophon.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch of the Jews, was probably the youngest son of Terah, a descendant of Shem. The chronology of his life is uncertain, but it dates beyond 2000 years B.C.

ABRAHAM, NICH., a learned Jesuit, 1589-1656.

ABRAHAM, A. SANCTA CLARA, a Roman Cath. preacher, highly popular in Vienna, and remarkable for his eccentric writings, 1642-1709.

ABRAHAM, Sr., an anchorite of the 4th cent.

ABRESCH, FR. LOUIS, a celebrated critic and heliologist, 1699-1782.

ABREU, ALEXIS, a med. wr. of Portugal, 1622.

ABREU, DON J. ANT., a Sp. annalist, d. 1775.

ABREU, J. M. DE., a geometrician, 1754-1805.

ABRIAL, A. J., a Fr. statesman, highly distinguished by Napoleon, 1750-1828.

ABRIL, a teacher of the classics, 1530-1590.

ABRILOLA, an Arabian poet, 973-1057.

ABROSI, an astrol. and phys. of Italy, 16th cent.

ABRUZZO, a landscape painter, 18th century.

ABRUZZO, BALTH., a Sicilian phil. 1601-1665.

ABSALOM, the son of David, k. B.C. 1023.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lund, distinguished for his public spirit and exploits in arms, no less than for his learning, 1128-1191.

ABSCHATZ, ASSMAN VON, a German statesman and poet, 1646-1699.

ABSTEMIUS, LAURENTIUS, fabulist, 15th cent.

ABU, MOSLEM, governor of Khorassan, and one of the chief instruments in establishing the Abassides, put to death by Almanzor, 759.

ABU-AMON. See AHMED-BEN MOHAMMED.

ABU BEKIR, the first caliph, and successor of Mahomet, disting. by his warlike talents and personal moderation. The scattered chapters of the Koran are supposed to have been collected by him; d. 634.

ABUCARA, THEOD., a controversial divine, bishop of Caria in the 8th century. Another of the same name who lived a century later, is noted for the insincerity of his public life.

ABUDADAHER, the chief of an Arabian sect, disting. himself by the pillage of Mecca, d. 953.

ABUL ABBAS, first caliph of the Abassides, reigned 749-753.

ABULFARAGIUS, GREGORY, an Arabian historian, born 1226.

ABULFAZEL, a vizier and historian of the Mogul empire, assassinated 1604.

ABULFEDA, ISMAEL, a Syrian prince and geographer, 1296-1368.

ABULGAZI, BEHADER, khan of the Tartars, 1645, and author of a Tartar history.

ABULOLA, an Arabian poet, 973-1057.

ABUNDANCE, JEAN D', a Fr. poet and satirist, 16th cent., most of whose works still exist in MS.

ABU-NOWAS, an Arabian poet, a favorite of Haroun al Raschid.

ABU-OBEYDAH, a Mohammedan general, distinguished as the conqueror of Palestine and Syria, and by the friendship of Mahomet, died 639.

ABU-TALIB, a native of India, author of a Journal of Observations upon the English, translated by Major Stewart, died 1806.

ABU-TEMAN, an Arabian poet, esteemed the second in degree of superiority by his countrymen; originally worked as a tailor, 805-6-845-6.

ABUZAIID, MIRZA, a great-grandson of Timur, proclaimed sultan at Asterbad during the civil wars fomented by Uleg Beg and his son. Taken prisoner in the endeavor to extend his empire, and put to death, 1469.

ABYDENUS, an historian, quoted by Eusebius.

ACACIUS, founder of the Acaciani, 4th cent.

ACACIUS, bishop of Besaea in Syria, died 436.

ACACIUS, bishop of Cæsarea, 339.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, 471.

ACACIUS, bishop of Amida at the beginning of the 5th cent., disting. for a great act of benevolence, having ransomed 7000 Persians, who had been made prisoners of war, by the sale of his church plate.

ACADEMUS, a private citizen of Athens, from whom the Academic grove, the favorite resort of certain Athenian philosophers, took its name.

ACAMAPIXTILLI, first king of the Aztecs, and founder of the city of Mexico, died 1420.

ACARQ, D', a Fr. gram. and critic, died 1795.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham in the 8th century, celebrated as a divine, also for his versatile literary talents, and his skill in psalmody.

ACCA, the nurse of Romulus and Remus.

ACCAMA, BERNARD and MATHIAS, two Dutch painters of the 18th century.

ACCARIGI, Fr. professor of civil law, died 1622.

ACCARIGI, JAC., professor of rhetoric, died 1654.

ACCIAJUOLI, DONATUS, a distinguished scholar of the 15th century.

ACCIAJUOLI, J., an au. and lecturer, 16th cent.

ACCIAJUOLI, M., a Florentine poetess, died 1610.

ACCIAJUOLI, PH., a dramatic poet, 1637-1700.

ACCIAJUOLI, NICH., a distinguished Neapolitan statesman, 1310-1366.

ACCIAJUOLI, REINIER, nephew of the preceding, conqueror of Athens, Corinth, and Boeotia.

ACCIAJUOLI, ZENOBI, a Greek scholar and poet, librarian to Leo X., 1461-1520.

ACCIIEN, governor of Antioch when that city was besieged by the crusaders, 1097.

ACCIO-ZUCCO, author of a versified translation of *Æsop*, with poetical additions, 1479.

ACCIUS, L., a Roman tragedian, died B.C. 180.

ACCIUS, NEVIUS, a Roman augur, who opposed the expedition of Tarquin the elder against the Sabines.

ACCIUS, T., a Roman orator, 1st century B.C.

ACCIUS, TULLIUS, the prince of the Volsci, with whom Coriolanus formed an alliance when he revolted from Rome.

ACCOLTI, BENEDETTO, a cel. jurist and historian, secretary of the Florentine republic, 1415-1466.

ACCOLTI, FR., brother of the preceding, a jurist and poet, surnamed Aretinus, died 1483.

ACCOLTI, BERNARD, son of Benedetto, an improvisatore of distinguished powers, died about 1535.

ACCOLTI, PETER, a second son of Benedetto, and card. of Ancona; noted as the composer of the papal bull against Luther in 1519; 1455-1532.

ACCOLTI, BENEDETTO, card. of Ravenna, and nephew of the two preceding, was called the Cicero of the age. He was highly distinguished by Leo X. and his successors, 1497-1549.

ACCOLTI, LEONARDO, son of Fabricio, a natural son of the preceding, author of a life of the first Benedetto, &c.

ACCOLTI, BEN., a conspirator against Pius IV., executed 1564.

ACCORAMBONI, the name of several noted Italians, one of whom was a niece of Sixtus V., and the author of some poetry, murdered 1585.

ACCORSO, FR., a famous Ital. jurist, 1182-1229.

ACCORSO, FR., son of the preceding, also celebrated as a jurist, died 1328.

ACCORSO, MARIANGELO, a critical au., 16th cent.

ACCUM, FR., an eminent chemist, 1769-1838.

ACCURSIUS. See ACCORSO, FR.

ACERBI, ENRICO, a cel. Ital. surgeon, died 1827.

ACERBI, GIUSEPPE, au. of Travels, publ. 1798.



- ACERBO, FR., a poet of Naples, 17th century.
- ACERNUS, S. B., a Polish poet, called the Sarmatian Ovid, 1551-1608.
- ACESEUS, a Gr. artist cel. for his embroidery.
- ACESIUS, bishop of Constantinople in the reign of Constantine.
- ACEVEDO, F. A., Sp. revolutionist, killed 1820.
- ACEVEDO, ALONSO, a Spanish advocate, distinguished for his humane opposition to the use of torture, died about 1780.
- ACH, VAN, an historical painter, 1566-1621.
- ACHÆUS, an ancient Greek poet.
- ACHÆUS, gov. of Asia Minor, 3d century B.C.
- ACHAIUS, king of the Scots from 788 to 819.
- ACHAN, a Jew, stoned to death, B.C. 1451.
- ACHARD, ANTH., a learned divine, 1696-1772.
- ACHARD, abbot of St. Victor in Paris, died 1172.
- ACHARD, CL. F., a phys. and antiq., 1753-1809.
- ACHARD, F. C., a Prussian chemist, died 1821.
- ACHARDS, ELEAZAR, bp. of Avignon, died 1741.
- ACHARIUS, ERIC, a botanist, 1757-1819.
- ACHARY, or ASHARI, founder of a Mohammedan sect, called after his name in the 9th century.
- ACHENWALL, GODFREY, a celebrated Prussian jurist, the founder of statistics, 1719-1772.
- ACHER, N., a French judge, author of an abridgement of 'Plutarch's Lives,' died 1807.
- ACHERLEY, ROGER, a polit. writer, 1727-1740.
- ACHERY, J. L. D', a learned monk, 1609-1685.
- ACHILLAS, minister and general of Ptolemy.
- ACHILLES, one of the great chiefs of the Homeric poems, is represented as the grandson of Æacus, and son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidones. His share in the siege of Troy, and particularly the death of Hector, is described in the Iliad, and his death in the 24th book of the Odyssey.
- ACHILLES, ALEX., a Prussian nobleman, author of works on physical science, died in poverty 1675.
- ACHILLES, TATIUS, a Christian bishop, and author of a Greek romance in the 3d century.
- ACHILLINI, the name of three Italians of the 16th century, distinguished in professional literature.
- ACHISH, a king of Gath, with whom David took refuge, B.C. 1060.
- ACHMET I., sultan of the Ottomans, 1588-1617.
- ACHMET II., succeed. as sultan 1691, died 1695.
- ACHMET III. succeeded 1703, deposed 1730, died, 1736.
- ACHMET, dey of Algiers, from 1805-1808.
- ACHMET, a gen. of Solymán, exec. for rebellion.
- ACHMET, an Arabian writer on dreams, 4th cent.
- ACHMET-GIEDIC, grand vizier under Mahomet II., was one of the greatest warriors and statesmen that ever conducted the affairs of a nation. He was the idol of the people and the army. After repeated displays of magnanimity, he was secretly strangled by order of Bajazet, 1482.
- ACHTER, ULR., a Bavar. musician, 1777-1803.
- ACHTSCHELLING, LUCAS, a painter, 16th cent.
- ACIDALIUS, VALENS, a classical writer, 16th cent.
- ACEY, MICHEL V., a Fr. sculptor, 1736-1799.
- ACILIUS, AVIOLA, a Roman officer, burnt alive, B.C. 19.
- ACILIUS, AVIOLA, consul of Rome, 54.
- ACILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman soldier of distinguished valor, in the time of Julius Cæsar.
- ACILIUS, GLABRIUS, consul of Rome, 2d cent. B.C.
- ACILIUS, GLABRIUS, consul of Rome, 91.
- ACINDYMUS, SEPTIMUS, Roman governor of Antioch, 4th century.
- ACINDYMUS, GR., a controversial au., 14th cent.
- ACINELLI, a Genoese historian, 18th century.
- ACK, JOHANN, a painter on glass, 16th century.
- ACKER, PETER, a painter on glass, 15th century.
- ACKERMANN, CONRAD, a comedian of Ham-burgh, esteemed the Garrick of Germany, died 1771.
- ACKERMANN, J. F., a physiologist, 1765-1813.
- ACKERMANN, J. CH. GOTTLIEB, an eminent phys. and medical writer of Germany, 1756-1801.
- ACKERMANN, RUDOLPH, a German tradesman settled in London, noted for his improvements in lithography, &c., 1764-1834.
- ACKERSDYCK, COR., a writer on Logic, 1666.
- ACKMAN, WM., a Scotch artist, cotemporary with the poet Thomson, whose merits he was the first to appreciate.
- ACKWORTH, G. DR., one of the reformation authors, a favorite of Archbishop Parker.
- ACOLUTH, ANDR., an orientalist, 1654-1704.
- ACONTIUS, JAS., an eminent philosopher and divine, converted to the protestant faith, 16th cent.
- ACORIS, king of Egypt, 4th century B.C.
- ACOSTA, CHR., a surg. and naturalist, 16th cent.
- ACOSTA, GABRIEL, a divine of the 17th century.
- ACOSTA, J., ed. of the *Calcutta Times*, died 1820.
- ACOSTA, JOSH., a Peruvian Jesuit, author of a history of the West Indies, died 1600.
- ACOSTA, MANUEL, author of a history of the Jesuit missionaries to the East, 1541-1604.
- ACOSTA, URIEL, a Portuguese, distinguished for his inquiring spirit, who, after many times changing his creed and enduring much persecution, committed suicide, 1640 or 1647.
- ACQUAVIVA, A. M., Duke of Atri, distinguished as a patron of literature, and the first publisher of an encyclopædia, died 1529. Many others of this family are remarkable as commanders, statesmen, and men of letters.
- ACREL, OLAF, a Swedish surgeon, 1717-1807.
- ACRON, HELENIUS, a Roman grammarian.
- ACRON, a Sicilian physician, 5th century B.C.
- ACRON, or ACRONIUS, JOHN, a physician and mathematician of Friesland, 16th century.
- ACRONIUS, JOHN, a Dutch writer in opposition to the church of Rome, 17th century.
- ACROPOLITA, G., a Byzantine historian, d. 1283.
- ACROPOLITA, CONST., son of the preceding, a theologian and minister of state.
- ACROTATUS, son of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, rendered himself odious by the murder of Sosistratus; he died without having reigned.
- ACROTATUS, grandson of the foregoing, became king of Sparta, B.C. 268, killed in battle.
- ACTON, JOHN, or JOSEPH, the son of an Irish physician, settled at Besançon, became prime minister at the court of Naples towards the close of the last century, and is noted as a bitter opponent of the French, 1737-1808.
- ACTORIUS, NASON, hist., age of Augustus.
- ACTUARIUS, JO., a Greek physician, 13th cent.
- ACUNA, ANT., bishop of Zamora, notorious for his part in the civil wars of the period, beheaded 1521.
- ACUNA, CHR., a Jesuit missionary, author of a work descriptive of the river Amazon.
- ACUNA, FERNANDO DE, a native of Madrid, a great favorite with the emperor Charles V., and a writer of pastoral poetry, died 1680.
- ADA, queen of Caria, B.C. 344.
- ADAIR, JAMES, an Indian trader, who resided among the southern tribes (principally the Chickasaws and Cherokees) for 40 years. In 1775, he published his 'History of the American Indians,' in which his effort was to show, from certain supposed resemblances in customs, the descent of the Indians

from the Jews. The most valuable part of his work is in his vocabularies of Indian dialects, and even these are not entirely satisfactory to the ethnological inquirer.

ADAIR, JAMES, serjeant at law, distinguished as a counsellor and recorder of London, died 1798.

ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, a Scotch physician, anth. of several professional works, died 1802.

ADAIR, JOHN, F.R.S., a Scotchman, distinguished as an hydrographer, end of 17th century.

ADALARD, abbot and founder of New Corbie, which was designed by him as a nursery of missionaries to convert the northern nations. This distinguished monk was cousin-german, of Charlemagne, and was born about the year 753.

ADALBERON, archbishop of Rheims, distinguished for his learning and statesmanship, consecrated Hugh Capet, 987, and died 988.

ADALBERON, ASCELIN, bishop of Laon, also a politician, noted for his treachery, died 1030.

ADALBERT, a French bishop of the 8th cent., who claimed inspiration, was condemned by the council of Soissons, 744, and died in prison.

ADALBERT, bishop of Prague, savagely murdered by the Bohemians, 997.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Bremen, died 1072.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Magdeburg, d. 1137.

ADALBERT I., duke of Tuscany, 847-890.

ADALBERT II., son of the preceding, 890-917.

ADALBERT III., associated with his father Berenger as king of Italy, 950-961.

ADALOAD, king of Lombardy, 604-625.

ADAM, the first man, according to the received chronology, lived to be 930 years of age; the date of his creation is fixed at 4004 years B.C.

ADAM of Bremen, an eminent historian of the church, lived in the 12th century.

ADAM DE LA HALLE, a French poet, 13th cent.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a doc. of the Sorbonne, 12th cent.

ADAM, ADOLPH. CH., a musician, born 1804.

ADAM, ALEX., DR., a learned schoolmaster of Edinb., au. of 'Roman Antiquities,' &c., 1741-1809.

ADAM, AL., a painter of battles, 1786-1812.

ADAM, G., a German landscape painter, d. 1823.

ADAM, JACQ., a learned Fr. writer, 1663-1735.

ADAM, JEAN, a Jesuit preacher, 17th century.

ADAM, L. S., an em. Fr. sculptor, 1700-1759.

ADAM, NICH. S., brother of the preceding, rendered famous by his admired statue of Prometheus chained, 1705-1778.

ADAM, MELCHIOR, rector of a college at Heidelberg, noted as a voluminous biographer, d. 1622.

ADAM, NICH., a Fr. grammarian, 1716-1792.

ADAM, ROBERT, a celebrated architect, much employed in London in conjunction with his brother James, most distinguished for the Adelphi Buildings, 1728-1792.

ADAM, ROBERT, author of the 'Religious World Displayed,' 1770-1826.

ADAM, TH., a clergyman who continued rector of Winttingham for 58 years, though preferment was continually offered him, 1701-1784.

ADAM, Rt. Hon. WM., a distinguished lawyer and politician, finally chief commissioner of the Scottish Jury Court, 1751-1839.

ADAMÆUS, THEOP., an author of the 16th cent., especially of a work designed to promote a union of all Christian churches, died 1560.

ADAMANTEO, a learned Talmudist, d. 1581.

ADAMANTIUS, a physiognomist, 4th century.

ADAMANUS, the biographer of St. Columba, 8th century.

ADAMI, ERNEST, a Polish writer, 1750.

ADAMI, LEONARD, an Ital. scholar, 1690-1719.

ADAMS, ABIG., cel. by her 'Letters,' 1744-1818

ADAMS, ANDREW, LL.D., a jurist of Connecticut, who was elevated to the bench in 1789, and appointed chief justice in 1793. He was born at Stratford, was a graduate in the class of 1760 at Yale, representative in Congress in 1782, and died in 1797, aged 61 years.

ADAMS, C. B., an Am. Geologist. He was professor of Amherst college, Mass., and in the fulfilment of the duties of his office as State Geologist of Vermont, published some valuable reports upon the natural history of that state. He was the author of several elementary scientific works, &c. Died on the island of St. Thomas, 1853, where he had gone for the improvement of his health.

ADAMS, GEO., cel. as a mathematical inst. maker, and scientific writer, died 1786.

ADAMS, GEO., son of the preceding, author of an 'Essay on Vision,' &c., 1750-1795.

ADAMS, JOHN, the assumed name of Alex. Smith, one of the principal mutineers of the Bounty, and since known as the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, where the mutineers settled; d. 1829.

ADAMS, JOHN, an astrol., reign of Charles II.

ADAMS, JOHN, Rev., min. of the Scotch church in Hatton Garden, and author of many works of elementary instruction, died 1814.

ADAMS, J., an Amer. poet and preacher, d. 1740.



[J. Adams.]

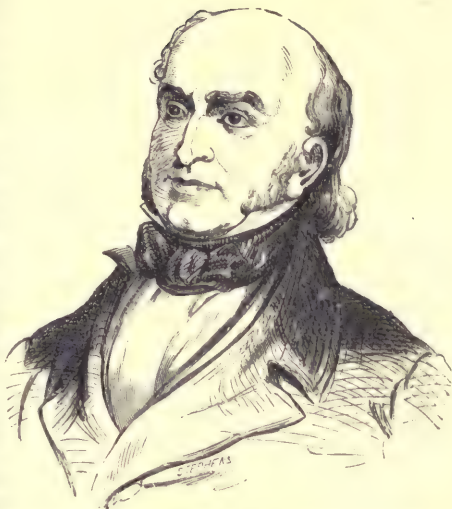
ADAMS, JOHN, a celebrated American statesman, the second President of the United States, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, on 19th October, 1735. His fame is not associated with brilliant oratorical displays, or with critical triumphs in party conflict. His qualities were those of the accomplished man of business, but they came forth at a time, and under conditions that made business capacities of the most momentous importance to his own countrymen and to mankind at large. The United States are the sole great exception to the saying of Burke, that 'constitutions are not made, they grow.' That a constitution was framed for the States, on principles which have attested their soundness for the place and occasion by their durability, is mainly to be attributed to the sagacity of Adams, and especially to his thoroughly English capacity to turn existing institutions



and habits to the new conditions of the people, instead of inventing untried novelties. Hence his friend and rival Jefferson, called him 'The column of Congress, the pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and defender.'—Having studied at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he joined the Suffolk bar in 1759, and practised in Quincy. He married, in 1764, Abigail Smith, a woman of great ability and high patriotic aspirations, who brought to him the influential local connection of the Quincy family, to which she was related. Adams dated his expectation of the coming revolution, and his preparation to participate in the reorganization of government in British America, to what he observed in 1761, when the question of the legality of writs of assistance, under the English exchequer system against the Boston merchants, was tried. His first open advocacy of colonial independence was in the support of the application of the Boston citizens to have the courts of law reopened, when they had been closed, on the ground that their proceedings were informal without the use of that cargo of stamps which had been forcibly detained by the citizens. He showed his thorough independence, and brought on himself considerable odium by becoming counsel for the soldiers charged with murder for shooting citizens of Boston.

In 1774, when Gage dissolved the Assembly of Massachusetts, he was one of the five who, before separation, were appointed to meet with other committees of Washington, and he was thus instrumental in the construction of Congress. On the 6th of May, 1776, he took the first step in the declaration of independence, by a prominent motion 'to adopt such a government as would, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents and of America.' He was one of the committee for preparing the celebrated Declaration. He had, in the mean time, organized the system which gave its war-service to the United States, and had been chiefly instrumental in putting the army into the hands of Washington. By his management of the committee of correspondence, he organized another great branch of service, that of the foreign department. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with France and Holland, and afterwards was sent to negotiate the treaty with Britain. In 1789, he became Vice-President, and on the retirement of Washington, in 1797, he was chosen President of the United States, remaining in office for one period of four years. He was all his life, more or less, concerned in public business, and lived to a good old age. The juncture of his death was remarkable: it occurred in 1826, on the 4th of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Before berating his last he made the remark, 'Jefferson survives;' but it was not so—Jefferson had died at an earlier hour on the same day. [J.H.B.]

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, an American statesman, the son of John Adams, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, on the 11th July, 1767. He received his name of Quincy from his maternal grandfather, an influential citizen of the colony, who died just as his celebrated grandchild was born. Adams was cradled in the revolution, and when but nine years old heard the first reading of the Declaration of Independence from the old state house in Boston. He accompanied his father in his missions to France and Holland, and there acquired the knowledge of foreign languages and countries, and the wide systematic views which made him invaluable to a country in which such qualifications were necessarily rare. He took a degree at Harvard with high distinction in 1787. In 1791, under the signature of 'Publicola,' he suggested



[J. Q. Adams]

some grave doubts about the soundness of the principles actuating the French revolutionists, very remarkable as the production of a republican pen. In 1803, he was sent from the state of Massachusetts as representative to the Senate in Congress, and sat until 1808. He had been for a short time professor of rhetoric in Harvard, when, in 1809, he was appointed representative of the U. States at the court of Russia, and began his brilliant and multifarious diplomatic career. In London he completed the negotiations for the conclusion of the second British American war. He was called home in 1817, to serve in the cabinet of President Monroe. On the election of a President in 1825, the name of Adams was returned with those of Jackson, Crawford and Clay; but as there was not for any one candidate the majority of electoral votes required by the Constitution, the selection fell into the hands of the representatives who chose Adams. He retired in 1829, declining the party advocacy, which it was said might insure his reelection, and he has been looked back on with regret as the last of those who occupied the chair without being borne into it by a victorious faction. In 1831 he began a career of valuable services as a member of the House of Representatives. He made many enemies by his sympathy with the cause of negro emancipation. He was an active pamphleteer, wrote various works and contributed to periodical literature. He died full of years and honors, on the 23d of February, 1848, and it has been cus-



[Adams' Houses at Quincy.]



tomary to speak of him as the last of the old and higher class of American statesmen. [J.H.B.]

ADAMS, JOHN, Rev., the only son of Hon. John Adams of Nova Scotia. He took his degree at Harvard in 1721, and in 1728 was an associate in the ministry with the Rev. Mr. Clap, at Newport, Rhode Island. He remained there but two years, and died in Cambridge in 1740, at the age of 36. He left behind him a small volume of poems more valuable from its rarity than for its literary merits.

ADAMS, JOS., an em. medical au., 1758-1818.

ADAMS, LOUISA C., the wife of John Quincy Adams, d. 1852.

ADAMS, MATTHEW, a mechanic of Boston, who cultivated letters, and was possessed of a good library, to which he allowed Dr. Franklin, when a youth, free access. The Doctor speaks of him with respect, and acknowledges his kindness. He was one of the writers in the New England Journal, and his essays were highly esteemed. He died poor, in 1753, but left behind him a reputation for intelligence and probity, more valuable than wealth.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, an American revolutionist and patriot, was born in Boston in 1722. He was early an advocate of the republican cause, and sustained it by his pen, as well as by his personal support. In 1765 he was chosen a member of the Mass. Assembly, and became remarkable for his vigorous defence of republican principles. During the period of political agitation which preceded the revolution, Samuel Adams warmly advocated the cause of the people against the tyranny of Great Britain, and was among the most active in exciting open resistance to the mother country. In 1774 he was elected a member of the provincial council, at the period when kingly government was denounced; and when Gen. Gage sent his secretary to dissolve the Assembly, the door of the legislative chamber was found closed, the key being in the pocket of Adams. In 1774 he was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and became at once a highly serviceable member. When the resolution that declared the colonies "free and independent states" was offered, Samuel Adams boldly sustained it, and sternly exclaimed, "I should advise persisting in our struggle for liberty, though it were revealed from Heaven that nine hundred and ninety-nine were to perish, and only one of a thousand were to survive and retain his liberty! One such freeman must possess more virtue and enjoy more happiness than a thousand slaves; and let him propagate his like, and transmit to them what he hath so nobly preserved!" His conduct was in character with this declaration, and he was accordingly found among the foremost and boldest defenders of the popular cause. To him was due the origination of a Colonial Congress in 1776. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and he continued to serve in Congress until 1781. He was subsequently a member of the Mass. Convention to draw up a State Constitution; in 1789 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of his state, and in 1794 Governor, which office he held with distinguished honor until 1797, when he retired in consequence of his age. He died in 1803, at the age of 82.

ADAMS, SIR TH., lord mayor of London, 1645, distinguished as a royalist, 1586-1667.

ADAMS, WM., an English divine, a friend of Dr. Johnson, and author of an answer to Hume on Miracles, 1707-1789.

ADAMS, ZABDIEL, a clergyman, having in charge a congregation at Lunenburg, Mass. He was born in Quincy, (then called Braintree,) in 1739, and was a cousin of President John Adams. He was gradua-

ted at Harvard in 1759, ordained in 1764, and died in 1801, in his 62d year. His mind was naturally vigorous, and he improved it much by diligent cultivation.

ADAMSON, PAR., abp. of St. Andrews, equally noted for his talents and misfortunes, 1536-1599.

ADAMSON, HY., nephew of the preceding, and author of a curious poem, died 1639.

ADAMUS SCOTUS, a cel. author of the 12th century, best known for his curious 'Dialogue between the Reason and the Soul.'

ADAMUS DORENSUS, a writer on music, 13th century.

ADANSON, MICHEL, a celebrated botanist, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1727, died in 1806. He was educated at Plessis, studied in Paris under Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu at the Garden of Plants, and afterwards made a voyage to Senegal. He remained in Africa five years, and during his sojourn there collected an immense number of plants and animals. Upon his return to France, he found that Linnaeus had already promulgated his artificial System of Nature to the scientific world. To Adanson this arrangement, and the arbitrary nomenclature of Linnaeus, were particularly distasteful. His grand aim was to produce a classification of the objects of nature, based upon the natural relations which these have one with another. The first work in which he proposed this method was his 'Voyage to Senegal,' in which he made an attempt to classify the mollusca according to the structure of the animal, and not the shells which they inhabit. The next was his 'Families of Plants,' in which he strove to carry out the same principles in botany as he had commenced in conchology. He has not been very successful in this attempt, as a comparison between his system and that of Linnaeus will show; but still, along with his teacher, Bernard de Jussieu, he has the merit of indicating a method of arrangement of plants by their natural affinities, in opposition to the artificial system then in vogue. He possessed a great knowledge of botany, and was an accurate observer. He is the author of a very interesting account of the immense tree called by the natives of Africa the Baobab, since named after him *Adansonia*. He wrote also an account of the trees which produce the gums of commerce. At the revolution, Adanson was reduced to great poverty, but afterwards received a small pension from government. His will directed that a garland of flowers, selected from the 58 families of plants which he had established, should be the only decoration of his coffin. [W.B.]

ADAoust, a Provençal poet, died 1819.

ADASHEV, ALEXIS, cel. in Russian history as the minister of Ivan the terrible, and disting. by his virtues and talents, died in prison, 1561.

ADASHEV, DAN., a younger brother of the pre., disting. himself against the Tartars, and was executed, together with his little son, and all the near relations of Alexis, soon after the death of that minister.

ADDA, one of the kings of Northumbria.

ADDA, a disting. artist and soldier of Italy.

ADDINGTON, ANTH., a physician and politician, father of Lord Sidmouth, 1713-1790.

ADDINGTON, ISAAC, Secretary of the province of Massachusetts, died in 1715, at the age of 70. He sustained a high character for intelligence and integrity, and was one of those who opposed the tyrannical administration of Sir Edmund Andross in Mass. He held the office of Secretary for more than 20 years, was a member of the council and an efficient magistrate, and left behind him an excellent reputation.

ADDINGTON, S., DR., a dis. minis. 1729-1796.



ADDISON, G. H., author of 'Indian Reminiscences,' born 1793.

ADDISON, LAUNCELOT, father of the celebrated writer, and dean of Litchfield, was early distinguished by his attachment to the Stuarts. He is the author of several works, 1632-1703.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, was the eldest son of a clergyman, able and learned, but not wealthy. He was born in 1672, at the rectory of Milston in Wiltshire. He was educated chiefly at the Charter House and at Oxford, and distinguished himself as a writer of Latin verses, a good many of which were afterwards published. He first appeared in print by contributing English verses, some of which were original, and others translations from the classics, to Dryden's collections of miscellaneous poems. Another of his poetical efforts was a poem complimenting king William on the campaign in which he took Namur. It was



[Birthplace of Addison.]

written after he had been introduced to the notice of leading statesmen of the Whig party; whose patronage of him, prompted by their expectation of his usefulness in political life, appears to have been the cause of his abandoning the intention he once had of entering the church. A pension, procured for him by the interest of Lord Somers, enabled him, in 1699, to visit the continent, where he resided for three years. The best of his poems, a 'Letter from Italy,' addressed to Lord Halifax, his earliest patron, was written in 1701, while he was still abroad; and his 'Travels in Italy,' the first large work which he attempted in prose, exhibited very promisingly both his classical and miscellaneous knowledge, and his skill and liveliness in composition. Not very long after his return to England, he wrote on the suggestion of the prime minister Godolphin, 'The Campaign,' a poem celebrating Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. He immediately received an appointment as one of the commissioners of excise, the place having become vacant by the death of the celebrated Locke; he was speedily promoted to be an under secretary of state; and he was secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1710, when the ministry which he served was dismissed from office. The time of his steadiest and most successful activity in literature embraced the four years extending from this loss of place to the end of Queen Anne's reign. The Tories being in power, he was excluded from public employment. But, a short while before this, he had begun to produce those periodical essays by which his fame has been longest and most securely preserved. In 1709 he began to furnish papers to the *Tatler*, which was conducted by his schoolfellow and friend, Richard Steele. Early in 1711, these two writers commenced the *Spectator*, which was continued every week-day till the close of the following year. It was then

dropped, after having made up the 555 numbers commonly printed in its first seven volumes; Addison and Steele contributing almost equally, and together writing all the essays except sixty or seventy. In the course of 1713 the *Guardian* received a large number of essays from Addison; and then also appeared his celebrated tragedy of 'Cato.' The immense popularity which, partly through political considerations, this stately drama gained, both among readers and among playgoers, raised the reputation of the author to its highest point. During the latter half of the year 1714 he contributed a good many papers to the new series of the *Spectator*, making up its eighth volume. The accession of George I., occurring a little before the publication of the *Spectator* was closed, restored the Whigs to power, and thus again diverted Addison from literature to politics. And having acted as secretary to the regency, he was appointed one of the lords of trade. Down to this point in his history, there seems to have been really no good ground for the allegations commonly made of his inefficiency as a man of business. He had, indeed, failed in parliament, having either not spoken at all, or broken down in the only attempt he made. His literary celebrity, however, and his modesty and urbanity of manners, though they might have procured him a reception into the society of persons of rank, could not have obtained and preserved the confidence of successive statesmen if he had not been quite competent to the practical details of office. But it cannot well be doubted that he was unfit, though it had been only through his inefficiency as a debater, for the last step which he ventured to take on the ladder of ambition. In 1717, a dissension having occurred in the ministry, Townsend and Walpole, the ablest members of the cabinet, passed over to the opposition; and in the administration which was formed by the other Whigs, Addison became a principal secretary of state, having Lord Sunderland, Marlborough's son-in-law, as his colleague. His acceptance of this office is commonly attributed to the influence of his wife, the Countess-Dowager of Warwick, whom he had married a few months before, and who is said to have, by her haughtiness and violence, made her husband unhappy, and to have driven him to dissipation as a means of escape from domestic discomfort. That Addison did become sottish in the last years of his life has not been clearly proved; and one is glad to catch at any reasons for disbelieving it. At all events, his health was now giving way; and the state of it was made the excuse for his resignation of office, which he tendered in April, 1718, after having held it for less than a year. His only subsequent efforts in literature that are worth noticing were, an angry controversy with his old friend Steele, who had joined the opposition section of the Whigs, and his uncompleted treatise on the 'Evidences of Christianity.' He died at Holland House, in Kensington, in June, 1719, a few weeks after having completed his forty-seventh year. Addison's poetry is of very small account. His minor compositions in verse hold but a low rank even in that didactic and half-prosaic school to which they belong. 'Cato' itself owed its fame, in a great measure, to extrinsic circumstances: and it could not have been successful at all had not dramatic art been then in a state of decay. It is a series of dialogues rather than a drama: its speeches, often eloquent, and almost always morally noble, are seldom truly poetical, and never passionate or pathetic: and there is an equal feebleness in the incidents and in the characters. It must be allowed, likewise, that no very great value belongs to any of his prose writings, except his contributions to the *Spectator* and



other periodical papers. These, however, make up a large mass of literary compositions, and possess distinguished merit and importance. In the history of English style, a marked epoch is constituted by the appearance of the writers who are oftenest described as the Wits, of Queen Anne's time; and among these there were none who exerted, on the manner of later authors, so strong an influence as Addison. His grace and refinement, accompanied by an admirable command of familiar idioms, gave him a charm that was wanting in the bare and stern writings of Swift: and he was superior to Steele, not only in these points, but also in his comparative freedom from looseness and inaccuracy, and in his power of rising to dignity without losing ease or freedom. In respect to matters higher than style, the merit of the Periodical Essays is chiefly shared between Steele the projector, and Addison, the only other steady and active contributor. In those sketches of character and manners, and those fragments of invented stories, which were the most popular things in the *Tatler* and its successors, Steele showed more decisive originality, and greater breadth and force of humor; but his coadjutor excelled him by far both in delicacy of sentiment, and in the skill, ingenuity, and consistency with which he worked up his materials into finished pictures. To Addison the *Spectator* owed, with hardly any exception, its papers of a more elevated and solid cast, those which made it an instrument of enlightenment to its contemporaries, and entitle it to the grateful attention of posterity. Such were its critical dissertations, always abounding in good taste and eloquent expression, the best of these being the criticisms which did so much for recalling notice to Milton: such were the papers on the 'Pleasures of the Imagination,' (efforts highly meritorious in the circumstances,) towards ascertaining the principles on which philosophical criticism must be founded: and such, also, were many meditative and religious papers, some of them purely didactic in form, and others allegorical, and all of them excellent alike for their high ethical tone, and for their natural and fine reflectiveness. If Addison's prose writings were once overvalued, the neglect and depreciation with which it has lately been fashionable to treat them, involve an error which goes at least as far the opposite way. [W.S.]

ADDISON, ALEXANDER, a distinguished lawyer of Pennsylvania, born in 1759, died in 1807, at Pittsburgh. For 12 years he held the office of Judge, and it is said there never was an appeal from any judgment he rendered. He was deservedly eminent for his learning, compact reasoning, and purity of style. In 1800 he published Reports of cases decided in Pennsylvania.

ADDISON, THOS., an English Jesuit, 1634-1685.

ADDY, WM., a writer on stenography, 17th cent.

ADEL, or ADIL, k. of Sweden, 5th or 6th cent.

ADELAIDE, the amiable queen of William IV., whom she married 1818: she was daughter of the Duke Saxe-Meiningen; born 1792, died 1849.

ADELAIDE, the good and beautiful empress of Germany, was the daughter of Rodolph II., king of Burgundy; she was taken from a prison to marry the emperor Otho I. 951; died 999.

ADELAIDE, mistress of Albert, duke of Bavaria; assassinated by his son, 1392.

ADELAIDE of Savoy, the widow of Louis the Fat, and wife of Montmorency, assumed the veil in the abbey of Montmartre, and died 1153.

ADELAIDE, marchioness of Susa, and founder of the dominion enjoyed by the house of Savoy in Piedmont, was the contemporary and rival of the celebrated Matilda, duchess of Tuscany, 11th cent.

ADELAIDE, MADAME MARIE, eldest daughter of Louis XV. and aunt of Louis XVI. k. of France, born 1730, fled before the revolutionary storm, 1791, died at Trieste, 1800.

ADELAIDE, EUGENIE LOUISA, sister of Louis Philippe, and his best counsellor, was born 1777; she was privately married to Gen. Athelin; died 31st December, 1847.

ADELAIS, second queen of Henry I. of Eng., cel. by the troubadours as the fair maid of Brabant, and ancestress of the Howards, died 1151.

ADELARD, a learned monk of the 12th cent.

ADELASIA, queen of Sardinia, 13th century.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, died 1027.

ADELBURNER, M. an astronomer, died 1779.

ADELER, CURTIUS, a naval com. in the service of the Venetians and Danes, 1622-1675.

ADELFRID, a Saxon king, whose succession united the prov. of Bernicia and Deira, 559.

ADELGISUS, king of the Lombards, 8th cent.

ADELGISUS, prince of Beneventum, 9th cent.

ADELGREIF, J. A., a German scholar of high attainments, who believed that he was the representative of God upon earth, that he was accompanied by seven angels, and that he had a mission to banish all evil from the world; ex. on a charge of sorcery, 1636.

ADELER, a schoolman and divine, 12th cent.

ADELUNG, JAC., a musician, 1699-1762.

ADELUNG, JOHN CH., known throughout Europe as a philologist. His great works are a grammatical and critical Dictionary of the German tongue, and a work of vast research called 'Mithridates,' in which the remarkable affinities between the words of all languages are discovered. His general knowledge of literature and the arts is also displayed in various historical treatises, more especially in a cyclopædia of what he terms 'Human Folly.' He resided at Leipzig and Dresden, usually devoting fourteen hours a day to hard study, and yet noted for his good cheer. His works in all make about seventy volumes. He was never married; 1734-1806. [E.R.]

ADELUNG, FR., nephew of the preceding, also distinguished as an historian and linguist, b. 1768.

ADELWALCH, a king of Sussex, slain 886.

ADEMAR, or AYMAR, an historian, 11th cent.

ADEODATO, an Italian artist, 12th century.

ADEODATUS, pope after Boniface IV., 614-617. Another of the same name elected 673.

ADER, WM., a phys. of Toulouse, an. of a work on the diseases cured by our Saviour, pub. 1621.

ADET, P. A., a writer on chemistry, envoy from France to the United States, 1796.

ADEUS, or ADDEUS, a Greek poet, 4th cent. b.c.

ADGILLUS, first Chr. king of Frisia, 8th cent.

ADHAD-EDDAULAH, sultan of Persia, died 983, after a glorious reign of 34 years.

ADHED, last caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, de-throned by Saladin, and died 1171.

ADHELM, bp. of Sherborne, the first ecclesiastic distinguished in the Anglo-Saxon church; he is considered the father of Anglo-Saxon literature, and the first English poet, died 769.

ADHEMAR, a troubadour of the 12th century.

ADHEMAR DE MONSEUIL, created Duke of Genoa by Charlemagne, on account of his success against the Saracens, was chief of the illustrious house of Orange.

ADHEMAR DE MONSEUIL, of the same family, was a distinguished general of the crusades, and bp. of Pays; died of a contagion at Antioch.

ADHEMAR DE MONSEUIL, another of the family, also a great soldier, made bishop of Metz in 1327, died 1361.



**ADIMARI**, a Florentine family of the middle ages, which has produced several disting. men of letters; one member of this family is known as a partisan of the Guelphs.

**ADJUTI, JAS.**, a convert to protestantism, prof. of theology at Wittenberg, 1602-1663.

**ADLER, GASP.** See **AQUILA**.

**ADLER, G. CH.**, a disting. teacher, 1674-1741.

**ADLER, G. CH.**, son of the preceding, a classical scholar and divine, 1734-1804.

**ADLER, J. G.**, a Danish orientalist, born 1756.

**ADLER, PH.**, a German engraver, 16th cent.

**ADLERBETH, G.**, a Swedish poet, 1751-1818.

**ADLERFELDT, GUST.**, a Swedish noble who accompanied Charles XII. in his campaigns, of which he wrote a history; killed at Pultowa, 1709.

**ADLZREITER**, chancellor and historian of Bavaria, died 1662.

**ADMIRAL, H.**, a poor Frenchman, executed 1794, for an attempt on the life of Robespierre.

**ADMO**, a German engraver, time of Augustus.

**ADO**, a distinguished abp. of Vienna, died 875.

**ADOLFATI**, an Italian composer.

**ADOLFI, GIACOMO**, an It. painter, 1682-1741.

**ADOLPH**, a German painter in England, 1750.

**ADOLPH**, a German sculptor, 16th century.

**ADOLPHI, C. M.**, a medical writer, 1676-1753.

**ADOLPHUS**, count of Nassau, elected emperor 1292; fell in battle against his rival Albert, duke of Austria, 1298.

**ADOLPHUS**, count of Cleves, and bp. of Munster, distinguished for his turbulence, died 1394.

**ADOLPHUS**, count of Cleves, son of the preceding, and founder of the order of Fools, d. 1448.

**ADOLPHUS**, duke of Gueldres, noted for his repeated and cruel rebellions against his father Arnold, and his desperate courage, 1438-1477.

**ADOLPHUS**, duke of Saxony, born 1685, noted for his active and glorious share in the wars of the empire during the first half of the 18th century, and especially for the check given to Frederick the Great after the surrender of Prague. Entered into military service 1701, succeeded unexpectedly to the duchy 1736, died 1746.

**ADOLPHUS I.**, count of Holstein, 1106-1131.

**ADOLPHUS II.**, his son, suc. 1131, killed 1164.

**ADOLPHUS III.**, son of the preceding, despoiled of his duchy in a war with Denmark, and soon after died at the beginning of the 13th century.

**ADOLPHUS IV.**, son and successor of the preceding, recovered his duchy 1227, but retired from the world 1238, and spent the remaining fourteen years of his life in a monastery.

**ADOLPHUS VIII.**, son of Gerard, count of Holstein, sustained a long war with Denmark on account of Schleswig; he is disting. as a wise ruler, also for his moderation in refusing the crown of Denmark afterwards offered to him; died 1459.

**ADOLPHUS I.**, duke of Holstein and Schleswig, celebrated as a warlike prince, 1544-1586.

**ADOLPHUS, FREDERICK II.**, son of Frederick I., king of Sweden, ascended the throne 1751, being then 41 years of age. In 1757 he was compelled to take a part against Prussia in the 7 years' war, though he was some years previously married to a sister of Frederick the Great. Intrigue and dissension marked the whole period of his reign, and though a party in the state made strenuous endeavors to extend the royal prerogative, the king exercised little real power. The state of the country at his death in 1771, is represented by a native historian as a picture of the extremest anarchy that a state can reach under a representative government. [E.R.]

**ADOLPHUS, JOHN**, a cel. barrister and historian of London, 1766-1845.

**ADOMMAN**, abbot of Iona, and author of the curious life of St. Columba, died 703.

**ADON**, abp., and au. of Chronicles, 9th century.

**ADONIJAH**, a son of David, put to death by Solomon, B.C. 1010.

**ADRAIN, ROBERT**, a mathematical professor in Columbia College, N. Y., and subsequently at Rutgers' in N. Jersey, who came from Ireland to the U. S. with Emmet and other Irish political refugees; d. 1843, aged 68.

**ADRETS, FR. DE BEAUMONT**, a leader of the Huguenots, noted for his daring and cruelty, died 1587. His son, of like character, took a share in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

**ADREVALD**, a theologian of the 9th century.

**ADRIA**, a Sicil. author and phys., died 1560

**ADRIAENS, L.**, a Flemish painter on glass, 15th century.

**ADRIAENSEN, ALEX.**, a Flem. painter, 17th cent.

**ADRIAENSEN, CORNELIS**, a learned ecclesiastic, 16th century.

**ADRIAM, MARIE**, a young girl who fought in the defence of Lyons when besieged by the troops of the Convention, and was executed, 1793.

**ADRIAN**, a Greek writer of the 5th century.

**ADRIAN, EMAN.**, a Flemish musician, 16th cent.



[Adrian.]

**ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, PUBLIUS ÆLIUS**, the Roman emperor, was born 76, and brought up under the eye of the emperor Trajan, his father's kinsman, who adopted him as his son, and to whom he succeeded, 117. He was a successful soldier, and a great lover of literature and the arts, but disgraced by the indulgence of sensuality. In the course of his reign he visited nearly every part of his dominions, and when in Britain, 120, built a wall eighty miles in length, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Frith, to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians. He was the restorer of Jerusalem, which he named Ælia Capitolina, and where, on Mount Calvary, he erected a temple to Jupiter; died 138. [E.R.]

**ADRIAN I.**, pope of Rome, 772-775.

**ADRIAN II.**, succeeded as pope, 867, died 872.

**ADRIAN III.**, elected pope, and d. 885.

**ADRIAN IV.**, an Englishman, at first a servant in a monastery, elected pope 1154, died 1159.

**ADRIAN V.**, elected pope, and died 1276.

**ADRIAN VI.**, succeeded Leo X. 1522, d. 1523.

**ADRIAN DE CASTELLO**, a native of Italy, distinguished for his learning and ability; became bishop of Hereford in the reign of Henry VII., and after-

wards residing in Italy was accused of conspiracy against Leo X. His subsequent fate is unknown.

ADRIANI, M. V., a Greek scholar, chancellor of Florence, died 1521.

ADRIANI, J. B., his son, an hist., died 1574.

ADRIANI, M., son of the last named, d. 1604.

ADRIANO, a Spanish painter, d. 1650.

ADRICIONIUS, CH., a Dutch hist., 1533-1585.

ADRY, J. F., a rhetorician and hist., 1749-1818.

ADSO, HERMERICUS, a monastic wr., 10th cent.

ADUARTE, DIEGO, a Spanish hist., d. 1637.

ÆCIDES, or ÆCIDAS, a king of Epirus, said to be a descendant of Achilles, killed B.C. 313.

ÆCIDES, k. of the Molossi, after Alex. the Great.

ÆDESIA, a female Platonist, the mother of Ammonius.

ÆGIDIUS, k. of the Franks from the deposition to the recall of Childeric; assassinated 464.

ÆGIDIUS DE COLUMNA, a monastic philosopher and theologian, disting. in the 13th century.

ÆGIDIUS, PETER, a Flemish lawyer, d. 1533.

ÆGIMUS, an ancient Greek physician.

ÆGINHARD, the secretary of Charlemagne, author of annals of his reign, and equally celebrated for his love adventure with the emperor's daughter.

ÆLF, a Swedish theologian, 18th century.

ÆLFRIC, ST., surnamed the Grammarian, was archbishop of Canterbury in the middle of the 10th century. He is distinguished as one of the brightest luminaries of the age in which he lived, d. 1005.

ÆLIAN, the celebrated author of a 'History of Animals,' a 'Treatise on Providence,' &c., distinguished for the purity with which he wrote the Greek tongue, supposed to have lived in the 2d century.

ÆLIAN, CLAUDIUS, a Roman military writer.

ÆLIAN, a general in the time of Valens.

ÆLIANUS, MECCUS, a Greek physician.

ÆLIUS MELISSUS, a Roman jurist, 2d cent.

ÆLIUS SEXTUS, one of the most cel. Roman jurists, successively ædile, consul, and censor; au. of the earliest known work on jurisprudence.

ÆLST. See AALSH.

ÆMILIANI, ST. JER., a noble Venetian, the founder of a hospital and religious order, 16th cent.

ÆMILII, The, one of the most ancient and noble of the patrician families of Rome.

ÆMILIUS, ANTH., a Dutch hist., 1589-1660.

ÆMILIUS, G., a Latin poet, related to Luther.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 216 and 219, slain at the battle of Cannæ.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS, son of the preceding, distinguished in the Macedonian war, 3d cent. B.C.

ÆMILIUS, PAU., an em. hist. of Verona, d. 1529.

ÆNEAS, one of the heroes of Troy.

ÆNEAS, a Greek military author, 360 B.C.

ÆNEAS, or ÆNGAS, a monastic writer, 9th cent.

ÆNEAS GAZÆIUS, a Platonist, 5th cent.

ÆNESIDEMUS, a sceptical phil., 1st century.

ÆPINUS, the assumed name of Hoeck, one of the most zealous of Luther's followers, 1499-1533.

ÆPINUS, FRANZ, a German philosopher, 1724.

ÆRIUS, founder of a sect of the 4th century.

ÆRENS. See ÆRTSENS.

ÆRTGEN. See AARTGENS.

ÆRTSEN, or ÆRESENS, PETER, an em. hist. painter, called Pietro Longo, on account of his tallness. There are several Flemish painters of the same name, three known to be sons of the preceding.

ÆSCHINES, an orator of Athens, 4th cent. B.C.

ÆSCHINES, a poor Athenian philosopher, the personal friend and pupil of Socrates.

ÆSCHRIEN, an ancient physie. of Pergamos.

ÆSCHYLUS, a cel. Greek dramatic writer, was

born of a noble family at Eleusis in Attica, B.C. 525, and died at Gela in Sicily, B.C. 456. From an anecdote which is related of him by Pausanias, it appears that his youthful fancy was early captivated by the exhibitions of the drama; and he accordingly devoted his life to the service of the tragic muse. At the age of twenty-five B.C. 499, he first presented himself at the festival of Bacchus as a competitor for the public prize; and fifteen years afterwards, B.C. 484, gained his first victory. The pre-eminence which he thus acquired was successfully maintained till B.C. 468, when he was defeated in a similar contest by his younger rival, Sophocles; an event which exercised a strong influence over the rest of his life. Mortified at the indignity which, as he thought, had thus been put upon him, he quitted Athens and went to the festival of Hiero, king of Syracuse. Of the remaining portion of his life but little is known, except that he continued to prosecute his favorite pursuit; and that his residence in Sicily was of some duration, may be inferred from the fact that it was sufficient to affect the purity of his language. His thirteenth and last victory was gained B.C. 458. On the manner of his death, which was singular, the ancient writers are unanimous. While sitting motionless in the fields, his bald head was mistaken for a stone by an eagle which happened to be flying over him with a tortoise in her bill. The bird dropped the tortoise to break the shell, and the poet was killed by the blow. Æschylus is said to have been the author of 70 tragedies, of which only seven are now extant. The improvements which he introduced in the economy of the drama, were so important as to gain for him the distinction of the Father of Greek Tragedy. To the single actor of Thespis he added a second, and thus presented the regular dialogue. He abridged the length of the choral odes and made them subservient to the main interest of the plot; substituted a regular stage for the movable wain of his predecessor; provided appropriate scenic decorations, and dresses for the actors; and removed all deeds of murder and bloodshed from public view. His style is bold, lofty, and sublime, full of gorgeous imagery and magnificent expressions, suitable to the elevated characters of his dramas. His plays have little or no plot; and have therefore been blamed as deficient in dramatic interest. But Æschylus was illustrious not merely as a poet. Along with his brother Cynaëgirus he distinguished himself so highly in the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490, that his exploits were commemorated by a descriptive painting in the theatre of Athens; and it is probable that he took part in the subsequent battles of Artemisium, Salamis, and Plataeæ. His warlike spirit is vividly portrayed in his tragedies, the 'Persians' and the 'Seven against Thebes.' [G.F.] ÆSOP, generally known for the Fables attributed to him, lived in the 6th century B.C. His history is not well authenticated, but it is understood that he was born in Phrygia, and acquired his Greek education as a slave in Athens. He is regarded as the inventor of the apologue, of which his own compositions are also the purest models. They have been trans. into all modern languages.

ÆSOP, JOSEPH, a Hebrew poet, 16th century.

ÆSOPIUS, CL., a Roman actor, 1st cent. B.C.

ÆTION, an ancient Greek sculptor.

ÆTION, a Greek painter, time of Apelles.

ÆTIUS, a celebrated heretic of the 5th century.

ÆTIUS, a Roman general, cel. for his repulse of Attila, assass. by the emperor Valentinian 454.

ÆTIUS, an ancient physician of Sicily.

ÆTIUS of Amida, a physician of the 5th century, author of a vast collection of medical treatises; under-



stood to be the first Christian physician whose writings have come down to us.

AFACKER, G., a German theologian, 17th cent.  
AFER, DOMITIUS, a cel. Roman orator, one of the vilest partisans of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.

AFFLECK, SIR ED., a naval officer, died 1787.

AFFLITTO, EUST. D', a Neapolitan au., 1782.

AFFLITTO, J. M., a Neapolitan au., d. 1673.

AFFLITTO, MATT., a Neapolitan writer, chiefly on legislation, 1430-1510.

AFFO, IRENEUS, an hist. of Italy, 18th cent.

AFFRY, COUNT LOUIS D', a Swiss commander and statesman during the revolution; died 1810.

AFRANIA, a Roman lady, cel. as an advocate.

AFRANIO, inventor of the bassoon, 16th cent.

AFRANIUS, L., a Roman orator and dramatist, 1st century B.C.

AFRANIUS, L. N., consul of Rome, B.C. 61.

AFRANIUS, T., a dist. Rom. gen., 1st cent. B.C.

AFRASIAB, an ancient king of Persia.

AFRE, SR., a German martyr, 4th century.

AFRICANER, CHR., one of the most dreaded chiefs of South Africa, remarkable for the fruits of his conversion to Christianity, died 1823.

AFRICANUS, JULIUS, a Christian hist., 3d ct.

AFRICANUS, SEXTUS, a Roman jurist, 3d century B.C.

AFZELIUS, ADAM, a Swed. bot., 1750-1836.

AGABUS, a Christian prophet, 1st century.

AGAMEMNON, one of the heroes of Homer, represented as the king of Argos, the Grecian Peloponnesus, and disting. at the siege of Troy.

AGANDURU, R. M., a Spanish missionary and historian, 17th century.

AGAPETUS I., elected pope, 535, d. 536.

AGAPETUS II., elected pope 946, died 955.

AGAR, P. ANTH., a Provençal poet, died 1551.

AGAR, JACQUES, a French painter, died 1716.

AGARD, ARTHUR, an antiquary of disting. learning, one of the founders of the Royal Antiquarian Society, 1540-1615.

AGAS, RALPH, a disting. surveyor, 16th cent.

AGASIAS, an ancient Greek sculptor.

AGATE, FRD. S., an Am. historical painter, d. 1844, aged 37.

AGATHA, SR., a martyr of Sicily, 3d century.

AGATHANGELUS, an Armenian historian, 4th century.

AGATHARCHIDES, an historical and geographical writer, guardian or tutor of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 2d century B.C.

AGATHARCUS, a Greek painter, 4th cent. B.C.

AGATHAMERUS, a geographer, 3d century.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian, 6th century.

AGATHINUS, a Greek physician, 1st century.

AGATHO, elected pope 678 or 679, died 682.

AGATHOCLEA, a mistress of Ptolemy Philopator, noted for her share in the usurpation of the supreme power by her brother Agathocles. Killed, together with her accomplices, in a massacre by the populace about 204 B.C.

AGATHOCLES, an ancient Greek historian.

AGATHOCLES, the tyrant of Syracuse, was the son of a potter, born about 359 B.C., and elevated by his talents and intrigues from the rank of a simple soldier until he became general, and made himself master of all Sicily. He is said to have died by poison, B.C. 287.

AGAZAVI, an Italian musician, 17th century.

AGELADAS, a Greek sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.

AGELET, JOSEPH, an astronomer, born 1757, perished with La Perouse, 1785.

AGELIUS, ANTH., a prelate of Naples, d. 1608.

AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury, 1020.

AGER, NICH., a phys. and botanist, 17th cent.

AGESANDER, a sculptor of Rhodes, 5th cent.

AGESIAS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria.

AGESILAUS I., king of Sparta, 957 to 913 B.C.

AGESILAUS II., king of Sparta from B.C. 399 to 361, is one of the most prominent characters in Grecian history. He is renowned for his conquests in Asia Minor, B.C. 395, and for his victories over the Boeotians and Athenians. In this war, however, he was at length defeated by Epaminondas, B.C. 363, died 361.

AGAS, RALPH, a surveyor and engineer, 16th century.

AGGAS, ROBT., a landscape painter, died 1679.

AGILA, king of Spain, from 549 to 554.

AGILAN, king of the Sp. Visigoths, 549-554.

AGILULFUS, king of the Lombards, 591-619.

AGIS, a Greek poet, time of Alexander.

AGIS I., king of Sparta, B.C. 1060; a second king of this name reigned in Sparta, B.C. 427-399; a third, B.C. 358-331; a fourth, B.C. 240.

AGLAOPHON, a Greek painter, 5th cent. B.C.

AGLIONBY, EDW., a poet, age of Elizabeth.

AGLIONBY, J. DR., distinguished as a scholar and critic, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, d. 1610.

AGLIONBY, WILLIAM, a diplomatist, and cultivator of the Belles-Lettres, 18th century.

AGNELLO, doge of Pisa, 1364 to 1369.

AGNELLUS, AND., a canon of Ravenna in the 9th century, author of *Chronicles* of that see.

AGNES, SR., a Christian martyr, 303.

AGNES, queen of France, 1196-1201.

AGNES, empress of Constantinople, 12th cent.

AGNESI, MARIA GAETANA, an Italian lady of distinguished learning, 1718-1799.

AGNESI, MARIA TERESA, sister of the preceding, distinguished as a musician, born 1750.

AGNOLO, B., a Florentine sculpt., 1460-1543.

AGNOLO, G., an architect of Naples, 16th cent.

AGOBARD, a distinguished prelate, 9th cent.

AGOP, J., au. of critical and gram. works, 1675.

AGORACRITES, a celebrated Greek sculptor, a pupil of Phidias, 5th century B.C.

AGOSTIN, M., a Sp. wr. on agriculture, 17th c.

AGOSTINI, L., an eminent antiquary, 17th cent.

AGOSTINO, PAUL, a cel. musician, 1593-1629.

AGOUB, JOSEPH, a lyric poet, reviewer, and Arabian scholar, 1795-1832.

AGOULT, W. D', a Provençal poet, 12th cent.

AGREDA, MARIA D', a Spanish abbess, author of a life of the Virgin Mary, alleged to be written from Divine vision, 1602-1665.

AGRESTI, LIVIO, an Italian painter, 16th cent.

AGRICOLA, C. L., a Ger. painter, 1667-1719.

AGRICOLA, CNEIUS JULIUS, an eminent Roman general, the father-in-law of Tacitus. Born in the reign of Caligula, 40. He distinguished himself by the subjugation of a great part of Britain, of which he was made governor by the emperor Vespasian. His successes and his high character excited the jealous fears of Domitian, by whom he was covertly withdrawn from public employment, and soon after died 93.

AGRICOLA, FR., an eccles. au., 1575-1616.

AGRICOLA, GEO., a metallurgist, 1494-1555.

AGRICOLA, G. A., a horticulturist, 1672-1738.

AGRICOLA, JOHN, a controversial divine, the opponent of Luther and Melancthon, and leader of the Antinomians, 1492-1566.

AGRICOLA, NICH., a Swedish reformer, d. 1557.

AGRICOLA, RODOLPHUS, one of the restorers of science and letters in Europe, 1442-1485.

AGRICOLA, Sr., bishop of Chalons, 6th cent.  
 AGRIPPA, an ancient sceptical philosopher.  
 AGRIPPA, an astronomer of the 1st century.  
 AGRIPPA, CAMILLUS, an Ital. arch., 16th c.  
 AGRIPPA DE NETTESHEIM, HENRY CORNELIUS, a talented mystic philosopher, secretary to the emperor Maximilian, 1486-1535.

AGRIPPA I., HEROD, grandson of Herod the Gt., and under Claudius, king of all Palestine, died 44. See ACTS xii., 23.

AGRIPPA II., HEROD, son and successor of the preceding, died about the close of the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, MARCUS VIPSANIUS, general of the Roman armies, and friend of Augustus Caesar, born 64 or 63 B.C. His virtues and military talents contributed greatly to the felicitous course and the glory of the reign of Augustus, whose daughter he married, and whom he would have succeeded in the empire, but d. before him, B.C. 12.

AGRIPPA, MENENIUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 503.

AGRIPPINA, the daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa, and wife of Caesar Germanicus, was born some time before B.C. 12; d. in banishment, A.D. 35.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, and mother of the infamous Nero, was born some time before A.D. 17; assassinated A.D. 60.

AGUADO, Fr., a Spanish Jesuit, 1572-1654.

AGUESSEAU, HENRY D', a French statesman, 1634-1715.

AGUESSEAU, HENRY FRANCIS D', son of the preceding, a celebra. magistrate and advocate, finally chancellor of France, 1668-1751.

AGUILA, C. J. E. D', a French hist., d. 1815.

AGUILLON, FRANCIS, a mathema., d. 1617.

AGUIRRA, J. S. D', a celebrated Spanish prelate, d. 1699.

AGUJARI LUCREZIA, an It. singer, d. 1783.

AGYLÆUS, H., a jurist, disting. in the war of the United Provinces against Spain, 1533-1595.

AHAB, king of Israel, 915 to 893 B.C.

AHAZ, king of Judah, died B.C. 722.

AHAZIAH, king of Judah, B.C. 885.

AHAZIAH, king of Israel, died B.C. 897.

AHLE, J. R., a Ger. musician, 1625-1673.

AHLE, J. G., son of the preceding, died 1707.

AHLWARDT, C. G., a Ger. philolog., 1760-1830.

AHLWART, PETER, a learned German, celebrated as the founder of the Ahelites, 1710-1791.

AHMED, an Arabian poet, 10th century.

AHMED-BEN-FARES, surnamed *El Razi*, author of an Arabic Dictionary, 10th century.

AHMED-BEN-MOHAMMED, or ABOU AMROU, a Moor of Spain, celebrated as an oriental poet and annalist, died 970.

AHMED-BEN-THOULOUN, an Egyptian chief, founder of the dynasty of the Thoulounides 9th ct.

AHMED GHIEDIK. See ACHMET GHIEDIC.

AHMED-KHAN, emp. of the Moguls after his brother, Abaker-Khan, 1282, killed 1284.

AHMED RESMY HADJY, chancellor of the Turkish empire, author of an account of his own embassies.

AHMED-SHAH EL ABDALY, an Affghan chief, founder of the kingdom of Candahar and Cabul, cel. for his victories over the Sikhs, d. 1773.

AHRENDT, or ARENTS, M. F., a great traveller and investigat. of Scandinavian antiquities, d. 1824.

AHRUN. See AARON OF ALEXANDRIA.

AHUITZOL, king of the Aztecs before Montezuma II., when they were conq. by the Spaniards.

AIBEK, first Mameluke sultan of Egypt, 1254, assassinated 1257.

AIDAN, one of the earliest preachers of Chris-

tianity in Britain, afterwards bp. of Lindisfarne, died 651.

AIGNAN, STEPHEN, a political writer and tragic poet of France, 1773-1824.

AIGNEAUX, R. and A., LE CHEVALIER, SIEURS D', two brothers, noted as classical scholars, 16th century.

AIKIN, ARTHUR, an English scientific and miscellaneous writer. He was the son of Dr. Aikin, nephew to Mrs. Barbauld, and brother to Miss Lucy Aikin, three well known authors, 1773-1854.

AIKIN, E., a writer on architecture, died 1820.

AIKIN, JOHN, M. D., celebrated as a miscellaneous writer, chiefly on moral and biographical subjects, was born at Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire, 1747, and in 1764 became a student at the university of Edinburgh, but pursued his professional and literary career in London. His medical memoir appeared in 1780: and his principal work, the General Biographical Dictionary, the labor of which he shared with Dr. Enfield, at various intervals from 1799 to 1815. From 1796 to 1806 he was also editor of the 'Monthly Magazine,' and for nearly half a century continued to enrich our literature with numerous elegantly written and useful dissertations. Died at the age of 75, 1822. [E.R.]

AIKMAN, Wm., a Scotch painter, 1682-1731.

AILLAND, P. T., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1759-1826.

AILLY, P. D', a cardinal and theological disputant, president of the council of Constance by which John Huss was condemned, 1350-1419.

AILMER. See AYLMER.

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EALRED, a well-known ancient historian, 1109-1166.

AIMAR, RIVAUT, jurist and adv., 16th cent.

AIMAR VERNAL, JACQUES, a French peasant celebrated as a diviner, 17th century.

AIMOIN DE VARENNES, a French poet, 13th ct.

AIMQN, or AIMOIN of Fleury, a French historian, died 1008.

AIMON, or HAYMOND, an historian and disciple of Alcuyn, died 853.

AIMON, bishop of Valence, 943-977

AIMON, an ascetic writer, died 1174.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, a nonconformist divine, celebrated as a Hebrew scholar and Biblical commentator, died 1622.

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, author of the well-known Latin Dictionary, 1660-1743.

AIRAULT. See AYRAULT.

AITKEN, ROBERT, a printer who came to America in 1769, and settled in Philadelphia, where he died in 1802, aged 68. During the contests with the mother country, he was always on the side of the colonies, and on that account was thrown into prison by the British. He published an edition of the Bible, a magazine, and the transactions of the Amer. Philos. Soc. He is supposed to have been the author of an Inquiry concerning the principles of a commercial system for the U. S., published in 1787. Jane Aitken, his daughter, continued his business, after his death, and printed the translation from the Septuagint, made by Chas. Thompson, Sec. of Congress.

AITON, WILLIAM, an Engl. botanist, d. 1793.

AITZEMA, F. VAN, a diplomatist of Friedland, commissioned from Holland and Bohemia to the imperial court, 1636.

AITZEMA, LEON, nephew of the preceding, historian of the United Provinces, 1600-1669.

AIZO, a chief of the Goths, 9th century.

AJAX, one of the Homeric heroes, called the Locrrian, or the Lesser, to distinguish him from his more illustrious namesake.



**AJAX**, called the Great, is represented by Homer as the son of Telamon; he is said to have died at Troy in consequence of a dispute concerning the armor of Achilles.

**AKAKIA, MARTIN**, a medical author, 1479-1588. His son of the same name, and other members of the family, also distinguished themselves in the same profession.

**AKBAH**, or **AKBEY-BEN-NAFY**, a Saracen governor of Africa, who overran the country as far as the Atlantic Ocean, and prepared the conquest of Spain, killed 682.

**AKBAR, MOHAMMED**, emperor of the Moguls, one of the greatest princes of modern Asia, died 1605, after a reign of 50 years.

**AKENSIDE, MARK**, was born in 1721, at New-castle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a butcher. Designing in his youth to become a Presbyterian preacher, he received from a fund of the English dissenters the means of studying in the university of Edinburgh, which afterwards he honorably paid back. He speedily turned to medical studies, which he com-



[Birth-place of Aken-side.]

pleted at Leyden, graduating there in 1744. In the same year appeared his well-known poem, 'The Pleasures of the Imagination.' This work not only has the unavoidable faults of all didactic poetry, but hovers in a middle sphere between fancy and philosophy, in a manner which makes it obscure and unsatisfactory, even to readers who are both poetical and metaphysical. But it contains some noble pictures, many trains of finely reflective sentiment, and not a few nice felicities of diction. His subsequent effusions in verse comprehended only a few very poor odes, some classically-conceived inscriptions, and a 'Hymn to the Naiads.' After having unsuccessfully attempted medical practice in the country, he removed to London, being aided by a pension from a wealthy and generous friend. He now busied himself chiefly in professional pursuits, attaining some scientific eminence, but no large share of employment. He was a man of high respectability and integrity, but dogmatic and irascible; and his brother-physician, Smollett, ridiculed his pedantry in his description of the 'feast in the manner of the ancients.' He died in 1770. [W.S.]

**AKERBLAD, J. D.**, a Swed. orient., 1760-1819.

**AKERLY, SAMUEL**, an Am. physician of New York, and medical writer, d. 1845, aged 60.

**AKERMANN, A.**, a Swed. engrav., 1718-1778.

**AKIBA-BEN-JOSEPH**, one of the greatest of the Jewish rabbis, cel. for his confederacy with Bar-Cokba, the false Messiah, died of torture in the reign of Hadrian.

**AKOUI**, a famous Tartar general, 18th cent.

**ALABASTER, Wm.**, a learned divine, d. 1640.

**ALADIN**, or **ALA EDDYN**, a prince of Arabia, who assumed the title of K. of the World, d. 1236.

**ALA EDDYN I.**, emp. of Hindostan, 1294-1316.

**ALAIN, CHARTIER**, a Fr. writer, 14th century.

**ALAIN DE LILLE**, called the Great, also the elder, to distinguish him from the following, was bp. of Auxerre, 12th century.

**ALAIN DE LILLE**, or **DE L'ISLE**, a divine of such renown as to be called the Universal Doctor, lived in the 12th or 13th century.

**ALAIN, R.**, a Fr. dramatic writer, born 1680

**ALAMANNI, LOUIS**, a statesman and poet of Florence, 1496-1556.

**ALAMIN**, caliph of Bagdad, 809-813.

**ALAN**, chancellor of Scotland, 1291.

**ALAN DE LYNN**, a famous theolog., 15th cent.

**ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN**, or **ALLEYN, Wm.**, an English cardinal, who, in the interest of the Romish church, prompted the intended invasion of England by Philip II., 1532-1594.

**ALAN**, of Tewkesbury, the friend and historian of Thomas à Beckett, died 1201.

**ALAND, SIR J. FORTESCUE**, otherwise Lord Fortescue, an able judge and man of letters, born 1670, died between 1733 and 1748.

**ALANO, H. DE**, a jurist of Padua, 14th cent.

**ALANSON, EDW.**, a cel. surgeon, 1747-1823.

**ALARD, FR.**, a prot. theologian, converted from the Roman church, died 1578.

**ALARD, Wm.**, son of the preceding, d. 1644.

**ALARD, LAMBERT**, son of the last named, celebrated as a Greek and Latin scholar, d. 1672.

**ALARIC**, a Saxon king, middle of the 6th cent.

**ALARIC I.**, king of the West Goths, and conqueror of the Roman empire at the commencement of the 5th century, is one of the most remarkable characters in the history of those times. Before the appearance of this distinguished military leader, some three centuries of despotism and corrupt administration had reduced the one time mistress of the world to a deplorable state of baseness and effeminacy; while the warlike Goths, engaged in the border warfare with the Roman troops, and sometimes ravaging the provinces of the empire in return for the insults heaped upon them, and the suspicion with which they were regarded, were daily growing more formidable. The defeat of the emperor Valens had long since discovered to the 'barbarians' their superiority over the masters of the fertile provinces which spread so temptingly before them; yet their chiefs were kept in a willing obedience to Theodosius the Great, and their ambition was a long time satisfied by serving in the Roman armies. At length, A.D. 395, the death of Theodosius, and the division of the empire between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, renewed the disgraceful intrigues which had been kept in suspense by his able administration. The public immorality and political baseness of the period were only equalled by the private vices of the degenerate Romans; and the conviction became general that nothing could avert the disorganization by which society was threatened. At this juncture the Gothic hordes were set in motion by a party inimical to the government of Arcadius in the east, and Alaric, whose wild ambition had been flattered by these overtures, commenced his famous march from the Danube. It is possible that his fortunes had been rising since the death of the Gothic king Athanaric, A.D. 381, but nothing certain is known of his early history save that he belonged to the princely family of the Balti, descended from the Asæ or demigods of Scandinavia. The course of Alaric at the head of his victorious troops was



through Thrace, Dacia, Macedonia, and Thessaly, into Achaia, and everywhere the officers of Arcadius betrayed their trust, or refused to fight; while the most glorious monuments of Grecian art fell a sacrifice to these martial iconoclasts, whose name is still synonymous with that of destroyer. The emperor of the west, taking alarm at his unexampled successes, sent an army to the aid of his brother, under the command of Stilicho, by whom Alaric was kept in check, and prepared for terms of accommodation with a foe for whom he had no other feeling than that of contempt, 398. By the terms of the armistice—for it was really only an armed truce which ensued—the Gothic chief was acknowledged master of the Eastern Illyricum by the emperor of the east, who also declined the further assistance of Stilicho; and by his own followers proclaimed king of the West Goths, and of all the tribes who acknowledged their kindred or allegiance. Situated between the two empires, and subject to the continued hostility of the Romans, Alaric employed himself in perfecting the equipment and discipline of his troops, and after two years of preparation suddenly forced the passage of the Alps. His usual success attending him in a succession of battles and sieges, he was on the point of capturing Honorius, when, at the critical moment, Stilicho arrived with a levy of troops collected from Germany and the other barbarian provinces of the empire. The result was the final retreat of Alaric to his own government; but he had now measured his strength against the legions of Rome in the sunny plains of Italy, and had also come to a good understanding with Stilicho, a man of splendid abilities, and of a kindred origin with himself, though he was now the sword and buckler of the western empire. After the retirement of Alaric, Italy was invaded by a host of the Gothic tribes, commanded by Radagaisus, who were defeated by Stilicho, and distributed over the face of the country. Alaric was rewarded for the strict neutrality which he observed on this occasion by a rich present from the Roman Senate; but he demanded a more fertile province for the settlement of his own people. While this demand was in agitation, Stilicho was basely murdered at the instigation of Honorius, whose tottering throne his arms and diplomacy had so long upheld, and who had grown jealous of his popularity—perhaps, also, of his affinity with the powerful king of the Goths, and of the friendly understanding between the two leaders. The threatening attitude now assumed by Alaric, as the avenger of his friend, attracted the discontented of all Italy to his standard, and invitations from the court of Honorius were not wanting to excite him to the enterprise. He commenced his second march towards Rome in the year 405, and after a victorious progress entered the eternal city, its first conqueror in six centuries. On this occasion his extreme moderation, and perfect command of his troops, have won for him the applause of the most cautious historians—his exactions only amounting to a few thousand pounds' weight of gold and silver, and certain costly robes of silk and pieces of scarlet cloth. Retiring from the city to negotiate, he pitched his camp in the plains of Tuscany, but was drawn into Rome a second time by the perfidy of Honorius. He now deposed a sovereign with whom it was manifest no faith could be kept, and made Attilus, a much esteemed Roman prefect, emperor. The friends of Honorius, however, on the departure of Alaric, endeavored to rally again; the new emperor was deposed; and the negotiations which Alaric set on foot at a distance from the seat of empire, proved fruitless. These events, in fine, brought the

now angry conqueror of Rome for the third time into the midst of its doomed palaces and temples, and the city was given up to pillage. In all probability the nameless horrors of such a scene, infamous as the sack of Rome is represented, were not greater in degree than similar disasters which have occurred within the memory of man, and under the eye of more enlightened commanders. The fall of Rome was followed by the desolating march of Alaric and his troops towards the coast, where he was preparing to embark for Sicily; but was surprised by a short illness, which terminated in his death, A.D. 410. His faithful followers prepared his grave in the bed of the river Busentinus, which they diverted from its channel for the purpose; and when the waters once more rolled in their accustomed course, the workmen were put to death, that no tongue might tell where the hero lay buried, with the choicest spoils of Rome to do him honor. [E.R.]

ALARIC II., was the ninth king in descent from Alaric the Great, and succeeded his father Euric, who had really added the Gothic monarchy of Spain to that of Gaul, A.D. 484. Alaric had the misfortune to ascend the throne at the critical period when the Franks, under the celebrated Clovis, were extending their dominions at the expense of the neighboring potentates, and was weak enough to surrender Syagrius, the prince of Soissons, who had been defeated, and had taken refuge at his court, to the Frank king. The affronts to which he submitted seemed to have chafed the proud spirits of his high-minded and chivalrous subjects, and the general discontent which it occasioned was aggravated by religious differences arising from the constantly increasing opposition of his bishops to the tenets of Arianism, always held by the Gothic kings. Under these circumstances his kingdom was invaded by Clovis, with the avowed design of extirpating the Arian heresy, and a battle being fought at Vouëlle, in which the two princes met in personal conflict, Alaric fell worthily by the hand of his rival, A.D. 507. The body of laws which is known as the code of Alaric, was digested by order of this prince from those of Theodosius, and applied to the exigencies of his own people. After his fall, the arrival of his brother-in-law Theodoric, king of the East Goths, redeemed the honor of his kindred in the battle-field, and Clovis was compelled to accept terms of peace. See THEODORIC THE GREAT. [E.R.]

ALASCO, J., the reformer of Pol., 1499–1560.

ALBA-LITTA, Count, a learned It., 1759–1832.

ALBAN, St., first Christian martyr of Great Britain, killed at Rome, 303.

ALBANEZE, an Italian singer, died 1800.

ALBANI, J. J., cardinal, distinguished as a theologian, 1504–1591.

ALBANI, ALEX., a member of the same family, distinguished as a virtuoso, 1692–1779.

ALBANI, J. F., card., nephew of the preceding, disting. as a man of letters; reduced to poverty by the French, 1720–1803.

ALBANI, or ALBANY, LOUISA MARIA CAROLINE, countess of, the unfortunate wife of the last pretender, Charles Stuart, married 1772, d. 1824.

ALBANO, Fr., an Italian painter, 1578–1660.

ALBANO, G. B., younger brother of the preceding, also a painter, died 1668.

ALBANY, a ducal name, assumed by many princes of the royal house of Scotland. The first line began with the son of Robert II., and was extinguished in H. Stuart, 1460. The second line commenced with Alexander Stuart, second son of James II., and failed in his son John, who d. 1536.



ALBATEGNI, an Arabian astron., 9th cent.  
 ALBEMARLE, duke of. See MONK.  
 ALBEMARLE, A. J., KEPPEL, count of, a Dutch gen., favorite of William III., 1669-1718.  
 ALBERGATI, C., an Italian actor, died 1802.  
 ALBERIC, a monastic historian, 13th century.  
 ALBERIC I. and his son ALBERIC II. temporal lords of Rome in the 10th century, before the civil power was consolidated with the papacy.  
 ALBERONI, GIULIO, card., a celebrated statesman of Spain. The son of a gardener, he rose to be prime minister; born 1666, died in exile 1752.  
 ALBERT of Aix, an hist. of the crusades, 12th c.  
 ALBERT of Stade, a chronicler, 13th century.  
 ALBERT of Strasburg, a chronicler, 14th cent.  
 ALBERT, ERASMUS, a Germ. divine, 16th cent.  
 ALBERT, or ALBRECHT I., the son and successor of Rudolph of Hapsburg, both as duke of Austria and emperor of Germany, assassinated 1308.  
 ALBERT, archduke of Austria, and from his alliance with Isabella, daughter of Philip II., joint sovereign of the Netherlands, 1559-1621.  
 ALBERT I., founder of the house of Brandenburg, from which the royal house of Prussia derives its origin, 1106-1170.  
 ALBERT, marquis of Culmbach, surnamed the German Alcibiades, a principal actor in the wars of Charles V., 1522-1558.  
 ALBERT I., duke of Brunswick, died 1279.  
 ALBERT the Fat, son and successor in common with his elder brother Heinrich, to Albert I., died 1318. He is the common ancestor of the reigning house of Brunswick, and its junior branch the house of Hanover.  
 ALBERT, CHARLES, duke of Luynes, constable of France, under Louis XIII., 1578-1621.  
 ALBERT, LOUIS CH., duke of Luynes, a brave commander and man of letters, 1620-1690.  
 ALBERT, LOUIS JOSEPH, duke of Luynes, commonly called Count Albert, distinguished himself as a general, 1672-1758.  
 ALBERT I., duke of Mecklenburg, 1335 to 1379.  
 ALBERT II., son of the preceding and of the daughter of Magnus, king of Sweden, elected king of Sweden 1363, dethroned by Margaret of Denmark 1389, died 1412.  
 ALBERT, JANE. See ALBRET JEANNE D'.  
 ALBERT, HY. CHR., a Germ. linguist, d. 1800.  
 ALBERT. See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.  
 ALBERTET, a Provençal poet, 13th century.  
 ALBERTI, ARISTOTLE, a celebrated mechanic and architect of the 15th century.  
 ALBERTI, BEN., a patriot of Flor., 14th cent.  
 ALBERTI, CHERUBINO, a celebrated Italian painter, 1552-1615. His brother GIOVANNI was also a painter of eminence.  
 ALBERTI, DOMINICO, a Venetian composer, celebrated for his skill on the harpsichord, last cent.  
 ALBERTI, G. W., a Germ. divine, 1725-1758.  
 ALBERTI, JAS., an Italian jurist, 15th cent.  
 ALBERTI, JOHN, a Germ. orientalist, d. 1559.  
 ALBERTI, LEANDER, a monastic hist., d. 1552.  
 ALBERTI, LEONI BAPTISTA, a universal artist and man of letters, surnamed the Florentine Vitruvius, born 1404, died about 1480.  
 ALBERTI, S., a German anatomist, d. 1600.  
 ALBERTI DI VILLANOVA, FRANCIS, an Italian lexicographer, 1737-1800.  
 ALBERTINELLI, M., an It. painter, 1475-1520.  
 ALBERTINI, FR., an It. antiquary, 16th cent.  
 ALBERTINI, PAUL, a Venetian ecclesiastic and man of letters, often employed by the state, 1430-1475

ALBERTRANDY, J. CHR., a Polish antiquarian and historian, 1731-1808.  
 ALBERTUS MAGNUS, or ALBERTUS GROTUS, was born at Lauingen, in Suabia, according to some in 1193, and according to others in 1205. It is said that in early youth he was singularly obtuse. But he soon displayed prodigious capacity, so that his immense and varied acquirements rapidly raised him to eminence. He studied at Paris, Padua, and Bologna; in 1222 he became a Dominican friar, in 1224 was installed provincial of the order, and was raised to the bishopric of Ratisbon in 1260. Cologne was the chief scene of his popularity and usefulness, though other cities had been at an earlier period privileged with his learned visits. But he had little relish for church preferment, and resigned his episcopal honors in 1263, into the hands of Pope Urban IV. Thomas Aquinas was a favorite pupil of his, and the Albertists were a noted sect after their master's death, in 1280. The fame of Albert rests not on his genius, but on his multifarious erudition. He seems to have embraced the entire circle of knowledge. Not only did he lecture on Aristotle and his Arab commentators, Avicenna, and Averhoes, with mediæval acuteness and profusion, but his works comprise dissertations on Theology, Alchemy, Physical Science, Natural History, and Astronomy. His voracious mind had stored itself so vastly with the encyclopædic knowledge of his age, that his books are rendered comparatively useless by an incredible farrago of references, quotations, and digressions. Still, his ardent pursuit of knowledge, and his patient attempt to present it in a connected and systematic form, must ever cause him to be regarded with peculiar veneration. His works, collected and published at Cologne, in 1621, fill 41 folio volumes, three of which are taken up with an explication of the 'Sentences' of Peter Lombard. [J. E.]  
 ALBI, BERNARD D', friend of Petrarch, d. 1350.  
 ALBICANTE, J. A., an Ital. poet, 16th century.  
 ALBICUS, or ALBICIUS, a phys. and arbp. of Prague, noted for his lenient treatment of the Hussites, died 1427.  
 ALBINI, AL., an Italian painter, died 1630.  
 ALBINOVANUS, a Rom. poet, age of August.  
 ALBINUS, a Rom. gen. proclaimed emp. same time as Septimus Severus, deified by him A.D. 197.  
 ALBINUS, a Roman procurator under Nero.  
 ALBINUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 157.  
 ALBINUS, BERNARD, a Germ. phys., d. 1711.  
 ALBINUS, BERNARD SIEGFRED, eldest son of the preceding, a great anatomist, 1696-1770.  
 ALBINUS, CHR. B., brother of the preceding, also distinguished as an anatomist, died 1778.  
 ALBO, JOS., a Spanish rabbi, 15th century.  
 ALBOIN, king of the Lombards, 6th century.  
 ALBON, a civilian and man of letters, d. 1789.  
 ALBON, JACQUES D', marquis de Fronsac, better known as the maréchal de St. Andre, an eminent French general, killed at the battle of Dreux, 1562.  
 ALBONI, PAOLO, a landscape painter, d. 1730.  
 ALBRECHT, J. SEB., a naturalist, 1695-1774.  
 ALBRECHT I., prince of Anhalt, died 1316.  
 ALBRECHT II., his son and successor, d. 1362.  
 ALBRECHT I., elector of Saxony, d. 1260.  
 ALBRECHT II., second son of Al. I., d. 1297.  
 ALBRECHT III., suc. as elector 1419, d. 1422.  
 ALBRECHT of Bavaria. See ALBERT.  
 ALBRECHT of Brunswick. See ALBERT.  
 ALBRECHT of Mecklenburgh. See ALBERT.  
 ALBRECHT, a German poet, 13th century.  
 ALBRECHTSBERGER, JOHANN GEO., the most learned contrapuntist of modern times, was born at



Kloster Neuburg, a small town in Lower Austria, in the year 1736. He acquired his first knowledge of the organ and composition of M. G. Monn. In 1772 he was appointed court organist at Vienna, and subsequently chapel-master at the cathedral of St. Stephen's in the same city. He had for his pupils some of the most eminent musicians of the last age, and amongst these the name of Beethoven figures as the chief. Haydn had the greatest friendship and esteem for Albrechtsberger, and it is said that he frequently consulted him professionally. His principal work is his 'Elementary Treatise on Composition,' which was first published at Leipzig in 1790. Albrechtsberger died in 1803. [J.M.]

ALBRET, CHAS., lord of, constable of France, commander of the French army at the battle of Agincourt, where he was killed, 1415.

ALBRET, ALAIN, lord of, grandson of the preceding, a general under Louis XII., died 1522.

ALBRET, JEAN D', son of the preceding, married to Catherine, queen of Navarre, died 1516.

ALBRET, JEANNE D', daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry IV. of France, died 1572.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian philos., 9th cent.

ALBUQUERQUE, min. of Alph. XI., d. 1354.

ALBUQUERQUE, ADOLPHUS, founder of the Portuguese dominion in the East Indies, d. 1515.

ALBUQUERQUE, C. E., an historian, d. 1688.

ALBUQUERQUE, M., a Portuguese general, died 1646.

ALBUTIUS, C., a Rom. orator, time of Augustus.

ALCAMENES, a Greek sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.

ALCAMENES, king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.

ALC US, a Greek lyric poet, 6th cent., B.C.

ALC US, a somewhat later poet of Messenia.

ALC US, a Greek comedian, 4th cent. B.C.

ALCIATI, AND., an Italian jurist, one of the first to revive the study of literature, died 1550.

ALCIATI, FR., cardinal, nephew of the preceding, also a distinguished jurist, died 1580.

ALCIATI, TERENCE, a Jesuit, 17th century.

ALCIBIADES, a Christian martyr, 2d cent.



[Alcibiades—From an Ancient Bust.]

ALCIBIADES, the son of Cleinias, one of the most remarkable men of antiquity, was born at Athens about B.C. 449. He inherited from his parents the highest rank, with almost boundless wealth, and was endowed with a person unusually handsome, with manners the most fascinating, and with talents which

would have raised him to the highest distinction, independently of the advantages which fortune had bestowed upon him. Left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the wardship of his relative Pericles; and became the favorite pupil and companion of Socrates. But his great qualities were marred by inordinate vanity and love of notoriety, which led him into wanton and offensive excesses; evil tendencies which the lessons of the philosopher failed to counteract. The stirring events of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431–404, could not fail to call into active operation the energies of a mind so ambitious and so unscrupulous; and accordingly, from his first appearance in public life, B.C. 421, when he prevented the truce between Sparta and Athens from being carried into effect, he made the interests of his country and his own reputation alike subservient to his schemes of ambition. In B.C. 419 he was chosen general, and during the next three years he took a prominent part in the complicated struggle of intrigue and war which was carried on in the Peloponnesus. In B.C. 415 he was the leader in advocating the Sicilian expedition, and shared the command with Nicias and Lamachus. Soon after the fleet set sail, an agitation was revived against him on the ground that he was implicated in the mutilation of the busts of Hermes, and his enemies succeeded in procuring his recall. The proud spirit of Alcibiades could not brook this indignity; and, therefore, instead of returning to Athens, he proceeded to Sparta, and becoming the avowed enemy of his country, disclosed the plans of the Athenians, and suggested the operations by which their measures in Sicily were defeated. Sentence of death was consequently passed upon him, his property was confiscated, and a curse pronounced upon him by the ministers of religion. Through his instrumentality an alliance was formed between the Spartans and Tissaphernes, satrap of Lydia, which led to the revolt of many of the Asiatic allies of Athens. But his influence at Sparta was not long maintained; in B.C. 412 he took refuge with Tissaphernes, and by his unrivalled talents soon gained his favor; and induced him to withdraw from his Spartan allies. Being again the open enemy of Sparta, Alcibiades now wished to effect a reconciliation with his countrymen; and entering into a correspondence with the leading men in the Athenian fleet at Samos, was pardoned and recalled by the soldiers, and appointed one of their generals. For the next four years he remained abroad, rendering important services to his country; and having, by the victories which he gained, re-established himself in public favor, he returned to Athens, B.C. 407, where he was received with great enthusiasm. His property was restored to him, the priests were ordered to revoke their curse; and as the crowning honor he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces by land and sea. But the fickleness of the Athenian character again displayed itself. In consequence of the defeat of the Athenian fleet at Notium B.C. 406, he was superseded in the command, and went into voluntary exile in the Thracian Chersonesus. After the establishment of the tyranny of the Thirty in B.C. 404, he was condemned to banishment. Upon this he took refuge with Pharnabazus, satrap of Bithynia, intending to proceed to the court of Artaxerxes, when one night his house was surrounded by armed men and set on fire. He rushed out sword in hand, but fell overwhelmed with missiles, B.C. 404, in the forty-fifth year of his age. [G.F.]

ALCIDAMUS, a Greek rhetorician, 4th cen. B.C.

ALCIMUS, high priest of the Jews in the time of Judas Maccabeus.

ALCIMUS, a Latin historian, 4th century.



ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, 2d cent.  
 ALCIPHRON, a Greek writer, 3d or 4th cen. B.C.  
 ALCMÆON, a natural philosopher and anatomist, 6th century B.C.

ALCMAN, a Gr. lyric poet, 7th century B.C.  
 ALCOCK, J., founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, d. 1500.

ALCOCK, JOHN, a comp. of music, d. 1806.  
 ALCOCK, NATHAN, a physician, celebrated as a lecturer on anatomy, last century.

ALCOCK, THOS., a medical writer, d. 1833.

ALCUIN, or as he Latinized his name, FLACCUS ALBINUS ALCUINUS, was in all likelihood born at York about the year 735. Educated in the monastic school at York, under Egbert and Aelbert, both of whom afterwards held the see of York, he was promoted subsequently to be master of the same school, and taught in it till 780. Archbishop Eanbald sent him, in 781, to Rome, to get for him the pallium, and Alcuin, on his return, visited Charlemagne, at Parma. The emperor at once became deeply attached to him, brought him to his court, and heaped upon him honors and emoluments. At the court of Charlemagne, Alcuin was a general preceptor, and counsellor. Ultimately he retired to Tours, where he died 19th May, 804. Alcuin was not only a distinguished scholar, polemic, and poet himself, but aided and directed his imperial master in patriotically diffusing through the empire the means of literary and theological education. He assisted at the councils of Frankfurt and Aix-la-Chapelle, at which the errors of Felix and Elipandus on the person of Christ were condemned. Altogether he was the most distinguished man of his age. [J.E.]

ALCYONIUS, PETER, an Italian scholar, celebrated for his work on the Evils and Consolations of Exile, died 1527.

ALDEGREF or ALDEGREVER, a German painter and engraver, 1502-1562.

ALDEGUELA, a Spanish architect, last cent.

ALDEN, JOHN, a member of the first company which settled in the colony of Plymouth in New England. He continued in the administration of public affairs, under every governor for 67 years. Miles Standish employed him to court, in his name, Priscilla Mullins, but the Puritan beauty preferred the messenger to the suitor, and met his proposals on behalf of his friend with the characteristic question, "Prithee John, why do you not speak for yourself?" Standish was compelled to seek a wife elsewhere, and John and Priscilla were united. He died Sept. 12, 1687, in his 89th year.

ALDERETE, BERNARD, a Sp. Jesuit, d. 1657.

ALDERETE, D. G. DE, a Sp. classic, d. 1580.

ALDHELM, ST., an English prelate, d. 709.

ALDHUN, bp. of Durham 29 years, d. 1018.

ALDINI, TOBIAS, a phys. and botanist, 17th ct.

ALDINI, GIOVANNI, a natural philosopher, nephew of Galvani, 1762-1834.

ALDIS, ASA, a lawyer of high repute in Vermont, born 1770. In 1816 he was appointed Chief Justice, and died in 1847.

ALDOBRANDINI, SYLVESTER, an Ital. jurist, in favor with Paul III., d. 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, CLE., his son, became pope, and is known as Clement VIII. Others of this name are among the cardinals and princes of Rome.

ALDRED, archbishop of York, by whom William the Conqueror was crowned, d. 1069.

ALDRIC, ST., bishop of Le Mans, 9th century.

ALDRICH, HY., a theological scholar, famous also as an architect and com. of music, 1647-1710.

ALDRICH, ROBT., bishop of Carlisle, d. 1555.

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES, a celebrated naturalist and collector of objects, 1522-1605.

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, celebrated for her heroic defence of Ancona, 1172.

ALDUIN, a king of the Lombards, 6th cent.

ALDUS. See MANUTIUS.

ALEA, LEONARD, a religious writer of France, who endeavored to counteract the atheistical spirit of the Revolution.

ALEANDRO, GIORALINO, card., commonly called ALEANDER, a distinguished cultivator of the belles lettres, noted for his fiery zeal against the Reformation, 1480-1542.

ALEANDRO, GIORALINO, great nephew of the preceding, celebrated as one of the most learned men of the time, d. 1629.

ALEMAN, a cardinal of the 13th century.

ALEMANNI, NICH., an antiquary, 1583-1626.

ALEMBERT. See D'ALEMBERT.

ALEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, 1651-1698.

ALENCON. A long line of counts and dukes of this name were celebrated in the middle ages, from the 11th to the 15th cent., the greater number of whom were of the blood royal of France.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit missionary, d. 1649.

ALER, PAUL, a French Jesuit, author of the 'Grædus ad Parnassum,' 1727.

ALES, ALEX., a theologian, 13th century.

ALES, ALEX., a Lutheran divine, d. 1565.

ALESIO, M. P. D', an Italian painter and engraver, a pupil of Michael Angelo, d. 1600.

ALESSANDRI, ALESSANDRO, a lawyer and scholar of Naples, author of some curious essays on dreams and apparitions, &c., 15th century.

ALESSI, GALEAS, arch. of the Escorial, d. 1572.

ALEXANDER, a philosopher of the 1st cen., preceptor to the emperor Nero.

ALEXANDER, ST., a Christian martyr, 177.

ALEXANDER of Paris, a Norman poet, 12th c.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, excommunicated and imprisoned by Pandulph, d. 1217.

ALEXANDER, APHRODISIENSIS, a famous Aristotelian philosopher, 3d century.

ALEXANDER, J., a Scotch engraver, celebrated for his copies of Raphael, 18th century.

ALEXANDER, NOEL, a Dominican, writer of a church history in 26 volumes, 1639-1724.

ALEXANDER, POLYHISTOR, so called from his vast erudition, 15th century B.C.

ALEXANDER, SOLOMON, right rev., a learned Talmudist, converted to Christianity, and made bp. of Jerusalem, 1799-1845.

ALEXANDER, THOS., earl of Selkirk, known as a political writer and colonist, died 1820.

ALEXANDER, WM., an artist, author of a work on the costume of China, 1786-1816.

ALEXANDER, SIR W. Earl of Stirling, a statesman and poet of Scotland, d. 1640.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, a major-general in the American army; usually called Lord Stirling, from his claim to the earldom, d. 1783.

ALEXANDER, NATH., was elected Gov. of North Carolina in 1806. He was a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., and having taken his degree there in 1776, studied medicine, and then entered the army. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until his elevation to the chief magistracy. He died in 1808, at the age of 52, leaving behind him a reputation for firmness and ability.

ALEXANDER, JAMES, studied law in Scotland, his native country, but came to the province of New York in 1715, where his abilities as a speaker, his

honesty, sagacity, and application to business, soon rendered him eminent in his profession, and being a great favorite of Gov. Burnet, he was appointed Attorney-General in 1721, and afterwards Secretary of the province, besides which he was for a long time member both of the Legislature and of the Council. His death occurred in 1756.

ALEXANDER, CALEB, a native of Northfield, Mass., who graduated at Yale in 1777, officiated as a Congregational minister, and published a Latin and English Grammar. He died in 1828.

ALEXANDER, J., a writer on algebra, 1693.

ALEXANDER, TRALLIANUS, a Gr. phys. 6th c.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO. See ALEX-SANDRI.

ALEXANDER DE MEDICI. See MEDICI.

ALEXANDER I., succeeded his father as king of Macedon, B.C. 501, d. B.C. 451.

ALEXANDER II., the elder brother of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, succeeded as k. of Macedon, B.C. 369. Assassinated B.C. 367.



[Alexander—from an Antique Gem.]

ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedonia, was born at Pella in the autumn of B.C. 356. In the short space to which we are necessarily restricted, it is impossible to do more than enumerate a few of the leading events in the life of this extraordinary man. In his fourteenth year, B.C. 342, Alexander was placed under the immediate tuition of Aristotle, and continued to receive his instructions till he was unexpectedly called to the throne. Under the superintendence of such a master the powerful mind of Alexander was rapidly developed and enriched with stores of practical and useful knowledge. His physical education also was carefully attended to; he was trained to expertness in all manly exercises; and in horsemanship is said to have excelled all his contemporaries. When sixteen years old, B.C. 340, Philip, setting out on an expedition against Byzantium, delegated to him the government during his absence. Alexander's first essay in arms was made two years later, B.C. 338, at the battle of Chæronea, by which his father established the Macedonian supremacy in Greece. The murder of Philip in B.C. 336, when about to march into Asia at the head of the combined forces of Greece, raised Alexander to the throne at the age of twenty, and involved him in difficulties from which the promptest energy could alone have saved him. Several of the Grecian states, still fretting under the effects of the battle of Chæronea, concerted measures for throwing off the galling yoke, but the vigorous promptitude of the youthful sovereign frustrated their plans, and awed them into submission. The assembled Greeks at the Isthmus of Corinth, with the single exception

of the Lacedæmonians, elected him as successor to his father in the command against Persia, thus virtually acknowledging him as their sovereign. Having now quelled opposition in the south, he turned his attention to the barbarians in the north, B.C. 335, and west, who had renounced their allegiance, and established his dominion from the northern limits of Scythia to the shores of the Adriatic. Alexander now devoted himself to preparations for his Persian expedition; and, crossing the Hellespont in the spring of B.C. 334, gained his first victory over the Persian army on the banks of the Granicus, a small stream which falls into the Sea of Marmora. After reducing the towns on the western coast of Asia Minor, he marched to Gordium in Galatia, where he untied with his sword the famous Gordian knot, and thereby established his claim as the conqueror of Asia. Having been joined here by reinforcements from Macedonia, he proceeded through the centre of Asia Minor to Cilicia, where he nearly lost his life by bathing when overheated in the waters of the Cydnus. His second engagement with the Persians took place on the plain of Issus, on the shores of the Gulf of Scanderoon, B.C. 333, and ended in the total defeat of Darius, who fled to the eastern bank of the Euphrates, leaving his mother, wife and children in the hands of the conqueror. The magnanimity of Alexander was honorably displayed in the delicacy and respect which he showed to his helpless prisoners. The battle of Issus decided the fate of the Persian empire; but before advancing in pursuit of Darius, Alexander judged it prudent to make himself master of Phœnicia, and especially of the towns on the coast. Tyre, after a siege of seven months, was taken, B.C. 332, and the inhabitants massacred or sold as slaves. Proceeding next into Egypt, he received the ready submission of the inhabitants, and founded the city of Alexandria at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile. In the spring of the same year, B.C. 331, he set out in quest of Darius; and proceeding through Phœnicia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, at length, in October, met with the immense host, said to have amounted to more than a million of men, on the plains of Guagamela, a village of Assyria, about fifty miles from Arbela. Darius, who was irretrievably defeated, fled to Ecbatana (Hamadan) in Media. Alexander, as the conqueror of Asia, now assumed the pomp and splendor of an Eastern despot; and proceeding to Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis, was received by the inhabitants as their undoubted sovereign. In the beginning of B.C. 330, he marched into Medir in pursuit of Darius, who had there collected a new force, and, following him through the deserts of Parthia, had nearly reached him, when the unfortunate king was murdered by Bessus, satrap of Bactria. The unanimous conqueror caused the body of his fallen enemy to be buried in the tombs of the Persian kings at Persepolis, and spent the remainder of the year in consolidating the conquests which he had already made. But uninterrupted success produced its usual effects upon the mind even of Alexander. Hitherto sober and moderate, he now became the slave of his passions; gave himself up to arrogance and cruelty; and in the arms of pleasure shed the blood of his bravest and most faithful generals. The next two years was spent in reducing under his sway the remaining countries of Central Asia; and in the spring of B.C. 327, he crossed the Indus, and entered into the country of the Punjab, where he met with no resistance till he reached the Hydaspes (Jelum.) On the eastern bank of this river he was vigorously opposed, but in vain, by Porus the native king. Still



pressing forward, he crossed the Acesines (Chinab) and the Hydraotes (Ravee), and was preparing to cross the Hyphasis (Garra) when the Macedonians, at last worn out by fatigue, refused to proceed; and Alexander, after using every effort to induce them, was obliged to lead them back. Returning to the Hydaspes, he there built a fleet and sailed down the river, receiving as he proceeded the submission of the inhabitants on either side. On reaching the confluence, he despatched a portion of his army into Carmania, and continued his voyage down the Indus, the mouth of which he reached about the middle of B.C. 326. He here committed his fleet to the care of Nearchus, and commenced his return by land to Persia, reaching Susa in the beginning of B.C. 325. In the spring of B.C. 324 he arrived at Babylon, which he intended to make the capital of his empire. But his boundless ambition was not yet satisfied. He commenced preparations for the invasion of Arabia; but, while cherishing this and other gigantic schemes of conquest, was attacked by a fever in May or June B.C. 323, and died after an illness of eleven days.—‘The history of Alexander forms an important epoch in the history of mankind. Unlike other Asiatic conquerors, his progress was marked by something more than devastation and ruin; at every step of his course the Greek language and civilization took root and flourished; and after his death, Greek kingdoms were formed in all parts of Asia, which continued to exist for centuries. By his conquests the knowledge of mankind was increased; the sciences of geography, natural history, and others, received vast additions; and it was through him that a road was opened to India, and that Europeans became acquainted with the products of the remote East.’ [G.F.]

ALEXANDER IV., a posthumous son of Alexander the Great and Roxana, put to death at an early age by Cassander.

ALEXANDER V., the son of Cassander, assassinated by Demetrius, B.C. 295.

ALEXANDER BALAS, king of Syria, B.C. 149, dethroned B.C. 144.

ALEXANDER, ZABINAS, king of Syria, B.C. 125, dethroned B.C. 121.

ALEXANDER, JANNÆUS, king of the Jews, from 106 to 75 B.C.

ALEXANDER, son of Aristobulus II., king of Judæa, beheaded at Antioch, B.C. 49.

ALEXANDER, SEVERUS, emperor of Rome, was born 205; succeeded 221; assassinated 235.

ALEXANDER, emperor of the East, born 870; succeeded 911; died 912.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, 108–117.

The *second* of this name pope, 1061–1073; the *third*, 1159–1181; the *fourth*, 1254–1261; the *fifth*, 1409–1410; the *sixth*, 1492–1503; the *seventh*, 1655–1667; the *eighth*, 1689–1691.

ALEXANDER, king of Scotland. The *first*, son of Malcolm, 1107–1124; the *second*, 1214–1249.

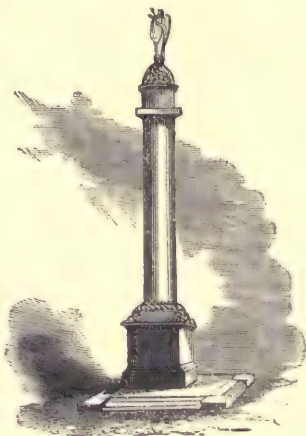
ALEXANDER III., son of the preceding, born 1241; crowned, 1249; defeated the king of Norway, 1263; died, 1286.

ALEXANDER, JAGELLON, grand duke of Lithuania, and afterwards king of Poland, born 1461; king, 1501; died, 1506.

ALEXANDER NEVSKY, grand duke of Russia in the 13th century; celebrated in the annals of the country as a saint and hero; 1218–1263.

ALEXANDER PAULOWITCH, emperor of Russia and king of Poland, born 1777; succeeded his father, Paul I., 1801. Joined the league of Austria and England against France, 1805. In alliance with Napoleon, under the articles of a secret treaty, 1808–

1810. Joined a new coalition against Napoleon, 1812. Banished the Jesuits from the Russian empire, 1820. Died, December, 1825.



[Monument to Alexander I. of Russia, at St. Petersburg.]

ALEXANDRINI, JULIUS, a physician, 16th cent.

ALEXIAS, a Gr. physician, 4th century, B.C.

ALEXIS, a Greek comedian, 3d century, B.C.

ALEXIS (COMNENUS) I., emperor of the East at the period of the first crusade. His reign is signalized by the extension and consolidation of his dominions, through his victories over the Turks, Scythians, and Normans. 1048–1118.

ALEXIS (COMNENUS) II., succeeded as emperor, 1180; dethroned and murdered, 1183.

ALEXIS (ANGELUS) III., usurped the empire, 1195; dethroned, 1203; died, 1210.

ALEXIS (LE JEUNE) IV., reigned with his father after the deposition of the preceding, until he was himself deposed and put to death, 1204.

ALEXIS (DUCAS) V., reigned a few months after the murder of the preceding, when he was dethroned by the crusaders, and put to death by order of Baldwin.

ALEXIS THE FALSE, an impostor who endeavored to pass for Alexis II. in 1191.

ALEXIS, DRAGO COMNENUS, a descendant of the Comnènes, served in the French army, became governor of Perche, and died 1619.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Sp. painter, 1625–1700.

ALEXIS, MICHELOVITSCH, czar of Russia; born, 1629; succeeded, 1645; died, 1677.

ALEXIS, PETROVITSCH, son of Peter the Great, disinherited by his father, and died in 1719.

ALEXIS, WILLIAM, a Norman monk and poet, supposed to have been martyred, 15th century.

ALEXIUS, COMNENUS. See ALEXIS.

ALBYN, CHARLES, an English poet, died 1640.

ALF, ABDAL, a Persian poet, 15th century.

ALFARABIUS, an Arabian philos., 10th century.

ALFARAZDAC, an Arabian poet, 8th century.

ALFARO, JUAN DE, a Spanish painter, 17th cent.

ALFENUS, VARUS, a Roman jurist, 1st cent. B.C.

ALFIERI, a Roman architect, died 1767.

ALFIERI, COUNT VITTORIO, descended of a family both noble and rich, was born in 1749, at Asti, in Piedmont. Left an orphan in childhood, he early displayed his self-willed obstinacy of character; and his education left him nearly as ignorant as it found him. At the age of sixteen he became the uncontrolled master of his fortune and his conduct; and



[Alfieri.]

for several years his career was one of restless wandering and dissipation. A love of horsemanship and horses was one of his two strongest passions: the other involved him in a sea of profligate amours, of which the most scandalous had its scene in London. A love-affair, not at all more creditable, in which he engaged on returning to Turin in 1772, had the effect of awakening for the first time his poetical susceptibility and his ambition of literary fame. His qualifications for success were as unpromising as possible. He appears to have added, during his travels, little or nothing to the very small stock of knowledge with which he left school; and he never showed any aptitude for observation, either of men or of other objects external to him. In point of language, he was even whimsically deficient. He had learned no Latin; the Italian dialect of his native province is hopelessly corrupt: and, while he was totally unpractised in writing, he spoke but indifferently even French, the language of the Piedmontese nobility and court. The young poet, inspired by the thirst for glory yet more than by his newly-awakened love of letters, set himself determinedly to vanquish all difficulties, by now educating himself. He learned Latin enough to put some of the classical writers at his command; and he studied assiduously both the Tuscan or literary dialect of Italy, and the principles of the drama, the kind of composition by which his fancy had been attracted. After bringing a play on the stage at Turin, in 1776, he took up his residence at Florence, for the study of the Italian tongue in a region where it is purely spoken.—In 1783, he published his first series of tragedies, the *Filippo*, *Polinice*, *Antigone*, and *Virginia*. A second series of six tragedies, appearing afterwards, contained, among others, the *Timoleone* and the *Rosmunda*. In the third and last series, which embraced nine, were the two *Brutus*, the *Maria Stuarda*, the *Conspiracy of the Pazzi*, and the *Saul*, which contests with his *Filippo* the honor of being his best work. In the meantime, however, his studies suffered many interruptions; and he travelled much, chiefly that he might be near a lady to whom he had become attached in Florence. This was the Countess Stolberg, who derived the title of Countess of Albany from being the wife (ill-used and neglected) of the Chevalier Charles Edward Stuart. After the death of this unfortunate prince, in 1788, his widow and Alfieri lived together, and were understood to have been privately married. They were in Paris during the massacre of 1792, and, escaping with difficulty, resided thenceforth at Florence. Alfieri's literary employments were now prosecuted with increasing ardor; in his forty-eighth year he began to learn Greek, for the purpose of studying the Attic drama; and he wrote a large number of pieces, embracing satires in verse, a strange kind of political comedies, and his *Memoirs of his own Life*. He died in 1803, and was buried

in the famous Florentine church of Santa Croce. His character was exceedingly peculiar, and notwithstanding some fine and elevated points, cannot but be pronounced unamiable. Its most prominent features were an indomitable energy of will, which was shown by the whole of his literary career, a ceaseless craving for celebrity, and a boundless self-esteem, which exhibited itself in a reserved haughtiness of manner, and made him really a bigoted aristocrat at heart, while professing and supposing himself a violent democrat. Not less singular are his tragedies, the works on which his literary fame depends. In their structure, they carry to the farthest possible extreme the unity and simplicity of the French drama of the seventeenth century. Their representation of character is monotonous and deficient in individuality, but sometimes very powerful, as in the portrait of Philip II.; and, in respect of sentiment, their strength lies in the gloomy and deeply tragic. The diction has, perhaps, more of vigor than any other works in the same language, though this excellence is gained at the cost of adopting a conciseness which is always rugged, and sometimes obscure; and the versification is as unmelodious as any combination of Italian words could be made. Altogether these are remarkable works, which cannot soon be forgotten, but whose literary merit will always be differently estimated by different critics. [W. S.]

ALFONSO I., surnamed the 'Catholic,' b. 693; elected king of Oviedo and Asturias, 739; died, 757.

ALFONSO II., called the 'Chaste,' succeeded as king of Asturias, 791; abdicated, 835; died, 842.

ALFONSO III., surnamed the 'Great,' born, 848; king of Asturias, 866; added the kingdom of Leon to his dominions, and was dethroned by his son, 910.

ALFONSO IV., surnamed the 'Monk,' king of Leon and Asturias, 924; abdicated, 930; died in a monastery, 933.

ALFONSO V., b. 994; king of Leon, 999; prepared the way by his conquests and policy for the union of Castile; killed at the siege of Viseu, 1028.

ALFONSO VI., of Leon and I. of Castile, succeeded his father 1065, and added the latter kingdom to his dominions 1072, died 1109.

ALFONSO VII., the title assumed by ALFONSO I. of Arragon, from his marriage with the daughter of the prec. dng, and vainly contended for during a period of seven years.

ALFONSO VIII. (or the VII., omitting the last named,) of Leon and II. of Castile, b. 1106, succeeded 1126, made himself chief lord of all Christian Spain, and assumed the title of emperor 1135, died 1157.

ALFONSO IX., called the 'Noble,' b. 1155, succeeded as king of Leon 1158, died 1230.

ALFONSO X., called the 'Learned,' b. 1221, k. of Leon and Castile 1252, dethroned by his son 1282, died 1284.

ALFONSO XI., succeeded as king of Leon and Castile in the year of his birth 1312, defeated the Moors 1340, died while besieging Gibraltar, 1350.

ALFONSO I., surnamed the 'Battler,' king of Arragon and Navarre 1104, contended for the sovereignty of Castile as ALFONSO VII. until the death of his wife, and the succession of her son to that kingdom; died 1134, after gaining thirty-five successive victories over the Moors, led by the Almoravides. ALPH II. reigned in Arragon 1163–1196. ALPH III. 1285–1291. ALPH IV. 1327–1336.

ALFONSO V. of Arragon and I. of Naples, born 1385, succeeded his father as king of Arragon, Naples, and Sicily, 1416; died 1458. ALPH II., of Naples, reigned 1494–1495.



**ALFONSO, D'ESTE**, the first of this name, duke of Ferrara, 1505-1534; the second, 1559-1597; the third, 1628-1629; the fourth, 1658-1662.

**ALFORD, JOHN**, founder of the Alford professorship in Harvard College. Died Sept. 29, 1761. He left behind him a large sum to be devoted to charitable purposes.

**ALFORD, MICH.**, a Latin hist., 1587-1652.

**ALFRAGAN**, an Arabian astronomer, 9th cent.

**ALFRAGO, AND.**, an Arabian scholar of Italy, author of a history of Arabian physicians and philosophers, &c., died 1520.

**ALFRED**, an English bishop and historical writer of the 10th century.

**ALFRED**, the 'Philosopher,' a writer greatly esteemed at Rome in the 13th century.

**ALFRED**, a king of Northumberland, 7th cent.

**ALFRED**, the bastard, brother and successor of the preceding, noted for his love of letters.

**ALFRED**, a Saxon prince, brother of Edward the Confessor, who met with a cruel death in an attempt to gain the crown, early in the 11th cent.

**ALFRED, AELFRED, or ALURED**, a celebrated Saxon monarch, is commonly called The Great, and has better merited that title, by eminent services to the world, than perhaps any other of the celebrated monarchs who have borne it. He is one of the men whose life forms an era, and thus, like Lycurgus and Charlemagne, his name is associated not only with the legislative improvements actually accomplished by him, but with many others which had an earlier origin, and came to maturity near the time of his reign. From the propensity to attribute to him every early and beneficent feature in the English constitution, it is sometimes difficult to discover his actual achievements; while annalists and historians, anxious to provide an ample account of one so famous, have endeavored to give particulars of so many events in his life which could not be ascertained, that it is difficult to separate the truth from the falsehood, and tell what is really known of him. It seems well ascertained that he was born in the middle of the 9th century; the year is stated as 849. He was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons. Giving promise of great capacity, his father gave him in his early youth opportunities of instruction by travelling twice to Rome, and living for some time in France; and there is no doubt that the knowledge thus acquired by him of a higher civilization, prepared him for the exercise of that beneficent influence of his people which enabled him to accomplish so many social improvements among them. While his elder brother, Ethelred, was king, they were both called on by the king of Mercia to assist him and his people against the Danish hordes overrunning the country, and oppressing the Saxon people. They conducted a long contest with varied success; but though conduct and leadership seem to have been on the side of the Saxon princes, the Danes had numbers and ferocity. At a battle near Reading, Ethelred received a mortal wound, in the year 871, and when he died Alfred succeeded him. He derived but gloomy prospects from the state of the country, deeming the triumph of the Danes inevitable, but with an energy and courage, which in spite of painful disorders never left him, he resolved to defend, step by step, the territories committed to his charge. A confused history follows, in the course of which it is said that nine great battles were fought in one year. The Danes, receiving ever fresh recruits from the continent, pressed him by degrees, until he ceased to command an army, or even a guard, and, wandering alone, found safety in a pea-

sant's hut at Athelney, in Somersetshire. The old chroniclers tell a story so characteristic, that it has secured general belief, about his being set by the peasant's wife to watch the baking of some cakes, and when—his mind far away devising projects for



[Alfred's Jewel.]

relieving his country from the invaders—he allowed the cakes to burn, the honest woman scolding him sarcastically as one ready enough to attend to the function of eating them, though he could not be at pains enough to watch them. After he had been a few months in this retreat, he found means to gather some of his most trusty followers, and to make at last a small army, which harassed the conquerors, and gradually increased. There is a well-known legend of his preparing at last for a pitched battle with the leader of the Northmen, Guthrun or Gorm, and ascertaining beforehand the state and number of the forces, by penetrating the camp in the disguise of a harper. The battle which followed crowned a series of successes, and in the year 898 restored him to his throne. It was his policy not to attempt the extirpation of the marauders, but to christianize and civilize them, mixing them up with the other inhabitants of the country. The Danish chiefs, from fellowships, sunk to tributaries, and in the year 894, Alfred might be said to be king of England. He had not been long at rest, ere the Danes reinforced from the continent, and headed by a powerful leader, Hastings, drove him into a new and arduous conflict, which terminated in his favor in the year 897. In the meantime he built vessels, and trained men so effectively in maritime warfare, that he has been deemed the founder of the British navy. He confirmed and consolidated the Saxon institutions, which divided the country into grades of municipalities, making the several communities of citizens checks on each other's conduct, by being responsible for the offences committed within their respective communities. Thence he has been called the inventor of the arrangement of the country into shires, hundreds, and tithings, though he probably only regulated and confirmed what had been previously in existence. He has been called the author of trial by jury, but in our present understanding of the system, it was not in practice until long after his day. He was a great scholar and author, and translated Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy, with other works, into Saxon. He died either in 899 or 900. The memoir of him, which bears the name of his contemporary Asser, was long deemed a genuine life, but its authenticity has of late been doubted. [J.H.B.]

**ALGARDI, ALEX.**, an Italian sculp., 17th ct.

**ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS**, a Venetian, equally skilled in the sciences, letters, and arts, 1712-1764.

**ALHAZAN**, an Arabian astronomer, died 1038.

**ALI, BEN-ABBAS**, commonly called **ABBAS HALLY**, a celebrated physician, b. in Persia, d. 982.

**ALI**, a near relation and confidential vizier of Mahomet, equally eloquent as an apostle, and valiant as a warrior of the new faith. Succeeded to the caliphate 655, murdered by a faction 661.

**ALI**, an Almoravide sultan of Africa and Spain, succeeded 1107, died 1143.

**ALI**, sultan of Africa, 1331-1351.

**ALI**, king of Granada, 1466-1483.

**ALI**, of Oude, the adopted son and successor of the late Nabob, **ASUF-UD-DOWLAH**, was born of a poor servant 1781. Having broken faith with the English he was deposed, and subsequently imprisoned for the murder of the English resident. Died in his confinement 1817.

**ALI, BEG**, a native of Poland, first dragoman of Mahomet IV., cel. for his skill in lang., d. 1675.

**ALI, BEY or BEG**, chief of the Mamelukes distinguished for his surprising valor and genius, born 1728, killed 1773.

**ALI, IBN BUWAYH**, foun. of a Pers. dynasty, 10th c.

**ALI, IBN HAMMUD**, founder of a dynasty in Cordova and all Moham. Spain, 10th century.



[Ali Pasha.]

**ALI, PACHA**, of Jannina, was born about the year 1750, at the little fortified village of Tepelenë, in Albania, in European Turkey. Ali's family belonged to one of the Albanian tribes that had long embraced Mahometanism; and his ancestors for some generations had been chieftains of Tepelenë. Ali's father had been stripped of the greater part of his possessions by a confederacy of the neighboring chiefs; and when the old man died of a broken heart. Ali was a boy of about fourteen years. But Ali's mother, **Khamko**, survived, and was a woman of remarkable energy. She successfully defended Tepelenë, the last remnant of her son's heritage, against his father's foes; and to her example and influence, much both of the vigor and of the ferocity which characterized Ali in after years, may be attributed. As the lad grew up, the mother trained him to make glory and revenge the sole objects of his existence. He collected a small band of armed followers, and made repeated forays into the lands of his hostile neighbors. Sometimes he sought adventures and booty alone, as a common freebooter, or *Klephtia*, according to the modern Greek title. Ali's early youth

was passed in this adventurous manner; and many of the vicissitudes that he encountered are far more romantic than any novelist ever invented. By the time that he was twenty-four, he had recovered the greater part of the hereditary territories of his family; his wealth and his retainers were increasing rapidly, and his fame as a military chief was spread throughout Albania, and the neighboring provinces. He now began to intrigue for promotion and influence at the sultan's court; and lavished his treasures for that purpose in bribes among the leading members of the divan at Constantinople. Partly by these arts, and partly on the strength of the more creditable claims which he acquired by doing good service at the head of a body of Albanians in the war of 1787, against Austria and Russia, Ali obtained official rank and favor from the sultan. He was made pacha of Trikala, in Thessaly, and soon held other appointments; but his great object was to obtain the pachalic of Jannina, in southern Albania, and by audacious craft and bribery, he succeeded in this in 1788. Jannina thenceforth was the capital of his dominions. Ali proved almost invariably an overmatch for the other pachas who entered into rivalry with him. He sometimes put them down by open force, but he more frequently rid himself of such adversaries by secret assassination, or by sowing calumnies against them at the sultan's divan. The suppression of the little local chiefs, and the subjugation of the independent towns and tribes in Albania, was a task of more difficulty. In particular, the tribe of the Suliotes resisted him with the noblest courage; and called into activity against them that fiendish vindictiveness which was a leading feature in his character. Many years passed away before it was gratified; and Ali sustained from the Suliotes more than one humiliating defeat. By degrees this heroic race was overpowered, and in 1802, the garrison of their last stronghold was massacred, after a war in which Ali sullied himself by the meanest perfidy, as well as by the most bloodthirsty barbarity.—Ali extirpated the robber-chiefs who (as he himself had done in his youth) infested the mountain passes of Albania. He crushed the local independence of the chiefs, and made his authority practically as well as nominally supreme over their hereditary jurisdiction. His dominions were made as orderly, and as secure for the merchant and the traveller, as those of any European potentate. He enriched Jannina and his other cities with stately buildings, and secured them with fortifications. He encouraged and protected foreign merchants. He sternly enforced a complete equality of the members of all religious creeds. Swift to discover, and merciless to punish all crimes save his own, he gave Albania a degree of tranquillity and prosperity, such as the country had never enjoyed since the days of its ancient Epirote princes.—Ali Pacha watched with eager interest the wars that raged through European Christendom, after the breaking out of the French revolution. His great object was to make himself master of an ample and compact dominion, which was to include Albania, the Ionian isles, Macedonia, Thessaly, and the whole of Greece.—He obtained possession of the city of Prevesa, and other towns on the mainland, but he could not gain the Ionian islands, though he entered into a long series of intrigues, alliances, and hostilities with the French and their enemies, in succession. But though unable to realize the magnificent scheme which he had formed, Ali was for many years a prince of high power and renown, whose favor was courted by the statesmen of European as well as of Asiatic courts. Had the late sultan Mahmud been



as imbecile as were his immediate predecessors, Ali Pacha would, in all human probability, have closed his career in prosperity and peace. But sultan Mahmud was resolute to reform the anarchy of his kingdom; and his proud spirit chafed at the idea of permitting his authority to be bearded by a vassal like Ali, whose insubordination was so imperious, and so notorious throughout the world. A pretext was soon found for assailing him, and the sultan proclaimed Ali a rebel, and all faithful Mahometans were ordered to destroy him. The war between the pachas who marched at the sultan's bidding, and the old pacha of Jannina, commenced in 1820. At first Ali had the advantage; but sultan Mahmud inspired his lieutenants with some of his own spirit. Many of Ali's strongholds were wrested from him—the greater part of his troops deserted him—his sons made terms with the enemy, or were slain; and before the end of 1820, Ali was closely besieged in Jannina. It was in vain that he bribed the sultan's ministers: Mahmud declared that any person who spoke in behalf of Ali should be put to death. Other sums of money were sent from Jannina to Greece, with the view of raising an insurrection and drawing away the besieging army to suppress it. The Greek war of independence was thus fomented, and some of the Greek chiefs endeavored to assist Ali in Albania, but the Turkish troops steadily pressed the siege of Jannina. At last Ali treated for a surrender: and, by a piece of retributive justice, he who had destroyed so many by first granting, and then violating treaties of capitulation, now became the victim of a similar fraud. Khurshid Pacha, who commanded the besiegers, by giving a solemn pledge that the sultan's pardon for Ali had been granted, induced Ali to surrender, and then had him put to death, though not till after the old man had defended himself desperately, and shot three of the soldiers who were sent to slay him. The gray head was cut off, and sent to Constantinople, where sultan Mahmud received it with his own hands, and exhibited it in grim triumph to the members of his divan.—Ali Pacha was killed on 22d February, 1822. [E.S.C.]

ALIAMET, J., a French engraver, died 1788.

ALIBAUD, Louis, a republican, b. 1810, attempted the life of Louis Philippe, and executed at Paris 1836.

ALIMPIUS, a Russian painter, 12th century.

ALISON, R., an Eng. composer, 16th century.

ALISON, REV. ARCHIBALD, a minister of the Scottish Episcopal Church, celebrated for his philosophical essay on Taste, 1757–1828.

ALIX, OF CHAMPAGNE, queen of Louis VII. of France, married 1160, died 1206.

ALIX, PETER, a French divine, 17th century.

ALKMAAR, H., a German poet, 15th century.

ALKMADE, C., an antiquary, 1654–1737.

ALLAINVAL, L. C. D., a dramatist, d. 1753.

ALLAN, D., a Scotch painter, 1744–1796.

ALLAN, GEO., son of the preceding, d. 1828.

ALLAN, GEO., an English antiquary, d. 1800.

ALLAN, SIR WILLIAM, a disting. hist. painter, b. in Edinburgh, 1782; suc. Sir David Wilkie as President of the Royal Scot. Acad. 1841; d. 1850.

ALLARD, GUY, author of works connected with the history of Dauphiny, died 1716.

ALLARD, J. F., a French bibliophile, a great collector of literary curiosities, 1795–1831.

ALLARD, JEAN FRANÇOISE, a French officer, adviser of Runjeet-Singh, king of Lahore, b. 1785, quitted France 1815, died 1839.

ALLARD, M. A. L., a deputy to the French assembly, born 1750, executed 1794.

ALLARDICE, BARCLAY ROBERT, better known as Captain Barclay, a Scotch gentleman, famous as a pedestrian and agriculturist. He performed the wonderful feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours, without previous training. He visited the United States and published a work entitled an 'Agricultural Tour.' Died 1854, age 74.

ALLARTE, MARIE GAY, a French novelist and translator, 1750–1821.

ALLARUS, LEO, a Greek physician, died 1669.

ALLEGRAIN, ET., a French painter, died 1736.

ALLEGRAIN, C. G., a French sculptor, d. 1795.

ALLEGRI. See CORREGGIO.

ALLEGRI, ALEX., an Italian poet, 16th century.

ALLEGRI, GREG., an Italian composer, author of the 'Misere,' 1590–1640.

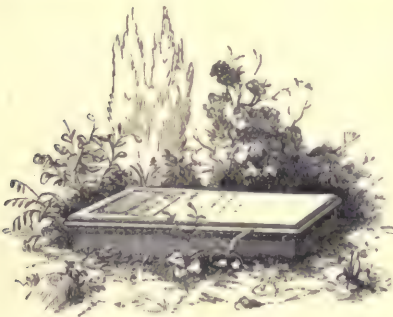
ALLEGRI, FR., an Italian painter, died 1785.

ALLEIN, JOSEPH, author of the 'Alarm to Unconverted Sinners,' 1623–1688.

ALLEN, ETHAN, an officer of some distinction, and great eccentricity, in the American army during the Revolution. He was a native of Roxbury, Conn. His early education was much neglected, which may account for and partly excuse some of his speculative errors on religious subjects. As early as 1770 he was outlawed in Vermont, to which he had emigrated, for siding with the 'Green Mountain Boys,' in opposition to the government of New York. The first exploit which brought him favorably to notice, was the capture, by surprise, of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, which made the Americans complete masters of Lake Champlain. Though the scheme did not originate with him, but with Capts. Mott and Phelps of Hartford, it owed its success to his courage, coolness, and presence of mind. At the head of 83 men he crossed the lake opposite Ticonderoga on the evening of the 9th, expecting to be followed by a much larger force before daylight; but the rest of the party not arriving, he determined to seize the fort with his handful of followers. He informed his men of his desperate resolution, and called upon those who were willing to accompany him. Without leaving them time to reflect, he moved towards the gate, put the sentry to flight, and following him through the covered way, entered the parade ground, and arranged his men in lines opposite the barracks in which the British troops were sleeping. Capt. de la Plau, the commander of the post, roused from his slumbers by the cheers of the assailants, found at the same instant Allen standing over him with a drawn sword, demanding the surrender of the place. 'By what authority do you demand it?' he inquired. 'In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress,' was the characteristic reply. There was no alternative but death, and Ticonderoga, its garrison, ammunition and stores fell into the hands of the Americans. This success was followed by others; the capture of a sloop of war, and St. John's fort, but the latter was soon retaken. In this daring enterprise, Arnold acted as the assistant of Allen. In the autumn of the same year, he was twice sent into Canada to excite rebellion against the English government; and in the last of these expeditions, having formed a plan to reduce Montreal, in concert with Col. Brown, he crossed the St. Lawrence at the head of 110 men, but before Brown could join him, was compelled, after a desperate resistance, to surrender to a superior force. During his captivity he endured many hardships, and especially on his passage to England, when, with thirty-four others, he was confined in a room a little more than twenty feet square. After being detained a month in the neighborhood of Fal-



mouth, he was sent back to America; and on the passage from Halifax to New York, had an opportunity of evincing his gratitude to the captain, who treated him kindly, by refusing to join in a project to kill him and obtain possession of the vessel. He was exchanged in 1778 for Col. Campbell, and was kindly received at head-quarters by Washington. On his return to Vermont, he was made commander of the State militia. He died in 1789, having honorably resisted many efforts to bribe him into disloyalty to his country. He was the author of several small works, the best known of which is an autobiographical sketch. His assault on the Christian religion in a book entitled 'Allen's Theology, or the Oracles of Reason,' has, fortunately for his reputation, sunk into obscurity. He adopted the notion of transmigration,—whether in jest or earnest it is difficult to understand. That his infidelity was assumed from ostentation, rather than conviction, is evident from his memorable reply to his dying daughter, who asked him which she should believe, what he or what her mother, who was a sincere believer in Christianity, had taught her. After an interval of deep agitation, he said, 'Believe what your mother has taught you.'



[Grave of Ethan Allen.]

ALLEN, HENRY, a religious enthusiast, born in Newport, R. I., 1748, who propagated in Nova Scotia, about the year 1778, certain wild speculations, similar to those of the ancient heretics, concerning the emanation of the soul from God, in which he denied that human nature was corporeal before the fall, that the body will rise from the grave, and that there is any obligation to observe the ordinances of the Gospel. He died 1784.

ALLEN, IRA, brother of Ethan Allen, and sharer in many of his exploits, was born at Cornwall, Conn., 1752. He aided in forming the constitution of Vermont, of which State he became surveyor-general and treasurer. In 1780-81 he was sent as commissioner to Congress. He drew up the memorial in 1789 for the establishment of Burlington College. While major-general of militia, he entered into a private speculation to supply the State with arms, and for this purpose sold his lands in Vermont and proceeded to France, and purchased 24 cannon and 20,000 muskets, in hopes of obtaining for them double what he paid; but on his way from Ostend, being made prisoner by the English, was accused of a design to supply the Irish rebels with arms. Eight years elapsed before a decision of the courts was obtained in his favor. After a short captivity in France, he returned to America in 1801. The remainder of his life was spent in quiet, principally at Colchester, Vermont. He was the author of the *Natural and Polit-*

*ical History of Vermont.* His death occurred at Philadelphia in 1814.

ALLEN, JAMES, an eccentric poet of Boston, born 1739, died 1808.

ALLEN, JEREMIAH, treasurer of the province of Massachusetts in 1715; son of James Allen, a graduate of New College, Oxford, who settled in New England and became pastor of a church in Boston.

ALLEN, JOHN, secretary of the colony of Connecticut in 1664.

ALLEN, JOHN, author of several obscure works in defence of New England theology; born in England 1596, emigrated to America with the Puritans, and died at Dedham, 1671.

ALLEN, JOHN, chancellor of Ireland, murdered by the Earl of Kildare, 1534.

ALLEN, JOHN, M. D., a distinguished historian and political writer, a frequenter of Holland House, friend of Mackintosh, Romilly, Horner, and Sidney Smith; an early contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*; 1771-1843.

ALLEN, MATTHEW, one of the first settlers of Connecticut, to which he emigrated with Hooker in 1632.

ALLEN, MOSES, a Presbyterian minister, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1748. He was chaplain to the Georgia brigade when Savannah was taken by the British in 1778, and being captured and denied liberty on parole, was drowned in attempting to escape from a prison-ship, February 8, 1779. He was noted for his patriotic exhortations to the troops, and for the bravery with which he exposed his person during action.

ALLEN, PAUL, a poetical writer and legislator of Rhode Island, who was the author of various contributions to the *Port Folio* and *United States Gazette*. Born 1775, died 1826.

ALLEN, SAMUEL, a London merchant, who purchased in 1691 a large portion of New Hampshire, extending sixty miles from the sea, and including Portsmouth and Dover. His claim being resisted by the settlers on the ground of an Indian title, which too late proved a forgery, a tedious litigation ensued, which was carried on after his death by his son, and finally determined in favor of the settlers. The Allen family became extinct before the fraud was discovered.

ALLEN, SOLOMON METCALF, an American scholar of promise, and professor in Middlebury College, Vermont, accidentally killed by falling from a roof in 1817, aged 28 years.

ALLEN, SOL. The Allen family was prolific in preachers and patriotism. Solomon, commenced life as a soldier and ended it as a missionary. At the time of Andre's capture he was acting as lieutenant and adjutant, under Col. Jameson, by whose command he accompanied the unfortunate prisoner with a guard of nine men for the purpose of delivering him to General Arnold, but on the road received a counter order, to the effect that he was to deliver Andre to Captain Hooglin at Lower Salem, send back 8 men, and proceed with the remaining one to West Point. His prompt compliance with the order, in opposition to the wishes both of the escort and of Andre, deprived the latter of his last hope of escape. Allen delivered the letters to Arnold, who immediately fled, and on the arrival of General Washington, the treason being discovered, Andre was brought to head-quarters. Lieutenant Allen dined that day with Washington and Knox, and to him we are indebted for the anecdote so characteristic of the commander-in-chief.—Knox remarked, it was "a fortunate discovery." "I call it," said Washington, "a remarkable Providence."



In the suppression of Shay's rebellion after the conclusion of the war, Solomon rendered as good service as his brother Thomas, but in a military capacity. At the age of fifty he began to study for the ministry, and for nearly twenty years acted as a missionary in the western part of the State of New York. After a most laborious and self-denying career, he died in New York, in 1821, aged 70 years.

ALLEN, THOMAS, a Presbyterian minister, brother of the preceding, who was, likewise, distinguished during the Revolution as a volunteer chaplain, in which capacity he acted with the army at White Plains in 1776, and at Ticonderoga in 1777. He was present at the action at Bennington in company with a volunteer regiment from Pittsfield, and was among the foremost to enter a breastwork. During Shay's rebellion, he was of eminent service to the government of Massachusetts. He visited England in 1799, where he formed the acquaintance of Newton, Hawlis, and Rowland Hill. He died February 11, 1810, in his 68th year.

ALLEN, THOMAS, a native of Norwich, in England, and graduate of the University of Cambridge, who refusing to read the book of field sports, was silenced by Bishop Wren, and emigrated to New England in 1638. He was minister of Charlestown, Mass., and died in 1673. He was the author of several works characteristic of the period, which are preserved in the New England library.

ALLEN, TH., a mathematician, 1542-1632.

ALLEN, T., antiquarian, 1803-1833.

ALLEN, WM. HENRY, a United States naval officer, who was killed in an action between the *Argus* and the *Pelican* in the British Channel, during the war of 1812. Born 1784, died 1813.

ALLERTON, ISAAC, arrived in America in the *Mayflower*, as one of the first settlers of Plymouth. He was an active and enterprising trader. Point Allerton near Boston is supposed to be named after him.

ALLESTREE, R., a celebrated divine, 17th cent.

ALET, J. C., a French engraver, 17th century.

ALLEY, W., an English reformer, died 1570.

ALLEY, REV. JEROME, LL.D., a theological and political writer, 1778-1826.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, a celebrated actor of the 16th century, the companion of Shakspeare, and a benefactor to learning and his country, as the founder of Dulwich College, was born in London, 1st September, 1566. It is probable that he was introduced to the stage through his mother's second marriage with a haberdasher and player, named Brown, and it is certain that he had a joint share with him and one

manager, Philip Henslowe, and in conjunction with his new relative, undertook the management of the Rose Theatre, Bankside, for a short season. After their separation, Alleyn appears to have visited the provinces by himself; but in 1600 they united again to build a new theatre, called 'The Fortune,' situated in Cripplegate; and were also joint patentees in 'the mastership of his majesty's games of bears, bulls, and dogs,' exhibited at Paris Garden, which they rebuilt in 1606. In the same year, Alleyn purchased the manor of Dulwich from Sir Francis Calton, and ten years afterwards, the death of Henslowe left him sole proprietor of their various speculations, to which he had already added a share in the Blackfriars Theatre, supposed to have been Shakspeare's interest in it, purchased in 1612. A career like this betokens a prosperous and clever man, and accordingly he was known by his contemporaries as 'famous Ned Alleyn.' In Ben Jonson's estimate, he was equal to the great actors of Rome, and seems most to have excelled in majestic parts. Green's 'Orlando Furioso,' and Marlowe's 'Jew of Malta,' are mentioned as characters of his. The burning down of the Globe and Fortune Theatres, turned the current of his fortunes; but before this reverse he had delighted in acts of benevolence, and sequestered all his lands to the college, designed for the support of one master, one warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be ecclesiastics, and one a skillful organist, and also of six poor men, six women, and twelve boys to be educated in good literature. After some legal difficulties the patent passed the Great Seal on the 21st June, 1619, and on the 13th September following, Alleyn having formally and publicly dispossessed himself of all property in the foundation, entered it with his wife as inmates of the establishment and equals of those for whose comfort and elevation it was intended. He still, however, continued master of the king's games; and his diary represents him as occasionally baiting before the king at Greenwich. It was during his residence in the college, indeed, that the Fortune Theatre was burned down, which he forthwith rebuilt. Having lost his wife in 1624, Alleyn married again, and expired himself, on the 25th November, 1626; by his will endowing twenty almshouses, ten in the parish of St. Botolph, and ten in St. Saviour's, Southwark, besides leaving considerable legacies to his widow and relatives.—The motive to these various acts of munificence has been superstitiously ascribed to the circumstances of Alleyn having been surprised by the apparition of the devil in one of his performances; but no intelligent reader will pay the slightest regard to so absurd a story. There may have been some vanity—the player's peculiar fault—in the transaction; since Alleyn manifested a partiality for people bearing his own appellation, and directed that the master of the college should always be of the name of Allen or Alleyn. This situation is now of great value; the revenues of the foundation being large. The college is also rich in works of art, Alleyn himself having left a considerable number of pictures, and Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1810 having bequeathed to it his valuable collection. Papers in the handwriting of Alleyn and Henslowe are also among its treasures. Alleyn's diary, which has been published by the Shakspeare Society, is particularly instructive touching the condition of the dramatists of the time. For the most part, they were exceedingly poor, and the remuneration paid for their works was very small. Those who, like Shakspeare and Alleyn, had the theatres in their possession, profited largely by the prevailing taste; but the workers in the mines



[The Fortune Theatre.]

Richard Jones in certain 'playing apparels, play books, instruments, &c.' In 1592, Alleyn married Joan Woodward, step-daughter of the theatrical



of the drama labored hard in obscurity for the precarious means of subsistence; and some of the details of their difficulties may be gathered from this most interesting document. From these difficulties Shakspeare was exempt; a fact which sheds a light on his character and condition to which sufficient attention has not been paid. The greatness of the poet was in fact doubtless due to his favorable position as an actor and manager; how this was attained is a point on which some explanation is yet desirable. [J.A.H.]

ALLIEN, L. DE H., a French antiq., d. 1827.

ALLIONI, CH., an Italian botanist, 1725-1804.

ALLISON. See ALISON.

ALLISON, FRANCIS, D. D., vice provost of the College in Philadelphia, to which office he was elected in 1755; was born in Ireland in 1705, and educated at the University of Glasgow. Pennsylvania is deeply indebted to him for aiding in laying the foundations of her literary institutions. His zeal in the cause of learning was such that for several years after his arrival in America he instructed without fee or reward all who came to him. He died in 1777.

ALLISON, PATRICK, D. D., born in 1740 in Lancaster Co., Pa., and graduated at Philadelphia College. At the age of 22 he entered the Presbyterian ministry, and after a life of usefulness in Baltimore died 1802.

ALLIX. See ALIX.

ALLOISI, BALTH., an Italian painter, d. 1638.

ALLORI, ALEX., an Italian painter, d. 1607.

ALLORI, CHRISTOPHANO, son of the preceding, also an eminent artist, d. 1619.



[Residence and Studio of Washington Allston.]

ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, universally acknowledged as of the first eminence among American painters, was born in Charleston, S. Carolina, November 5th, 1779. In his early youth he was sent to the North for his education, and at the same time to invigorate his delicate constitution, and placed at the school of Mr. Robert Rogers, in Newport, Rhode Island. This selection must have been made both on account of the salubrity of climate and the celebrity of the teacher, whose school at that time had deservedly acquired a high reputation. All his schoolboy years were spent under Mr. Rogers's instruction until 1796, when he entered upon a higher academic course at Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts. From this institution he received his Baccalaureate degree in 1800. Proud as it may well be, of the *clarum et venerabile nomen*, which has been acquired by many on its long list of Alumni, not one among them has reflected higher honor upon it than that of Washington Allston. It is not possible in a biographical sketch of this kind, which is necessarily limited, to give any thing more than the leading incidents of his after life; a full biography with

copious selections from his correspondence, prepared by a writer every way competent to do justice to the subject, has long been expected, and it is hoped will soon be laid before the public. In the meanwhile 'Dunlap's History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States' may be referred to for many interesting particulars of his artistic career.

After leaving college, he did not long hesitate in choosing his vocation, and as our country at that period furnished very few facilities for the study of the Fine Arts, it became necessary for him to seek them abroad. Fortunately he had inherited a sufficient patrimony to enable him to do this without availing himself of the generous offers of many friends who would have furnished him with whatever means he might require. Determined to make himself a painter he embarked for London in 1801, on his own independent resources, and on his arrival lost no time in entering the Royal Academy as a student. Benjamin West, the distinguished American painter, had succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Academy, and his reception of our young aspirant was most kind and encouraging. 'I shall never forget,' writes Allston, 'his benevolent smile, when he took me by the hand; it is still fresh in my memory, linked with the last of like kind, which accompanied the last shake of his hand when I took a final leave of him in 1818.'

At the annual exhibition at Somerset House in 1802, Mr. Allston adventured before the public for the first time. In this exhibition he had three pictures—a French soldier, telling a story—a rocky coast, with banditti and a landscape with horsemen, the last of which he painted while at college. For the French soldier he had two immediate applications, and soon after other similar proofs that his early attempts had been favorably judged of by the connoisseurs in painting. Still he continued as a student at the academy for two years more, until 1804, when he accompanied Vanderlyn to Paris. The Louvre, the great museum of art in the French capital, had then recently been enriched by spoiliations from Italy and the Netherlands of many of the finest works of the greatest artists, and with those before belonging to it now possessed the richest collection ever formed. The study of such a collection naturally gave a new impulse to Allston's pencil, which in the course of the few months he remained in Paris, produced four original paintings and one copy from Rubens. But like all true devotees to the art, he regarded Rome as the only Mecca, and was impatient to make the pilgrimage; his steps were, therefore, now turned in that direction. The majestic nature of Swiss scenery, which he had an opportunity of seeing on his way, appears to have filled his whole soul with delight and admiration, and he stopped for a while to contemplate its grandeurs before he passed the sublime portals, which here open upon the fairy land of art. Soon after this we find him settled in Rome, where he remained about four years. Here it was that he first formed the acquaintance of Cole-ridge, which soon matured into intimate friendship, and from him perhaps he acquired some of that fascinating power of conversation for which both were alike remarkable. From a passage in 'Platner & Bunsen, Beschreibung der Stadt Rome,' it may be inferred that he was held in high estimation by his brother artists then resident there. In speaking of Schick in their Chapter on the Modern Art, he is thus introduced: 'It was a young American named Allston who first taught him the way of preparing certain difficult colors for the first coat of a picture,



in order to receive the varnish properly afterwards,' to which they add, 'the skill of this highly talented artist was shown particularly in landscapes, which were distinguished from others of that time, by a strength and clearness of coloring closely approaching that of the early masters. It was this peculiar excellence in Allston's painting, which first fixed Schick's attention upon him.' When he had spent eight years abroad in the diligent and faithful study of the first works of art, by which he had now become a distinguished master, he deemed it his duty to offer the benefits of his knowledge to his own country, and determined to return to it for that purpose. When he reached America in 1809, he found the public mind too much occupied with the great political events, which then threatened to destroy the commercial prosperity of the country, to be interested in art. But for this, an artist of his genius and skill could not have failed to command the deserved encouragement at home, without being compelled to seek it in a foreign land, as after a two years' experiment he found it necessary to do. He knew he had a right to make his profession remunerative, beside which he was now bound to do it, by new obligations. He had become a married man, and his household must be provided for. These considerations sent him once more abroad, and London, being the place in which he was best known, was chosen for his residence. And here also he had many trials to encounter, as the relations between America and England were daily becoming less and less friendly. He felt the unfavorable influence of this national quarrel upon him as an artist, and became disheartened. A long and serious illness soon followed, which required him to remove temporarily to the country; and not long after came the heaviest of all his calamities, the death of his lovely and most amiable and estimable wife. He now needed a consolation the world could not give; it was by that aid alone he was enabled to support his affliction.

As soon as he had in some degree recovered from this shock, Mr. Allston resumed his pencil, and found that as he became more widely known the demand for his paintings increased. Like encouragement attended him during the remaining four years of his residence in England; his pictures were sought for to ornament many of their finest galleries, and among his patrons he numbered their first connoisseurs in the art. He was also no less beloved for the qualities of his heart than admired for his genius. Still success of every kind abroad had not alienated his affections from home; kind friends and generous encouragement had made England deservedly dear to him, but his own Argos was still more dear. In 1818 he bade adieu to London for the last time, and returned without delay to America. Boston and its immediate vicinity now became his permanent residence. Here he found a wide circle of friends to greet him with a cordial welcome, and a patronage which was limited only by his power of producing. During the remaining twenty-five years of his life there was no abatement in the ardor of their attachment to him—founded on their esteem for his pure and exalted character and admiration for his talent. Had he been less severe as a critic of his own works, and less conscientious in performing his whole duty to his patrons, he could easily have increased the productions of his pencil to many times their present number. It was a proud distinction to be the possessor of one of his paintings.

When Mr. Allston found that he required a larger atelier than he could well command in Boston, he had one built of the requisite size in the adjoining village

of Cambridgeport, commanding just such light as he needed, and to its near vicinity he removed his residence about the time of his second marriage. It was here that many of the best of his smaller pieces were begun and finished; and here that his great historical painting, *Belshazzar's Feast*, was brought forward to the state in which he left it, which even as a fragment furnishes decisive proof that in the very highest branch of the art he has had no equal in the present century. It was his last work, and bears so touching a relation to his last hours that we can in no way so well bring this sketch to a close as by an account of this event, adopting the beautiful language of his relation, Mr. Dana, in his Preface to Mr. Allston's *Lectures on Art*: 'His death occurred at his own house, in Cambridge, a little past midnight, on the morning of Sunday, the 9th of July, 1843. He had finished a day and week of labor in his studio, upon his great picture of *Belshazzar's Feast*; the fresh paint denoting that the last touches of his pencil were given to that glorious but melancholy monument of the best years of his later life. Having conversed with his retiring family with peculiar solemnity and earnestness upon the obligation and beauty of a pure spiritual life, and on the realities of the world to come, he had seated himself at his nightly employment of reading and writing, which he usually carried into the early hours of the morning. In the silence and solitude of this occupation, in a moment, 'with touch as gentle as the morning light,' which was even then approaching, his spirit was called away to its proper home.' Allston was an author as well as an artist, and published a volume of poems and several works of fiction.

ALLUT, JEAN, the pseudonyme of ELIE MARION, a wr. of the 18th c. who claimed inspiration.

ALLY. See ALI OF OUAINE.

ALMAGRO, DIEGO DE, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, confederate with Pizarro. Made governor of Chili by Charles V. Defeated and put to death in a quarrel with the Pizarros, 1538. His son of the same name was executed by order of Herreda, after a bloody engagement, 1542.

AL-MAHDI, caliph of the Saracens, 776-785.

AL-MAMUN, or ABDALLAH, son of Haroun-al-Raschid, and his suc. in the caliph, 814-833.

AL-MAMUN, sultan of Toledo, 1040-1077.

AL-MAMUN, sultan of Africa, 1185-1232.

ALMANASOR, a caliph of the Saracens, who became a baker, died 1205.

ALMANSUR, or ALMANZOR, the Victorious, caliph from 754 to 775.

ALMARUS, abbot of St. Austin convt., 11th c.

ALMEIDA, EM., a Portuguese missry., 16th ct.

ALMEIDA, FR. DE, Portuguese viceroy of India 1505, killed at the Cape, 1509.

ALMEIDA, LORENZO DE, son of Francis, a cel. naval commander, k. in action with the Turks.

ALMELA, DIEGO DE, a Sp. writer, 15th cent.

ALMELOVEEN, THEODORE JANSEN VAN, a Dutch physician and scholar, 1647-1742.

ALMERAS, LOUIS, a Fr. general, 1768-1828.

ALMINARA, MARQUIS, a Spanish diplomatist.

ALMOADES. See ABDEL-MUMEN.

ALMON, JOHN, a political writer, 1738-1805.

ALMORAVIDES. See ABDALLAH-BEN-YUS.

ALOADDIN, a sheik of Syria, commonly called the Old Man of the Mountains. In the history of the crusades his followers are called Assassins, corrupted from *Arasacides*, of whom he was prince.

ALOMPRA, a man of obscure birth, who founded the Burmese empire, 18th century.

ALONZO DE VIADO, a Sp. reformer, b. 1775.



ALP-ARSLAN, a Turkish sult., 1064-1072.

ALPHERY, MIKEPHER, a Russian prince, who became an English rector, and refused the offer of the throne of Russia, 17th century.

ALPHONSO. See ALFONSO.

ALPHONSO, or AFFONSO I., inherited the country of Portugal from his father, and was proclaimed king after a bloody victory over the Moors 1139, d. 1185. ALPH II., reigned king of Portugal 1211-1223. ALPH III., 1248-1279. ALPH VI., 1325-1356. ALPH V., 1438-1481. ALPH IV., was deposed after a short reign of singular brutality, 1657, died 1683.

ALPHONSUS, a Sp. historian, 14th century.

ALPHONSUS, TOSTATUS, one of the most eminent theologians of Spain, 15th century.

ALPINI, PROSPERO, a physiological botanist and physician, 1553-1617.

ALQUIER, a m. of the French assembly, 1742-1826.

ALSOP, GEORGE, author of a treatise on the 'native Indians' and of a description of the province of Maryland, containing an account of the laws, customs and usages of slaves, published in London 1666.

ALSOP, RICHARD, an American poet, born at Middletown, Conn., 1759, died on Long Island, 1815. He was the author of a poem on the death of Washington, and a translation from the Italian of a portion of Berri's Orlando Inamorato. In company with Dwight, Hopkins, and Trumbull, he commenced in 1791 the publication of the Echo, consisting of burlesque poems, designed to ridicule the inflated style then in vogue at Boston.

ALSOUFF, an Arabian astronomer, 10th cent.

ALSTEDIUS, J. H., a Ger. divine, 1588-1638.

ALSTON, CH., a Scotch botanist, 1688-1760.

ALSTON, JOSEPH, Governor of South Carolina in 1812, in which year his wife, daughter of Aaron Burr, perished at sea. He died 1816, aged 38.

ALSTROEMER, JOSEPH, a Swedish economist of great practical ability, 1685-1761.

ALTDORFER, or ALTORF, ALBERT, a painter and architect of Bavaria, 1488-1578.

ALTEN, GENERAL CHARLES, a German officer, disting. under Wellington, and created count Alten after the battle of Waterloo, 1764-1840.

ALTER, FR. CH., a German critic, d. 1804.

ALTRIDE, bishop of Munster, 9th century.

ALTHAMERAS, a Swiss reformer, died 1450.

ALTILIO, GABRIEL, a poet of Naples, d. 1501.

ALTING, H., an em. Germ. divine, 1583-1644.

ALTING, JAMES, son of the preceding, professor of Hebrew at Groningen, 1618-1679.

ALTING, MENSO, a Calvinist minister, d. 1612.

ALTING, MENSO, a topographical wr., d. 1713.

ALTISSIMO, an Italian improvisatore.

ALTISSIMO, a Florentine painter, 16th cent.

ALTMAN, J. G., a Swiss historian, professor of philosophy and Greek at Berne, 1697-1758.

ALTONMARI, a naturalist of the 16th century.

ALTON, COUNT, an Austrian general, died 1787.

ALTON, COUNT, brother of the preceding, killed near Dunkirk, 1793.

ALTORF. See ALTDORFER.

ALURED, an English annalist of the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, 12th century.

ALVA Y ASTORGA, PETER DE, a Spanish monk and mystical writer, 17th century.

ALVA, FERDINAND, duke of Alva, (or Alba, as it is commonly called,) stands unenviably prominent in the history of the 16th century as the sternest instrument of the sternest crowned bigot of that age.—Alva was born in 1508, of one of the most noble

families in Castile; he entered the army in early youth, and served with distinction in the greater part of the wars of the emperor Charles V., both in Europe and Africa. He was looked on as the first in ability and honor among the emperor's generals; and when Philip II. succeeded to the throne of Spain on Charles's abdication, Alva continued to be the great military duke of the council and the armies of Spain. He acted as Philip's plenipotentiary in concluding the treaty of Chateau Cambres in 1558, which was not a mere pacification between France and Spain, but a league of the Roman Catholic powers for the extermination of Protestantism. Alva was henceforth the frequent and most confidential adviser of the most violent Romanists in France; and there is little doubt but that it was in pursuance of his exhortations at the interview between him and Catherine of Medici in 1565, that the hideous massacre of St. Bartholomew was planned and perpetrated.—The Netherlands, (including both modern Holland and modern Belgium,) formed a valuable part of the vast dominions which Philip had inherited. The Reformed doctrine had made great progress there, and Alva urged on his sovereign the duty of extirpating heresy in every part of his kingdom, by the same system of merciless persecution which had been employed with seeming success in Spain itself. In 1567 Philip determined on this fatal policy, and ordered Alva to lead a veteran army into the Netherlands, giving him powers which superseded all the ordinary governors and magistrates of the provinces. At the head of 20,000 chosen troops Alva now commenced his reign of terror at Brussels. He formed a council of 12 of his most unscrupulous and merciless officers, which he called the Council of Troubles, but which soon acquired, and deserved, the name of the Council of Blood. The council had unlimited power over the properties and the lives of the Netherlanders. Every one who was charged with heresy or disloyalty, was dragged before this tribunal, which dealt out confiscation, torture, and death, throughout the unhappy country. Tumults soon followed, which gave a pretext for letting loose the ferocious soldiery on the wretched inhabitants; and the Spanish troops were permitted, and even encouraged by their commanders, to practise an amount of licentious brutality and fiendish cruelty, such as cannot be read of without shuddering, and which excited general horror even in that age of religious wars. Alva's avowed maxim was that the king would rather see the whole country a desert, than permit a single heretic to live in it. By treacherously pretending great favor and respect towards the counts of Egmont and Horn, two of the principal chiefs of the Netherlanders, he succeeded in getting these noblemen into his power, and then arrested them and put them to death after a mock trial. The other national leader of the provinces, Prince William of Orange, more wisely distrustful of Alva, kept away from his court; and when the maddened population of the northern provinces took up arms against the intolerable tyranny of Spain, the Prince of Orange became their chief, and levied an army in Germany, with which he sought to rescue his country from Alva. This was the commencement of the glorious Dutch war of independence, which was maintained for 68 years, and ended in the separation of the seven united provinces from the dominion of Spain. In the first five years of that war, which passed before Alva's recall from his command, he fully displayed the high nature of his military talents in battle and in siege, and still more in the cautious skill of his manœuvres. But the spirit of resistance which he had aroused was uncon-



querable. He was ill seconded by the Spanish court; and his troops, ill paid and ill supplied, grew insubordinate and mutinous. Alva was recalled in December, 1573, after a command of six years, during which he boasted that he had brought 18,000 persons to the scaffold, besides the almost countless numbers that had been massacred at Haarlaem, and other revolted cities which his troops took by storm, and those also who perished under the unrecorded acts of wanton cruelty which the soldiery were allowed to practise throughout the unhappy country. In 1582 Alva was once more employed by his sovereign, and led the expedition against Portugal.—The aged general completely conquered that country in ten weeks, and placed its crown on Philip's head; an acquisition which might seem to counterbalance the calamitous war in the Netherlands. This was the last act of Alva's long and active life, for he died in the same year, at the age of 74. [E.S.C.]

ALVARADO, DON PEDRO, one of the companions of Cortez, killed 1541.

ALVARADO, ALPH. DE, one of the companions of Pizarro, died 1553.

ALVARES, AFFONSO, a popular dramatic writer of Portugal, 17th century.

ALVAREZ, EMAN., a Portuguese grammarian, rector at Evora, 1526–1582.

ALVAREZ, FERD., a Port. poet, 16th century.

ALVAREZ, FR., a Port. divine, died 1540.

ALVAREZ, GOMEZ, a Sp. poet, 1488–1538.

ALVAREZ, JOSE, a Sp. sculptor, died 1827.

ALVAREZ, JUAN, a Sp. lawyer, died 1546.

ALVAROTTO, JAS., an Ital. lawyer, d. 1542.

ALVEAR, DE GENERAL DON CARLOS, minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, d. 1852.

ALVENSLEBEN, P. C., count of, a diplomatist and historian of Hanover, 1745–1802.

ALVIANO, BART., a Venetian general, disting. in the wars of the republic, 1455–1515.

ALVINTZY, PETER, a classical scholar and minister of Hungary, 17th century.

ALVINZY, an Austrian officer, 1726–1810.

ALXINGAR, J. B., a Germ. poet, died 1797.

ALYATTE, I., king of Lydia, 761–747 B.C.

ALYATTE II., king of Lydia, 610–559 B.C.

ALYPIUS, the architect employed by Julius to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, 363.

ALYPIUS, an African bishop, died 430.

ALZATE-Y-RAMIREZ, J. A., an astronomer and geographer, 18th century.

AMAD-EDDOULAT, sultan of Persia, 933 to 949, founder of the Bouian dynasty.

AMADEUS. The counts of Maurienne of this name are the ancestors of the house of Savoy. AMAD. I. and II. are of uncertain date. AMAD. III. fl. 1103–1148; AMAD. IV., count of Savoy, 1233–1253; AMAD. V. 1285–1323; AMAD. VI. 1343–1383; AMAD. VII. 1383–1391; AMAD. VIII. 1391–1451; AMAD. IX. 1465–1472.

AMADIO, AND., an illuminator, 15th century.

AMADUZZI, J. C., a Rom. scholar, 18th cent.

AMAGE, a queen of ancient Sarmatia.

AMALA, FR., a Spanish lawyer, died 1640.

AMAK, a Persian poet, 6th century.

AMALARIUS, the founder of Christianity in Saxony; archbp. of Treves 810; ambassador from Charlemagne to Constantinople 813, 814.

AMALARIUS, an eccles. writer, 9th century.

ALMATHEUS, archbp. of Athens, died 1600.

AMALTHEUS, the name of several Latin poets; JEROME, 1460–1517; MARK ANTONY, his brother, 1475–1558; FRANCIS, a younger brother, married 1505; JEROME, son of Francis, 1506–1574; JOHN

BAPTIST, another son, 1525–1573; CORNELIUS, younger br. of the precd., 1530–1603.

AMAND, MARK ANTONY GERARD, lord of St., a French poet, 1594–1661.

AMAR, J. P., a cel. member of the French convention, b. 1750, tried for conspiring with Babeuf and acquitted, 1795, died 1816.

AMAR, DU RIVIER, a miscellaneous author and translator, born 1765.

AMARETTI, ABBE C., a mineralogist, b. 1743.

AMARITON, JEAN, a philosopher, 16th cent.

AMARAL, ANT., a learned Port., 1753–1820.

AMARA-SINHA, a Hindoo poet and grammarian, author of a Sanscrit dictionary, 1st c. B.C.

AMASEO, ROMULUS, a Latin scholar and teacher of the *Belles Lettres* at Padua, 1489–1552.

AMASIS, king of Egypt, 6th century B.C.

AMATI, a violin maker, lived about 1600.

AMATUS, a Jewish physician, 16th century.

AMATUS LUSITANUS, a Portuguese physician of Jewish origin, 1511–1561.

AMAURI DE CHARTRES, a mystic philosopher, condemned by Innocent III., 1204, d. 1209.

AMAURY I., king of Jerusalem, 1165–1173.

AMAURY II., assumed the title 1197, d. 1203.

AMAZIAH, king of Judah, B.C. 849–820.

AMBERGER, CHRIS., a Dutch paint., d. 1550.

AMBIORIX, k. of the Eburones, 1st cent. B.C.

AMBOISE, FR., a miscell. writer, died 1602.

AMBOISE, G. D', a French cardinal and minister of state, legate of Alex. VI., 1460–1510.

AMBOISE, AIMERY, brother of the preceding, a disting. naval commander, and grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1434–1512.

AMBOISE, CHAUMONT, lord of a French General, nephew of the cardinal, died 1611.

AMBOISE, M. D', a French poet, died 1547.

AMBROGI, ANT., a Latin scholar, 1702–1788.

AMBROGI, TESCO, an Orientalist, 1469–1540.

AMBROSE, ST., son of the prætorian præfect of Gaul, was probably born at Treves about 340. His father died when Ambrose was but a boy, but he was well educated, and being possessed of great rhetorical powers, he soon rose to high eminence as a forensic pleader at Milan. At the death of bishop Auxentius, in 374, there was intense struggle and conflict between the Catholics and Arians about a successor, and Ambrose, as *Consular*, happened to deliver a peaceful oration to the people, when an admiring and forward child cried from a corner of the crowd, *Ambrosius Episcopus*—‘Ambrose Bishop.’ The people hailed this as an omen from heaven, and in spite of every attempt on the part of Ambrose to elude the honor, he was baptized, and eight days after his baptism installed as bishop. The first literary work of bishop Ambrose was to patronize and advocate celibacy. But his principal efforts were directed against Arianism, which enjoyed imperial patronage, especially that of Justina, mother of Valentinian II. The city of Milan was embroiled in the conflict, but the bishop, backed by the population, was more than a match for the empress-mother and her Gothic troops. He put his episcopal power and prerogative to the test when he kept the emperor Theodosius for eight months under excommunication on account of a massacre in Thessalonica in which he had been concerned, and made him do public penance ere he was admitted into the great church at Milan. He also, in 384, successfully resisted the re-introduction of pagan worship. The affairs of his diocese occupied the remainder of his life, and he died in 397. The theology of Ambrose was chiefly borrowed from the fathers of the Greek church, and

his eloquence, though great, is often tainted with an affected imitation of Ciceronian periods. His life was so occupied with the political relations of his high position, that he could not bestow upon theology a calm, prolonged, and successful study. He introduced into his cathedral the antiphonal chants of the Eastern church, but the magnificent 'TE DEUM LAUDAMUS, which bears his name, was a composition somewhat later than his busy period. His works were published by the Benedictines of France in two folios, in 1686-90, and Cardinal Angelo Mai has also discovered and edited two others of his literary productions. [J.E.]

AMBROSINI, AMBROZIO, a composer, d. 1700.

AMBROSINI, BART., a botanist, 17th century.

AMBROSINI, G., a writer on demonology, 16th century.

AMBROSIUS, a religious poet, d. 1541.

AMBROSIUS AURELIANUS, a Br. k., d. 508.

AMEIL, AUG., a Fr. officer, d. in prison, 1822.

AMEILHON, H. P., a Fr. hist., 1830-1811.

AMELIA, ANNE, a princess of Prussia, sister of Frederick the Great, 1723-1787.

AMELIA, duchess dowager of Saxe Weimar, a friend of Goethe, Schiller, and others, 1739-1807.

AMELIA, princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1776, married 1793, died 1810.

AMELIA, daughter of Geo. III., 1783-1810.

AMELIUS, a Neo-Platonist, 3d century.

AMELOT, N., a French statesman, 1788.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSEY, NICH., a Fr. historian and translator, died 1706.

AMENOPHOIS, the name of several kings of Egypt, of uncertain date, but many ages B.C.

AMELUNGH, JEROME, an It. poet, 16th cent.

AMENTA, a poet of Naples, 1659-1719.

AMERBACH, JOHN, a printer, died 1552.

AMERBACH, BONIFACE, son of John, d. 1562.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI, a distinguished navigator of the fifteenth century, to whom the discovery of America, which takes its name from him, has been improperly ascribed. The true discoverer of this continent was Sebastian Cabot, an Englishman by birth, but of Venetian parentage, who sailing from London, reached the Coast of Labrador fourteen months before Columbus came in sight of Paria. It is now impossible to change established nomenclature, but whatever glory may attach to the word America itself, as the title of the New World, it must ever recall the falsehood of Vespucci, and the perversity of mankind. In 1499, a year after Columbus had set out upon his third voyage, and while he was struggling against insurrection in Hispaniola, several private expeditions were fitted out from Spain, and among them one by Alonzo de Ojeda, a former officer of Columbus, during his second voyage. He was accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci, an accomplished scholar and able writer, born in Florence, but Italian in perfidy as well as talent, who until 1495 had consigned himself to mercantile life, when he was employed by Ferdinand as a pilot in the Spanish navy. Without any recognized rank in the expedition, his scientific knowledge and skill gave him an informal authority. Having spent five months in following with ease, under the guidance of Ojeda, the track of Columbus, whom they visited in Hispaniola, he returned to Spain. After this he made two voyages of discovery by command of Emanuel, king of Portugal, and sailed along the coast of South America from Brazil to Patagonia, returning finally to Portugal June 14, 1504. Columbus died in May, 1506, and in the following year Vespucci published a narrative of his voyages without fear of contradic-

tion from the departed captain, whose laurels he attempted to appropriate to himself. His book was written with eloquence, and composed with art, but as respects truth a large portion of it should be ranked in literature with the travels of Crusoe and Gulliver. He claimed to have discovered the coast of Paria prior to Columbus. To substantiate the assertion, he described a fabulous voyage said to have occurred between May, 1497, and October, 1498. This fiction was appropriately followed by another in which he figures as the commander, instead of the companion of the expedition of Ojeda, and the four vessels of that officer were increased to six. Captivated by the charms of a stirring and romantic narrative, the world, in an uncritical age, acceded too hastily to his proposition, that the new continent should be called by his name. Though his fraud was made apparent in a judicial inquiry, instituted by royal authority, in which Ojeda testified against him, the word was already on the four winds. At that time the discovery of Cabot was not generally known, and the question was simply between Columbus and Amerigo. The whole story of the latter concerning his pretended first voyage is easily disproved. Not only do both the Spanish and Italian writers of the period combine in attributing the first discovery of Paria and the Gulf of Mexico to Columbus, but at the very moment in which Amerigo pretends that he set out by royal authority from Spain, Columbus was himself at the Spanish court preparing for his expedition, and colonial affairs were under the direction of Antonio Torres, a friend of Columbus, who would not, at such a crisis, have furnished another with the means of forestalling him in the grand discovery of the age. Amerigo died at Terceira, but it is uncertain whether 1512 or 1514.



[Fisher Ames.]

AMES, FISHER, an American statesman, was born in Dedham, Mass., on the 9th of April, 1756. His father was a physician, and combined the uncongenial occupation of innkeeper with that of a country Esculapius. His son was of a delicate constitution in infancy, but of remarkable mental precocity. He began the study of the classics at the early age of six years, and such was his rapid proficiency that he was enabled to enter Harvard University when he was only twelve years old. His mother at that period being a widow, and poor, her son was forced to keep school in order to eke out a scanty support while pursuing his collegiate studies. On leaving college he studied law and commenced its practice in his native town, in 1781. With remarkable nat-



ural powers of eloquence, strengthened by study and diligent exercise, he soon became renowned at the bar as an orator. He sought a wider field for his eloquence in political life, and becoming a member of the convention in 1788 for ratifying the Federal Constitution, he took the lead, and evinced a rare oratorical power. He was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1789 the first representative of his district in Congress, where he at once was acknowledged as the most eloquent debater in the House. Ames was as ready with his pen as he was eloquent with his tongue, and was the acknowledged author of the 'Address of the House of Representatives' to Washington on his retirement from the Chief Magistracy. On withdrawing from political life, he was elected President of Harvard University in 1805, but refused to accept the office. He died on the 4th of July, 1808, at the age of 52, leaving behind him the reputation of one of the most eloquent of American orators.

AMES, NATHANIEL, an American physician, eminent for his knowledge of astronomy, born 1702, d. at Dedham, Mass., 1765. He was author of an almanac published for forty years. His son, Fisher, occupies a distinguished place among the orators and patriots of America.

AMES, NATHANIEL, a son of Fisher Ames, an American seaman, author of 'Mariner's Sketches,' 'Nautical Reminiscences,' and 'An Old Sailor's Yarn,' d. 1834.

AMES, JOSEPH, a naval commander, d. 1695.

AMES, JOSEPH, author of an historical account of English printing, 1689-1759.

AMES, N. P., an Am. practical mechanic, famous for his manufacture of fire arms, swords, &c., d. in Massachusetts, of which state he was a native, 1847.

AMES, WILLIAM, a controversial div., d. 1633.

AMFREVILLE, THE MARQUIS D', a French naval commander, time of Louis XIV.

AMHERST, JEFFREY, Lord, a general officer of distinction in the British service, born in Kent 1717. He entered the army as an ensign at the age of 14. In 1741 he served in Flanders as aid-de-camp to General Ligonier, in which capacity he was present at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was also on the staff of the Duke of Cumberland at Laffield and Hartenbeck. He was made Colonel in 1756, and soon after Major General. On 16th March, 1758, he embarked from Portsmouth, and commanded at the capture of Cape Breton. In conjunction with Generals Wolfe and Prideaux, he reduced all the French strong-holds in Canada, the entire conquest of which was completed on the 8th September, 1760, by the capitulation of M. de Vaudreuil, and the surrender of Montreal, upon which he received the thanks of the House of Commons and the order of the Bath. His military command in America ended in 1763, when he was appointed Governor of Virginia. In 1770 he was appointed Governor of the Island of Jersey, and was elected to the peerage 1776, with the title of Baron Amherst of Honesdale. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1782, and in 1787 he received a patent as Baron Amherst of Montreal. In 1793 the command of the army was again intrusted to him. Two years afterwards he was deprived of this merited honor, which was conferred on the Duke of York, and it was with difficulty that his irritation permitted him to accept the office of Field Marshal. He died, without issue, though twice married, in 1797, at the age of 81. His success as an officer was due more to a clear and collected mind, than to brilliant genius.

AMHURST, N., a miscell. writer, 1701-1742.

AMICO, ANT., an antiquarian, died 1641.

AMICO, FAUSTIN, an Ital. poet, 16th century.

AMICO, VITO, a theol. and antiq., 18th cent.

AMICONI, GIACOMO, a Ven. painter, d. 1753.

AMILCAR, the father of Hannibal, k. 228 B.C.

AMIoT, FATHER, a Fr. Jesuit and missionary to China, disting. by his long residence and researches in that country, 1818-1794.

AMINTA, a burlesque poet, 16th century.

AMLETH, a prince of Jutland, 2d. cent. B.C.

AMMAN, JOSE, a Swiss painter, died 1591.

AMMAN, JOHN CONRAD, a distinguished teacher of the deaf and dumb, 1669-1724.

AMMAN, JOHN, a lecturer on botany, p. 1740.

AMMAN, PAUL, a professor of physiology, natural history, and botany, died 1691.

AMMANATI, B., an Ital. sculptor, 16th cent.

AMMIANAS, a Latin historian, 4th century.

AMMIRATO, a Neapolitan poet, 1531-1601.

AMMON, ANDREW, a Latin poet, died 1517.

AMMONIUS, a Syrian general, put to death by Ptolemy Philometer, B.C. 145.

AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria.

AMMONIUS, an Athenian philosopher, 1st cent.

AMMONIUS, a philosopher of the eclectic school, flourished in the 6th century.

AMMONIUS, called SACCAS, or SACK-CARRIER, from his first occupation at the port of Alexandria, is the reputed founder of the New Platonic school. He was born in the second century, and some affirm that he was born of Christian parents, but that in riper years he apostatized. Porphyry affirms it, while Eusebius and Jerome as stoutly deny it. Possessed of a creative genius, and conversant with the prevalent philosophies, he strove hard to form a species of eclecticism, in which Christianity and all systems of philosophy should be harmonized. In his attempt to accomplish this, he, as might be anticipated, robbed Christianity of its prime peculiarities, and did great violence to the current philosophies in accommodating them to the new religion. The works ascribed to him are numerous. Died 243, about 80 years of age. Longinus, Origen, and Plotinus are usually reckoned among his disciples. [J.E.]

AMMONIUS, LEVINUS, a Flemish monk of distinguished learning, died 1556.

AMO, a negro from the gold coast, distinguished for his profound learning, 18th century.

AMON, J. A., a German composer, died 1825.

AMONTOUS, W., a Fr. mathemat., 1663-1705.

AMORE, S. D., a Sicilian poet, 17th century.

AMORETTI, CH., an It. mineralo., 1740-1816.

AMORETTI, M. P., a learned Italian, d. 1787.

AMORY, TH., a dissenting divine, 1701-1774.

AMORY, TH., a literary recluse, author of several eccentric works, died 1789.

AMOS, a Jewish prophet, 8th century B.C.

AMPERE, ANDRE MARIE, one of the greatest discoverers in electro-magnetism, 1755-1836.

AMRU, BEN-EL-AS, a cel. warrior of the Islam faith, conqueror of Egypt, Nubia, and part of Libya; ruler of Egypt 659, died 662.

AMRU, BEN-LEYTH, sult. of Khoras., 878-902.

AMULIUS, king of Alba, 8th century B.C.

AMURATH I., third Ottoman sul., founder of the corps of Janissaries, b. 1319, suc. 1360, d. 1389.

AMURATH II., b. 1404, sultan 1422-1451.

AMURATH III., b. 1544, sultan 1575, died after the conquest of Raab, 1594.

AMURATH IV., born 1609, sultan 1622, took Bagdad 1637, died 1640.

AMYN AHMED, a learned Persian, 17th cent.

AMYNTAS I., king of Macedon, B.C. 510.



AMYNTAS II., king 394, died 370.

AMYOT, JAS., a learned French prelate, d. 1593.

AMYRAUT, MOSES, a Fr. theologian, d. 1664.

AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebizond, who became a Mahomedan, 15th century.

ANACHARIS, a Scythian philos., 600 B.C.

ANACLETUS, bishop of Rome, 73-91.

ANACLETUS, an anti-pope, elected 1130.

ANACREON, the cel. lyric of ancient Greece, lived in the 6th cent. B.C., chiefly at the court of Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos. He is said to have been choked by a grape stone, in the act of drinking wine, at the age of 85.

ANAFESTUS, first doge of Venice, 697-717.

ANANIAS, high priest of the Jews, 47.

ANANIA, G. L., a writer on demonology, 16th c.

ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, born 430, succeeded 491, died 518.

ANASTASIUS II., succeeded 713, deposed by Leo III. 715, put to death 719.

ANASTASIUS I., pope of Rome, 398-402.

ANASTASIUS II., elected 496, died 498.

ANASTASIUS III., elected 911, died 913.

ANASTASIUS IV., elected 1153, died 1154.

ANASTASIUS, an anti-pope, elected 855-6.

ANASTASIUS, patriarch of Antioch, died 599.

ANASTASIUS, the YOUNGER, patr. 599-608.

ANASTASIUS, a Roman abbot, 9th century.

ANATOLIUS, St., bishop of Laodicea, 269.

ANATOLIUS, a jurist, of the 6th century.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of C<sup>n</sup>ple, 449-458.

ANAXAGORAS, the most illustrious philosopher of the Ionian school; celebrated in history as the friend of Pericles, and because of his trial and condemnation at Athens for alleged impiety. He was born at Clazomene, in Ionia, in the seventeenth Olympiad; when twenty-four years of age he removed to Athens, then the centre of civilization and of Grecian nationality. Saved from death by the intercession and influence of Pericles, he was banished from the adopted home where he had resided for thirty years; he passed the remainder of his life at Lampsacus, and died there at the age of seventy-two, surrounded by respect and honor. Anaxagoras belongs in philosophy to the *Ionian* school,—that school whose researches were confined to the nature and laws of *physical* phenomena. Nevertheless, he differs in important respects from his predecessors; and certainly he was the last Inquirer in Athens who ought to have been subjected to the accusation of impiety. The earlier Ionians, in their imperfect efforts to comprehend the changes of the external universe, generally imagined it possible to reduce all things to varieties of one single element; for instance, it was a favorite speculation that *water* is the principle or substance of whatever exists; a dogma founded, perhaps, on a rude observation of the changes of form or *mode*, through which water may pass. Anaxagoras had the merit of discerning the necessary futility of all such generalizations,—declaring that the elements, first principles, or *atoms* of things, must be very numerous, or even infinite; elements so far resembling each other as to be capable of combining together, and forming, by their various unions, those varied properties or qualities which we recognize in things. But, beyond this step—in itself highly important—Anaxagoras ventured on another, of still greater consequence. Accepting, like all the Ionians, the dogma that matter is eternal—that nothing can really be either created or annihilated—he saw, nevertheless, that the simple properties of an eternal and inert matter could not explain the *activity* and *harmony* characterizing the material universe. Hence,

said he, the necessity of another power—the power of *Intelligence*. ‘All things were in chaos; then came Intelligence, which introduced Order.’ The functions of Intelligence, as he conceived them, were indeed limited—merely supplementary, as Aristotle alleged, to those of the physical forces; but the formal recognition of the necessity of such an energy, was surely a movement in philosophy as momentous as new. It must be recorded, in fairness, and in palliation of the condemnation of Anaxagoras, that to the charge of impiety, that of a political crime was added—the greatest, certainly, of which a Greek citizen could be suspected—the crime of *Medism*, or of favoring the interests of Persia. [J.P.N.]

ANAXAGORAS, a Gr. sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.

ANAXANDRIDES, a Greek satirist, starved to death for libelling the government, 400 B.C.

ANAXARCHUS, a Greek philosopher, the supposed master of Pyrrho, 4th century B.C.

ANAXIMANDER, an Ionian philosopher, the disciple and successor of Thales, 610-547 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, the disciple and successor of Anaximander, died 500 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, a Greek historian, one of the preceptors of Alexander.

ANAXIPPUS, a Gr. comedian, 4th cent. B.C.

ANCELOT, M., a French dramatist, d. 1854.

ANCHIETA, JOS., a Portuguese missionary, called the Apostle of the New World, died 1597.

ANCHWITZ, N., a member of the Polish diet, the betrayer of his country in 1782, killed 1783.

ANCILLON, C., a Fr. historian, 17th century.

ANCILLON, DAVID, a Fr. divine, 1617-1715.

ANCILLON, J. P. F., an historical and philosophical writer of Prussia, 1766-1837.

ANCILLON, L. F., a religious writer, d. 1814.

ANCKARSTROEM, JOHN JAMES, the assassin of Gustavus III., born 1758, executed 1792.

ANCONA, C. D', an Italian antiquary, 15th cent.

ANCOURT, FLORENT C. D', a French dramatist and actor, 1661-1726.

ANCUS MARTIUS, k. of Rome, 634-614 B.C.

ANCWITZ, COUNT. See ANCHWITZ.

ANDERSEN, GEO. a Ger. traveller, 17th cent.

ANDERSON, AD., a Scotch historian, d. 1765.

ANDERSON, ALEX., a scholar, 17th century.

ANDERSON, CHRISTOPHER, a Scotch Baptist Divine and author of “Annals of the English Bible,” and other religious works, d. 1852, age 73.

ANDERSON, SIR E., lord chief justice at the trial of Mary Stuart, died 1605.

ANDERSON, GEO., at first a laborer, but subsequently accountant-general, author of a work on the affairs of the East India Co., 1760-1796.

ANDERSON, G., an Eastern traveller, 17th cent.

ANDERSON, J., a Scotch advocate, 17th century.

ANDERSON, JAMES, a miscel. wr., 1739-1808.

ANDERSON, JOHN, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow, 1726-1796.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a magistrate and author of *Hamburgh*, died 1743.

ANDERSON, L., chancellor of Sweden under Gustavus Vasa, 1480-1552.

ANDERSON, R., M.D., a critical and biographical author, died 1830.

ANDERSON, RICHARD, for many years member of Congress from Kentucky. He was also Minister to Colombia. Died at Carthagena July 24, 1836, on his way to Panama as Envoy Extraordinary to the Assembly of American nations.

ANDOCIDES, a Greek orator, 468 B.C.

ANDOQUE, P., an historian, died 1664.



ANDRE, B., a learned Jesuit, born 1745.

ANDRE, C. C., a learned German, 18th cent.

ANDRE, J., a German composer, 1741-1800.

ANDRE, J., a Lutheran divine, 1528-1590.

ANDRE, J. V., a German mystic, one of the first Rosicrucians, 1586-1654.

ANDRE, JOHN. This unfortunate officer was born in England 1749. His father was a native of Geneva. In 1774, three years after entering the British army, he joined his regiment, the Royal English Fusiliers, in Canada. The next year he was taken prisoner at St. Johns by Montgomery. After his exchange he was rapidly promoted, and in 1780 was appointed Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major. His prospects were of the most flattering kind when the treason of Arnold led to his death. The temporary absence of Washington having been chosen by the traitor as the most proper season for carrying into effect his design of delivering to Sir Henry Clinton, the fortification at West Point, then under his command, and refusing to confide to any but Major Andre the maps and information required by the British General, an interview became necessary, and on the 19th September, 1780, Andre left New York in the sloop-of-war Vulture, and on the next day arrived at Fort Montgomery, five miles below West Point, in company with Beverley Robinson, an American residing at the lines, through whom the communications had been carried on. The vessel was observed by Washington when crossing the river to go to Hartford, but without any suspicion of the intended treason. Furnished with passports from Arnold, Robinson and Andre the next day landed and were received by the traitor at the water's edge. Andre retained his regimentals, though he had taken the precaution to put on a gray overcoat. Having arranged all the details of the proposed treason, Arnold delivered to Andre, draughts of the works at West Point and memoranda of the forces under his command, and the latter returned to the beach in hopes of being immediately conveyed to the Vulture.



[Beverley Robinson's House where Arnold's treason was concocted.]

But the ferrymen, who were Americans, having observed with suspicion the motions of the vessel, which having been fired upon by Colonel Livingston from Verplank's Point, had retired some distance down the stream, refused to carry him, and as Arnold would not interpose his authority he was compelled to change his uniform for a less suspicious dress and return by land. Unfortunately for him he persisted, against the advice of Arnold, in retaining the papers, which he concealed in his boot. Accompanied by Smith, an emissary of Arnold, and provided with a passport under his assumed name of Ander-

son, he set out and reached in safety a spot from which they could see the ground occupied by the English videttes, when Smith exclaiming "you are safe—good bye," turned and galloped back. At the entrance of Tarrytown, when a few more bounds of his horse would have placed him beyond reach of danger, an armed man started from a thicket and seized his bridle, asking—"Where are you bound?" Two more men came up, and Andre, instead of answering the question and presenting his passport, inquired to which party they belonged. "To below," was the reply. Thrown completely off his guard, and confirmed in the idea that he was safe on English ground, he said, "and so do I. I am an English officer on urgent business and do not wish to be detained." "You belong to our enemies, was the rejoinder, "and we arrest you." Too late Andre presented his passport, and finding this did not allay suspicion, offered them his money, horse, and a large reward, but without avail. They examined his person, and, in his boots, found the fatal papers. He was then conveyed to Col. Jameson, commander of the American outposts, who sent him under charge of Lieut. Allen back to Arnold, but after the party had set out, countermanded the order, through fear that the prisoner might fall into the hands of British scouts, and directed Allen to intrust him to the care of Capt. Hooglin at Lower Salem. By this change Andre was deprived of the hope of escape which dawned upon him, and Arnold, learning his capture, absconded. On the arrival of Washington, Andre was conveyed to Tappan and tried by a board of General officers, among whom were General Greene the President, Lafayette and Knox. With the latter Andre had some time before formed a personal acquaintance at a wayside inn where they accidentally met when travelling on public service. They had chatted, supped and slept together, and parted with mutual expressions of regard, little dreaming of the nature of their next meeting. On his trial, Andre behaved with the frank heroism natural to him, and though delicately advised that he need say nothing to criminate himself, confessed the whole, and without the examination of a single witness was, in consequence of his own admissions, condemned to death as a spy. Alexander Hamilton, who became acquainted with Andre at this crisis, has left perhaps, the most affecting account extant of his last hours. Every effort was made by Sir Henry Clinton to save him, and as there was a strong disposition on the American side to do so, if compatible with duty and the public interests, his execution originally appointed for the 30th September did not take place till the 2d October. If possession could have been obtained of the traitor, the life of Andre would have been spared. But under the circumstances, Washington did not deem it expedient to change even the mode of his punishment, the disgrace of which principally affected his mind. "Must I die in this manner?" was his sad question when brought to the gallows—but he immediately recovered himself, and calmly looking round upon the scene, he bowed to the spectators and resigned himself with a smile to his fate. His remains, which were buried on the spot, have since been removed to England and now repose in Westminster Abbey. It is to the honor of America that to the present day the death of none of her own heroes is more regretted than that of the gallant foe-man whose success would have been fatal to her liberties. Andre is pitied as much as Arnold is execrated.

ANDRE, ST. See ALBON, JACQUES D'.

ANDRE, YVES MARI, a French Jesuit professor of mathematics, 1675-1764.



ANDREA, a chronicler, 9th century.  
 ANDREA, CAVAL CANTI, a novelist and miscellaneous writer of Italy, died 1672.  
 ANDREA, C., an Ital. tragedian, 17th century.  
 ANDREA, S., an Italian poet, 17th century.  
 ANDREADA, FERDINAND, a Portuguese admiral, the first adventurer to China, 1518.  
 ANDREÆ, JOHN GEO. REINHARD, a naturalist of Hanover, 1724-1793.  
 ANDREAS, JAMES, a German reformer, secretary of the conference at Worms, died 1590.  
 ANDREAS, JOHN, a Corsican prelate, distinguished as a promoter of printing, 1417-1475.  
 ANDREAS, a learned prelate of Sweden, archbishop of Lund, died 1228.  
 ANDREINI, FR., a Sp. comic wr., died 1616.  
 ANDREINI, ISABELLA, wife of the preceding, distinguished for her beauty and for her talents as an improvisatore, 1562-1604.  
 ANDREINI, J. B., son of the preceding, a dramatist and poet, born 1578.  
 ANDRELINI, PUBLIO FESTO, professor of poetry and philosophy, died 1518.  
 ANDREOLI, G., an Italian sculptor, 16th cent.  
 ANDREOSI, ANTH. FR., Count, a French diplomatist and military officer, 1761-1828.  
 ANDREOSI, FR., an engineer, 1633-1688.  
 ANDREOZZI, ANNA, an Italian singer, d. 1801.  
 ANDREOZZI, G., an Italian composer, 18th cent.  
 ANDRES, JUAN, a Spanish author, 1740-1817.  
 ANDRES DES VOSGES, J. F., a miscellaneous author and translator, born 1744.  
 ANDREW, ST., the apostle, crucified 95.  
 ANDREW of Cyrene, leader of a Jewish revolt in the reign of Trajan.  
 ANDREW of Pisa, distinguished as an architect and universal artist, 1270-1345.  
 ANDREW of Ratisbon, an historian, 15th cent.  
 ANDREW, JOHN, bishop of Aleria, d. 1493.  
 ANDREW, TOBIAS, a Greek scholar, d. 1676.  
 ANDREW I., king of Hungary, 1047-1061; ANDREW II., 1204-1235; ANDREW III., 1290-1301.  
 ANDREWES, GERR., a preacher, 1750-1825.  
 ANDREWES, H., a mathematician, computer of the ephemeris, 1744-1820.  
 ANDREWES, J. P., a miscel. au., 1737-1779.  
 ANDREWES, PET. MILES, a dramatist, d. 1814.  
 ANDREWS, LAUNCELOT, bishop of Winchester, distinguished as a scholar and divine, 1565-1626.  
 ANDREWS, JOHN, D.D., a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, distinguished as a scholar; born in Maryland 1746 and died in 1813, aged 67. His principal work was a treatise on logic. He was ordained in London 1767, and after officiating for many years in Maryland became successively head of the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, professor of moral philosophy and provost in the University of Pennsylvania.  
 ANDREWS, ROBERT, an eminent citizen of Virginia, who, in 1799, acted in conjunction with Dr. Madison, as commissioner on the part of that State to settle the boundary line with Pennsylvania. He was mathematical professor in William and Mary College, and died in 1804.  
 ANDRIEU, B., a medallion engrav., 1761-1822.  
 ANDRIEUX, FR. W. J., STANISLAUS, a Fr. dramatist, poet, and miscellan. wr., 1759-1833.  
 ANDRIOLI, M. A., an Ital. writer, 17th cent.  
 ANDRISCUS, a pretender to the crown of Macedonia, put to death 148 B.C.  
 ANDROCLES, an Athenian demagogue.  
 ANDROMACHUS, the physician of Nero.  
 ANDRONICUS, a Gr. architect, 4th cent. B.C.

ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, the restorer of the works of Aristotle, B.C. 63.  
 ANDRONICUS of Thessalonica, one of the Greek refugees from Constantinople, to whom we owe the revival of learning, died 1478.  
 ANDRONICUS I., emperor of Constantinople, b. 1110; shared the crown with Alexis, 1163; caused him to be murdered, 1183; dethr. and k., 1185.  
 ANDRONICUS II., born 1258; emperor, 1282 dethroned, 1328; died 1332.  
 ANDRONICUS III., b. 1295; rebelled, 1321-5 emperor, 1328; died 1341.  
 ANDRONICUS IV., joint sovereign with his father, 1355; disinherited, 1373.  
 ANDRONICUS, LIVIUS, the oldest Latin dramatist, and Latin translator of Homer, 240 B.C.  
 ANDROS, SIR EDMUND, Governor of New York from 1674 to 1682, of New England from 1686 to 1689, and of Virginia from 1692 to 1698. His tyrannical administration of New England forms the most remarkable feature in his history. From interfering with the freedom of the press, levying enormous taxes without competent authority, and disturbing the titles to landed property, he proceeded in 1687 to the extremity of demanding the surrender of the charter of Connecticut. The story of the famous charter oak, in which the charter, snatched from the table of the assembly when the lights were extinguished, was deposited, is well known. An Indian war excited by his misconduct, but unattended with any important consequences, took place the next year. The memory of it is preserved in the name of Fort Androscooggin. On the 18th April, 1689, the people of Mass., unable any longer to endure his exactions, and stirred to frenzy by reports, probably unfounded, of an intended massacre, deposed and imprisoned Andros. As the abdication of king James occurred immediately after, the country was saved from the civil strife which might otherwise have ensued, and the Governor sent to England for trial. But the unwillingness of the authorities at home either to approve tyranny or sanction revolt, prevented any judicial decision. The subsequent career of Andros, as Governor of Virginia, was more wise and moderate. He died in England in 1714.  
 ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, an architect, distinguished in Paris, 16th century.  
 ANDRUS, JOSEPH R., an Episcopal clergyman who died in Sierra Leone, July 29, 1821, while on a benevolent but unsuccessful mission, as agent of the Colonization Society, for the purchase of a place of settlement in the Bassa country.  
 ANDRY, NICH., a medical author, died 1742.  
 ANEAN, BARTH., a French poet, killed 1565.  
 ANELIER, a troubadour of the 13th century.  
 ANEURIN, a chief of the ancient Britons, distinguished also as a poet, 6th century.  
 ANFOSSI, P. an Ital. musician, 1736-1795.  
 ANGE, FRANCIS, a Pennsylvania planter, who died in 1767, at the age of 134, in the entire possession of his faculties, having enjoyed perfect health until within four years of his death. His memory extended to the execution of Charles I. His longevity was partly the result of very simple diet.  
 ANGELI, BONAVENTURA, an hist., d. 1576.  
 ANGELI, PETER, a Latin poet, 1517-1596.  
 ANGELICO, JOHN, an Italian painter, d. 1448.  
 ANGELIO, a Latin poet, 1517-1596.  
 ANGELIS, STEPHEN DE, a mathematician, 17th cent.  
 ANGELO, FIORIOZZOLA, an Ital. poet, d. 1548.  
 ANGELO, POLICIANO, a learned wr., 15th cent.  
 ANGELO, MICHEL. See MICHELANGELO.  
 ANGELONI, FR., an Italian historian, d. 1652.



ANGELUCCI, THEODORE, an Italian poet, translator, and physician, d. 1600.

ANGELUS, CHR., a refugee from Greece, professor of the Greek tongue at Cambridge, d. 1638.

ANGERSTEIN, J. J., a virtuoso, distinguished for his collection of paintings, 1735-1822.

ANGILBERT, Sr., abbot of Requier, d. 814.

ANGIOLELLO, J. M., a Venetian hist., 15th ct.



[Marquis of Anglesey.]

ANGLESEY, HENRY WM. PAGET, Marquis of, a distinguished officer of the British army, was born in England May 17, 1768. He was the eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge. At an early age he entered the army, and his first active service was in Flanders under the Duke of York in 1794. In 1799 he served in the expedition to Holland. Toward the close of the year 1808, having been raised to the rank of a Major-General, he joined Sir John Moore, in the Peninsular campaign, and effected a brilliant success over the French, putting nine hundred of the enemy to a complete rout, and taking two hundred prisoners, with only four hundred men under his command. At Mayager and Benvento he repulsed the enemy, and covered the retreat of the British under Sir John Moore so effectively, that they were left unmolested until their arrival at Corunna; here, when the battle took place, he so gallantly supported the British that they were enabled to embark without molestation. On his return to England he entered parliament, and was a member of the House of Commons from 1806 to 1812. On the death of his father in the latter year, he took his seat by the right of inheritance in the House of Lords, as Lord Uxbridge. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Lord Uxbridge was given the command of the British cavalry in Flanders, and fought with great gallantry at Waterloo, where he lost a leg. Five days after the battle he was created Marquis of Anglesey, and received other honors from the British government and people. During the trial of Queen Caroline, the wife of George the 4th, he took the unpopular side in favor of the king, and on one occasion when he was surrounded by a crowd who insisted upon his hurraing for the queen, he, after a long resistance, cried out at last—"Well then the Queen! may all your wives be like her!" In April, 1827, he held office under Canning, and in 1828 was vice-regent of Ireland under Wellington. His administration of Irish affairs was conciliatory and judicious, and acquired for him great popularity. Having expressed a strong sympathy with Catholic emancipation, he was recalled from Ireland and

resumed his place in the House of Lords, where he continued to advocate the Irish cause. The bill of Catholic emancipation having passed, Lord Anglesey was restored to the vice-regency of Ireland, and continued at that post until his resignation in 1833. He was subsequently appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in 1846; d. 1854.

ANGOT, a celebrated French privateer, d. 1551.

ANGOULEME, CHARLES DE VALOIS, duke of, a natural son of Charles IX. and Marie Touchet; distinguished for his bravery in the civil wars of France, and in the campaigns of Flanders and Germany, 1575-1650.

ANGUIER, FR. and MICH., sculptors of Normandy; the former of whom was most celebrated, and died 1669; the latter, 1686.

ANGUILLARA, L., a botanist of the 16th c.

ANGUILLARA, an Italian poet, b. 1517.

ANGUISCIOLA, a female painter, 16th cent.

ANHALT-DESSAU, LEOPOLD, prince of, the creator of the Prussian army, 1676-1747.

ANIANUS, an artist and poet, 15th century.

ANICH, PETER, an astronomer, 1723-1766.

ANICHINI, a medaller, 16th century.

ANJOU, the dukes or counts of, descendants of the Carolingian kings, ruled the province from about 870 to 1204, when the line ended in John, king of England. The dukes of the house of Capet reigned 1246 to 1290. The house of Valois, 1290 to 1480. Since this period the dukedom has been reserved as an appanage for the younger princes of the royal family of France.

ANKASTROM. See ANCKARSTROEM.

ANNA COMNENA, daughter of Alexis I., emperor of the East, celebrated for her beauty and acquirements, born 1083; being defeated in a conspiracy for placing the crown on the head of her husband, she devoted her life to letters, and wrote the history of her father's reign; died 1148.

ANNA DE CANDALLES, queen of Ladislaus VI., of Hungary, married 1502.

ANNA OF HUNGARY, b. 1503; married Fred. of Austria, 1521; died 1547.

ANNA IVANOWNA, empress of Russia, b. 1693; succeeded 1730; died 1740.

ANNA PETROWNA, in whose honor the order of St. Anne was instituted, born 1708; died 1728.

ANNE, queen of England before George I., was the second daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde; born 1664; mar. to George, brother of the k. of Denmark, 1683; suc. her father, 1702; d. 1714.

ANNE OF AUSTRIA, queen of Louis XIII., and mother of Louis XIV. of France, b. 1602; m. 1615; regent of the kingdom, 1643-1661; d. 1666.

ANNE OF BRETAGNE, queen-consort of France, b. 1477; married to Charles VIII. 1491, and to Louis XII. 1499; died 1514.

ANNE OF CLEVES, b. 1515; married to Henry VIII. and divorced, 1540; d. 1557.

ANNE OF FRANCE, daughter of Louis XI., b. 1462, married to the lord of Beaujeu, 1474 governante of Charles VIII., 1483-1488; afterwards duchess of Bourbon till her death, 1522.

ANNESE, GENNARO, a leader in the Massaniello insurrection, 1647.

ANNESLEY, ARTHUR, by turns a royalist and republican, created earl of Anglesey for his share in the Restoration, 1614-1686.

ANNESLEY, S., a cel. Eng. divine, 1620-1696.

ANNETT, PETER, a sceptical writer, d. 1778.

ANNICERIS, a Greek philosopher, 3d c. B.C.

ANNIUS OF VITERBO, a Dominican monk, author of a literary imposture, died 1502.

ANNO, archbishop of Cologne, 11th century.

ANOT, P. N., a miscellaneous author, d. 1823.

ANQUETIL, L. P., a French *savant*, author of a Universal History, 1728-1808.

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, A. H., brother of the preceding, disting. as an Oriental scho., 1731-1805.

ANSALDI, C. J., an antiquarian, 18th cent.

ANSALDI, an Italian painter, died 1816.

ANSART, A. J., a Fr. historian, 1728-1790.

ANSCARIUS, bishop of Hamburg, 801-864.

ANSELM, N., a Fr. dramatist, d. 1784.

ANSELM, born in Piedmont in 1083, died in April 1109; the celebrated churchman and metaphysician—one of the greatest of those famous men who have held the see of Canterbury. On the death of Lanfranc in 1089, Anselm, then on a visit to England, and whose wisdom, gentleness, and solidity of character had gained for him European repute, was nominated to the primacy by William Rufus. It is not necessary to refer here to the political history of this celebrated prelate; nor can we glance otherwise than cursorily at those products of his genius—the *Monologium* and the *Prosologium*, by which he is known in philosophy. These two remarkable writings are dedicated to an exposition of two demonstrations of the Existence of God. The *Monologium* contains the usual *inductive* argument—inferring from the qualities of Nature, absolute qualities or divine attributes; and resolving these into a divine and absolute Being. Anselm's original work is the *Prosologium*; and certainly he has stated there, in every fulness, the peculiar argument afterwards expounded by Des Cartes. Briefly, the argument is this, expressed nearly in his own words:—'The madman who denies the reality of God, *conceives*, nevertheless, of a Being more elevated than all others that exist, or rather so perfect, that nothing—no form of being—can be called superior to him. But he affirms that there is no *real existence* corresponding to this *mental conception* or *idea*. In making such an affirmation, however, he contradicts himself. Denying the attribute of *existence* to this very Being, to whom, nevertheless, he attributes *all perfection*, he virtually says, that the most perfect is inferior to many other things which are not perfect, but which enjoy the supreme attribute of existence.' We shall speak more fully of this peculiar form of argument, by which the *being* of God is attempted to be inferred from the *idea* of God, in our notice of Des Cartes. Anselm's metaphysical writings have recently been republished by Bouchitté, under the title, *Rationalisme Cretien*: and Remusat has just completed a valuable volume on the prelate's life and character. [J.P.N.]

ANSELME OF PARIS, 1625-1694.

ANSELME, ANTH., a French preacher, also a distinguished *savant*: 1652-1737.

ANSELME, GEO., the Elder, a mathematician, d. 1440. His grandson, of the same name, distinguished as a physician, d. 1528.

ANSON, GEORGE, Lord, was born at Colwich, near Rugeley in Staffordshire, on the 23d April, 1697. His father was William Anson, Esq., of Shugborough, a property in the same county, purchased in the reign of James I. by William Anson of Lincoln's Inn, an eminent barrister, the founder of the family, and great-grandfather of the subject of the present notice. Little is known of Anson's early history; he entered the navy as a volunteer without patronage, and at the age of 19 or 20 was serving in the Baltic fleet under Sir John Norris. In 1717 he obtained a lieutenant's commission; 19th June, 1722, was made commander; and as captain of the Scarborough was sent in March, 1723-24, to S. Carolina,



[Lord Anson.]

to protect British trade. On the breaking out of the Spanish war in the end of the year 1739, he was appointed to the command of a squadron, destined for the west coast of S. America, to attack the colonies of Spain, and cut off supplies by intercepting the treasure ships. This was the origin of the voyage round the world for which Anson's name is best known. It proved one of the most disastrous on record; not by any fault of the commander, but owing to the ignorance and imbecility which prevailed at head-quarters. Several of the ships were ill-conditioned; he was obliged to receive on board 260 infirm old men, out-pensioners of Chelsea College, most of whom were above 70, and none under 60 years of age; and the sailing of the squadron was delayed till the worst season. It did not leave St. Helen's till 18th September, 1740, and soon after passing Madeira, scurvy, fever, and dysentery, broke out among the crews. Tremendous gales, encountered in rounding Cape Horn, dispersed the squadron; two ships were driven back along the coast of Brazil, and never rejoined; one was wrecked on the coast south of Chiloe; the commodore's ship the Centurion, 60 guns, and the Tryal sloop, 8 guns, reached Juan Fernandez on the 9th June; the Gloucester, 50 guns, not till 23d July, having been under sail for five months in a stormy ocean, 'a circumstance unparalleled in the history of navigation.' The health of the crew was completely restored in this delightful island; but out of the original complement for the three ships of 800 men, there now remained only 335. A cruise of eight months on the coasts of Peru and Mexico secured some rich prizes, but added very little in the way of geographical discovery, if we except some coast and port surveys. The two other ships being disabled were destroyed, and with the Centurion only, containing all the useful stores and the surviving men, whose ranks had been again fearfully reduced by disease, Anson crossed the Pacific to China, having remained some time at Tinian, one of the Ladrões, 'an earthly paradise,' to recruit. Leaving the Canton River after a stay of five months, refitting and provisioning, he lay in wait, on the coast of Luzon, for the Acapulco galleon, which annually brought an immense treasure from Mexico in return for goods from Manilla. This rich prize he captured, after a smart engagement with a force more than three times his own, and thus possessed himself of nearly a million and a half of dollars and 35,682 oz. of pure silver. Returning to Canton he sold the galleon, and soon after sailed for England. Touching at the Cape, passing in sight of St. Helena, and running in a fog through the middle of a French fleet cruising in the channel, he reached Portsmouth in safety, on 15th June, 1744, after an absence of three years and nine months. Not one of the 260 veterans returned. The treasure was welcome; the only



other advantage was the familiarizing British seamen with the dreaded 'southern ocean.' In 1748 an account of the voyage in a thick 4to. vol. was published by subscription, ostensibly drawn up by Rev. Richard Walter, A. M., chaplain in the Centurion, but really, as Sir J. Barrow has shown in his life of Anson, by Col. Robins, an engineer officer who went with him. Several editions were called for. A second volume, to contain the nautical observations, was promised, but never appeared, owing to Robins being hurried off to India. Even from the account we have, however, we can see that many errors in seamanship were committed; but the chronometer was not then invented, and the lunar method, though known to astronomers, was not yet practised at sea. Not long after his return we find Anson at the head of the Admiralty Board as first lord. In this capacity he rendered great service to the nation; he improved the ships, promoted the most deserving officers in defiance of etiquette, and did much in laying the foundation of that pre-eminence which the navy of Britain has long maintained. In 1747, on occasion of a victory which he gained over the French, he was created baron Anson of Soberton in the county of Hants. In 1748 he married the lady Elizabeth, daughter of the lord chancellor, earl Hardwicke. His ordinary residence was Moore Park, Hertfordshire. He died without issue, 6th June, 1762, having outlived his wife two years. His elder and only brother, Thomas, died also without issue in 1771. The bulk of the property of both was inherited by George Adams, Esq., of Sambrooke, Staffordshire, son of their only sister, who assumed the name and arms of Anson; but the title became extinct. A new creation took place, however, in 1806, and in 1831, the third viscount Anson was created earl of Litchfield. [J.B.]

ANSON, P. H., a French author, 1744-1810.

ANSPACH, ELIZABETH, margravine of, formerly lady Craven, 1750-1828.

ANSTEY, CHAS., an English poet, 1724-1805.

ANSTIS, JOHN, an Eng. antiquary, died 1744.

ANSTRUTHER, SIR A., a lawyer, died 1819.

ANTAR, the hero of an Arabian romance, a chief and poet of the 6th century.

ANTHEMIUS, consul of the East, 405.

ANTHEMIUS, emperor of the East, 467-472.

ANTHEMIUS, an architect of the 6th century.

ANTHING, FREDERIC, an officer in the Russian service, companion of Suwarrow, died 1805.

ANTHONY OF BURGUNDY, distinguished in the military service of France, 1421-1504.

ANTHONY, P. G., a theologian, 17th century.

ANTHONY. See ANTONIUS ANTONY.

ANTIGNAC, A., a French song-writer, b. 1770.

ANTIGONUS CARYSTIUS, a Greek writer, 3d cent. B.C.

ANTIGONUS, 'the Cyclops,' one of Alexander's companions in arms; afterwards king of Asia; killed 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, GONATAS, grandson of the preceding, king of Macedon, 277-241 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, DOSON, regent and king of Macedon, 230 B.C. till his death 221.

ANTIGONUS, SOCHOS, the reputed founder of the sect of Sadducees, 3d century B.C.

ANTIGONUS, associated with Aristobulus I. as king of Judæa, 107-106 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II., king of Judæa, B.C. 40; killed, B.C. 37.

ANTIMACO, MARK ANTONY, an Italian scholar and poet, 1472-1552.

ANTIMACUS, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

ANTINE, M. F., a chronologist, 1688-1748.

ANTINOUS, a beautiful youth, cel. as the companion and favorite of Adrian, drowned 132.

ANTIOCHUS, a Platonic phil., 1st cent. B.C.

ANTIOCHUS, a monastic writer, 7th century.

ANTIOCHUS I., k. of Syria, d. B.C. 261. ANT.

II., k. B.C. 261; d. 246. ANT. III., called the Great,

k. B.C. 223; assassinated 187. ANT. IV., succeeded

his father, but was kept a prisoner by the Romans

till 174 B.C.; d. 164. ANT. VI., king, B.C. 164; de-

throned 162. ANT. VII., king, B.C. 140; dethroned

128. ANT. VIII., reigned B.C. 126-97. ANT. IX.,

shared the kingdom with the preceding, B.C. 112-

95. ANT. X. and XI., reigned 93-92 B.C. ANT.

XII. reigned for a short time before 83 B.C. ANT.

XIII., king, B.C. 69; dethroned by Pompey, who

reduced Syria to a Roman province, B.C. 65.

ANTIOCHUS I., king of Commagena, from about

69-32 B.C. The second of the same name, king till

29 B.C. The third is supposed to have reigned about

the commencement of the Christian era. The fourth,

from 38-72.

ANTIPATER, a Macedonian general, regent for Alexander, and after his death master of the European provinces: died 318 B.C.

ANTIPATER, k. of Macedon, 298-295 B.C.; a

third of the same name reigned a few days, 278 B.C.

ANTIPATER, father of Herod the Great, and

minister of Hyrcanus, 63-43 B.C.

ANTIPATER, son of Herod the Great, put to death for conspiracy, 2.

ANTIPATER, L. C., a Rom. historian, 2 B.C.

ANTIPATER OF SIDON, a philos., 2d c. B.C.

ANTIPATER, a Stoic philosopher, 1st c. B.C.

ANTIPIANES, a Gr. poet, time of Alexander

ANTIPHILUS, a Greek poet, time of Nero.

ANTIPHILUS, a Greek painter, 4th century.

ANTIPHON, a Greek orator, killed 411 B.C.

ANTIQUARIUS, J., an Italian scho., d. 1512.

ANTIQUUS, a painter of the 16th century.

ANTISTHENES, a Gr. command., 4th c. B.C.

ANTISTHENES, found. of the Cynics, 5th c. B.C.

ANTOINE. See ANTONY.

ANTOINETTE. See MARIE ANTOINETTE.

ANTOMARCHI, Dr., physician to Bonaparte on the Island of St. Helena, d. 1839.

ANTON, CH. GOTTLIEB, a German writer of curious history, 1751-1818.

ANTON, C. G., a philologist, died 1814.

ANTONELLI, P. A., a Fr. officer, 1747-1817

ANTONELLI, a painter, 15th century.

ANTONI, SEB. DEGLI, a tragedian, 17th cent.

ANTONI, an Italian officer, 1714-1786.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIO, a poet, 1540-1603.

ANTONIDES, J., a Dutch poet, 1647-1684.

ANTONIDES, J., an Arabian scholar, 17th c.

ANTONINA, wife of Belisarius, distinguished for her public spirit, 499-565.

ANTONINE DE FORCIGLIONI, a prelate and saint of Rome, 1389-1459.

ANTONINI, ANNIBAL and JOSEPH, two brothers distinguished as historians, 17th and 18th cent.

ANTONINUS, LIBERALIS, a Gr. au., 2d c. B.C.

ANTONINUS PIUS, a Roman emperor, b. 86; succeeded Adrian, 138; died 161.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, successor of Antoninus Pius, 121-180.

ANTONINUS. See COMMODUS, CARACALLA, DIADUMENIANUS.

ANTONINUS, Sr., abp. of Florence, d. 1445.

ANTONINUS, bishop of Constantinople, 5th ct.

ANTONINUS, a geographer, age unknown.

ANTONIO, or ANTONELLO, a painter, 15th c.



ANTONIO, a Spanish historian, 1617-1684.

ANTONIO, PEDRO, a Spanish painter, d. 1675.

ANTONIUS, GODFREY, a Germ. lawyer, 17th c.

ANTONIUS, AELIUS N., a Span. hist., 16th c.

ANTONIUS, L., a Portuguese phys., 16th c.

ANTONIUS, MARCUS, a Roman orator, proconsul B.C. 108; proscribed by Marius, put to death B.C. 67.

ANTONIUS MARCUS, the cel. triumvir, grandson of the preceding, born B.C. 86; disting. in the Jewish war; and afterwards as the companion in arms and friend of Julius Cæsar. After the assassination of the latter, and the overthrow of the republican party by the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, Mark Anthony formed the triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus, B.C. 42. Anthony married the sister of Octavius, but neglected her for the blandishments of Cleopatra; and having quarrelled with his coadjutors, was defeated at the battle of Actium, and put a period to his own existence, B.C. 30.

ANTONY OF TUSCANY, a lawyer, 15th cent.

ANTONY, ST., the Great, born in Egypt 251; retired to the desert, where he formed the first community of monks, 305; died 356.

ANTONY, ST., of Padua, 1195-1231.

ANTONY OF BOURBON, king of Navarre, by his marriage with Jeanne D'Albret, 1548, and father of Henry IV. of France, d. 1562.

ANVARI, a Persian astrologer, died 1206.

ANYSIUS, GIOV., an Italian poet, d. 1540.

ANYTA, a Greek poetess, some centuries B.C.

ANYTUS, an Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.

AOUST, THE MARQUIS D', one of the violent members of the French convention, d. 1812.

APACZAI, JOHN, an orientalist, died 1659.

APAFFI. See ABAFFI.

APEL, or APELLES, JOHN, a German reformer, 1486-1536.

APELBOOM, a Dutch poet, died about 1780.

APELLES, founder of a heresy, 2d century.

APELLES, the most celebrated painter of antiquity, was born about 365 B.C. at Cos, or at Colophon in Ionia. When already an accomplished master, apparently, he entered as a pupil in the celebrated school of Pamphilus, at Sicyon, and paid the enormous fee of this school, a talent, (about £220 sterling,) purely for the sake of the reputation enjoyed by its pupils. Apelles seems to have earned his unrivalled reputation partly by his unintermittent industry, which became proverbial, even among the Romans—*nulla dies sine linea* is a saying, according to report, which originated with this great Greek painter. Painting itself is sometimes termed by the Romans the Apellean art.—An examination of the particular services of Apelles does not seem to justify his extraordinary reputation, for he appears to have been little more than a portrait painter, though doubtless one of the very highest class. In every respect, save one, however, he was surpassed by some one of his rivals, but in the management of the whole, in that peculiar quality which the Greeks called *Charis*, grace or beauty, he was unrivalled. A list of his known works will convey the most accurate notion of his style. Perhaps the most celebrated was the *Venus Anadyomene*, or Venus rising out of the ocean, which became in after years such a favorite picture among the Romans, that Ovid (*Art. Amat.* iii. 401,) paid it the extraordinary compliment of saying, that but for this picture, Venus would still have remained buried beneath the waves of the sea. The picture was painted for the people of Cos, where it remained until removed three centuries afterwards by the emperor Augustus to Rome, who took it in lieu of 100 talents tribute; an enor-

mous price, and yet less by some thousands than was recently paid for the *Soult Murillo* by the French government. The picture was, unfortunately, much damaged on the voyage, and was, within a century from the time of its dedication in the Temple of Julius Cæsar, dictator at Rome, replaced by a copy, by order of Nero. The history of this picture is worthy of note, as it is the prototype of so many similar stories of later ages. Other celebrated works were, King Antigonus on horseback; a portrait of Campaspe, a beautiful slave and favorite of Alexander the Great, who presented her to the painter in reward for the picture which he had made of her; several portraits of Philip of Macedon, and of Alexander himself, who is said to have given Apelles the exclusive right of painting him; for one of these, representing the king as Jupiter hurling his thunderbolts, Alexander is said to have presented Apelles with 20 talents of gold, about £50,000 sterling, twice the largest sum ever recorded otherwise, as the price of a picture. Further, are mentioned a figure of Fortune, seated; a naked hero; a back view of a Hercules; a clothed figure of one of the Graces; Clitus preparing for battle, mounted on his charger, and receiving his helmet from his arm-bearer; Antigonus in armor walking by the side of his horse; Archelaus with his wife and daughter; and the two following works, the only two pictures by Apelles recorded, which appear to have contained a considerable number of figures—Diana surrounded by her nymphs, in which he was allowed to have surpassed the lines of Homer, from which he took his subject; and the pomp or procession of the high priest of Diana at Ephesus. The pictures of Apelles were probably mostly painted upon panels of larch, (he used to boast that he never painted upon a wall,) and executed in distemper: the impasto was doubtless very similar to that of the Italian quattrocento masters before the introduction of oil painting. The Greeks had abundant resources in colors, and there is every reason to suppose that they were in every respect as great in painting as in sculpture. Apelles himself, among other distinctions, is renowned for having introduced a very effective mode of glazing, or toning his pictures, which Sir Joshua Reynolds assumed to be the same process adopted by the Venetians of the sixteenth century. [See PROTOGENES.] —Many anecdotes are recorded showing the intimacy between Alexander the Great and Apelles, and others of still more value, showing his own liberality of disposition, and great skill and judgment in his art. One anecdote, related by Pliny, as illustrating a peculiar feature of Greek customs, may be recorded here:—Apelles had put in at Alexandria, driven there by contrary winds; Ptolemy I. was then, at the close of the 4th century B.C., king of Egypt, with whom, while he was general, Apelles had been on bad terms. Some of the painter's rivals at the court of Ptolemy, taking advantage of this circumstance, endeavored to do him an injury; they persuaded the royal fool to invite Apelles to sup with the king. Apelles attended accordingly, but Ptolemy indignant at the intrusion, demanded by whom he had been invited; when the painter seizing an extinguished coal from the hearth, drew upon the wall the features of the man who had invited him with such mastery, that Ptolemy in the very first lines recognized the portrait of his buffoon, and through this trifling incident became reconciled to the painter and received him into his favor.—Apelles survived Alexander many years; he does not appear to have accompanied him as far as Babylon; the date of his death is unknown. He left writings on the arts, which he dedicated to his pupil Perseus; they have not been preserved. He was celebrated



for the beauty of the horses in his pictures.—There was another Apelles, of Ephesus, mentioned by Lucian, who lived at the court of Ptolemy Philopator, about B.C. 220.—(Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxxv. 36; Plutarch, *Arat.* 12, *Alexander* 4, *Fort. Alex. Mag.* 2, 3; Junius, *Catalogus Artificum*, &c. &c.—Wornum, *Epochs of Painting*, vol. i.) [R.N.W.]

APELLICON, a philosopher, 1st century B.C.

APER, MARCUS, an orator, 1st century.

APER, ARIUS, a Roman præfect, killed 284.

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician, 3d century.

APIAN, PETER, a German astron., 1495–1589.

APICIUS, a noted glutton, time of Augustus.

APIN, J. L., a medical writer, 17th century.

APION, or APPION, a celebrated grammarian, and historian of Egypt, 1st century.

APOLLINARIS, CAIUS S., a grammarian who taught at Rome, 2d century.

APOLLINARIS, bishop of Laodicea, 4th cent.

APOLLINARIS, son of the preceding, and reputed author of a heresy.

APOLLINARIUS, CLAUDIUS, a learned writer, bishop of Hieropolis, 2d century.

APOLLODORUS OF ATHENS. See ZEUXIS.

APOLLODORUS OF DAMASCUS, one of the most celebrated architects of antiquity. He built the forum and column of Trajan at Rome, of which there are still magnificent remains, in the year 113 A.D. and was much employed by Trajan in Rome and elsewhere. His most remarkable work, however, was the great bridge over the Danube in Bulgaria, where the Alt runs into that river; it stood on 20 piers, 150 feet high above the foundations, 60 feet wide, and 170 feet apart. It was built for the emperor Trajan; the bridge was of wood, but the piers were of stone. The wood-work was afterwards destroyed by Hadrian, as it gave the barbarians too great facilities for crossing the Danube. Remains of the piers are still standing. Apollodorus is said to have fallen a victim to the jealousy of Hadrian, who dabbled in architecture as well as other arts.—(Dion Cassius, lxxviii. 13, lxxix. 4; Procopius de *Ædific. Justiniani*, iv.; Hirt, *Geschichte der Baukunst*.) [R.N.W.]

APOLLODORUS, a Greek painter, 5th c. B.C.

APOLLODORUS, a Greek gram., 2d cent. B.C.

APOLLODORUS, a naturalist, 1st century.

APOLLODORUS, an architect, killed 130.

APOLLODORUS, a philosopher, time of Cicero.

APOLLONIA, a female martyr, 248.

APOLLONIUS, a Christian martyr, 2d cent.

APOLLONIUS, bishop of Ephesus, 2d cent.

APOLLONIUS, COLLATIUS, a monastic poet of Navarre, 15th century.

APOLLONIUS, DYSCOLUS, a grammatical writer and historian, 2d century.

APOLLONIUS, MYNDUS, an astronomer and astrologer, time of Alexander the Great.

APOLLONIUS OF PERGA, author of a treatise on conic sections, 3d century B.C.

APOLLONIUS, RHODEUS, a poet, librarian of Alexandria, died B.C. 240.

APOLLONIUS, TYANEUS, a Pithagor. philos., and reputed worker of miracles, 1st century.

APONO, or ABANO, PETER of, a celebrated professor of medicine, noted for his studies in astrology and magic, 1250–1316.

APOSTOLI, G. F., a Latin poet, 16th century.

APOSTOLIUS, MICHEL, a learned Greek refugee from Constantinople, 15th century.

APPERLEY, C. J., a writer on sporting subjects, known as 'Nimrod,' died 1843.

APPIAN, a celebrated historian, lived in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antonine.

APPIANI, ANDREA, a painter, 1750–1818.

APPIANO, P. A., a disting. Jesuit, 17th cent.

APPLETON, DANIEL, born in Haverhill, Mass., in the year 1791; a bookseller and the founder of the publishing house of Appleton & Co.; died in 1849.

APPLETON, JESSE, D. D., born at Ipswich, New Hampshire, 1772, graduated at Dartmouth, 1792, ordained at Hampton, N. H. 1797. Elected President of Bowdoin College in 1807, and died 12th Nov., 1819. He was a man of respectable talents.

APPLETON, NATHANIEL, D. D., an eminent New England clergyman, born at Ipswich in 1693, graduated at Harvard in 1712, ordained at Cambridge in 1717, in which year he was also elected a fellow of Harvard, which 54 years afterwards conferred upon him the second degree it had ever granted of Doctor of Divinity, Increase Mather, 80 years before, being the first admitted to that honor. He died in 1784 in the sixty-sixth year of his ministry and the 91st of his age.

APREECE, or RHESE, JOHN, an antiq., 16th c.

APRIES, or HOPHRA, king of Egypt, 595 B.C.; dethroned by Amasis, 570 B.C.

APROSIO, A., a monastic writer, 1607–1681.

APTHORP, EAST, a clergyman of the church of England, born in Boston 1733, went to England for education and graduated at Cambridge. After his ordination he was appointed a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. He was sent in 1761 to Cambridge, Mass. During his residence there he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Mayhew, a congregational minister, in defence of the venerable society, in which he highly distinguished himself. He returned to England, and was afterwards vicar of Croydon, and rector of Bow church, London. He lost his sight in 1790, exchanged his living for the prebend of Finsbury and retired to Cambridge, in England, where he died in 1816, aged 83. Besides his publications concerning the Propagation Society he was author of an answer to Gibbon and a discourse concerning prophecy. As a writer he was learned, terse and logical.

APULEIUS, a botanist, 4th century.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, the cel. author of a philo. romance, entitled the 'Metamorphoses, or Golden Ass,' a Roman Platonist of the 2d century.

AQUARIUS, a scholastic philosopher, 16th c.

AQUAVIVA, ANDR. MART., duke of, a celebrated scholar and soldier, 1456–1528.

AQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, a Jesuit, 1542–1615.

AQUAVIVA, OCTAVIO, abp. of Naples, 1612.

AQUILA, an architect and *savant* of the 2d cent., who was excom. for practising astrology.

AQUILA, CASPAR, (the Latinized form of his proper name Adler,) a friend and fellow-worker of Luther in the Reformation of Germ., 1488–1560.

AQUILANO, an Italian poet, 1466–1500.

AQUILANUS, a physician of Padua, d. 1543.

AQUINAS, THOMAS, usually called the Angelic Doctor, was a younger son of the count of Aquino, and was born at the castle of Rocca Sicca in 1227. This place was situated on the border line between the states of the church and the territory of Naples. From his earliest years he was smitten with the love of solitary study, and when a very young man he entered the Dominican order. Force was employed to prevent his becoming a monk, but in vain. So much was the youthful scholar wrapt up in his own cogitations, that when he studied at Cologne, under Albertus Magnus, his fellow-pupils gave him the name of *Bos Mutus*, 'mute ox,' on account of his taciturnity and apparent stupidity. In 1255 the university of Paris gave him the title of Doctor in Theolo-



gy. He lectured with brilliant success in Paris, in several of the Italian universities, and ultimately at Naples. Being summoned by the pope to attend a general council at Lyons in 1274, he commenced his journey, and had reached Merracina, where he died, at the age of forty-eight. He was canonized by pope John XXII. in 1323. The Parisian edition of his works is in twenty-three folio volumes. But the amazing industry of Thomas during his brief life, is wholly eclipsed by his prodigious mental wealth, as displayed in his 'Summa Theologie' and 'Commentary on the Sentences of Peter Lombard.' In concise and earnest simplicity of style, in subtle and daring speculation, in purity and loftiness of aim, in orthodoxy of religious sentiment, in acuteness and vigor, in breadth and depth of view, in intellect and heart, in piety and temper, Thomas Aquinas is the acknowledged prince of the mediæval schoolmen and divines.

[J.E.]

AQUINO, CH., a Jesuit, 1654-1740.

AQUINO, L., CL., an organist, died 1772.

AQUINO, PH., a learned rabbin, died 1650.

ARABCHAH, a Mahomed. historian, d. 1450.

ARABELLA STUART, a first cousin of James I., and, from her near affinity to the crown, an object of suspicion, both to that prince and his predecessor, Elizabeth. Died in the Tower, where her long and melancholy confinement deprived her of reason, 1615.

ARAGO, FRANCOIS DOMINIQUE, a celebrated French astronomer, was born in Estagel, in the south of France, Feb. 26, 1786. The early evidence he gave of talent induced his father, who had originally

the meridian in Spain. While Arago was at Galazo in Majorca, engaged in the scientific duty to which he had been appointed by his country, war broke out between France and Spain, and the fires which he made to aid his observations excited the suspicion of the ignorant populace, who fancying them beacons to guide the French in their march, made an attempt to seize upon the young philosopher. He however succeeded in escaping to the coast in disguise, and fled for refuge to the French vessel the *Mystique*, but was refused protection, notwithstanding that the captain had been previously obedient to his orders. In this emergency he returned to land, and sought security for his life by placing himself under the protection of the authorities at the prison. On his way he was surrounded by a furious crowd, and was stabbed by one of them. He however succeeded in reaching the prison, where he remained for a short time, until through the connivance of the Spanish captain-general he succeeded in making his escape. He reached the coast, where a boat attended him, and having embarked, made his way through the British squadron which blockaded the coast and arrived in safety at Algiers. He now took passage on board an Algerine vessel bound to Marseilles, and arrived within sight of that port when his vessel was captured by a Spanish privateer and he taken prisoner to Rosas. An attempt was made to frighten Arago, by the show of preparation for an execution, into the confession that he was a renegade Spaniard, that the government might be justified in confiscating the vessel. In the meantime he was imprisoned in a loathsome dungeon, overrun with vermin, and almost starved to death. Arago now hit upon an expedient for relief. Two lions had been sent by the Dey of Algiers as a present to the emperor Napoleon, and placed in the vessel in which Arago had taken passage and which had been captured. One of these animals had died, and Arago bethought himself of writing word to the Dey that it had been starved to death by the Spaniards. He succeeded in sending off a letter to that purport, which was received by the Dey, who, much enraged at the treatment of his beast, called the Spanish government to account, and demanding compensation for the seizure of the vessel, threatened war if the demand was not instantly complied with. Arago was now permitted to set sail for Marseilles, but being under the guidance of an ignorant pilot, his vessel was kept drifting about the Mediterranean for several days, until by hazard the coast of Africa was made, when Arago landed at Bougie. The vessel had been so much damaged that it was deemed unseaworthy, and it was determined to abandon her. Arago now resolved to make his way to Algiers by land, and accordingly disguising himself as an Arab he succeeded in reaching that place with safety. On his arrival he found that the Dey had just died, and a revolution had broken out which resulted in the death of the legitimate successor. The usurper made a demand upon France for the payment of a pretended debt, and as the French government positively refused compliance, the names of the French residents—among whom was Arago—were placed on the list of slaves, and the galleys threatened as the destiny of the philosopher. After much suffering and anxiety, Arago, in 1809, obtained permission to leave Algiers with a convoy of Algerine vessels and a corsair of that nation in which he himself embarked. The convoy had not sailed out of sight of Algiers when they were pounced upon by a brace of English frigates. The corsair, on board of which Arago had taken passage, succeeded in eluding the English, though several times chased, and landed him in safety on the French coast.



[M. Arago.]

intended him in accordance with his humble position for a simple agricultural life, to send him to an excellent school at Toulouse. The taste and aptitude he here evinced for a study of the natural sciences were such, that it was resolved to give him every opportunity of developing his peculiar talent, and he was accordingly presented for admission into the Polytechnic school of Paris. His examiner was so struck by his answer to the first question that he declined to propose another, and sent him to the institution, with high compliments of his ability and attainments. He distinguished himself by the ardor of his pursuit of science, and the success of his studies while a student of the Polytechnic, and after having completed the curriculum there, was attached to the Observatory of Paris. Such was the rapid acknowledgment of his ability, that he soon after received the appointment of assistant to M. Biot, in the scientific commission for the measurement of an arc of



On his arrival at Paris he was welcomed with great enthusiasm and elected with acclamation a member of the institute. Within the compass of a brief biography it would be impossible to enumerate all the brilliant discoveries with which Arago has illuminated natural science. The determination of the diameters of the planets, the discovery of colored polarization of light, and of magnetism by rotation, are among the most remarkable. The 'Transactions of the Academy of Sciences,' of which he was secretary, are enriched by his scientific contributions; and various published memoirs testify to his industry and philosophical genius. In politics Arago always advocated the cause of progress, and in the revolution of 1830 he boldly presented himself as a champion of democracy. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was a member of the chamber of deputies and sat on the extreme left. His interest in politics was never allowed to interfere with his philosophic pursuits. He was appointed head of the Paris Observatory, and directed with undiminished ardor its astronomical observations. In the provisional government of 1848 he held the office of minister of marine, and fulfilled its duties to the manifest advantage of the republic, of which he was an ardent supporter. On the violent accession of Louis Napoleon to the imperial throne, Arago refused to take the oath of allegiance to the usurper, but in consequence of his fame and the glory he had shed over his country, he was left undisturbed in his position at the head of the observatory, and continued to devote himself with exclusive ardor to his scientific pursuits until his death in the year 1853.

ARAGON, TULLIA OF, a poetess, 16th cent.

ARAJA, FR., a musician, 18th century.

ARAM, EUGENE, a schoolmaster of disting. learning, executed for murder, 1759.

ARANTIUS, a celebrated anatomist, 16th cent.

ARATOR, a Latin poet, died 556.

ARATUS, a poet and astronomer, 3d cent. B.C.

ARATUS, general of the Achæan league, born at Sicyon, 275 B.C.; died 216 B.C.

ARBACES, governor of Media, 9th cent. B.C.

ARBAND, F., a French poet, died 1640.

ARBOGAST, L. F. A., a Fr. *savant*, 1759-1803.

ARBOGASTES, a general in the Rom. armies, of barbarian origin, d. 395.

ARBRISSEL, ROBERT OF, an abbot, d. 1117.

ARBUCKLE, JAMES, a Scotch poet, d. 1734.

ARBULO, P. M., a Spanish sculptor, 16th c.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEX., a Scotch divine, distinguished as a reformer, 1538-1583.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, a Scotch printer, 16th century.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, an em. physician of the 17th century, but more distinguished as a man of letters and a wit; the associate of Pope and Swift, and the companion of Bolingbroke, at the court of Queen Anne: 1675-1735.

ARCADIUS, emperor of the East, 395-408.

ARCERE, ANT., a French Orientalist, d. 1699.

ARCERE, LOUIS ST., a French hist., 18th c.

ARCESILAUS, a Gr. philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

ARCH, JOHN, an Indian interpreter of the Cherokee tribe, who died in 1825 while translating the Gospel of St. John.

ARCHDALE, JOHN, governor of Carolina in 1695. During his administration, which lasted about five years, great progress was made in internal improvements, and he laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the colony by the introduction of the rice plant, a small bag of the seed being given him by the captain of a vessel from Madagascar. He pub-

lished in 1707 a history and description of the colony.

ARCHELAUS, the teacher of Socrates in physical philosophy, 5th century B.C.

ARCHELAUS, a geographer, time of Alexander.

ARCHELAUS, bishop of Mesopotamia, 278.

ARCHELAUS, bishop of Cæsarea, 440.

ARCHELAUS, chief general of Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, 1st century B.C.

ARCHELAUS I., son of the preceding, high priest of Comana, 63 B.C.; afterwards, by his marriage with Berenice, king of Egypt; dethroned and put to death B.C. 55.

ARCHELAUS II., son and successor of the preceding as the priest-king of the city of Comana; deposed by Julius Cæsar 47 B.C.

ARCHELAUS, son of the last named, king of Cappadocia, B.C. 34 to A.D. 16.

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedon, B.C. 413-399.

ARCHELAUS, king of Sparta, 9th cent. B.C.

ARCHELAUS, the successor of his father Herod the Great as ruler of Judea; deposed and banished by Augustus on account of his cruelty, 7.

ARCHENHOLZ, J. W. VOX, a German historian, 1695-1777.

ARCHENHOLZ, J., a Swed. hist., 1695-1777.

ARCHIAS, a Corinthian archit., 3d cent. B.C.

ARCHIAS, AULUS, L., a client of Cicero.

ARCHIDAMUS I., king of Sparta, B.C. 630; the second of this name king, B.C. 469, died 427; the third, reigned B.C. 361-355; the fourth, B.C. 296-293; the fifth, B.C. 240.

ARCHIDEMUS, a Stoic philosopher, B.C. 160.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician, 81-117.

ARCHILVETRUS, a Greek satirist, 7th c. B.C.



[Archimedes—Rossi, Gemme Antiche.]

ARCHIMEDES, the most celebrated of the ancient geometers, was born at Syracuse, about 291 B.C. He was related, on his father's side, to Hiero king of Syracuse, who deemed it an honor to have so distinguished a philosopher as his relative. Having acquired at an early age all the knowledge which could be obtained in his native city, he visited Egypt, which had long been regarded as the great seat of science, and he remained there for several years, enjoying the society of its distinguished men, and storing his mind with the knowledge which they imparted. With a partiality which cannot be too severely condemned, one of the biographers of our philosopher has asserted that he conveyed to the Egyptians more knowledge than he received; but even if we had not been assured by Abulpharagus that he derived all his knowledge of mechanics from the Egyptians, we might have deduced the same truth from the well-known practice of the Greek philosophers, who, in the infancy of their science, went in quest of it to Egypt. Upon his return to Syracuse, laden with the intellectual spoils of the East, he devoted the whole of his time to the cultivation of the mathematical and physical sciences,



and it was only when his country was in danger that he abandoned his studies, and directed all the energies of his mind against the enemies of Syracuse.—In the war which was carried on by the Romans against Hiero, about the year 212 B.C. they had obtained some signal advantages in Sicily, and were thus emboldened to lay siege to Syracuse itself. Inspired with terror at the naval and military preparations of the Roman general, the inhabitants were disposed to offer an ignominious capitulation. Archimedes, however, removed their fears, and inspired them with courage. He is said to have erected vast machines, under the protection of the walls of the city, which baffled the attempts of the Roman engineers, and carried terror into the camp of the enemy. The machines by which he resisted the assaults of the Romans have not been described, and we can easily conceive that he erected works of defence which disconcerted and alarmed his enemies; but when we are told that he sunk the ships of the besiegers when they approached the city, by means of long beams of wood, and that, with grappling hooks at the end of levers, he raised the vessels into the air, and dashed them against the rocks or the walls, we feel that we are in the region of fable and romance, and must regard all such assertions as among the impossibilities of practical science. The inventions by which he is said to have destroyed the Roman fleet when at a distance are less incredible. We may well believe that he had so improved the ballistæ of the ancients as to throw stones or missiles to a greater distance, and with a greater force, than had been done before; and we may even admit that, by a number of plane mirrors throwing the reflected image of the sun upon one point, he could burn a ship at a distance; but we cannot believe that the Roman fleet was thus destroyed, unless we had it in evidence that the crew were asleep. We have in the present day better mirrors than Archimedes could command, and better machinery for uniting their reflections upon one point, but we venture to say that a British or a French admiral would laugh at any such attempt to annoy him. Buffon, it is true, has endeavored to attach a degree of probability to the story of burning a ship optically. He combined 168 plane mirrors so that he could direct the light of the sun which they reflected to one spot, and he found that he could burn wood with them at the distance of 200 or 300 feet.—This curious subject has been more recently discussed by M. Peyrard. Assuming the accuracy of Buffon's experiments that *five* times the heat of the sun is sufficient to inflame planks smeared with tar, M. Peyrard supposes that *eight* times the sun's heat will set fire to all kinds of wood; and upon this supposition he found that, at the distance of about *a mile and a half*, it would require 2,267 mirrors to burn wood, and at the distance of *three quarters of a mile* 590. This calculation proceeds upon the supposition that their reflections are all coincident, and that the mirrors have their two surfaces perfectly plane and parallel. But it is well known that these conditions are impossible, and that the most perfect mirror that the most skilful optician could grind and polish, would, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, and much less, scatter the light which it reflects over a surface ten times greater than its own, and would have very little power in the combustion of wood. But there are other conditions necessary before these mirrors, even if mathematically perfect, could set fire to ships. The ships must be absolutely at rest before the combined reflectors could inflame the wood upon which they fell, and, as has been already stated, the crew must be asleep in the daytime when the sun is shining.

We regard, therefore, the story of the burning of the Roman fleet to belong as much to romance as the fishing for ships with hooks at the end of levers, the sinking of them by long beams, and the whirling of them in the air by ropes and grappling hooks. It is no slight presumption in favor of these opinions that the gigantic mechanism which the Syracusan philosopher is said to have wielded against the Roman power was of little avail in the defence of the capital. The siege was converted into a blockade. During the celebration of the festival of Diana, when the Syracusans had indulged in a fatal security, the Romans attacked and obtained possession of the city. Marcellus had issued an order that Archimedes and his house should be spared; but, either from ignorance of the order on the part of a Roman soldier, or from the obstinacy of Archimedes in refusing submission, he was run through the body while drawing a geometrical diagram on the sand. Marcellus was deeply afflicted when he heard of the event. He took the relatives of the philosopher under his special protection, and in erecting a monument to his memory, he fulfilled the wish that Archimedes had expressed in his lifetime, that a sphere inscribed in a cylinder should be engraven on his tomb. The death of Archimedes took place B.C. 212, and 140 years afterwards, Cicero, while questor in Sicily, went with a party of Syracusan nobles in search of the tomb of the great philosopher, which his countrymen had allowed to go into decay. 'Remembering,' says Cicero, 'some verses, said to have been inscribed on his tomb, which mentioned that on the top of it there was placed a sphere in a cylinder, I looked around me upon every object at the Agrigentine Gate, the common receptacle of the dead. At length I observed a small column rising above the thorns, upon which was placed the representation of a sphere in a cylinder. This, said I to the nobles, must be what I am seeking. Several persons were immediately got to clear away the weeds and lay open the spot. As soon as a passage was made, we found on the opposite base the inscription, with nearly the latter half of the verses obliterated.'—The reputation of Archimedes did not require to be sustained by the fables with which the vanity of his countrymen has surrounded his name. His discoveries in geometry, mechanics, and hydrodynamics would have immortalized him, had posterity never heard of his magical artillery against the Roman fleet. He discovered that the surface as well as the solidity of any sphere is equal to two thirds of its circumscribing cylinder; and that the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference is nearly as 7 to 22. It is to him that we owe the demonstration of the fundamental property of the lever, and the method of finding the centre of gravity of plane surfaces. He discovered the *quadriversus* pressure of fluids, and pointed out the condition under which a solid body is in equilibrio when floating in a fluid. He invented the screw for raising water which bears his name; and we owe to him the process of detecting the adulteration of the precious metals, which he so successfully applied in proving the impurity of the gold in king Hiero's crown.—A splendid edition of the works of Archimedes was printed at the Clarendon Press at Oxford, in 1792, edited by the Rev. Abraham Robertson. [D.B.]

ARCHINTO, the name of a noble family of Milan, many of whom were distinguished as men of letters, ecclesiastics, and statesmen, from the 12th to the 17th cent. CHARLES, founder of a scientific academy, 1669–1732. PHILIP, abp. of Milan, d. 1558. GIUSEPPE, abp. and card., d. 1712. OCTAVIUS, an antiq. and diplomatist, d. 1656.



ARCHON, LOUIS, an antiquarian, 1645-1717.  
 ARCHYTAS, a mathe. and philo. of the Pythagorean schol., dist. for his prac. abilities, 5th c. B.C.  
 ARCO, ALPH. DE, a Sp. painter, died 1700.  
 ARCO, NICH., Count, a Latin poet, died 1546.  
 ARCON, J. CL. ELEON. LEMICEAUD D', a military engineer of France, 1733-1800.  
 ARCOUS, CÆSAR OF, a Fr. advocate, d. 1681.  
 ARCUDIUS, PETER, a Greek priest, diplomatic agent of Clement VIII., died 1635.  
 ARCUDI, ALEX. THOS., of, a biographical writer of Venice, died 1720.  
 ARCULPHUS, a French traveller, 7th century.  
 ARCY, PATRICK, a military writer, died 1779.  
 ARDELL, J. M., an Irish engraver, died 1765.  
 ARDENE, ESPRIT JEAN DE ROME D', a poet of Marseilles, 1684-1748.  
 ARDENE, JEAN PAUL, brother of the preceding, distinguished as a botanist, 1689-1769.  
 ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon, 14th cent.  
 ARDERNE, JAMES, an English divine, died 1691.  
 ARDINGHELLI, M., an algebraist, 18th cent.  
 ARDUIN, elected king of Italy 1002, d. 1015.  
 AREGATHUS, a Greek physician, 3d c. B.C.  
 AREGIO, P. DE, an Italian painter, 16th cent.  
 ARENA, ANTH., a French poet, died 1544.  
 ARENA, JAMES OF, a jurist, 18th century.  
 ARENA, JOS., a Corsican in the French service, execut. 1802, on a charge of consp. agt. Bonaparte.  
 ARENDS, TH., a Dutch poet, died 1700.  
 ARENDT, M. F., a Danish antiquary and traveller, remarkable for the singularity of his life and adventures, 1769-1824.  
 ARENSBECK, P. D., a Swedish schol., died 1673.  
 ARESI, PAUL, an Italian prelate and theological and philosophical writer, 1574-1644.  
 ARESON, the last Roman Catholic bishop of Ireland, beheaded with his sons, 1550.  
 ARETÆUS, a Greek physician, 1st century.  
 ARETIN, A. and J. G., two brothers and art-writers of Germany, 18th century.  
 ARETIN, J. A. C. J., baron of, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1769-1822.  
 ARETIN, J. C., brother of the preceding, a statesman and author, 1773-1824.  
 ARETINO, CHAS., a classical scholar, celebrated at Florence, 15th century.  
 ARETINO, FR., a lawyer, 15th century.  
 ARETINO, GUIDO, a musician, 11th century.  
 ARETINO, an Italian painter, 14th century.  
 ARETINO, LEONARD, an historian, died 1443.  
 ARETINO, PETER, an Ital. poet, cel. as a reckless satirist of princes and churchmen, 1492-1557.  
 ARETINUS, an Italian musician, 16th cent.  
 ARETIUS, BEN., a Swiss botanist and theological teacher, died 1574.  
 AREUS, king of Sparta, 268 B.C.  
 ARGÆUS, king of Macedonia, 618 B.C.; a second of the same name usurped the throne, 393 B.C.  
 ARGAIS, GREG., a Spanish historian, 17th ct.  
 ARGALL, R., an English poet, 16th cent.  
 ARGALL, SAMUEL, Sir, an adventurer who at the beginning of the seventeenth century attained wealth and eminence by his bold unscrupulous conduct. For several years he was engaged in contraband traffic with Virginia. By the bribe of a copper kettle he obtained possession of Pocahontas, whom he carried to Jamestown, in 1612. The next year he was the means of creating hostilities between the English and French colonists by attacking a French settlement in Maine. On the plea that the discovery of Cabot had given to England the dominion of the Western world, he fitted out

an expedition from Virginia and destroyed Port Royal and St. Croix. The Dutch on the Hudson next fell under his power. By these high-handed exploits he obtained influence both in England and the colonies, and in 1617 was appointed Deputy Governor of Virginia. His administration was vigorous but tyrannical, and he at once plundered the colony and restored it to order and prosperity. His regulations, almost equal to the blue laws in severity, were rigidly enforced. The attention of government was at length called to his rapacity, but, by the death of Lord Delaware, the instructions sent to that nobleman for his recall fell into his hands, and he used the interval before the arrival of a new governor in increasing his exactions and transporting his property to Europe. He still continued active, engaged in the Algerine expedition, was knighted for his services in 1623, and took part in the hostilities with Spain. His character is written in his actions, but the impunity he enjoyed was in a great measure owing to his partnership with the Earl of Warwick, by whose aid he was able to baffle the colonial company.

ARGAND, a chemist of Geneva, died 1803.  
 ARGELLATI, PH., an Ital. printer, born 1685.  
 ARGELLATI, FR., son of Phelix, author of an imitation of Boccaccio, died 1754.  
 ARGENS, J. B. BOYER, marquis of, a philosophical and miscellaneous writer, 1704-1771.  
 ARGENTERO, J., a phys. of Piedmont, 16th c.  
 ARGENTI, A., a poet of Ferrara, died 1576.  
 ARGENTRE, BERTRAND, an historian and jurist, president of Rennes, died 1590.  
 ARGHUN-KHAN, king of Persia, 1284-90.  
 ARGOLI, AND., an Ital. physician and mathematician, 1570-1653.  
 ARGOLI, JOHN, son of Andrew, a poet and archaeologist, died 1660.  
 ARGOUNE, NOEL, a critical author, d. 1704.  
 ARGUELLADA, RAYMOND, a Sp., disting. for his share in framing the constitution of 1812.  
 ARGUELLES, AUGUST., a Spanish patriot, brought into note by the Revolution of 1812.  
 ARGUIJO, JUAN DE., a Sp. poet, 17th cent.  
 ARGUSTIN, ANTH., a Sp. antiquary, 16th ct.  
 ARGYROPYLUS, JOHN, one of the Greek savants, refugees of the 15th century.  
 ARI, or ARA FRODE, a scholar and historian of Iceland, 11th century.  
 ARIADNE, a Gr. princess, daughter of Leo. I., remarkable in the politics of the period, 457-515.  
 ARIARATHES, ten kings of this name reigned in Cappadocia from the 4th to the 1st cent. B.C.  
 ARIAS MONTANUS, an Orientalist, 16th cent.  
 ARIBERT I., king of the Lombards, 653-661.  
 ARIBERT II., succeeded 701, deposed 712.  
 ARICI, CÆSAR, an Italian poet, born 1785.  
 ARION, a Greek poet, 7th century, B.C.  
 ARIOSTI, ATTILIO, a composer 17th century.  
 ARIOSTO, LODOVICO, the son of a gentleman in the service of the dukes of Ferrara, was born in 1474, at Reggio, near Modena. His life, though not prosperous, was far from being uneventful: during the whole of it he was employed, in various capacities, by the ducal house of Este, who, niggardly and careless in the treatment of this great poet, behaved even worse in the next generation to the unfortunate Tasso. From the schools of Ferrara he passed to Padua, where he was compelled to study law for five years, busying himself also with the classics, and being at length allowed by his father to abandon the legal profession. About 1503 he was received into the retinue of cardinal D'Este, a younger son of the



[Ariosto.]

reigning duke of Ferrara. As he grew older, he was repeatedly employed on confidential public missions by Alfonso, the next duke, the cardinal's elder brother; and when, in 1517, he lost the cardinal's favor by declining to attend him into Hungary, duke Alfonso took him into his own service. He received some trifling ecclesiastical appointments, capable of being held by a person not in orders; and for three years, from 1522, he was busied in organizing and governing the mountainous district of Garfagnana, which had just been re-acquired by the house of Este. He continued to be a needy man, though there is no reason for supposing that he lived extravagantly or irregularly; and, even if there was insufficient ground for his complaints of the parsimony of his patrons, it seems to be quite certain that they were blind to his literary merit. His last few years were spent in Ferrara, where he died in 1533.—Ariosto would hold a place in the history of Italian literature, although he had contributed to it nothing but his minor works. His Rime, or short pieces of familiar verse, such as sonnets and other lyrics, are excellent in their class; his seven poetical Satires, gay, good-humored, and wittily observant, stand in the first rank among Italian compositions of the kind; and there is much of felicitous wit, not without great indecency, in his five versified Comedies. But it is the 'Orlando Furioso' that makes him immortal, as one of the greatest of modern European poets. This celebrated work stands in an odd relation to similar poems that preceded it. In the course of the fifteenth century, metrical romances of chivalry appeared in Italy; and towards the close of that century Pulci and Boiardo, borrowing from the romances the fabulous history of Charlemagne and his paladins, and imitating much of that union of the serious and the comic which marked the effusions of the minstrels, worked up these materials into chivalrous poems. Boiardo's 'Orlando Innamorato' takes its name from the love of its hero, the knightly Orlando or Roland, for the Eastern princess Angelica. Of this poem, Ariosto's (first published incomplete in 1516, and then in its present shape in 1532) is just a continuation. Orlando's madness, caused by jealousy, furnishes its title, and a considerable part of its incidents. But Charlemagne's war with the Saracens is fully related: isolated adventures of many of his champions are continually introduced; and a prominence, which increases as the work proceeds, is bestowed on the knight Ruggiero and the beautiful amazon Bradamante. The poem

closes with events which remove obstacles to the marriage of these personages, who are represented as the ancestors of the family of Este; and their history is regarded as the leading story of the Orlando, by those critics who are unwilling to allow that it is nothing more than a collection of episodes. If unity of design was really attempted by the poet, he has certainly failed in the execution: no one series of adventures is so decisively prominent as to fix the attention of the reader; and the several stories are interwoven, and alternately dropped and resumed, with a caprice and complexity which make it no easy task to follow the windings. The mixture of gayety with seriousness is continual; yet these dissimilar elements are harmonized with much skill and delicacy: and the airy sportiveness of fancy which is prevalent throughout, and the extraordinary animation with which the chivalrous perils and acts of heroism are depicted, concur in shedding over the poem a charm which is irresistible. In point of poetic adornment, the Orlando is at once rich and original: Ariosto is as much superior to Tasso in native genius, as he is inferior to him in skill of constructive art. [W.S.]

ARIOSTO, GABRIEL, brother of the celebrated poet, also a poetical writer.

ARIOSTO, HORACE, son of the preceding, a poet and comedian, died 1593.

ARISI, FR., an advocate and poet, 1657–1743.

ARISTENATUS, an elegant Greek wr., 4th c.

ARISTARCHUS, a grammarian and critic of noted severity, 2d century B.C.

ARISTARCHUS, a Greek philosopher of the 3d century B.C. whose works on astronomy show that he was acquainted with the rotation of the earth upon its own axis.

ARISTEAS, a Jewish chronicler, 1st cent. B.C.

ARISTIDES, a Greek painter, 3d cent. B.C.

ARISTIDES, ÆLIUS, a Gr. orator, 2d ct. B.C.

ARISTIDES, QUINTILLIAN, a didactic writer, author of a work on music, 2d century.

ARISTIDES, a philosopher, 2d century.

ARISTIDES OF THEBES, a painter, contemporary with Apelles, was, according to Pliny, the greatest master of expression among the Greeks. The same writer relates that when Alexander the Great stormed Thebes, he was so struck with a picture by him of a dying mother with a child at her bosom, that he ordered it to be sent to his palace at Pella. The works of Aristides were in great repute even during his lifetime. Mnason, tyrant of Elatea, paid him £3,600 for a single easel picture of a battle of the Persians, containing one hundred figures only. After the siege of Corinth, 146 B.C., Attalus III., king of Pergamus, offered £5,300 for a picture of Bacchus and Ariadne by Aristides, but the Roman general Mummius, thinking the picture had some hidden value in it, sent it to Rome, where it was dedicated in the temple of Ceres. A celebrated picture by this painter, preserved in the temple of Apollo at Rome, was destroyed by a picture restorer, to whom the prætor, M. Junius, had given it to be cleaned before the celebration of the Apollinaria; another of the incidents which show how similar are the stories of ancient and modern art. Aristides painted in encaustic, that is with wax colors, the picture being afterwards *burnt in*.—(Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* vii. 39, xxxv. 4, 8, 10, 36, 11, 39, 40.)

ARISTIDES, surnamed the Just, an Athenian general and statesman, whose intrepidity greatly contributed to the victory of Marathon. Being banished through the intrigues of Themistocles, B.C. 483, he was recalled by his countrymen to oppose Xerxes





[Aristides.]

and distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. After serving in the highest offices of the state, he died a poor man, 467 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS, king of Argus, killed 242 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS, a pupil of Socrates, and founder of a school of philosophy at Cyrene, 4th cent. B.C.

ARISTO, an Aristotelian, 3d century B.C.

ARISTO, Tirus, a Stoic, time of Trajan.

ARISTOBULUS I., a Jewish prince, succeeded his father Hyrcanus as high priest, and took the title of king 107 B.C.; died 108.

ARISTOBULUS II., usurped the throne 70 B.C.; deposed by Pompey 63 B.C.

ARISTOBULUS, brother of Mariamne, wife of Herod the Great, killed 35.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, executed B.C. 516, for conspiring against the Pisistratides.

ARISTOMENES, a Greek general, representative of the royal house of Messene, 7th cent. B.C.

ARISTOPHANES, a celeb. name in the Greek drama, author of numerous comedies, equally remarkable for the beauty of their composition, and their pungent satire, flourished in the 5th ct. B.C. His life and works have given occasion to a vast amount of learned writing and critical inquiry, but the facts known concerning him are few in number. Out of 44 compositions of his, only 11 are extant.

ARISTOTLE. This distinguished philosopher, founder of the celebrated Peripatetic school, was born at Stagira, a city of Thrace, in the year 384 before Christ. His father, Nicomachus, was the physician of Amyntas, king of Macedon, and his mother, Phæstis, as well as his father, believed to have been descended from Esculapius. Having lost both his parents in early life, he was placed under the guardianship of Proxenus, an eminent citizen of Atarneus, a city in Mysia, and after completing his seventeenth year, he repaired to Athens, to study in the school of Plato. Here he remained for twenty years, imbibing the noble spirit of his master, devoting himself to the acquisition of every species of knowledge, and honored in the estimation of his teacher and of his companions, as 'the intellect of the school.' Upon the death of Plato, 348 B.C., Aristotle took up his residence at Atarneus, on the invitation of his friend Hermeias, who though originally the domestic slave of an Athenian banker, who had permitted him to attend the school of Plato, was now independent sovereign of Atarneus and Assos. At the small but interesting court of his friend, and

surrounded by the scenes of his early studies, Aristotle spent three happy years, enjoying the society of intellectual friends, and devoting himself with unremitting assiduity to the study of nature. Here, too, he had formed ties warmer than those of friendship. Pythia, the niece of the king, had gained his affection, and when the unfortunate sovereign had been betrayed by some worthless individuals who had enjoyed his hospitality, and had forfeited his life as a rebel against the king of Persia, Aristotle fled to Lesbos with the family of his friend, and was soon afterwards married to his niece, who did not long survive her uncle. During his residence at Mytelene, in Lesbos, which was continued for two years, Aristotle seems to have received from Philip, king of Macedon, the flattering invitation to superintend the education of Alexander his son. The compliment thus paid to his talents and character was too high to be rejected; and though the duties which such an office demanded might have interfered with the progress of his studies, he cheerfully accepted of it, and took up his residence at Pella, when Alexander had reached his fourteenth year. The king received him with the most marked attention, and science and learning have in no future age been more highly honored than they were at the court of Macedon in the person of the distinguished Stagyrte, and through the liberality of the most powerful of sovereigns. The Macedonian prince was instructed during five or six years in grammar, rhetoric, poetry, logic, ethics, and politics, and in those branches of physics which had even at that time made some considerable progress. Aristotle made a new collection of the Iliad for the use of his pupil, and composed a treatise 'On a Kingdom,' which has not descended to our times. Upon the death of Philip, in 336 B.C., Alexander succeeded to the throne, when in the twentieth year of his age, and Aristotle continued to live with him as his friend and counsellor till he set out on his Asiatic campaign in 334 B.C. The delicate constitution and intellectual habits



[Aristotle—From an Antique Bust.]

of the philosopher prevented him, at the age of fifty, from following his pupil in his martial career, and he accordingly returned to Athens, where, in the charming retreat of the Lyceum, he delivered his lectures to crowded audiences, while walking in the shade, amid the trees and fountains with which it was adorned. While thus instructing his pupils, and enjoying the popularity and reputation to which he had attained, he became, like all illustrious teachers of philosophy, the object of envy and persecution. His rivals in learning directed against him the usual calumnies which genius is ever destined to endure from the ignorance and malice of its enemies; and the heathen priests, dreading the progress of truth as the greatest enemy of their faith, charged the philosopher with impiety and sedition. The friendship of Alexander had hitherto shielded him from open

persecution, but upon the death of that monarch, in B.C. 323, he was charged before the Areopagus as an enemy to the religion of his country, and avoided the fate of Socrates, which he knew awaited him, by making his escape to Chalcis, a city of Eubœa. In this city of refuge he spent the remainder of his life. Exhausted with mental labor, and broken in spirit by his misfortunes, his feeble constitution gave way, and he died in 332 B.C., in the sixty-third year of his age, about a year after his retreat to Chalcis. His remains were carried to Stagira by his fellow-citizens, and an altar and shrine erected over his grave. The festival of *Aristotelia* was instituted in gratitude for his services, and even in Plutarch's time, the garden of the philosopher, with its walks and bowers, was exhibited to the public. In his personal appearance, Aristotle was defective. He is described as having little eyes and slender limbs, with a feeble voice and an imperfect utterance; and he is said to have improved the symmetry of his person by great attention to dress, and the use of elegant ornaments. The writings of Aristotle were carried to Rome among the other spoils of Athens, when it was captured by Scylla, and they were edited by Andronicus the Rhodian, about three hundred years after they were composed. In our narrow limits we can neither record the number nor estimate the value of his writings. He divided philosophy into three departments—*theoretic*, embracing physics, mathematics, theology and metaphysics; *efficient*, including logic, rhetoric, and poetry; and *practical*, including ethics and politics. See Dr. Gillie's *Ethics and Politics of Aristotle, with an account of his Life*, 2 vols. 4to. 1797. [D.B.]

ARISTOXENUS, one of the most celebrated disciples of Aristotle, 4th century B.C.

ARIUS, the noted heretic, was born about the middle of the third century. His entire life was embroiled with disputes, principally with bishop Alexander and with Athanasius on the divinity of Christ. Arius held that God created his Son, that the Son had not existed from all eternity, and was not in dignity and essence equal with the Father. This fatal heresy was solemnly condemned by the great council which met at Nice in 325. After numerous vicissitudes, strifes, and intrigues, Arius was in the act of celebrating a triumph in Constantinople, when he retired from the crowd to satisfy a call of nature, and then and there suddenly died at a very advanced age. His enemies rudely reckoned his manner of death a judgment from Heaven. Arius was a man of bustle and ambition, soured by disappointment, and irritated by defiant opposition, and his errors, if not prompted, were at least shaped to some extent by the exciting circumstances in which he was placed. [J.E.]

ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, an extraordinary man, whose genius has created a permanent influence on the constitution of civilized society. Born in Preston in 1732, of humble parents, the youngest of thirteen children, he was brought up as a barber. About 1760 he quitted this precarious business, and dealt in *hair*, which he collected about the country, and discovered how to dye it and prepare it for wig makers. From 1767, not till he was 35 years of age, Arkwright gave himself up exclusively to the subject of inventions for spinning cotton. In 1768, he was in Preston constructing his first machine. At this time his poverty was such, that 'being a Burgess of Preston he could not appear to vote till the party with whom he voted gave him a decent suit of clothes!' Apprehensive of meeting with the same hostile treatment from the operative weavers

of the district as Hargreaves had met with, Arkwright removed to Nottingham, where he became a partner with Mr. Jedediah Strutt, the ingenious improver and patentee of the stocking frame, and who rendered essential assistance in perfecting the inven-



[Sir R. Arkwright.]

tion for which Arkwright obtained his first patent in 1769. The improvement for which the patent was obtained, consisted mainly in the use of two pairs of rollers, the first pair, between which the carded cotton in the form of a 'spule,' or soft cord, passed, revolving slowly; and the second pair revolving two, three, or ten times as fast, so as to *draw out* the spule to one-half, one-third, or one-tenth of its thickness when between the first rollers. This invention was followed up by various improvements and combinations of machinery, and mills for spinning cotton by this method were erected in Nottingham first, and then at Cromford in Derbyshire. The system has since been universally adopted, and in all its main features remains unaltered to the present time. Out of this invention have grown up the largest manufacture, the largest trade, some of the largest cities, the largest revenue, and the largest national prosperity in the world. Arkwright did not escape the system of robbery and persecution, the fate of most patentees of successful inventions then as now. By aid of false witnesses a combination of the persons in the spinning trade succeeded in 1781 in depriving Arkwright of his patent right. The evidence upon which the patent was annulled, and upon which it has been much the fashion to depreciate Arkwright's talents, was that of persons in a low station of life, who spoke of circumstances which had occurred 18 years before! Arkwright's genius was not that of a mechanic alone. Although the details of manufacturing or commercial business were altogether new to him, and although it was five years before the works at Cromford returned any profit, yet by indomitable energy he turned the tide of prosperity and wealth to his own advantage, and for several years regulated the cotton market. He left great wealth to his heirs, who in their generation increased their patrimony to the most colossal fortune, perhaps, that has been realized in Britain. [L.D.B.G.]

ARLAND, J. A., a painter, died 1743.

ARLER, PETER VON, an architect, 14th cent.

ARLOTTO, M., a facetious writer, 15th cent.



ARMELLINE, M., a learned monk, died 1737.

ARMFELDT, CHARLES, baron of, a Swedish general, time of Charles XII.

ARMFELDT, GUSTAVUS MAURICE, count of, a Swedish statesman, died 1814.

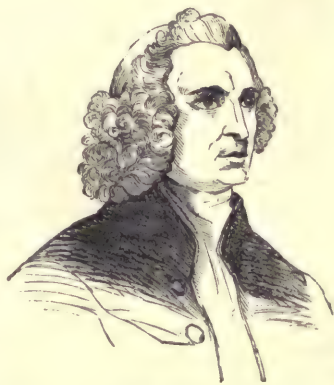
ARMINIUS, or HERMANN, a German chief, who maintained his ground for years against Varus and Germanicus, and was at last slain by the treachery of one of his countrymen, 21.

ARMINIUS, (VAN HARMINE,) was born at Oude-water, South Holland, in 1560. After studying at Leyden he went to Geneva, and enjoyed the prelections of Beza. His mind seems to have had an early love of innovation, an early itching to oppose established forms of thought and belief, and he became a romantic supporter of the philosophy of Peter Ramus. At the age of twenty-six he was ordained minister of one of the churches in Amsterdam, and preached with great acceptance. His views soon became unsettled, and he was entangled in controversy. In 1603 he succeeded Junius in the chair of theology at Leyden. Next session he attacked the doctrine of predestination, and based it upon foreknowledge of faith and merit. Gomar became his resolute antagonist. The warfare waxed hotter and hotter, and the States-general interfered, but to no purpose. Arminius died in 1609. The candor and honesty of Arminius are unimpeached, and his ability is undoubted, but the system which now bears his name was elaborated after his death by Episcopius and Limborch, several of its distinctive tenets not being held by its name-father. [J.E.]

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a cel. phys. au. of many valuable works on medical science, 1784-1829.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M.D., a Scotch physician, better known as a poet, was born at Castleton, on the banks of the Liddel, in Roxburghshire, 1709, and graduated at Edinburgh, 1732. He was already distinguished by his love of literature and the arts, but more especially for his classical attainments and taste in poetry. After one or two professional essays, he published, 1735, a poetical brochure, entitled, an 'Essay for Abridging the Study of Medicine,' a pleasant attack on the orthodox faculty, in the dialogue of which he is said to have caught the very spirit of Lucian. This was followed in 1737 by a professional work on a subject requiring great delicacy in its treatment, and two years afterwards by 'The Economy of Love,' a poem which passed through several editions, 'more to the profit of the publisher than the reader.' His reputation, clouded by this unfortunate sally of humor, was fully established in 1744 by the 'Art of Preserving Health,' which is still regarded as one of the best didactic poems in the English language, and has placed its author in the same rank as Akenside. From this period to 1758, Dr. Armstrong published several fugitive pieces, more or less correct in taste, and in the last named year a volume of sketches, remarkable for their ill-humor, under the pseudonyme of Lancelot Temple, Esq. In 1760, his poetical epistle entitled 'The Day' was published, as the preface declares, without the knowledge or consent of the author, and procured for him the enmity of Churchill, who retorted its reflections in severe, and it may be unjustifiable, terms. Armstrong was evidently dissatisfied with his place in public esteem, and in all probability had cherished a morbid sensibility on this subject, which was ill concealed by the affectation of a good-natured cynicism, described by the poet Thomson, who was also his intimate friend, as 'both humane and agreeable, like that of Jacques in the play.' This quality, whether agreeable

or the contrary, was abundantly manifest in a volume of medical essays, published 1771, in which, however, some advanced views in physiology are put forth. The professional career of Dr. Armstrong brought him little distinction. In 1741, we find him soliciting the appointment of physician to the West Indian fleet. In 1746 he was appointed to the hospital for lame and sick soldiers behind Buckingham House, and in 1760 accompanied the German army as physician. His collected poetical works were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1770, and along with them his tragedy of the 'Forced Marriage,' which had been rejected by Garrick. Dr. Armstrong died in consequence of a fall when stepping from his carriage, in 1779, and surprised his friends by leaving a saving of three thousand pounds out of his moderate income. [E.R.]



[John Armstrong.]

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, Brigadier-general in the U. S. army, 1776. Fought at Fort Moultrie and the battle of Germantown. The next year left the army through pique. He was for a time a member of Congress. He died in 1795.

ARMYNE, Lady MARY, a woman of disting. benevolence and attainments, d. 1675.

ARNAL, J. P., a Spanish architect, died 1805.

ARNALD, a commentator, died 1756.

ARNALL, M., a political writer, noted as a partisan of Walpole, died 1741.

ARNAUD, F. S. B., a miscellaneous author of France, 1718-1757.

ARNAUD DE MERUIL, a Fr. poet, d. 1220.

ARNAUD, Fr., a French ecclesiastic, disting. as a journalist and *savant*, 1721-1784.

ARNAULD DE VILLENEUVE, a famous alchemist and physician, 1238-1314.

ARNAULD, ANTH., a political writer, time of Catharine de Medici, 1550-1619.

ARNAULD, ROBT., son of Anthony, an annalist and translator, 1589-1674.

ARNAULD, HENRY, another son, born 1597, bp of Angers 1649, died 1692.

ARNAULD, ANTH., another son, celebrated as a philosopher, theologian, and controversialist, 1612-1694.

ARNAULD OF BRESCIA, an Italian reformer and martyr, of the 12th century.

ARNAULT, A. T., a Fr. dramatist, died 1834.

ARNDT, CHARLES, son of Joshua, a professor of Hebrew, 1673-1721.

ARNDT, CHR., a logician, 1623-1633.

ARNDT, C. GOTTLIEB VON, counsellor and literary assistant of Catherine II.

ARNDT, JOH. GOTTFRIED, hist., 1713-1767.

ARNDT, JOHN, a divine, 1555-1621.

ARNDT, JOSHUA, brother of Christian, author of 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities,' 1626-1685.



[Dr. Arne.]

ARNE, THOMAS AUGUSTINE, Mus. Doc., the son of an upholsterer, was born in King-Street, Covent Garden, London, in the year 1710. Arne, who was by his father intended for the legal profession, was educated at Eton, and served a regular term to an attorney; but his love of music prevailed over all obstacles, and contrary to his father's wishes, he forsook the subtleties of law for the then less lucrative study of music. His ungovernable taste led him to have recourse to strange and eccentric methods for its gratification, of which the following incident furnishes an example:—While engaged in the attorney's office his means were limited, and his musical appetite insatiable, but that he might have an opportunity of gratifying it, he often, as we find on the authority of Dr. Burney, 'used to avail himself of the privilege of a servant, by borrowing a livery and going into the gallery of the opera, which was then appropriated to domestics.' While an apprentice with the lawyer, the young enthusiast received some lessons on the violin from Michael Christian Festing, a German violinist then in much repute, and in a short time made so much progress upon that instrument that he quitted his legal master and adopted music as a profession. The first notice his father had of this circumstance, was when on one occasion happening accidentally to call at the house of a neighboring gentleman, he found to his surprise and consternation the young Thomas Augustine playing leading violin with a party of musicians. This incident decided the fate of Arne. The world gained a musician of much taste and delicacy of feeling, and lost perhaps a discontented pettifogger. Soon after this, Arne discovering that his sister, who afterwards became Mrs. Cibber, had not only a fine taste in music, but a 'sweet-toned and touching' voice, he gave her a course of instructions, and qualified her to appear in Lampe's opera of *Amelia*. Her voice and manner took so well with the public, that Arne, then only eighteen

years of age, set to music for her Addison's *Rosamond*, in which she personated the heroine, his younger brother supporting the character of the *Page*. Arne's success in his first opera induced him to compose music for Fielding's *Tom Thumb*, which was brought out in 1731. In 1738 he produced the music to *Comus*, which established his reputation as a lyrical composer. In 1740 he married Miss Cecilia Young, a pupil of Geminiani, and went with her professionally to Ireland, where both were well received, he as composer and she as singer. In 1742 he returned to England, and produced two masques, *Britannia* and *The Judgment of Paris*; also *Eliza*, an opera, and *Thomas and Sally*, a humorous afterpiece. In 1745 Arne and his wife were engaged by the proprietor of Vauxhall, and here he composed his charming songs, which are now so rarely to be seen, and so greedily sought after by amateurs and collectors in all parts of Great Britain. It was not long after this that he composed his two oratorios, *Abel* and *Judith*, but they met with no success. His *Artaxerxes*, a free translation by himself from the Artaxerxes of Metastasio, upon which his fame as an operatic composer now rests, was composed in 1762, and it met with the most triumphant success. In 1769 the University of Oxford conferred upon Arne the degree of Doctor in Music. After this he composed his opera *The Fairies*, the music for Mason's *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*, additions to Purcell's *King Arthur*, several of Shakspeare's songs, and the *Stratford Jubilee*, besides many glees, catches, and canons. For his excellence as a writer of glees the Catch Club awarded him no fewer than seven gold medals. His song and chorus, *Rule Britannia*, which will live for ever, 'may be said to have wafted his name over the greater half of the habitable world.' Dr. Arne was seized with spasms of the lungs, and died on the 5th of March, 1778. On his death-bed, having been educated a Roman Catholic, he sought consolation from the rites of that church, and his last moments were cheered by a hallelujah sung by himself. Mrs. Arne died about the year 1795. Dr. Arne left an only son, Michael, who evinced a precocious taste for music, but never attained the same eminence as his father. He in conjunction with Mr. Battishill produced the opera of *Alcmena* at Drury Lane in 1764, and afterwards *Clymon* at the King's Theatre, from which he derived both honor and fame. He died without issue, but in what year we have been unable to discover. [J.M.]

ARNE, CECILIA, wife of the celebrated Dr. Arne, a distinguished cantatrice, d. 1795.

ARNE, MICHAEL, son of the preceding, also a composer of music, died about 1785.

ARNIGIO, an Italian poet, 1523-1577.

ARNHEIM, or ARNIM, a German baron, disting. in the thirty years' war.

ARNIM, LUDWIG A. VON, a romanist and poet of Germany, 1781-1831.

ARNISÆUS, a metaphysician, 16th century.

ARNOBIUS, AFR, a Christian writer, 3d cent.

ARNOBIUS, a biblical commentator, 5th cent.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, a general officer in the service of the United States, and afterwards in that of Great Britain, began life as a horse-dealer in New England. He was also for a time a druggist and bookseller in New Haven. At the beginning of the war of the Revolution he placed himself at the head of a volunteer company, and soon distinguished himself; was associated with Gen. Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec. In this disastrous affair, undertaken in severe weather, his illustrious colleague lost his life, and Arnold, who was se-





[Benedict Arnold.]

verely wounded in the leg, displayed the highest abilities as a commander, and the greatest gallantry as a soldier. But licentious and rapacious as he was brave and intelligent, he plundered Montreal in his retreat, and by his misconduct exasperated the minds of the Canadians, who previously were not hostile to the Revolution. After exhibiting great courage and skill on Lake Champlain, at Fort Schuyler, and the battle of Stillwater, his leg was shattered by a ball on the 7th October, 1777, in a daring assault on the English lines, which he penetrated, and but for his wound would have carried. Being unfitted for active service, he was appointed commander of the garrison at Philadelphia, but his dissipation, extortion and speculation, subjected him to a trial by court martial, and to a reprimand from Washington at the beginning of 1779. Embarrassed in his circumstances, disappointed in his expectations, and exasperated by disgrace, he formed the design of retrieving his misfortunes, and crowning his dishonor, by betraying his country, and having intimated his dispositions to the British officers, and established communication with them by means of Charles Beverley Robinson, a captain in the English service, whose property lay within the American lines, he solicited and obtained the command of West Point, for the purpose of surrendering it to Sir Henry Clinton, as the most effectual way of destroying the defence of the Continental army. The price for which this political Judas consented to betray his country, was £30,000, and the retention in the English service of the rank of Brigadier-General. The failure of his project is chronicled in the fate of Andre. Learning the capture of that officer, he escaped from West Point to the Vulture sloop of war, and was carried to New York, leaving his wife behind him, who, however, on the arrival of Washington, was sent after him, together with his effects. He fought with equal gallantry against his country as for her, first in Virginia, and then in Connecticut, and his name is appropriately associated with the murder of Colonel Ledyard at Fort Trumbull, by Col. Eyre, an officer under his command. As much despised by the English as by the Americans, and subject to a thousand personal indignities, the more galling to a proud spirit from the impossibility of resenting them, he dragged out a miserable life, in unenvied opulence and rank, lonely and self-aborred, a monument of the worthlessness of talents without honesty, and died, unlamented, in London, in June, 1801.

ARNOLD, CHR., an astronomer, 1646-1695.

ARNOLD, GOD., a mystic divine, 1665-1714.

ARNOLD, JAMES ROBERTSON, a lieutenant-general in the British army, son of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, d. 1854.

ARNOLD, JOHN, a mechanician, 1744-1799.

ARNOLD, NICH., a polemical dis., died 1680.

ARNOLD, PELEG, chief justice of Rhode Island. He was a member of Congress under the confederation, and afterwards judge, d. 1820.

ARNOLD, RICHARD, a chronicler, 15th cent.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL, Mus. Doc., was born in London, in the year 1740, and received his musical education at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, from Mr. Bernard Gates and Dr. Nares, who discovered in him the most promising talents. In the year 1760 he became composer to the Covent Garden Theatre, and in 1766 he undertook the duties of the same office at the Haymarket. Dr. Arnold produced four oratorios, eight odes, three serenades, forty-seven operas, three burlettas, besides many overtures, concertos, songs, and smaller pieces, the number of which is not on record. The most popular of his works, several of which still keep their place in public estimation, were *The Maid of the Mill*, *The Son-in-Law*, *The Castle of Andalusia*, *Inkle and Yarico*, *The Battle of Hesham*, *The Surrender of Calais*, *The Children in the Wood*, *The Mountaineers*, *The Cure of Saul*, *Abimelech*, *The Resurrection*, and *The Prodigal Son*. The University of Oxford conferred upon him their degree of Doctor in Music about the year 1773. In 1783, on the death of Dr. Nares, he was appointed organist at the Chapel Royal and composer to the king; and at the commemoration of Handel, which took place in the year following, Dr. Arnold was nominated one of the directors. He succeeded Dr. Cooke as Conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music in 1783, and was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey in 1793. Dr. Arnold, who is described as having possessed those personal manners and social virtues which secure esteem, died on the 2d of October, 1802, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Arnold married a lineal descendant of the Baron of Merchiston, and left one son and two daughters.

[J.M.]

ARNOLD, THOS., a physician, 1742-1816.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D., was born at West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on 13th June, 1795. He belonged to a respectable family, his father being collector of the customs in that place, and having been destined for the ministry in the Church of England, was in due time entered a student in the university of Oxford. On completing his college studies in 1819, he obtained deacon's orders, and immediately after took up his residence at Laleham, near Staines, where for the nine following years he kept a private boarding establishment, intended chiefly as a school of preparation for the universities. In the superintendence of this seminary, the character of Arnold rapidly developed itself, and was marked by an indefatigable activity, a manly decision, and definiteness of purpose, above all, by a settled religious faith, little to be expected from the indolent and dreamy habits of his youth. He was an eminent Christian, as well as a ripe scholar; and the principles on which he acted with the utmost earnestness himself he infused into the minds of his pupils, by leading them to unite a high standard of intellectual accomplishments with a Christian culture of the heart and affections. The success of this system extended his fame far beyond the obscure and limited locality of Laleham; and in 1827 he became head master of Rugby school, having been nomina-



ted to that influential office by a unanimous vote of the trustees, who were told, on high authority, that 'he would change the face of education all through the public schools of England.' That expectation was not long in being realized; for having also obtained the appointment of chaplain to the school at Rugby, in which capacity he preached discourses which have long been admired as models of sermons for educated youth, he succeeded, while fully sustaining the ancient celebrity of the institution as a classical seminary, in imparting to it a new and Christian tone. The great principle of his educational system was to make his pupils good men as well as good scholars; and accordingly, while laboring to store their minds with useful and elegant literature, he taught them to make religion the daily rule of their life—not to confine it to Sabbath and the church, but to carry it into the school-room, the play-ground, the secular duties and familiar intercourse of every day. The beneficial effects of the method pursued at Rugby led to its general adoption in the other great English schools, and produced a marked improvement on the religious tone of sentiment and feeling among the young gentlemen who thenceforth repaired to the universities.—The principle of combining religion with secular education, which Dr. Arnold had successfully adopted in his school, he endeavored to carry out in all that he undertook. Thus he maintained the identity of church and state, realizing a condition of society in which all the laws, institutions, and measures of a Christian country should be based on purely Christian principles. With the same view, he accepted a place in the directory of the London university, which he zealously encouraged, from a liberal desire to extend the benefits of a literary and scientific education to all classes, irrespective of sectarian tests; but he wished to give it a religious character, and failing in his efforts to make examination in the Scriptures necessary for obtaining a degree, he resigned his connection with that institution. In like manner, having attempted in vain to infuse a Christian spirit into the *Penny Magazine*, he established, at his own risk, *The Englishman's Register*—a periodical to which his name and character would probably have gained a wide circulation; but finding that the publication demanded more time than he could spare, he was obliged, after the issue of a few numbers, to relinquish the undertaking.—Dr. Arnold is known as an author by several volumes of discourses, by his *History of Rome*, composed on the principles of Niebuhr, and by various pamphlets on matters of contemporary interest in religion and politics. The government of Lord Melbourne rewarded his public services by appointing him to the chair of modern history in Oxford; but he had only given his inaugural lecture, when a spasmodic affection of the heart suddenly cut him off at Rugby, on 12th June, 1842, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

[R.J.]

ARNOLD, REV. THOMAS KERCHEVER, an English classical teacher and writer of educational books, d. 1853, aged 53.

ARNOLDE, R., a chronicler, 16th century.

ARNOLFO, an Italian architect, died 1300.

ARNOT, HUGO, a Scotch historian, 1749–1786.

ARNOUL, king of Italy, 892 to 898.

ARNOUL, a French prelate, 12th century.

ARNOULT, S., a French actress, 1740–1802.

ARNOULT, J. B., a French writer, 1689–1753.

ARNULPH, or ERNULPHUS, bishop of Rochester, historian, died 1124.

ARNTZENIUS, ORTHO, a Dutch *savant*, d. 1765.

AROMATRI, J., an Ital. physician, 1586–1660.

ARPINO, Jos., an Italian painter, 1560–1640.

ARRIA, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, distinguished by her tragical death, 42.

ARRIAN, a Greek historian, 2d century.

ARRIGHETTI, PH., an Italian wr., 1582–1662.

ARRIGHETTO, or ARRIGO, HENRY, a Latin poet and ecclesiastic of Florence, 12th century.

ARRIVABENE, L., bishop of Mantua, 16th ct.

ARRIVABENE, J. F., an Italian poet, 16th ct.

ARROWSMITH, AARON, distinguished as a maker of maps and charts, 1750–1823.

ARROWSMITH, J., a puritan divine, d. 1659.

ARSACES I., elected king of the Parthians after conquering Seleucus, 288 B.C., killed in battle 250 B.C. The succeeding kings were called Arsacids, to the number of twenty-eight, the dynasty becoming extinct 217, when Artaxerxes succeeded.

ARSACES, king of Armenia, slain by Sapor 369.

ARSENIUS, tutor of Arcadius, 4th century.

ARSES, king of Persia, B.C. 339.

ARSILLI, FR., an Italian physician, 16th cent.

ARSINOE, mother of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt after Alexander the Great.

ARSINOE, daugh. of Ptolemy, b. B.C. 316, mar. to Lysimachus, k. of Thrace, 300 B.C., detld. 280.

ARSINOE, sister of Cleopatra, by whose wish she was put to death, B.C. 41.

ARTABAN I., king of Parthia 216 to 196 B.C.

ARTABAN II., succeeded 127, killed 124 B.C.

ARTABAN III., king 14 B.C., several times dethroned by the Romans, died A.D. 44.

ARTABAN IV., king 216, dethroned 226.

ARTALIS, JOSEPH, a poet of Sicily, d. 1679.

ARTARIS, an Italian statuary, 17th century.

ARTAXERXES I., king of Persia, 465 to 424 B.C.

ARTAXERXES II., king, 404 to 362 B.C.

ARTAXERXES III., k. 359, d. by pois. 338 B.C.

ARTAXERXES, or ARDSHIR, the first Sassanid king of Persia, reigned 217–240.

ARTAXIAS, the name of three kings of Armenia; the *first*, about the middle of the 2d c. B.C.; the *second* from 30 to 20; the *third* A.D. 16 to 18.

ARTEAGA, Sr., a Spanish author, died 1799.

ARTEDI, P., a Swedish naturalist, died 1735.

ARTEMIDORUS, a geographer, 1st cent. B.C.

ARTEMIDORUS, a writer on dreams, 2d cent.

ARTEMISIA I., queen of Caria, 480 B.C.

ARTEMISIA II., queen consort of Caria, 376 to 352, queen 352 to 350, B.C.

ARTEMON, a military engineer, 5th cent. B.C.

ARTEVELLE, JAMES, chief of the popular party in Flanders, killed at the instigation of the nobles of Ghent, 1345. PHILIP, his son, leader of a revolt 1382, killed the same year.

ARTHUR, the famous British prince, is supposed to have flourished at the time of the Saxon invasion, and to have died in the battle-field about 520.

ARTHUR, duke of Bretagne, son of Jeffrey, elder brother of John king of England, born 1187; excluded from the throne 1199; taken prisoner 1202; assassinated, as supposed, 1203.

ARTIGAS, DON JOHN, disting. in the wars of the Banda Oriental, and Buenos Ayres, 1760–1826.

ARTIZENIUS, H., an historian, 1702–1759.

ARTIZENIUS, J. H., son of Henry, disting. as a writer on jurisprudence, 1784–1797.

ARTIZENIUS, ORTHO, uncle of the preceding, professor of the *Belles Lettres*, died 1763, aged 63.

ARTOIS, J. V., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

ARTUSI, G. V., a musical author, 16th cent.

ARUNDALE, FRANCIS, an English architect and antiquarian. He was engaged in the study of Egypt-



tian antiquity and published a work on the subject. Died 1853, aged 47.

ARUNDEL, MARY, countess of, a lady of distinguished learning in the 16th century.

ARUNDEL, T., abp. of Canterbury, noted for his violent persecution of the Reformers, 1353-1413.

ARUNDEL, SIR THOS., first lord of Wardour, received his title from James I., distinguished against the Turks, died 1639.

ARUNDEL, THOS., HOWARD, earl of, son of the preceding, died at Padua, 1646.

ARUNDEL, BLANCHE, wife of the last named, mem. for her defence of Wardour castle, 1583-1649.

ARVIEUX, LAURENT D', an agent of the Fr. court in Palestine, and the East, 1635-1702.

ARZACHEL, an astronomer, 11th century.

ASAPH, ST., a British monk, 5th century.

ASBURY, FRANCIS, a Methodist preacher, who came to the United States from England in 1771 and was appointed bishop by Dr. Coke, formerly a Presbyterian in the English church, in 1784. In May 1791 Dr. Coke wrote to Bishop White, applying for a re-ordination of the whole body of Methodist ministers, of which Mr. Asbury is said to have himself ordained 3,000. He stated that he had probably gone further than Mr. Wesley intended, and asked for the consecration of himself and Mr. Asbury to the Episcopate. Mr. Asbury died suddenly at Spottsylvania, in Virginia, on the 31st March, 1816, aged 70.

ASCHAM, ROGER, a man of great learning, the instructor of Elizabeth, died 1568.

ASCHAM, ANTH., envoy from Cromwell to Spain, where he was assassinated, 1650.

ASCHER, a German rabbi, died 1321.

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek physician, d. B.C. 63.

ASCOLI, LECCO DI, a mathematician of Florence, burned as a heretic 1358.

ASCONIUS, a grammarian, 1st century.

ASDRUBAL, a celeb. general commanding the army of Carthage, killed B.C. 220. Another Carthaginian general of the same name, d. B.C. 489.

ASDRUBAL, BARCA, brother of Hannibal, vanquished and slain 208 B.C.

ASELLI, CASPAR, an anatomist, 17th cent.

ASGILL, Sir CH., a British officer, died 1823.

ASGILL, JOHN, a barrister, died 1783.

ASH, JOHN, LL. D., a lexicographer, d. 1779.

ASH, JOHN, a writer on the affairs of Carolina, who was sent to England by the colony in 1703 to seek redress of grievances.

ASHBURTON, ALEXANDER BARING, Lord, b. 1774, commenced his political life as Whig member for Taunton, 1812; president of the Board of Trade under the Peel ministry, 1834; envoy to the United States on the Oregon question, 1842; d. 1848.

ASHE, SAMUEL, governor of North Carolina from 1796 to 1793; died 1813, at the age of 88.

ASHIK, a Turkish poet, 16th century.

ASHLEY, JOHN, a musician, last century.

ASHLEY, JOHN, commander of the force who dispersed the insurgents in Shay's insurrection. Born 1733, graduated at Yale 1753; died 1799.

ASHLEY, ROBERT, a miscellan. wr., 16th cent.

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, celebrated as an antiquary and alchemist, 1617-1692.

ASHMUN, JOHN HOOKER, a distinguished scholar of America, 1800-1833.

ASHMUN, JEHUDI, born at Champlain 1794, graduated at Burlington 1816. An infidel in early life, he subsequently became a member of the Episcopal church and editor of the Theological Repertory. In 1822 he sailed in charge of a reinforcement to the colony of Liberia, then in its infancy. Shortly after his arrival

at the head of the colonists he repulsed an attack of 800 savages. His health compelled him to leave Africa in March 1828. His death took place on the 25th of August at New Haven, a fortnight after his return.

ASHWELL, GEO., an English div., 1612-1693.

ASHRAF-SHAH, king of Persia, 1722 to 1729.

ASKEW, ANNE, a prot. martyr, reign of Henry VIII.; b. 1521, burnt alive aft. suffer. the rack, 1546.

ASKEW, ANTH., a scholar of the 18th century.

ASMONÆUS, a Levite from whom the illustrious Asmonæan princes derive their name.

ASPASIA, a lady of ancient Greece, whose house at Athens became the resort of the greatest masters in philosophy and art, 5th century B.C.

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, M. D., born in Massachusetts 1743, graduated at Cambridge 1764; died 1823. He was present at Lexington and served as an army surgeon during the revolution. He was celebrated for his success in inoculation and for the erection of small-pox hospitals.

ASSELIN, G. T., a French poet, 17th century.

ASSELYN, J., a Dutch painter, 1610-1650.

ASSEMANI, STEF., a catholic writer, 17th cent.

ASSER, a French historian, died 883.

ASSER, a Talmudist, died 427.

ASSERMO, MENEVENNIS, the instructor and biographer of Alfred the Great, died 909.

AST, G. A. F., a philologist, died 1841.

ASTARIK, F., a composer, died 1803.

ASTEL, MARY, a divine and philos., d. 1731.

ASTLE, THOS., an archæologist, died 1803.

ASTLEY, PH., the cel. equestrian, 1742-1814.

ASTOLPHUS, k. of the Lombards, 749 to 756.

ASTON, SIR ARTHUR, a royalist, killed at Drogheda when taken by Cromwell, 1649.

ASTON, SIR THOS., a royalist of Cheshire, taken prisoner and killed 1645.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, a native of Germany, distinguishing as the wealthiest man in the U. S., a merchant of New York, and particularly for his enterprise in the establishment of the Amer. fur trade, 1763-1848.

ASTORGA, MARQUIS OF, a Spanish diplomatist, viceroy of Naples 1672.

ASTORGA, MARQUIS OF, disting. by his opposition to the French usurpation in 1807, declared a traitor by Napoleon 1808, died 1814.

ASTORI, J. A. a Venetian scholar, 17th cent.

ASTORINI, ELIAS, a physiologist, died 1702.

ASTYAGES, last king of the Medes, dethroned by Cyrus, 6th century B.C.

ASTRUC, J., a French physician, 1684-1766.

ATAHUALPA, last Inca of Peru, killed 1553.

ATAIDE, viceroy of India 1569, died 1580.

ATANAGI, DENIS, an Ital. author, 16th cent.

ATAULF, king of the Visigoths after Alaric.

ATHA, HAKIM BEN, the original of Moore's 'Veiled Prophet of Khorassan,' who gave himself out for an incarnation of the Deity, and met with a tragical end, 8th century.

ATHALARIC, king of the Ostrogoths, 526.

ATHANAGILDUS, king of the Visigoths, 554.

ATHANARIC, king of the Visigoths, 4th cent.

ATHANASIUS, the great champion of orthodoxy in the fourth century, was born perhaps about 296. His first appearance was in support of his patron, bishop Alexander, against the Arians, and he was not only present, though simply a deacon, at the council of Nice, but was an active and intrepid member of that assembly. His rising fame led to his elevation to the see of Alexandria when Alexander died. Bishop Athanasius was immediately involved in contests, which ended only with his life. Deposed most

unjustly in 335, he was reinstated in 338. Deposed again in 340, he was reinstated in 342. His enemies prepared the most unscrupulous charges against him, all of which he refuted with an overwhelming force of proof and eloquence. Again in 355 was he sentenced to be banished, when he retired to the Egyptian deserts, and again was he welcomed back to the Egyptian capital. Once more Julian the apostate exiled him, and once more he was restored. A fifth time was he banished by the emperor Valens, who, however, soon recalled him, and Athanasius, after holding the primacy for the long space of forty-six years, died at length in 373. He was a man of holy life, a bold and noble defender of the Godhead of the Saviour, an orator of ready and commanding eloquence, and a prelate of heroic and indefatigable activity. The prejudices even of Gibbon were softened toward him, and he has pronounced upon him a splendid eulogy—History, chap. xxi. The monks of St. Maur published the works of this illustrious father in three folios, Paris, 1698. [J.E.]

ATHANASIUS, a prince bishop of Naples, ravaged Italy, and died 900.

ATHELSTAN, king of England, 925 to 954.

ATHENÆUS, a military engineer, 3d ct. b.c.

ATHENÆUS, a grammarian, 3d century.

ATHENAGORAS, a philosopher of the 2d ct.

ATHENAIOS, the empress of Theodosius, distinguished for her learning, died 460.

ATHENADORUS, a Greek physician, 1st cent.

ATHIAS, Jos., a learned Jew, 17th century.

ATHLONE, GODFREY, count of, a Dutch general, time of William III.

ATHOL, JOHN MURRAY, duke of, died 1830.

ATKINS, ROBT., a divine, 17th century.

ATKINSON, HY., a mathematician, died 1831.

ATKINSON, THEODORE, secretary of New Hampshire in 1741 and chief justice in 1754, which offices he retained till the revolution. Died in 1779.

ATKINSON, THOS., a miscel. writer, d. 1833.

ATKYN, SIR ROBT., the patriotic defender of Lord Wm. Russell, born 1631; chief baron of the exchequer, 1688 to 1693; died 1709.

ATKYN, SIR ROBT., son of the preceding, historian of Gloucestershire, died 1711.

ATKYN, RICH., a writer on printing, d. 1677.

ATLEE, SAMUEL JOHN, colonel of a regiment at the battle of Long Island, in which he was taken prisoner; member of Congress from Pennsylvania in 1780; died 1786.

ATRATUS, HUGO, cardinal, an English physician and natural philosopher, died 1287.

ATTA, a dramatic poet, 1st century b.c.

ATTARDI, B., a monastic writer, 18th century.

ATTENDOLI, DARIUS, a writer on duelling.

ATTENDOLO, J. B., a poet, died 1592.

ATTEBURY, LEWIS, D.D., father of the famous Atterbury, 1631–1693.

ATTEBURY, FRANCIS, bishop of Rochester, celebrated as an eloquent preacher, born 1662, arrested on a charge of conspiracy in favor of the Stuarts 1722, died in exile 1732.

ATTEBURY, LEWIS, LL.D., brother of the bishop, author of sermons, &c., 1656–1731.

ATTICUS, HERODES, a cel. Greek rhetorician, b. at Marathon 110, preceptor of Marcus Aurelius and Verus, consul and governor of the free cities of Asia 143, and subsequently; died 186.

ATTICUS, TITUS POMONIUS, the cel. friend of Cicero, disting. for the purity of his lang. d. a.c. 33.

ATTILA. This distinguished leader was of Mongol-Tartar origin, and succeeded his uncle as king of the Huns, A.D. 434. At first the sovereign author-



[Attila.]

ity was divided between Attila and his brother Bleda, who together invaded Thrace, and compelled the emperor of the East to purchase their forbearance by a heavy fine and annual tribute of gold, A.D. 442. Some three years later Bleda was deposed and put to death, and Attila acknowledged as only and sovereign lord of the nomadic hordes of Hungary and Scythia. This event is only obscurely related, but it was either precipitated, or shortly afterwards followed by the discovery of a sword, the possessor of which acquired a sacred character in the eyes of the Scythian barbarians, who worshipped the god of war under that emblem; in short, it was believed that the divine right to universal empire was bestowed on Attila when this old weapon, which had long been buried in the earth, was placed in his hands; and it was in this faith, added to the love of adventure and the hope of gain, that he succeeded in rallying to his standard nearly all the barbarians of Scythia and Germany. The war, in fact, to which Attila, soon at the head of 700,000 combatants, challenged the whole civilized world, was a struggle for the ascendancy between the free life of the desert and the luxurious settlements which had transferred the sovereign authority to some of the meanest and basest of mankind. The character of Theodosius the younger, emperor of the East at this time, contrasts unfavorably in nearly every point with that of Attila, who was remarkable for his simplicity and general moderation, though subject to gusts of passion, which, with his cruelty in war, well entitled him to be called the 'terror of the world' and the 'scourge of God.' The East, according to some accounts, as far as the plains of Armenia, resounded with the tramp of his armed hosts, and from the Euxine to the Adriatic some threescore and ten cities were given to fire and the sword; while Theodosius, who ought to have protected them with the terror of his arms, was wringing the disgraceful tribute and the means of supporting the equally disgraceful splendor of his court, from his unhappy subjects. Not daring to meet the enemy in the tented field, the emperor, by his splendid promises, engaged one of the members of an embassy from Attila to poison him on his return home, but the miserable man, overawed by the commanding presence of his chief, confessed the plot; and perhaps the most striking passage in his history is the barbaric scorn with which Attila denounces this attempt of Theodosius as the treachery



of a slave towards one whose fortune and virtues had made him master of the world! The death of Theodosius, A.D. 450, and the preparations of Marcian, who replied to the usual demand for tribute, 'that he had gold for his friends and iron for his enemies,' diverted the course of Attila from the East, and pointed to the Western empire. Other inducements to this famous expedition were not wanting. Honoria, the sister of the reigning emperor Valentinian III., had offered her hand to Attila as the means of escape from a cloister to which she had been consigned for incontinence, and Genserik, the king of the Vandals, had solicited his aid against Theodoric king of the West Goths, whose destruction was also a darling object of Attila's ambition. He commenced his march to Italy, A.D. 450, with an immense army of Huns, swelled by the numerous tributaries who owed him allegiance, and, crossing the Rhine, carried devastation through the greater part of Gaul and Burgundy, routing armies and destroying towns in his progress. Meantime the Roman army, under the command of Aetius, strengthened by an alliance with the West Goths, at whose head was Theodoric the Great, and with the gallant Franks, prepared to offer the last resistance of Italy to his advance. The armies met in the environs of Châlons-sur-Marne, when the approach of Attila had already threatened Orleans with destruction, and a bloody conflict ensued, at which the slain has been variously estimated at from one hundred and sixty to three hundred thousand men. Although not routed, Attila was compelled to retreat beyond the Rhine, and was hardly dissuaded from an act of self-destruction which he had contemplated rather than be taken captive. The morrow of the battle discovered to him that he could continue his retreat without molestation, and he returned home only to recruit his forces, and spread equal devastation the year following in the plains of Lombardy. Ravenna and Rome itself now trembled at his near approach, and his retirement, with a vast ransom, from the cities of Italy, has been attributed to a miracle. Between this period and the death of Attila, A.D. 453, a second invasion of Gaul is mentioned, which proved as destructive to human life as the preceding. The East also was again menaced with a reign of terror, and Italy feared that his threats to compel the surrender of Honoria would yet be executed. These, and the thousand wild apprehensions which prevailed from the east to the west of Europe, while he lived, were allayed by his sudden death, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, on the night of his marriage with the beautiful Ildico. His wide-spread sovereignty, and the dreaded power of the Huns, died with him; the confederacy of so many barbarous tribes, and the savage enthusiasm with which they ranged themselves under his banner, being alike due to his singular power of command and personal prowess.—It may be observed here, that the Hungarians so called at the present day are not descended from the Huns of Attila, but are chiefly a Majiar race, with a mixture of Roman, Turk, Mongol, Slavonic, and German elements. [E.R.]

ATTIRET, J. FR., a French Jesuit missionary and painter, 1702–1768.

ATTWATER, RUSSEL, an old revolutionary soldier, born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1762. He was descended on the maternal side from the Ducal family of Bedford. While a boy, he fought gallantly, at New Haven, when the British attacked that place, but was wounded in the right breast and left for dead upon the field. He, however, recovered, and served in the commissariat department during the war. He

was the first settler, in 1805, of the town of Russel, N. Y., which is named after him. He was elected to the Senate of New York, in 1812, and continued for four years a member of that body. After the battle of Waterloo, he was employed as a secret agent of Napoleon, to negotiate for the purchase of an immense tract of land in the Northern part of the State of New York, on which, it was the design of the emperor's friends, that he should reside with some of his generals, provided he could effect his escape, but after Mr. Attwater had obtained the consent of the proprietors to the sale of their estates, the news arrived of the surrender of Napoleon and defeated the project. During the latter years of his life, Judge Attwater resided at Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., and died in 1851, aged 89.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, an eminent composer, was born in the year 1765, and commenced his musical career as one of the children of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under Dr. Nares and Dr. Ayrton. Happening on one occasion to perform at Buckingham Palace, he attracted the notice of George IV., then Prince of Wales, who took him under his patronage, and sent him at his own expense to Naples in 1783, where he studied for two years under Filippo Cinque and Getaus Latilla. He afterwards visited Vienna, where he immediately became a pupil of Mozart, from whom he received instructions till the year 1786, when he returned to England, where he soon became one of the chamber musicians to his royal patron, and musical preceptor to the Duchess of York and the Princess of Wales, afterwards the unfortunate Queen Caroline. In 1795 Attwood succeeded Dr. Jones as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in 1796 he was appointed composer to the king. About this period of his life he turned his attention to the composition of music for the stage, and produced several operas, the literary portion of the most of which may be regarded as dead, though the music of many of them is as much admired as it was when first performed. Amongst the most popular of his operas may be named *The Prisoner*, *The Mariners*, *The Adopted Child*, *The Castle of Sorrento*, and *The Smugglers*. The fantastic tricks, and petty vanities of leading performers, disgusted Attwood, and caused him to turn his attention to sacred music, in which he was very successful. For the coronation of George IV. he wrote his anthem *The King shall Rejoice*, and for that of King William IV., *O Lord, Grant the King a Long Life*, both of which hold the highest place amongst this class of musical compositions. In 1837 the Bishop of London appointed him without solicitation to the office of organist to the Chapel Royal. He died in 1837, and his remains were buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, beneath the great organ, with every honor that the church and his professional brethren could confer. Many of Attwood's works, and they are very numerous in all the classes, are destined to enjoy a lengthened popularity. His style was founded principally upon that of his great teacher, Mozart, who, according to Michael Kelly, once said, 'Attwood outtakes more of my style than any pupil I ever had.' [J.M.]

ATWOOD, GEO., F.R.S., a writer on mechanics and mathematics, 1745–1807.

AUBERT, ABBE, a French fabulist, last cent.

AUBIGNE, THEOD. AGRIPPA D', one of the most remarkable men of the 16th cent., an hist., satirist, and poet, persecuted on account of his attachment to the reformed religion, 1550–1630.

AUBIGNE, CONSTANT, son of the preceding, and father of Mad. de Maintenon.

AUBLER, J. B. C. F., a botanist, 1720–1778.



AUBREY, JOHN, an antiquary, died 1700.

AUBRIET, CLAUDE, a French painter, d. 1740.

AUBRIOT, HUGH, mayor of Paris, time of Ch. V., incarcerated in the Bastille, which he had erected as a fortress against the English, on a charge of heresy, and rescued by the insurgent populace 1382, died same year.

AUBRY DE MONTDIDIER, a French knight, whose murder was discovered by the hostility of his dog to Richard de Macaire, 1371.

AUBRY, C. L., a mathematician, last century.

AUBRY, J. B., a French prior, 1735-1809.

AUBRY, J. F., a Fr. physician, last century.

AUBRY, MDLLE., a ballet dancer, worshipped in Paris as the goddess of reason, 1793.

AUBRY DE GANGES, MARIE OLYMPIE, a female republican, executed by Robespierre.

AUBRY, DUBONCHET N., a French economist, deputy to the Estates General, 1789.

AUBRY, F., a member of the Fr. Conven. and the Committee of Public Safety, died in England 1802.

AUBRY, STEPH., a French painter, died 1781.

AUBUSSON, J. D', a troubadour, 13th cent.

AUBUSSON, PETER D', a soldier of the church, distinguished against the Turks, 15th century.

AUCHMUTY, ROBT., judge of the admiralty court at Boston, in 1703 and 1733; agent to England on the boundary question with Rhode Island; and author of a pamphlet recommending the capture of Cape Breton; died 1750.

AUCHMUTZ, SIR SAM., an Eng. gen., d. 1822.

AUCKLAND, WM. EDEN, Lord, a diplomatist and ambassador, 1744-1814.

AUDE, JOSEPH, a dramatist, last century.

AUDEBERT, G., a Latin poet, died 1678.

AUDEBERT, J. B., an engraver, distinguished in subjects of natural history, 1739-1800.

AUDEFOI, a poet of the 12th century.

AUDENAERD, R. VAN, an engraver, d. 1743.

AUDIFREDI, an astronomer, last century.

AUDIFFREDY, THERESE, disting. in Cayenne for saving Pichegru and other victims of the *coup d'état*, 18th Fructidor, from starvation.

AUDIFRET, J. B., a diplomatist, died 1733.

AUDINOT, N. M., a dramatist, died 1801.

AUDLEY, THOS., chancellor of Henry VIII.

AUDONIN, king of the Lombards, 6th cent.

AUDONIN, J. VICT., entomologist, d. 1841.

AUDRA, JOSEPH, a French philosopher of the revolutionary school, 1710-1770.

AUDRAN, the name of a Lyonese family which has produced many distinguished artists: the most eminent are CHARLES, 1594-1674; CLAUDE, 1597-1677; CLAUDE, the Younger, 1641-1684; GERARD, 1640-1703; JOHN, 1667-1756; and CLAUDE, a nephew of the first of this name, 1658-1734.

AUDRAN, P. G., a Hebrew scholar, last cent.

AUDRIEN, YVES M., a French ecclesiastic and revolutionist; assassinated 1800.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, a celebrated American ornithologist, was born in Louisiana in 1782. He died in 1851. From his earliest years he was devoted to the study of ornithology, roaming the wild woods of his native country, listening to the song of the singing birds, and picking up from his father all kinds of information about their habits, instincts, and migration. He commenced sketching his favorites while a mere boy; but a few years afterwards, when sent by his father to Paris, he enjoyed the opportunity of having lessons in painting from the celebrated David.—Intended for a commercial life, he entered into partnership with a young Frenchman, and returned to America to carry on their business there. While his partner was keeping the accounts, Audubon was

shooting birds in the woods or painting them in the counting-house. At last wearied of the drudgeries of business, he shook the trammels off, and, in spite of the entreaties of his friends, betook himself to a wandering life in the forest. Sleeping by night at the foot of a tree, subsisting on the game which he



[Residence of John James Audubon.]

shot, and which he cooked for himself; floating down the silent rivers for hundreds of miles in a frail canoe, and sketching from nature as he went along, he accumulated a large collection of faithful and accurate drawings of the feathered tribes of America. These were made the size of life in every case, and he added the details of feet, legs, talons, and beaks, all measured accurately by compass. Not being able to procure subscriptions in America to enable him to publish them, he visited England and Scotland. In Edinburgh he was received enthusiastically; his drawings were admired and highly praised, and there he commenced engraving the figures which have procured him such a high reputation. The publication of this extensive and gigantic work extended over thirteen years; during the intervals of which he continued his journeys to the vast prairies and forests of America, and neglected nothing which could add to its value. If Audubon be indebted to friendly assistance for his descriptions of his birds, his drawings are his own, and his highest claim to admiration is founded upon them, as they exhibited a perfection never before attempted. His work consists of 435 plates, containing 1,065 figures of the size of life, and has been pronounced by Cuvier 'as the most gigantic and most magnificent monument that had ever been erected to nature.' Besides his great work, 'The Birds of America,' Audubon is the author of another, entitled, 'Ornithological Biography.' A second edition of 'The Birds of America' was published in royal 8vo.; and before his death he had commenced the 'Quadrupeds of America.' This he has left to be finished by his sons, who continue to prosecute the science in which their father won such fame. [W.B.]

AUERBACH, J. G., a German painter, 17th c.

AUERSBERG, HERBARD, baron of, disting. in the frontier war between the German empire and the Turks, 16th century.

AUGE, D. G., a French author, 16th century.

AUGER, ATHANASIOS, a political and learned writer of France, 1734-1792.



AUGER, L. S., a Fr. journalist, 1772-1829.

AUGEREAU. PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES AUGEREAU, was born 11th November, 1757, in one of the faubourgs of Paris. His father was a working mason, his mother sold fruit. Young Pierre had no education, except that of the Paris streets. He enlisted while a lad; and after some years of service as a private in the French army, he entered the Neapolitan, rose to the rank of sergeant, and was a fencing-master at Naples when the wars of the French revolution broke out. Augereau then returned to France, and joined one of the insurrection levies of 1792. He gained his successive steps of promotion on the battle-field; and in 1796, when Buonaparte took the command of the army of Italy, he found Augereau in high repute as a bold and skilful general of division. That reputation was augmented at Millesimo, at Ceva, at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Roveredo, and many more of the scenes of carnage that were so numerous at the close of the last, and at the commencement of the present century. In 1805, Augereau was a marshal of France, and Duc de Castiglione. It is from these facts that Augereau's military talents must be judged, and not from the terms in which Napoleon, and the writers of the Napoleonic school have spoken of him. Augereau was not only a furious, but a sincere republican of the revolutionary era, and he gave frequent and deep offence to Buonaparte by the coarse frankness of his language after the establishment of the empire. At last he reproached Napoleon on the battle-field of Preuss Eylau, for the useless butchery to which the French troops were exposed. For this he was sent into retirement, and except a short period of employment in the Peninsula, he was not again intrusted by the emperor with a command till after the disastrous reverses in Russia. Augereau acknowledged Louis XVIII., after Napoleon's abdication in 1814, and acknowledged Napoleon again as emperor in 1815. But he was not employed in the campaign of Waterloo. He was one of the court-martial that was first appointed to try Marshal Ney, and refused to sit in judgment on their comrade. Augereau died in 1816. [E.S.C.]

AUGIER, G., a troubadour, 12th century.

AUGURELLO, G. A., a scholar, poet, and alchemist, 1440-1524.

AUGUSTIN, ANTH., a Sp. prelate, d. 1586.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN, Sr., called the apostle of England, died 610.

AUGUSTINE, bishop of Hippo, and most famous of the Latin church fathers, was born at Tagasta in Numidia, 13th November, 354. In early life he was loose, roving, and sensual, but at Milan the influence of his mother Monica, and the preaching of St. Ambrose, produced, about 386, a saving and permanent change on his heart and life. He had already left the Manichaean philosophy, and now he renounced the study of rhetoric, which he had taught with success at Carthage, Rome, and Milan. He was ordained a presbyter 391, and four years afterwards became coadjutor to Valerius in the diocese of Hippo, now Bona in Algiers, and he finally succeeded his colleague in 396. His life was spent in active literary opposition against Manichaeans, Donatists, and Pelagians. When Hippo was menaced by the Vandal hosts, Augustine died, in the third month of the siege, at the good old age of seventy-six. The influence of Augustine's theology has been felt in all succeeding ages of the church. He compacted the truths of religion into a system, with a logic whose severity is relieved by the glow of his eloquence and the fervor of his piety. His autobiography is con-

tained in his famous 'Confessions;' and his 'Civitas Dei' is universally admired. But he wrote too much, and on too many subjects, to be at all times either lucid or self-consistent. His works are very numerous, and have been often edited and published. The Benedictine edition, Paris, 1679-1701, is in eleven handsome folios. [J.E.]

AUGUSTULUS, the name given in derision to Romulus, last Roman emp. of the West, dethroned and pensioned by Odoacer, 475.



[The Emperor Augustus.]

AUGUSTUS, the first Roman emperor, was born at Velitrae, a town of Latium, in the consulship of Cicero, B.C. 63. He was the son of Caius Octavius by Atia, the niece of the famous C. Julius Cæsar; and was consequently the grand-nephew of the dictator. His real name was Caius Octavius; but, in consequence of his adoption by the will of the dictator, he assumed that of Cæsar; and in B.C. 27, he received from the senate the title of Augustus, the name by which he is now best known. Having lost his father at the age of four years, he went to reside with his grandmother, Julia, who watched over his feeble boyhood with the most assiduous care. From his early years he showed a great capacity, and gave evidence of that prudence and foresight which characterized his subsequent career. On the death of his grandmother, in his twelfth year, he pronounced her funeral oration; and returned to the house of his mother, who, along with her husband, L. Marcius Philippus, henceforth superintended his education. At the age of sixteen he assumed the toga virilis, the symbol of legal maturity; and in the same year was made a member of the College of Pontiffs. The dictator, who had always showed great attention to his youthful relative, now took a more active part in training him for public life, and manifested his affection by the honors which he bestowed on himself, and on the family to which he belonged. Augustus seems to have been present in his camp at the battle of Munda, B.C. 45; and it was here that the dictator made him his heir, and adopted him into the family of the Cæsars. Soon after their return to Rome Augustus was sent to Apollonia in Epirus, for the purpose of advancing his military education, previous to accompanying the dictator in the expedition which he meditated against the Parthians; and it was while here that he was called upon to commence a contest the most arduous perhaps that was ever undertaken by a youth of eighteen. On the Ides (15th) of March, B.C. 44, the dictator was assassinated in the senate house; and Augustus, on receiving the news,



set out for Italy with a few attendants. As the adopted son of the dictator, he now assumed the name of Cæsar; and, encouraged by the support of the veteran soldiers, proclaimed his resolution to avenge the death of his father; in other words, to assert his claim to the sovereignty. Appearing before the prætor, he formally accepted the dangerous inheritance of the dictator's name and property; and in the complicated struggle which ensued, played his part with an art which baffled the prudence of the oldest statesmen of Rome. The contending parties first met under the walls of Mutina, when Antony was defeated, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Alps. In B.C. 43 Augustus was raised to the consulship, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the aristocracy; and, finding that his position now rendered a reconciliation with Antony desirable, proceeded to Cisalpine Gaul; and here the celebrated interview took place between Antony, Lepidus, and himself, which resulted in the formation of the second triumvirate—a union which was cemented by the blood of many of the noblest citizens of Rome. About the close of B.C. 42 the decisive battle of Philippi was fought, which completely broke up the party of the senate. During the next nine years Augustus relieved himself of all his formidable opponents, with the exception of Antony, with whom he had long foreseen that the final contest lay. The last struggle took place at Actium, on the 2d of September, B.C. 31, when Antony was totally defeated, and Augustus placed in the undoubted supremacy of the Roman empire. After settling affairs in the East he returned to Rome, B.C. 29, and his arrival was celebrated by three triumphs on three successive days. In B.C. 27 he affected to propose to the senate to restore the old republican form of government; but at the request of his friends he consented to retain the administration of affairs for ten years; and soon after was invested with the highest military and civil authority, both in the city and throughout the provinces. The same pretended resignation and resumption of power was repeated at intervals till the end of his life. The



[Tomb of Augustus.]

great events of the period of Augustus belong to the history of Rome, and cannot even be referred to here. After a reign of almost uninterrupted prosperity, he died at Nola, on the 19th of August, 14, and was succeeded by his stepson, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Augustus was a man of middle stature, but well made; and the expression of his handsome face was that of unvarying tranquillity. Though naturally of a feeble constitution, he attained to a great age by a strict

observance of temperance in eating and drinking. His early education had imbued him with a taste for literature, which he continued to cultivate throughout his long life; and his liberal patronage of learned men, especially in the persons of Virgil and Horace, has procured the name of the Augustan age for the brilliant period in which he lived. [G.F.]

AUGUSTUS I, elector of Saxony, 1553–1586.

AUGUSTUS II, born 1670; elector, 1694; king of Poland, 1697; deposed by Charles XII., 1704; reinstated, 1709; died, 1733.

AUGUSTUS III., his son and success., d. 1763.

AUGUSTUS FRED., d. of Sussex, 1773–1843.

AULISIO, DOMINIC, a jurist, 1639–1717.

AULNAGE, F. H. S., a Sp. wr., 1739–1830.

AULUS GELLIUS, a cel. Latin scholar, author of the 'Attic Nights'; lived 2d century.

AUMALE, CLAUDE, count of, created duke of Guise by Francis I., died 1550.

AUNGerville, R., tutor of Edward III., afterwards lord chancellor, &c., died 1345.

AUNOY, COUNTESS OF, a French wr., d. 1705.

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, b. 212, emp. of Rome 270, cong. of Palmyra 274, assassin. 275.

AURELIO, LOUIS, an historian, died 1637.

AURENG-ZEBE, one of the greatest of the Mogul emperors, reigned 1659–1707.

AURIA, VINCI, an historian of Sicily, d. 1710.

AURIA, JO., an astronomer, died 1595.

AURIGINI, GILES D', a French poet, died 1553.

AUSEGIUS, a French abbot, 9th century.

AUSONIUS, Sr., a martyr of the 3d century.

AUSONIUS, a Roman poet, 4th century.

AUSTEN, JANE, a novelist, 1775–1817.

AUSTIN, BENJAMIN, a democratic writer, whose signature was 'Old South' during the Presidency of John Adams; born, 1740; died, 1820.

AUSTREA, DON JUAN, a Sp. admiral, b. 1545.

AUVERGNE, ANT. D', a composer, d. 1797.

AUVIGNY, J. D', a French writer, born 1712, killed at the battle of Dettingen, 1743.

AVALOS, FERN., marquis of Pescara, a distinguished Spanish general, 1489–1525.

AVALOS, ALPH., nephew and successor of the preceding, 1502–1546.

AVAUX, CLAUDE DE MESNE, count of, a French diplomatist and scholar, d. 1650.

AVELLANEDA, ALPH. FERN., the assumed name of a Spanish writer, who displayed his enmity to Cervantes by publishing a continuation of Don Quixote, and attacking the author, 1614.

AVELLONE, F., an Ital. dramatist, last cent.

AVENTINE, J., an annalist, 1466–1534.

AVENZOAR, an Arabian phys., 12th century.

AVERANI, BEN., a miscel. writer, died 1707.

AVERANI, JOS., a scientific writer, died 1738.

AVERDY, CLEM. CH., DE L', comptroller-general of France, guillotined, 1794.

AVEROLDI, an antiquary, died 1717.

AVERROES, an Arabian philosopher, 12th ct.

AVERSA, TH., a dramatic author, 17th cent.

AVESBURG, ROBERT OF, a chronicler, 14th century.

AVIANO, JEROME, an Ital. poet, 16th cent.

AVICENNA, an Arabian philosopher, d. 1037.

AVIDIUS, a Roman emperor, 175.

AVIENUS, R. F., a Latin poet, 4th century.

AVILA, JOHN D', a Spanish priest, called the Apostle of Andalusia, died 1569.

AVILA-Y-ZUNIGA, LOUIS D', a soldier and diplomatist, time of Charles V.

AVILA, G. G. D', an antiquary, died 1658.

AVILER, A. C. D', a French architect, d. 1700.



AVIRON, JAMES LE BATHALIER, author of legal commentaries, 16th century.  
 AVISON, CH., a musical composer, died 1770.  
 AVITUS, FLAV., a Roman emperor, elected 455.  
 AVITUS, ST., a Latin poet, 5th century.  
 AVOGADRO, THE COUNT, a patriotic nobleman of Brescia, defeated 1502.  
 AVOGADRO, LUCIA, a poetess, died 1568.  
 AVRIGNY, C. J. L., a French poet, d. 1823.  
 AXELSON, ERIC, a Swed. statesman, d. 1840.  
 AYALA, a Dutch physician, 16th century.  
 AYALA, PETER LOPEZ D', a statesman, general, and historian of Spain, died 1407.  
 AYALA, B. D', a Spanish painter, d. 1673.  
 AYALA, J. L. D', a Spanish astrono., last cent.  
 AYAMONTE, MARQUIS OF, a patriot of Andalusia, executed 1640.  
 AYESHA, wife of Mahomet, d. 677.  
 AYLMER, J., a controversial divine, bishop of London, time of Elizabeth.  
 AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, 1708-1781.  
 AYMON, count of Savoy, 1329 to 1343.  
 AYMON, a priest of Piedmont, 17th century.  
 AYOLA, J. DE, governor of Buenos Ayres, 1536, killed by the Indians 1538.  
 AYRAULT, P., a French lawyer, 16th century.  
 AYRTON, EDM., a composer, died 1808.  
 AYSCOUGH, G. E., a writer last century.

AYSCOUGH, S., an antiq. and mis. wr., 1745-1804.  
 AYSUE, SIR G., an English admiral, coadjutor with Admiral Blake.  
 AYTON, SIR R., a Scotch poet, died 1638.  
 AZAIS, P. H., a miscellaneous writer, last cent.  
 AZALIAS, a female troubadour, 12th century.  
 AZANAR, count of Gascony, founder of the kingdom of Navarre, died 836.  
 AZARA, DON J. N. DE, a Spanish diplomatist, author, and antiquary, died 1804.  
 AZARA, DON FELIX DE, a commissioner sent out by the Spanish government in 1781, to arrange with Portuguese deputies regarding the boundaries of their respective territories in S. America. He constructed good maps of the La Plata and its affluents, and wrote an account of Paraguay, whose chief value consists in its contributions to natural history. [J.B.]  
 AZARIAH, high pr. of the Jews, 9th ct. B.C.  
 AZARIAH, or UZZIAH, king of the Jews, 8th century B.C.  
 AZARIO, P., an historian, 13th century.  
 AZOR, J., a moralist, 16th century.  
 AZUNI, DOMINIC ALBERT, a writer on maritime law, died 1827.  
 AZZO, P., an Italian jurist, 13th century.  
 AZZOLINI, LORENZO, a satirist, died 1632.  
 AZZOLINI, DECIO, an Italian cardinal, confidant of queen Christina, died 1689.

## B

BAAHDIN, MAH., a Persian jurist, 16th cent.  
 BAALE, ST. V., a dram. p. of Holl., 1782-1822.  
 BAAN, J. DE, a portrait painter, d. 1702. His son JAMES, also distinguished as a painter, d. 1700.  
 BAARDT, P., a Flemish poet, 18th century.  
 BAARDORP, C., a physician, died 1565.  
 BAASHA, the usurper of the kingd. of Jeroboam, whose whole race he exterminated, 10th cent. B.C.  
 BAAZIUS, J., a prel. and his. of Swe., 1581-1649.  
 BABA, a Turkish adventurer, 13th century.  
 BABA-ALI, first independent dey of Algiers, elected 1710, died 1718.  
 BABA-ALI, a learned Mahometan, d. 1569.  
 BABACOUSCHI, A. R. MUSTAPHA, a Mahometan author, 14th century.  
 BABBINI, M., an Italian singer, d. 1816.  
 BABEK, KHOREMI, a Persian socialist, defeated and slain, after 20 years' conflict, 837.  
 BABEUF, FRANCIS NOEL, born at Saint Quentin, 1764, and unknown during the first years of the revolution, except for his work on the Registration of Lands, has acquired a memorable place in the history of the Directory, first, by editing the 'Tribune of the People,' and afterwards by conspiring against the government. The principles he advocated were those of absolute equality, as the apostle of which, at the critical period when the power of Napoleon Buonaparte was just rising, he displayed a singular inflexibility of purpose and good faith. Before the appearance of the 'Tribune,' he had published a work entitled the 'Life and Crimes of Carrier,' which is considered the most impartial account of that inhuman monster. In his Journal, Babeuf took the surname of 'Caius Græchus,' and it is to his denunciations of all terrorism, that we owe the well-known appellation of the system which he denounced. He was arrested in the month of May, 1796, and did not hesitate to make a daring avowal of his ambitious hopes as the chief of a great party. He endeavored to escape the ignominy of the guillotine by stabbing himself several

times with a poniard, secretly conveyed to him by his son, but was dragged bleeding to the scaffold twenty-four hours afterwards, with the instrument of death still ranking in the wound. His object, beyond all doubt, was to overthrow the present constitution of society, and this, perhaps, with the fallacy of his principles, is the worst that can be alleged against him. [E.R.]

BABIN, F., a French casuist, died 1734.  
 BABINGTON, ANTH., a catholic accused of conspiring to place the unfortunate Mary Stuart on the throne of England; executed 1586.  
 BABINGTON, G., a learned bishop, 17th cent.  
 BABINGTON, DR. W., an English physician and mineralogist, 1757-1833.  
 BABO, J. M., a German dramatist, 1756-1822.  
 BABOUR, MAHOMED, grandson of Tamerlane, proclaimed sovereign of Tartary 1483; conqueror of Delhi 1525; and founder of the dynasty which reigned in Hindostan till the 19th cent., d. 1530.  
 BABRIAS, a Greek poet, long known as *Gabrias*, through an error of the copyist.  
 BABUER, THEOD., a painter, 17th century.  
 BABYLAS, ST., a martyr of the 3d century.  
 BACAI, IB. BEN OMAR, a wr. of biog. 15th c.  
 BACCANI, B., a learned writer, died 1721.  
 BACCALAR Y SANNA, VINCENT, a commander and author of memoirs, d. 1726.  
 BACCANELLI, J., an Italian physicc., 16th c.  
 BACCHIDÆ, a dynasty of Corinth.  
 BACCHIDES, governor of Mesopotamia, and commissioner of Demetrius, king of Syria, in the time of Judas Maccabæus.  
 BACCHIUS, a Greek writer on music.  
 BACCHUS. See BOCHUS.  
 BACCHYLIDES, a Greek lyric, 450 B.C.  
 BACCIO, AND., an Ital. phy. and au., 16th ct.  
 BACCIO, F. B., an Italian painter, died 1517.  
 BACCIOCCHI, MARIA ANNE ELIZA BUONAPARTE, princess of, was the sister of Napoleon, born 1777;

married to M. Bacciocchi 1797; crowned with her husband, princess of Lucca and Piombino 1805; fell with Buonaparte 1818, died 1820.

BACELLAR, A. B., a Port. historian, d. 1663.

BACH, J. A., a jurist, 1721-1759.

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN, one of the most eminent masters of musical science, was born at Eisenach in Upper Saxony, on the 21st of March, 1685. The ancestor of the remarkable family, from which sprung the subject of the following memoir, was Veit Bach, a native of Presburg in Hungary, which city he was forced to leave during the religious struggles of the 16th century. He ultimately settled at Vechmar in Saxe Gotha, where he resumed his trade of miller and baker, and amused his leisure hours by practising on the guitar. He imparted a taste for music to his sons, and they again to their families, most of whom adopted music as a profession, until they filled all the offices, of musicians, organists, and chanters, in their native province. The greatest, however, of the name, and one of the greatest of his age, was John Sebastian, upon whom all writers of music, as well in England as in Germany, have bestowed the most unbounded laudations. Among many others who have left their written opinions of the excellence of this master, it is only necessary to mention the names of Forkel, his biographer, Marpurg, Handel, Matheson, Reichardt, Beethoven, Von Reaumar, Mendelssohn, and Friedeman. In 1695 the father of John Sebastian Bach died, and he was left to the care of an elderly brother, who does not seem to have possessed that kindly and affectionate nature which, like music, was hereditary in the family. This brother, instead of assisting him in his early studies, did all he could to prevent him from progressing as rapidly as he otherwise would have done. He even destroyed a collection of studies which the young Sebastian, being denied candles, had copied by moonlight. After the death of this brother, Sebastian at a very early period of his life commenced his professional career as a treble singer in the choir of St. Michael's school at Luneburg. In 1703, for reasons not now known, he quitted Luneburg and went to Weimar, where he was appointed court musician, and in 1708 court organist, and director of the concerts to the duke. It was not long after this that he received an invitation to visit Dresden, where Marchand, a celebrated French organist, then held office. A musical contest between this professor and Bach was arranged to take place, but the Frenchman left Dresden through fear of the German artist, whose fame had preceded him. On his return to Weimar, Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Cöthen gave him the situation of chapel master, and in 1723 he accepted the office of director of music at Leipzig, which appointment he held till his death. On one occasion he was invited by Frederick the Great to visit Potsdam, where he was most honorably entertained, and was received with the most marked condescension by that monarch, for whom he composed his world-renowned fugue, under the title of 'The Musical Offering.' This was Bach's last journey. Constant study, frequently for days and nights together, first weakened, then deprived him of his sight. He died of apoplexy, on the 30th of July, 1750. Bach composed a great number of works in almost every class of music, and all excellent; but it would occupy too much space to enumerate them here. He was great as a contrapuntist beyond all who went before him, and was no more than equalled by the greatest of his contemporaries. His 'Passionsmusik' and 'Chorales,' or psalm tunes, have always been held in the highest estimation of all his vocal compositions. The first time that any portion

of Bach's vocal music was publicly performed in Great Britain was at the London Institution, at the course of lectures delivered by Dr. Gauntlett in the spring of 1837. In the 'German Musical Gazette' for 1823, there was published a curious genealogical tree of the Bach family, which shows that from Veit there were, down to John Sebastian, who appears in the fifth generation, fifty-eight male descendants, all of whom, according to Forkel, made music their profession. Among the most famous of the relations of Sebastian Bach may be mentioned, JOHN PHILIPP EMANUEL, his son, born in 1714, known as Bach of Berlin, who was chapel master to the Princess Amelia of Prussia. He died at Hamburg in 1788. This composer left upwards of fifty different compositions, several of which were published after his death. JOHN CHRISTIAN, another son of Sebastian, the date of whose birth has not been published, was known as Bach of Milan, and afterwards as Bach of London. This composer came to London about the year 1769, and brought out his opera of 'Orione,' which was much admired for the richness of its harmony. He died in London, in the year 1782. JOHN CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH, the ninth of the eleven sons of Sebastian, was born at Weimar in 1732. He held the situation of master of the concerts at the court of Buckeburg. He is said to have been the ablest of performers upon the organ and clavichord of all his brothers. WILLIAM FRIEDEMANN, the eldest son of Sebastian, was born in 1710, approached in his compositions most nearly to the singular originality of his father. He died at Berlin in 1784. GEORGE CHRISTOPHER was a famous composer and singer at Schweinfurt about the end of the 17th century. JOHN BERNHARD, nephew of Sebastian, was organist at Ordnuff, where he died in 1742. JOHN AMBROSIO, the father of Sebastian, was musician to the town and court of Eisenach, and JOHN CHRISTOPHER, twin brother of the preceding, held a similar situation to the court and town of Arnstadt. JOHN CHRISTOPH, organist to the court and town of Eisenach at the close of the 17th century, was considered one of the greatest masters of harmony and performers on the organ of his time. One of his works, which is still extant, a piece of church music, has twenty obligato parts, 'and yet,' says the biographer of the family of the Bachs, 'it is perfectly pure in respect of harmony.' JOHANN ERNST, chapel master to the duke of Weimar, was born in 1712, and died in 1781. JOHANN LUDWIG, chapel master to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and composer of church music, was born in 1677, and died in 1730. JOHANN MICHAEL, brother to Johann Christoph, who composed some good church music, was born at Arnstadt in 1660. [J.M.]

BACHAUMONT, FR. LE COIGNEUX DE, a Fr. polit., afterwards known as an au., 1624-1702.

BACHAUMONT, L. P. DE, a Fr. his., d. 1771.

BACHE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, grandson of Dr. Franklin. He was editor of the Aurora, an opposition paper during the administrations of Washington and Adams, died 1799.

BACHE, RICHARD, born in England, married in 1767 the daughter of Dr. Franklin, whom he succeeded as Postmaster-General of the U. S. in 1776 died 1811, aged 74.

BACHE, GEORGE MIFFLIN, a lieutenant in the Am. navy, engaged in the coast survey; was born in Philadelphia. He was returning from an exploration of the gulf stream, when the U. S. brig Washington, which he commanded, encountered a storm off Cape Hatteras, during which he was washed from the deck, and drowned, Sept. 8, 1846.



BACHELEY, J., a French engraver, d. 1781.

BACHELIER, J. J., a French painter, d. 1805.

BACHELIEN, Nich., a Fr. sculptor, d. 1554.

BACHELLERIE, HUGH, a troubadour, 12th c.

BACHER, G. F., a medical author, 1765-1782.

BACHER, ALEX., son of the preceding, continued the observations of his father, died 1807.

BACHER, THEOBALD, a Fr. diplomatist and political agent, 1748-1813.

BACHI, PIETRO, an Italian refugee, who came to the U. S. in 1825, and was appointed instructor of Italian in Harvard University, d. 1853.

BACHIENE, G. A., an astronomer, d. 1783.

BACHMEISTER, H. L. C., a distinguished wr. of works on Russia, historical and other, d. 1806.

BACHOT, GASPARD, a medical writer, 17th c.

BACHOVIVS, REINER, and his son of the same name, both known as jurists, the latter at Heidelberg, 16th century.

BACICI, J. B. G., an Italian painter, d. 1709.

BACK, ABR., a Swedish naturalist, d. 1775.

BACKER, JAC., a Dutch painter, died 1664.

BACKER, A., nephew of the preceding, d. 1686.

BACKHOUSE, W., a practical alchemist and an., instructor of the cel. Elias Ashmole, 1593-1662.

BACKHUYSEN, RUDOLPH, or LUDOLPH, an em. Dutch marine painter, 1631-1709.

BACKUS, AZEL, a theologian, d. 1824.

BACKUS, CHARLES, D.D., a congregational minister, born at Norwich, Conn., 1749, was graduated at Yale 1769, ordained at Somers 1774. He estab. a theo. sch., and attained celeb. as teacher, d. 1803.

BACKUS, ISAAC, a Baptist preacher, and voluminous but insignificant writer, born in Connecticut, 1724. Died in 1806. He published a history of the Baptists down to 1804.

BACLER D'ALBE, AUBERT L., a military engineer and geographer, 1761-1824.

BACMEISTER, a German family of this name has produced many distinguished men, lay and clerical. HENRY, a jurist, 1584-1629. HENRY, the younger, counsellor of Wurtemberg, 1670. JOHN, professor of medicine at Tubingen, 1710. LUCAS, a celebrated Lutheran divine, 1530-1608. His son of the same name, also a theological writer, 1570-1638. The son of the latter, also of the same name, professor of theology, d. 1679. MATTHEW, son of the elder Lucas, a medical author, 1580-1626. SEBASTIAN, an historian, 1646-1704.

BACON, ANTHONY, elder brother of Sir Francis, known as a man of letters and political intriguer in the reign of Elizabeth, born 1558.

BACON, FRANCIS, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, Lord Chancellor of England under James I., author of the 'Instauratio Magna.' The attempt to describe or surround a mind like that of the immortal Englishman, is akin to the effort to survey some grand Power in Nature, whose manifestations are almost infinite in form, and the sphere of whose efficiency is wide as the universe. The industry of all vast minds is unwearied: nor is it ever safe to say of such, that any one department of labor, or species of activity, belongs to them peculiarly. From early manhood Bacon was immersed in public affairs, intrusted with very onerous functions; in the first rank as Jurisconsult, he moved in the work of reforming and arranging the laws of England; as statesman he labored effectively in promotion of the treaty of Union—that foundation stone of modern British greatness; in the capacity of Historian he produced the first work in English literature meriting the name of History, viz., his work on the reign of Henry VII.; as Orator and Writer he had no equal



[Francis Bacon—From a Bronze Medal in the British Museum.]

in his age—joining to energy and *weight* of expression, a splendor of diction which sometimes may dazzle too much; and *besides* he renovated Philosophy. There are two features only, in a character so various and illustrious, to which we can refer in our brief sketch, viz.:—Bacon's achievements and value in philosophy, and his deserts as a *Man*.—I. The enterprise undertaken by this wonderful Intellect, indicates by its very elevation and comprehensiveness, the capacity of the genius that conceived it. Bacon resolved to rescue science from the deplorable uncertainties and obstructions which then surrounded it—to reconstruct the edifice of human knowledge from its very foundations. Of his projected 'Instauratio Magna,' the works he has left are only fragments; nor could they be otherwise, for the execution of the gigantic plan is one of the leading tasks delegated to humanity, which cannot be completed so long as the condition of humanity remains a progressive one. The 'Instauratio Magna' has six main parts:—*First*, Bacon felt it needful to challenge anew for inquiry the respect and dignity that belong to it, to detect the vices of the philosophy prevailing at his time, and to point out the deficiencies requiring to be filled up. Such is the aim of the treatise 'De Augmentis.' *Secondly*, the Remedy had to be discovered; the only certain cure for the evil signalized. This cure is the use of the *true Method*, in the adoption of *observation* and *experiment* instead of *hypothesis*, as instruments for the discovery of fact, and in the substitution in such inquiries, of *induction* for *deduction* or syllogistic reasoning. The principles and processes of the new *method* are elaborately exposed in the 'Novum Organum.' The *third* and *fourth* parts of the 'Instauratio' were planned as an exemplification or instruction in the use of the new Organon; the former, viz., the 'Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis,' being dedicated to the collecting, by aid of observation and experiment, of the greatest possible mass of *facts*; and the latter, the *Scala Intellectus*, to exemplification of discovery by *induction*, of general laws from these facts, and of the application of these general laws by the inverse process of *deduction*, to particular cases comprehended within them. To finish this memorable undertaking, it yet remained that the results of the method, or the truths of philosophy be collected and arranged; but rightly seeing that the discovery of these was not a task he had to accomplish, but a legacy he had to bequeath, Bacon was satisfied with drawing up other two books, the first, or the *fifth* of his plan, named by him 'Anticipations,' and the second or *sixth*, 'Philosophia Secunda Sive Activa,' having reference to applications—to action or practice.—Such the grandeur



of the intellectual Globe which the mind of this Englishman endeavored to span!—It is in the second division of his great work that Bacon's more positive achievements are unfolded. And it must not be conceived that he is here satisfied with a set of general precepts, or with general statements concerning the value and superiority of his *Organon*. The new Method of Inquiry, on the other hand, is examined under every light, and its right practice exposed in detail. In the first place, Bacon passes under review all the procedures of observation and every kind of experiment, showing with what special precaution facts must be sought for, and how we may estimate the value of the various sorts of facts bearing on any inquiry. With corresponding pains, and still greater success, he unfolds in the second book of the *Organon* in what way Induction enables one to detect from the collected facts, the true cause, or the true law of a phenomenon. Having collected by observation all the facts which precede or follow the phenomenon, it is necessary to *exclude* those in whose absence the phenomenon *can* be produced—to notice and separate those others in whose presence it always is produced; and lastly, to select from among the latter class, such facts as vary in intensity when the phenomenon varies, *i.e.*, which increase or diminish in proportion to an increase or decrease of intensity in the phenomenon. In this way, according to Lord Bacon, the true cause is found; and an application to this cause of a similar process, will evolve its cause, until in the end we reach supreme causes and universal laws.—In appreciation of these important and memorable labors, we have room for only three brief remarks. *First*, it cannot well be denied that in certain respects Lord Bacon too much decried, or perhaps too little understood the syllogism; and that its peculiar meaning and value, as the only legitimate instrument in Deduction, ought to have preserved it and Aristotle, its immortal author, from the unjust disparagement which one regrets to find upheld by the authority of so great a name. Nevertheless, this injustice to the Greeks, arising partly from defect of critical acquaintance with them, but more from his well-grounded revolt against the deplorable methods sustained in physical inquiry under shelter of their authority, in no wise impairs the edifice Bacon himself reared, or attaches to it any incompleteness. *Secondly*, it is not pretended, with some exclusive and enthusiastic partisans, that previous to the writings of Bacon, no philosopher had sought truths by Induction, or based his inquiries on observation and experiment. It is certainly far from being true that Galileo, for instance, in conducting his immortal researches, pursued an erroneous course, or that although he had studied the '*Novum Organum*,' his career of discovery would have been materially different; what is true is this—no one before Bacon had seen the full importance of the experimental and inductive method, had discovered the extent of the sphere of which it is the only legitimate occupant, had explored its principles, and from principles deduced rules for it as an Art. And it is equally true, that every inquiry of value, undertaken since the publication of his inductive code, has been conducted, with or without the consciousness of the Inquirer, according to laws laid down in that code. *Lastly*, since the publication of the inductive code, its laws have been enlarged and greatly particularized, so that—he it said, with perfect respect to the *Organon*—it is not to Bacon's writings alone that we would point now for full instruction in his own philosophy. The exigencies of the modern sciences, as well of observation as of experiment, have obliged

us to refine his processes and multiply his precautions. The doctrine of probabilities enables us to discern the relative values of different classes of facts, with a precision Bacon never dreamt of; and in the writings of modern authors—let us say of *Mr. Mill*—the methods of induction are unfolded with a superior comprehensiveness and effect. But although the advance of the *physical* sciences, caused by the impulse Lord Bacon communicated, has exacted for *them* processes more complete and perfect than his; when, as to the *moral* sciences—as to inquiry, political, ethical, and religious—shall the time arrive in which inquirers shall practically recognize the validity even of the most general precepts in the *Organon*? The ultimate application of these precepts is sure; but humanity has not yet acquired the strength to accomplish it.—II. The length to which our analysis of Bacon's philosophy has extended, prevents our dwelling much on the character of the Man. Nevertheless, one earnest, though brief word, in deprecation of the harshest treatment which, with one exception, has ever been applied to a mind so great. It is a canon we think which may be observed absolutely with far greater safety than it ever can be broken—that highest intellect and virtue are most closely allied; nay, notwithstanding appearances, their severance is impossible: certainly no mind like Bacon's, living through its duration amid great ideas, ought to be suspected of voluntary descent to utter meanness, unless on evidence which, concerning transactions of the kind charged against him, has not come down assuredly from that age. Dissimulation, indeed,—corruption, treachery to friendship, it matters not what the mind may be that is guilty of them; the acts are mean, and the mind foul. But the error in the popular judgment lies here—dissimulation and corruption are inferred from the strength of obscure circumstances, and without the necessary inquiry whether *taking the character of the mind into consideration*—the said acts could possibly signify to it, either dissimulation or corruption? At an *Old Bailey* indeed, or in *Banco Regis*, judgment must be summary; but the Muse of History holds in her hands scales of another order—her question is, *do I rightly understand this Man?* It is passing strange to find Lord Bacon in the guise of an ordinary criminal, and treated with no more than the ordinary courtesy, before Lord Campbell's judgment seat! The errors of Bacon, in so far as they are distinctly established, were mainly those of *compliance*; and it will probably be found that they must be classed among those *involuntary acts*, which connect the best and wisest, through sheer force of circumstances, with the times in which they live;—*involuntary*, inasmuch as they are done because they are usually done, and without rigid examination. Sad it were if through cause of conventional compliances, every eminent personage of our own day might justly be branded as unvaracious, and a hypocrite! Such as he was—since Bacon's time, England has seen no greater and seldom a better man.

'And he it said he had this excellence,  
That undesirous of a false renown,  
He ever wished to pass for what he was;  
One that swerved much and oft, but being still  
Deliberately bent upon the right,  
Had kept it in the main: one that much loved  
Whatever in man is worthy high respect,  
And in his soul devoutly did aspire  
To be it all, yet felt from time to time  
The littleness that clings to what is human,  
And suffered from the shame of having felt it.'

—Lord Bacon was born in London on 22d Jan., 1560, d. 1626. There have been various editions of



his work—the last by *Basil Montague*; but an unexceptionable edition is still a desideratum. [J.P.N.]



[Statue of Bacon.]

BACON, JOHN, an eminent sculptor, the best of whose works are the statues of Dr. Johnson and John Howard in St. Paul's, and the funeral monument of Lord Chatham, 1740–1799.

BACON, NATHANIEL, played a prominent part in the political troubles, and Indian war in Virginia, in the time of Governor Berkeley. The course pursued by the latter, in repressing the incursions of the Indians by means of frontier forts, being unsuccessful, Bacon, a member of the council, who had received a legal education in England, and was possessed of much popular eloquence, was placed by the people, contrary to the will of Berkeley at the head of an expedition which was attended with better results, but led to civil strife. Bacon, proclaimed a rebel in May, 1676, taken prisoner, tried, acquitted, restored, and again outlawed, died suddenly in Oct. while engaged in hostilities against the governor whom he had defeated and driven from Jamestown, which he burnt. His death caused the destruction of his party, many of whom were executed, imprisoned and fined. Among the victims of this civil war, was Drummond, ex-governor of Carolina. Both parties were in the wrong—Bacon, in acting the part of a demagogue, and Berkeley in insisting upon a policy, not only unpopular, but which experience had proved to be fatal.

BACON, SIR NATH., half-brother of Sir Francis, known as a painter, died 1615.

BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, lord chancellor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and father of the celebrated philosopher, 1510–1579.

BACON, ANNE, wife of the preceding, known for her trans. from the Ital. and Latin, 1528–1600.

BACON, PH., D.D., a comic writer, d. 1783.

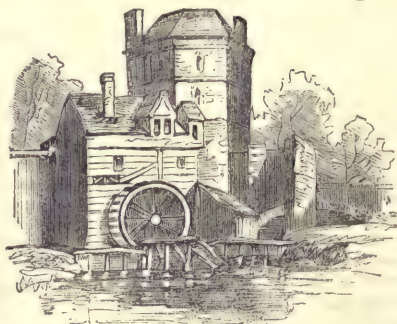
BACON, PH., a naval com., time of Charles II.

BACON, ROBERT, an English monk, influential as a preacher at the court of Henry III., 1233–1248.

BACON, ROGER, a Franciscan monk of the thirteenth century, born near Ilchester in Somerset. This remarkable person, most worthy of the name he bears, failed to be the restorer of philosophy, neither from defect of energy nor will, but because the times were not yet ripe. Living at an epoch of intellectual torpor and profound ignorance, and surrounded by men neither instructed nor caring to become so, Bacon, as with the Chancellor afterwards and the great Des Cartes, first grappled with the question, Why is this ignorance? Why is our human Reason a willing captive? The exposition of his reply occu-

pies a large portion of the 'Opus Majus;' and the reply itself is not different in kind from that which in all ages must, by every original thinker, be found to the same question. Irrational deference to Authority; slavish respect for Custom; subjection to popular prejudices, and that vulgar selfishness which induces men to reject as dangerous, or despise as puerile, all knowledge they do not themselves possess,—these are the causes of darkness in all ages: nor can they be overcome unless the independence and dignity of Reason be acknowledged, the influence of authority, custom, and prejudice discredited, and Truth sought through careful and systematic investigation of Nature. And in his quiet cloister near Oxford, the monk wrought out principles and modes of legitimate investigation, and successfully followed them. If not entitled to take rank as the founder of experimental philosophy, Roger Bacon was unquestionably the earliest philosophical Experimentalist in England. He recognized as fully as Francis, the importance of experiment as distinguished from deduction; and he had this immense advantage over the Chancellor—he joined example to precept, and put in use, before his contemporaries, his own counsels. It is interesting to reflect on the amount of actual discovery which rewarded so much laborious research. Bacon made signal advances in optics; he was an excellent chemist, and in all probability discovered gunpowder; nevertheless, it is on his clear discernment of true Method that his fame must rest. During his unswerving pursuit of knowledge he encountered the usual oppositions, and a share also of encouragement. Pope Clement IV. aided and cheered him; but after the death of this protector the smothered jealousy and dislike of the Franciscans broke forth,—the mean and the weak are of course ever the readiest and fiercest persecutors. It is at once unjust and unwise to consider errors and crimes of this sort as exclusive attributes of the Romish church; their root, on the contrary, lies deep in the heart of man. The domain of physical inquiry is now wholly safe from the disorders of intolerance; but there are large departments of knowledge within which Reason is still not free, where authority abides on its throne, and popular prejudice stores up its thunderbolts.

[J.P.N.]



[Roger Bacon's Study at Oxford.]

BACON, JOHN, a congregational minister of Boston, who died in 1820. He was a politician of the Democratic party, a member of the State Senate and of Congress, and judge of common pleas.

BACON, SAMUEL, an Episcopal clergyman, who died 3d May, 1820. Shortly after his arrival in Africa, to which he had gone with a number of colored persons as agent from the government of the United States to establish a colony.

**BACON, THOMAS**, a learned clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who resided at Fredericktown in Maryland, and published, besides other valuable works a complete collection of the laws of the State, d. 1786.

**BACON, or BACONTHORP, JOHN**, a learned monk of the 14th century, died 1346.

**BACOUÉ, LEONARD**, a Latin poet, d. 1694.

**BACQUERRE, B.**, a medical writer, 17th ct.

**BACQUET**, a French lawyer, died 1597.

**BACZKO**, a Polish chronicler, 13th century.

**BADAJOZ, JUAN DE**, a Spanish architect, middle of the 16th century.

**BADCOCK, S.**, a polemical wr., 1747-1788.

**BADEN**, one of the sovereign families of Germany, distinguished by many eminent statesmen and military leaders since the 11th century. **CHARLES FREDERICK**, born 1728, was defeated several times by Moreau, and concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic 1796; adhered to the Confederation of the Rhine 1805, and received the title of Grand Duke; died 1811.

**BADEN, JAMES**, a critical writer and lexicographer of Denmark, 1735-1805.

**BADEN, RICHARD DE**, the original founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1326.

**BADENS, FR.**, a Dutch painter, died 1603.

**BADESSA, PAUL**, an Italian poet, 16th cent.

**BADGER, STEPHEN**, missionary among the Indians in New England; born in Charlestown 1725; graduated at Harvard, 1747; ordained 1753; died 1803.

**BADGER, WM.**, governor of N. H., 1834 & 1835, d. 1852.

**BADI-EL-ZEMAM**, the last descendant of Tamerlane who reigned in Khorassan; died 1517.

**BADIA, DOMINGO**, a political agent and traveller of Spain, 1766-1824.

**BADIALI, ALEX.**, an Italian etcher, 17th ct.

**BADILE, ANT.**, an Italian painter, 1480-1560.

**BADILY**, a naval officer, time of Cromwell.

**BADLAM, STEPHEN**, Brigadier-general of the Massachusetts militia. The hill called Mount Independence derived its name from its being taken possession of by Badlam, on 4th July, 1776. He fought at Fort Stanwix, 1777.

**BADUEL, CL.**, a protestant theologian, d. 1561.

**BAELI, F.**, a Sicilian historian, 17th ct.

**BAENGIUS, P.**, a Swedish historian, 17th ct.

**BAERSIUS, H.**, a mathematician, 16th cent.

**BAERSTRAT**, a Dutch painter, died 1687.

**BAFFIN, WILLIAM**, a skillful English navigator of the 17th century, deserving honorable mention as the first who applied observations of the heavenly bodies for the determination of the longitude at sea. Rules for the practice of the method which he employed are given in his account of the fourth voyage of James Hall, whom he accompanied to the coast of Greenland in 1612, probably in the capacity of pilot. Nothing is known of his history prior to this date. In 1613 he commanded a whaling ship in the sea of Spitzbergen. In 1615-1616 he went as mate with Robert Hylot, on two voyages, whose object was the discovery of a N. W. passage. In the second of these, the extensive bay named after him (which should now be termed a sea, since it is known to open northwards), was discovered, and in great part traced. He wrote an account of these voyages also. Many of his statements are important, and highly suggestive. He calculated the horizontal or maximum refraction at 26'; the present estimate is 32' or 33'. In 1618 we find him mate of a merchant vessel in the Arabian sea. In 1621 he was killed at the siege of Kismis, a fort near Ormuz, while engaged in an

English expedition co-operating with the Persians, in endeavoring to drive the Portuguese out of the Persian Gulf. [J.B.]

**BAFFO, G.**, a Venetian poet, died 1768.

**BAFFO**, a Venetian lady who was taken captive, and becoming his favorite sultana, enjoyed great authority under Amurath III.

**BAF-KARKAH**, an Arabian mathematician.

**BAGDEDIN, MAHOMED**, a mathemat., 10th ct.

**BAGE, ROBERT**, a novelist, 1728-1801.

**BAGFORD, J.**, an antiquarian, died 1716.

**BAGGER, J.**, a learned Danish prel., 1646-1693.

**BAGGESEN, JENS**, a Danish poet, 1764-1806.

**BAGLIONE, CESAR**, a fresco painter, 17th ct.

**BAGLIONI, G.**, a fresco painter, died 1644.

**BAGLIONI, J. P.**, usurper of Perugia, put to death by Leo X., 1520.

**BAGLIVI, G.**, a medical writer, 1667-1706.

**BAGNATI**, an ascetic writer, 1651-1727.

**BAGNOLI, J. C.**, an Italian poet, died 1600.

**BAGOAS**, the murderer of Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia, put to death B.C. 356.

**BAGOPHANES**, gov. of Babylon, time of Alex.

**BAGOT, LEWIS**, bishop of Bristol, &c., author of Sermons on the Prophecies, 1740-1802.

**BAGOT, SIR CHARLES**, an English statesman and diplomatist, governor-general of the British North American Provinces, a special ambassador to the United States in 1815, d. 1843, age 61.

**BAGRATON, K. A.**, a Russian commander, killed at Moscow, 1812.

**BAGSHAW, CHR.**, an English catholic, and ecclesiastical historian, died at Paris 1626.

**BAGSHAW, ED.**, a political writer and partisan of the royalists, died 1662.

**BAGSHAW, ED.**, son of the preceding, assistant of Dr. Busby, died 1671.

**BAGSHAW, H.**, another son of Edward, author of Sermons, &c., died 1709.

**BAGSHAW, WM.**, a religious writer, d. 1703.

**BAHA-ED-DOULAH**, son of Adad-el-Doulah, shah of Persia 989, died 1012.

**BAHALI**, an Arabian grammarian, died 842.

**BAHIER, J.**, a French poet, died 1707.

**BAHRAM, or BEHRAM, I.**, king of Persia, 272-276. **BAHRAM II.**, 276-293. **BAHRAM III.**, reigned four months, 293. **BAHRAM IV.**, 383-393. **BAHRAM V.**, 421-440.

**BAHRDT, C. F.**, a German divine, died 1792.

**BAIAN, AND.**, a native of Goa, converted to Christianity, and ordained as minister 1630.

**BAIER, J. G.**, a botanist, 1677-1735.

**BAIER, J. W.**, a German divine, died 1694.

**BAIF, LAZARUS**, a French ambassador and author, time of Francis I., d. 1547.

**BAIF, J. A.**, son of Lazarus, disting. as a poet, founder of an Academy, 1570.

**BAIL, LOUIS**, a French divine, 17th century.

**BAILEY, NATHAN**, a lexicographer, d. 1742.

**BAILEY, PETER**, a miscellaneous writer, d. 1823.

**BAILEY, WALKER**, a medical author, d. 1592.

**BAILLE, LIEUT.-COL.**, distinguished for his gallantry in the last war, 1778-1836.

**BAILLET, ADRIEN**, a Fr. critic, 1649-1706.

**BAILLIE, JOANNA**, was born in 1762, at Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, of which place her father was the parish minister. Her mother was sister of John and William Hunter, the famous anatomists. Her life was spent in domestic privacy, and marked by no events more important than the appearance of her successive works. Her brother, who became Sir Matthew Baillie, having settled as a physician in London, Miss Baillie removed thither at an early



age. She resided in the metropolis, or its neighborhood, almost constantly, and died at Hampstead in February, 1841. Her first volume of dramas was published in 1798. Their design, as to which it is not too much to say that the works were good in spite of it, not by means of it, was indicated in the title: 'A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the Stronger passions of the Mind, each Passion being the subject of a Tragedy and a Comedy.' A second volume of the 'Plays of the Passions' appeared in 1802, and a third in 1812. The tragedies are fine poems, noble in sentiment, and classical and vigorous in language. But they were not fit for the stage; and 'De Montfort' itself was with difficulty supported for a while by the acting of John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. The tragedy of 'The Family Legend,' not contained in the series, was acted in Edinburgh in 1809, after a visit the poetess had paid to Sir Walter Scott. In 1836 she published another series of 'Plays of the Passions,' of which 'Henriques,' and 'The Separation,' the former a very striking piece, were attempted on the stage. Some of Miss Baillie's small poems were exceedingly good.

[W.S.]

BAILLIE, COLONEL JOHN, disting. as a negotiator in the East Indian service, d. 1833.

BAILLIE, MATT., D.D., an anatom., d. 1829.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a minister and delegate of the Scotch church, died 1662.

BAILLIE, ROCHE, better known as La Rivière, a cel. empiric and astrologer, died 1605.

BAILLOD, DAV., a Swiss writer, 16th century.

BAILLON, EMAN., a naturalist, d. 1802.

BAILLOU, WM. DE, a physician, distinguished as 'The French Sydenham,' died 1616.

BAILLY, DAVID, a painter, 17th century.



[Bailly—From a Portrait by Duplessi.]

BAILLY, JEAN SYLVAIN, celebrated because of his attachment to science; still more through his eloquence as the Historian of Astronomy; most of all on account of his connection with the unfolding of the first or great French revolution, and his melancholy fate. Bailly was born in Paris in the year 1736; in 1790 he presided as Mayor of Paris at the *Champ de Mars*, over that vast assemblage when the united French people hailed the supposed commencement of the Reign of Liberty and Universal Brotherhood; in 1793 one of countless illustrious victims he perished on the scaffold. In his attachment to the cause of rational liberty Bailly was constant through all calamity: it was not desire of fame, nor the thirst to overthrow, that led him towards the front ranks of the Revolution; so, through abiding faith in humanity, he died without the shame of re-

linquishing his early principles and hopes, merely because the effort to realize them had brought evil to himself.—Bailly's History of Astronomy is still very fascinating: as a strictly philosophical work it does not answer the highest ends,—he was led astray by the then novel and false doctrine of the value of some ancient and forgotten knowledge. As a technical History it is supplanted by the laborious, but yet very insufficient history of *Delambre*. [J.P.N.]

BAILY, JOHN, a nonconformist minister, born in Lancashire 1644, exiled from Ireland 1684, settled in New England, and died at Boston 1697.

BAILY, FR., the celebrated astron., 1774–1844.

BAINBRIDGE, CHR., an English diplomatist and churchman, made a cardinal 1511.

BAINBRIDGE, DR. JOHN, an eminent physician and professor of astronomy, 1582–1643.

BAINBRIDGE, WM., an Amer. captain, d. 1833.



[William Bainbridge.]

BAINE, MICH., a theologian, 16th century.

BAINES, EDWARD, the distinguished member of parliament, b. 1774; representative of Leeds, 1833 to 1840; died 1848.

BAINES, R., a Hebrew scholar, 16th century.

BAION, a French naturalist, last century.

BAIRD, GENERAL SIR DAVID, distinguished by services in the East Indies, in the expedition by which the Cape of Good Hope was taken, and subsequently at Corunna, where the command of Sir John Moore devolved upon him: entered the army as an ensign, 1772, died 1829.

BAJARDI, an Italian jurist, 16th century.

BAJARDO, an Italian painter, died 1670.

BAJAZET, or BAYAZID, proclaimed sultan on the field of battle 1390; after overrunning Greece, he defeated Sigismund of Hungary and the crusaders 1395; conquered and made prisoner by Tamerlane 1402, died 1403.

BAJAZET II., succeeded 1481; after sustaining a long conflict with the Christian powers, and conquering Moldavia, Bosnia, and Croatia, he was poisoned by his second son Selim, who usurped the throne over Achmet, 1512.

BAJAZET, the original of one of Racine's heroes, was a son of Achmet I., strangled by his brother Amurath IV., 1655.

BAJOLE, J., a French historian, died 1650.

BAKE, LAUR, a Dutch poet, died 1714.

BAKER, DAVID, a monastic writer, died 1641.

BAKER, GEOFF., a monastic historian, 1847.

BAKER, SIR G., a physician and antiquarian, born 1722, a baronet 1776, died 1809.

BAKER, H., a naturalist, born 1704, married a daughter of De Foe, 1729, died 1774.

BAKER, DAVID ERSKINE, son of Henry, a writer of theatrical biography in 1764.

BAKER, THO., an antiquarian, 1656-1740.

BAKER, SIR RICH., au. of Eng. Chron., 1568-1645.

BAKEWELL, ROBT., a grazier, died 1795.

BAKHTISHWA, the name of several physicians at the court of Bagdad.

BAKI, an Ottoman lyric poet, died 1600.

BAKKER, P. H., a Dutch poet, died 1801.

BALAAM, a prophet or diviner, 14th cent. B.C.

BALADAN, a king of ancient Babylon.

BALAKLEI, a Tartar prince, 13th century.

BALAMIO, FERD., a physician, 16th century.

BALASSI, MARIO, a painter, 1604-1667.

BALBI, ADR., a geographer, 1784-1848.

BALBINUS, D. C., a Roman consul, elected emperor, and slain 238.

BALBINUS, A. B., an historian, 1611-1689.

BALBIS, J. B., a botanist, died 1831.

BALBO, LODOVICO, a composer, 16th century.

BALBO, COUNT CESAR, a Sardinian statesman and political writer, died 1853.

BALBOA, VASCO NUNEZ DE, one of the most enterprising and successful of the early Spanish adventurers in South America and the West Indies. He founded at Panama the first town built by the Europeans in South America, and first beheld the Pacific ocean. Dantla, the Governor of Darien, put him to death in 1517, on a false charge of disloyalty, occasioned by dread of his reputation and abilities.



[Balboa discovering the Pacific Ocean.]

BALBUENA, BERNARDO DE, a poet, d. 1627.

BALBUS, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Spaniard, made consul of Rome, B.C. 40.

BALBUS, a philologist, 15th century.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, chaplain to James I., afterw. dean of Rochester, and bp. of Durham, d. 1642.

BALCH, WM., a New England minister and controversialist, born 1704, graduated 1724, ordained at Salem 1728, and died 1792.

BALCHEN, J., an admiral, lost 1744.

BALDERIC, an annalist, 12th century.

BALDI, BERN., an Italian poet, died 1617.

BALDI, CAMILLO, an Aristotelian, died 1634.

BALDI, JAS., a German poet, died 1668.

BALDI, LAZ., an Italian painter, died 1703.

BALDI DE UBALDIS, a jurist, died 1400.

BALDINGER, E. G., a medical writer, d. 1804.

BALDINI, BACCIO, a physician, died 1585.

BALDINI, J. F., an Italian *savant*, died 1765.

BALDINUCCI, P. H., an artist and historian of Florence, 1634-1696.

BALDOCK, RALPH DE, bp. of London, d. 1307.

BALDOCK, ROBERT DE, chancellor of England in the reign of Edward II.

BALDWIN, an archbishop of Canterbury, who went to Palestine with Richard I.

BALDWIN, the name of several counts of Flanders. The *first* of this name, elevated from the office of grand forester, 837, d. 877. The *second* succeeded 888, d. 918. The *third* began his reign 918. The *fourth* succeeded 989, d. 1034. The *fifth* succeeded 1034, and was regent of France during the minority of Philip I., d. 1067. The *sixth* succeeded 1067, d. 1070. The *seventh* reigned for a short time in 1071. The *eighth* from 1111 to 1119. The *ninth* succeeded 1191, and d. 1195.

BALDWIN I., first Latin emperor of Constantinople, was a son of the last named; joined the crusaders 1200; elected emperor 1204; taken prisoner by the king of the Bulgarians, and probably died before 1206.

BALDWIN II., last Latin emperor of Constantinople, succeeded 1228; dethroned by Michel Palæologus 1261, died 1273.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Godfrey Bouillon 1100; conquered the most important cities on the sea coast of Palestine from 1101 to 1109, died 1118.

BALDWIN II., succeeded Baldwin I., 1118; taken prisoner 1124; ransomed 1126; died 1131.

BALDWIN III., king 1144; married into the family of Comnenus 1158; died 1162.

BALDWIN IV., king 1173; died 1185.

BALDWIN V., succeeded Baldwin IV. 1185, and a few months afterwards died of poison. In 1187 Jerusalem was captured by Saladin.

BALDWIN D' ANESNES, son of Margaret, countess of Flanders and Hainalt, known to literature as the historian of his house, 13th century.

BALDWIN, ABRAHAM, a member of the convention by which the constitution of the United States was framed. He was born in 1754, and graduated at Yale, 1772. Removing to Georgia he became a member of the Legislature, and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the establishment and endowment of the University of that State. He was in Congress as representative and senator from 1786 to 1807, when he died at Washington, in his 54th year. He was brother-in-law to Joel Barlow, but never married. He was a man of extensive learning, and as a politician was eminent for fidelity, firmness, industry and moderation.

BALDWIN, BEN., an archaeologist, 16th cent.

BALDWIN, FR., a jurist, 16th century.

BALDWIN, J., a French *savant*, died 1650.

BALDWIN, SIR T., a miscellaneous writer, 17th century.

BALDWIN, THEOD., a monk, died 1191.

BALDWIN, THOS., D.D., born at Norwich, Conn., 1755, united the avocations of a politician with those of a Baptist minister. Towards the close of the 18th century he was the most conspicuous member of his denomination in New England. Deficient in early education, he attained by study, reputation both as a writer and speaker. From Norwich, where he was first settled, he removed to Boston; he was several times elected to the Legislature, and was a member of the convention for revising the State constitution. He died in 1825, aged 71.

BALDWIN, HENRY, a judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, died 1844, aged 65.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, a moralist, died 1564.

BALE, JOHN, a zealous reformer and controversialist, 1495-1563.

BALE, ROBERT, an annalist, died 1503.

BALECHOU, N., an engraver, died 1765.

BALEG, an Egyptian chief, 8th century.



**BALen, HEINDRICH VAN**, an historical and landscape painter, 1560-1632.

**BALES, PETER**, a writing master, died 1600.

**BALEDENS, J.**, an advocate, died 1675.

**BALESTRA, ANH.**, a painter, died 1720.

**BALFOUR, ALEX.**, a novelist, died 1829.

**BALFOUR, SIR AND.**, a botanist, died 1694.

**BALGUY, JOHN**, a theologian, died 1748.

**BALGUY, THO.**, son of John, 1716-1795.

**BALIN, J.**, a priest and poet, 16th century.

**BALINE, C. D.**, a medical author, died 1850.

**BALIOI, SIR ALEX.**, appointed chamberlain of Scotland by Edward I., 1291.

**BALIOI, HENRY DE**, a Scotch nobleman who, in 1241, accompanied Henry III. of England to Gascony, died 1246.

**BALIOI, SIR JOHN DE**, founder of a college at Oxford, and guard. of Alex. III. of Scot., d. 1269.

**BALIOI, JOHN DE**, son of the preceding, raised to the throne of Scotland under the protection of Edward I., 1291; in counter-treaty with France 1294; prisoner of Edward 1296-1299; died 1314.

**BALIOI, EDW.**, son of the preceding, invad. Scotland and was crowned at Scone 1332; after many reverses of fortune he finally resigned his crown to Edward III. 1355; died 1363.

**BALL, JOHN**, a preacher of reform, disting. in the Kent insurrection, executed 1381.

**BALL, JOHN**, a puritan theologian, 1585-1640.

**BALLABENE, GR.**, a composer, died 1803.

**BALLANDEN, J.**, a miscellaneous wr., d. 1550.

**BALLANTYNE, JAMES**, the cel. printer of the works of Scott, ed. of the *Kelso Mail*, &c., d. 1833.

**BALLANTYNE, JOHN**, brother of James, and confidant of Sir W. Scott, died 1821.

**BALLARD, GEO.**, a Saxon scholar, died 1755.

**BALLARD, S. G.**, a naval officer, died 1829.

**BALLARD, VOLANTE VASHON**, a fellow-voyager with Vancouver, born 1774; captain in the R. N. 1807; rear-admiral 1825; died 1832.

**BALLENDEN, J.**, a Scotch historian, died 1550.

**BALLERINI, PETER and JEROME**, two brothers of Verona, distinguished as men of learning, and joint editors of theological and classical works; the first, 1698-1764; the last, 1702-1780.

**BALLESTEROS, FR.**, a Spanish officer, d. 1833.

**BALLET, FR.**, a religious writer, 1702-1762.

**BALLEXSERD, J.**, author of a prize essay on the medical and domestic treatment of children, 1726-1774.

**BALLIANI, J. B.**, a writer on physics, d. 1666.

**BALLIN, CLAUDE**, artist in gold and metals to Louis XIV., 1615-1678.

**BALMEZ, J. L.**, one of the most distinguished of the modern writers of Spain, 1810-1848.

**BALSAMO, L. and O.**, Sicilian poets, 17th ct.

**BALSAMON**, patriarch of Antioch, died 1214.

**BALSHAM, HUGH DE**, bishop of Ely, d. 1286.

**BALTHASAR, AUG. DE**, an historian, d. 1779.

**BALTHASAR, CHR.**, a protestant wr., 17th ct.

**BALTHASAR, J. A., FELIX DE**, a Swiss historian of William Tell, died 1810.

**BALTHAZAR**, last k. of Babylon, 6th c. B.C.

**BALTHAZARINI**, an Italian composer, distinguished in the ballet, 16th century.

**BALTICUS, M.**, a Latin poet, 16th century.

**BALTUS, J. F.**, a Jesuit theolog., 1667-1743.

**BALUE, JOHN LA**, minister of Louis XI., born 1421; confined in an iron cage for treason, from 1469 to 1480; died 1490.

**BALUZE, STEP.**, a Fr. biographer, died 1718.

**BALZAC, JOHN LOUIS GUEZ DE**, an elegant French author, 1594-1654.

**BALZAC.** This name, borne in the first half of the 17th century, by one of the classics of French prose, has again been made celebrated in our own day, by one of the most vigorous, original, and prolific of French novel writers. **HONORE DE BALZAC** was born at Tours, about 1799. He came to Paris when a very young man, and was thenceforth engaged constantly in the toils and excitements of authorship. For several years he was very obscure; and the only separate works which he then published, bore the assumed name of Horace de St. Aubin. In 1829 there appeared with his real name, his romance of 'La Peau de Chagrin,' which at once gained him a celebrity that never afterwards flagged. This striking story exhibits, not only Balzac's extraordinary power of impressive representation, but some of the most marked characteristics of the school to which he belongs, and in which, if he is not equal to Victor Hugo, he is much superior to Dumas, and still more to Sue and De Kock. They luxuriate in characters and incidents which are horrible, rather than genuinely tragic; and, when they condescend to profess a moral aim, they mar it by the gratuitous grossness which they throw into the details of the execution. The story of 'The Shagreen Skin' tells how a young ruined gamester, about to throw himself into the Seine, is rescued by a sorcerer, who gives him a talisman, consisting of a piece of shagreen. The possession of it insures him the gratification of every wish he chooses to form; but with every gratified wish the skin shrinks in size, and when it is quite wasted away the possessor dies. In another story, 'El Verdugo,' a young Spaniard, beheads his parents, and his brothers, and his sisters, by common consent; life being offered by a French general to any one of the family who will be the executioner of the rest. There is less of exaggeration, with very much of intense interest, and of sternly accurate dissection of social vices and evils, in several of the best of Balzac's other novels. They are far too numerous to be named. It may be enough to refer to 'La Femme de Trente Ans,' and 'Le Pere Goriot.' Balzac attempted the drama likewise, but with little success; and he was an active contributor to the 'Revue Parisienne,' and other periodicals. After the revolution of 1848 he contemplated writing romances of military life, and travelled to collect materials. He died at Paris in Aug. 1850. [W.S.]

**BAMBRIDGE.** - See **BAINBRIDGE, CHR.**

**BAMFYLD, FR.**, a learned nonconformist and member of parliament, d. in Newgate, 1684.

**BAMFYLDE, SIR C.**, a royalist, died 1691.

**BAMFYLDE, SIR C. W.**, a descendant of the two preceding, assassinated 1823.

**BANCHI, S.**, a Florentine priest who saved Henry IV. from assassination, died 1622.

**BANCROFT, AARON**, an eminent Unitarian minister of New England born in 1755. He published a life of George Washington. Died in 1839.

**BANCROFT, J.**, bishop of Oxford, died 1640.

**BANCROFT, R.**, archb. of Canterb., d. 1610.

**BANDARRA, G.**, a Portuguese poet, 16th ct.

**BANDELLO, M.**, a writer of fiction, d. 1561.

**BANDINELLI, B.**, an artist, died 1559.

**BANDINI, A. M.**, an antiquarian, died 1800.

**BANDURI, A.**, an historian, died 1743.

**BANIER, ANT.**, a fabulist, 1673-1741.

**BANIM, JOHN**, an Irish novelist, 1800-1842.

**BANISTER, JOHN**, an eminent botanist and scientific writer of Virginia who lived near Jamestown, and was accidentally killed by a fall from a rock about the end of the seventeenth century. The precise date is uncertain. His chief productions are a

catalogue of plants in the Philosophical Transactions of 1693, and observations on the natural productions of Virginia, and also of Jamaica, in which he had for a time resided.

BANISTER, J., a botanical author, 1680.

BANISTER, J., a violinist, died 1679.

BANKERT, J. VAN., a Dutch admiral, 17th ct.

BANKS, SIR J., a justice distinguished for his loyalty to Charles I., died 1644.

BANKS, J., au. of a work on Cromwell, d. 1751.

BANKS, J., a dramatic author, 17th century.

BANKS, THOMAS, a sculptor, 1735-1805.



[Sir Joseph Banks.]

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH, Bart., a celebrated botanist and traveller, was born in London in 1743. He died in 1820. Inheriting at an early age an ample fortune, he resolved in order to gratify his love for botany, to visit foreign countries at that time little known to naturalists. For this purpose he made a voyage to Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador; he accompanied Captain Cook in his celebrated voyage of discovery to the South Seas; he visited the coasts of Scotland, and spent some time in Iceland. Banks never published any account of the vast collection of objects of natural history he had made; still they were not lost to science. Fabricius described his insects; Broussonet his fishes; Gaertner profited by his fruits and seeds; Robert Brown's *Prodromus* of the plants of New Holland was composed in the midst of his herbarium; and many other botanists owe him similar favors. English parks and gardens are indebted to Banks for many fine new trees and shrubs from New Holland; our colonies for a variety of the sugar cane from Tahiti, richer in sugar, and which admits of more frequent cropping; and the commerce for the flax of New Zealand, which promises to be of such importance to the British navy. In 1777 he was elected president of the Royal Society; soon afterwards created a bart., a K.B., and a member of the privy council. He was a great favorite with George III., who was fond of botany and agriculture. His wealth and position in society enabled him to become the patron of science in his native country, and during the long war which embroiled all Europe, he was ever ready to assist, both by his purse and advice, scientific men of all nations. Many a man of science has been indebted to his generous liberality, and ten different collections of objects of natural history made for the Garden of Plants, which had fallen into the hands of British cruisers, and brought to England, were saved by his interference, and in several instances, at his own expense, safely transmitted to Paris. His published memoirs are few in number, and not of any great importance, yet his name remains intimately connected with the history of science. He presided

for 41 years over the Royal Society; and at his death he bequeathed his herbarium and splendid library of books of natural history to the British Museum, where they remain monuments of his patriotism, talent, and assiduity. [W.B.]

BANNAKER, BENJAMIN, publisher of the Maryland Ephemerides, was a negro of extraordinary mathematical genius, who without assistance acquired a profound knowledge of astronomy, chiefly from the writings of Fergusson, and made the calculations necessary for the work he edited.

BANNIER, JOHN, field-marshal of Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus, 1601-1641.

BANNISTER, JOHN, the celebrated comedian and vocalist, born 1760; engaged at Drury Lane, 1779; retired 1815; died 1836.

BANQUO, a Scotch Thane, 11th century.

BANTI, SIGNORA, a singer, died 1806.

BAODAN, an Irish king, 6th century.

BAPTIST, a Dutch painter, died 1661.

BAPTISTA, FR., a curious writer, 17th cent.

BAPTISTE, J., a Flemish painter, 1635-1699.

BAPTISTE, J. G., a painter of Antwerp, employed by Sir Peter Lely, died 1691.

BAPTISTIN, J. B. S., a composer, died 1716.

BAR, N. DE, a French painter, 17th century.

BARAGUAY-D' HILLIERS, L., a French general, distinguished in the Italian and peninsular campaigns, 1734-1812.

BARAHONA, LOUIS, a Spanish poet, 16th ct.

BARANZANO, R., a mathematical philosopher, correspondent of Bacon, 1590-1622.

BARATIER, J. P., dist. for his early knowledge of many languages, also as a critic, 1721-1740.

BARBA, A. A., a mineralogist, 17th century.

BARBADILLO, A. J. DE, a dramatist, 17th c.

BARBANEGRE, J., a French general, d. 1830.

BARBARELLI. See GIORGIONE.

BARBARIGO, AUGUSTINE, doge of Venice, 1486 to 1501. NICHOLAS, ambassador from Venice to Constantinople, died 1579. GREGORY, a cardinal and bishop of Padua, 1625-1697. JOHN FRANCIS, twice ambassador to Louis XIV.; afterwards cardinal and bp. of Padua, 1658-1730.

BARBARINO, FRANCIS, a poet, 1264-1348.

BARBARO, FRANCIS, a noble Venetian, distinguished as a commander and scholar, 1398-1454. ERMOLAO, a classical scholar, d. 1470. ERMOLAO the younger, an ambassador and classical scholar, 1454-1493. DANIEL, a classical scholar and rhetorician, ambassador to England, and patriarch of Aquilea, 1513-1570.

BARBAROSSA, AROUSH, a daring corsair, son of a Greek renegade, who dethroned the Arab sheik, and made himself dey of Algiers, 1516; defeated and slain by the troops of Charles V., 1518.

BARBAROSSA, KHAIR EDDY, brother and successor of Aroush, the greatest sea captain of his age; died 1546.

BARBAROSSA. See FREDERICK.

BARBAROUX, C. J. MA., member of the Fr. convention, and one of the Girondin leaders, born 1767. executed 1794.

BARBATELLI, an Italian painter, died 1612.

BARBAULD, ANNE LETITIA, chiefly celebrated for her 'Prose Hymns' and 'Early Lessons' for children, was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, a dissenting minister resident in Leicestershire, where she was born on the 20th of June, 1743. While a child she was remarkable for quickness of intellect, no less than for the natural goodness of her disposition; and in later years for the elegance of her taste, the extent of her acquirements, and her skill in classi-



cal literature. For these advantages Miss Aikin was greatly indebted to the affectionate zeal with which her father cultivated her talents, and in some measure to the literary circle into which he was able to introduce her on removing to Warrington, where he took charge of the celebrated school in 1758. After fifteen years of quiet seclusion, passed in these academic shades, Miss Aikin was induced to publish a volume of miscellaneous poems, which appeared therefore in 1773, and met with the most flattering success. In the spring of the following year she became the wife of the Rev. Rochemond Barbauld, with whom she opened a school in the village of Palsgrave, Suffolk; and took an active and influential part in its management as teacher of composition, and the graceful exercises of reading and speaking. Here they continued to reside for the next eleven years, and it is to this period that we are indebted for the works first alluded to, and for some devotional compositions. Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld then visited the continent for a short time, and on their return home, the former became pastor of a small congregation at Hampstead, where the subject of our notice resumed her pen; first in the interest of the dissenters on the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and next in a poetical address to Mr. Wilberforce, suggested by the rejection of the slave bill. These spirited appeals were followed by some religious essays, the most remarkable of which is a singular discourse for the Fast-day of 1793, entitled 'The Sins of the Government the Sins of the Nation.' In 1802 Mr. Barbauld became minister of a congregation at Newington Green, where he died in 1808, and in this neighborhood his widow resided till her death in 1825, enjoying the company of her brother, and literary friend, Dr. Aikin. The simplicity of Mrs. Barbauld's life and manners, the refinement of her imagination, and the purity of her soul, are well represented in the works which have rendered her name a household word in England, and to which the cause of education is so much indebted. The versatility of her talents is shown in the critical and biographical notices with which she amused herself in the early period of her residence at Stoke Newington, which include a selection of papers from the 'Spectator,' and similar classics, published in 1804, and an edition of the 'British Novelists' in 1810. Her last publication was a remarkable poem, named from the year preceding its appearance, 'Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.' Her collected works were published soon after her death, with a memoir by her niece, Miss Lucy Aikin; and the day is probably far off when her 'Early Lessons' will be superseded by any thing superior of the same class.

BARBAULT, J., an architect, last century.

BARBAZAN, STEPH., a French *savant*, d. 1770.

BARBAZAN, A. W. DE, a French general, distinguished in the wars with Burgundy and England; defended Melun 1420; died 1432.

BARBEAU LA BRUYERE, a French geographer and historian, 1710-1781.

BARBERET, a French agriculturist, last cent.

BARBEYRAC, C., a French physician, d. 1699.

BARBEYRAC, J., a nephew of the preceding, a distinguished jurist, 1674-1747.

BARBIANO, ALBERIC, count of, an Italian patriot, made grand constable of Naples, 1384-1409.

BARBIER, A. A., author of dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous works, died 1825.

BARBIERI. See GUERCINO.

BARBOSA, AUG., bishop of Ugento, d. 1648.

BARBOSA, ARIAS, a scholar, d. 1540.

BARBOSA, EDWARD, a navigator, known as the fellow-voyager of Magellan, killed 1521.

BARBOSA, JO., an historian, 1674-1750.

BARBOSA, P., a lawyer, died 1596.

BARBOUR, JOHN, a Scotch poet and chronicler, chaplain of David Bruce, 1320-1378.

BARBOUR, JAMES, Gov. of Virginia; Secretary of War during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and ambassador to England in 1828. He died in 1834, having lived for some years in retirement.

BARBOUR, PHILIP PENDLETON, judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1836; was the son of Thomas Barbour, of Virginia, and younger brother of the Secretary of War.

BARBOUR, THOMAS, played a distinguished part in Virginia during the Revolution, and united in the first protest against the Stamp Act; died 1825, aged 90.

BARBUOT, J., a physician, 17th century.

BARCALI, a Mahomedan author, 16th cent.

BARCHAM, DR. JOHN, an antiquary, historian, and writer on heraldry, 1514-1605.

BARCOCHEBAS, a seditious Jew who gave himself out for the Messiah, and was slain after a long resistance, and with an immense number of his followers, 135.

BARCKHAUSEN, a chemist, died 1723.

BARCLAY, ALEX., a miscellaneous wr., 16th c.

BARCLAY, J., a Scotch clergyman, minister of Cruden, and au. of a curious poem, 1675-1710.

BARCLAY, HENRY, D.D., rec. of Trinity Church, New York, died 1765.

BARCLAY, J., a Scotch sectarian, died 1798.

BARCLAY, N., an eminent Scotch civilian, rose to be a counsellor of Lorraine, 1543-1605.

BARCLAY, JOHN, son of the preceding, disting. as a satirist, 1582, 1621.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, the celebrated Apologist, was born in 1648, at Gordonstown, county of Moray, and descended from an ancient and honorable ancestry, who for centuries had flourished in the North of Scotland. The unsettled state of things at home induced his father, Colonel Barclay, to send him at an early age abroad, and accordingly he received the greater part of his education at Paris, under the superintendence of his uncle, who filled the office of rector in the Scots College. His parents being led from circumstances to apprehend that familiarity with continental manners might produce in their son a disposition favorable towards the Roman Catholic religion, recalled him to his native country, where he appeared an accomplished youth, and combining the advantages of a liberal education with great natural abilities, he rapidly rose to distinction. His family having embraced the principles of the Quakers, he was persuaded ere long to follow their example, and in conforming to the peculiarities of a sect which was held in great disrepute, particularly in Scotland, he felt himself laid under a necessity of vindicating that course by the publication of several treatises in their defence, characterized by great variety of learning, as well as power of argument. His first work, which was published in 1670, was entitled 'Truth Cleared of Calumnies,' and appeared in the form of a controversial pamphlet, in answer to an attack on Quakerism by the Rev. William Mitchel, a minister of the Church of Scotland. His next publication, which was issued in 1673, was a Catechism and Confession of Faith, containing an exposition of the principles of his religious communion; and to this he soon after added his 'Theses Theologicæ,' or Theological Propositions.—Becoming enthusiastically attached to the cause of Quakerism, which he identified with that of truth and the best interests of humanity, he



resolved on devoting his future life to its extension in the world; and with this view, he in 1676 accompanied William Penn in a tour of propagandism through England, Holland and Germany. It was while sojourning at Amsterdam, in the course of those peregrinations, that he published the great work which had long occupied him, and on which his fame chiefly rests—'An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the same is preached and held forth by the people in scorn called Quakers.' This treatise was originally published in Latin, but was speedily translated into most of the languages of Europe, and while it greatly extended the reputation of its author, the principles it advocated became the subject of keen and prolonged agitation. Barclay, on his return to his native country, suffered much from the severe edicts issued against the nonconformists of the period, being imprisoned five months in Aberdeen, besides other petty kinds of persecution in the form of obloquy and fines. His high character, however, for sincerity, as well as for talent and learning, carried him triumphantly over all opposition, and latterly he enjoyed much distinction, being honored with an introduction to the English court, and the partial regards both of Charles II. and his successor, James II. Through the royal favor he received a commission as governor of East Jersey for life, whence he several times returned to visit his native land, and it was in 1680, the last visit he paid, he was seized with fever, and died amongst his relatives, at Ury, in Aberdeenshire, in the forty-second year of his age. [R.J.]

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, M., field-marshal of Russia, born 1755; director of the war against Napoleon 1810; com. of the Russian troops at the battle of Leipzig 1812, and in France 1815; d. 1818.

BARCÔCHAB. See BARCHOCHERAS.

BARCOS, M. DE, a Jansenist, died 1678.

BARD, PETER, a Flemish monk, died 1535.

BARD, JOHN, an eminent American physician, who was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1716, and died at Poughkeepsie, in 1799. Together with Dr. Middleton he made, in 1750, the first dissection of which there is any record in America. He was several years president of the Medical Society of New York.

BARD, SAMUEL, M.D., the family physician of Washington, son of Dr. John Bard, was born in Philadelphia, 1742, and died in 1821. He was author of a *Treatise de viribus opii*, a compendium of midwifery, and other medical productions. The Medical School of New York, and also the hospital were established principally by his exertions. He was elected president of the College of Surgeons in 1813. He was no less eminent for piety than for professional skill and learning.

BARDAS, brother-in-law of the emperor Theophilus, and guardian of his son Michael; usurper of the supreme power 24 years; put to death 866.

BARDAS PHOCAS, and BARDAS SCLERUS, rival generals of the Greek empire, who disputed for many years the supreme power, 970-990.

BARDE, J. DE LA, an ambassador and historian of France, 1600-1692.

BARDESANES, a Theosophist of Syria, founder of a sect in the 2d century.

BARDI, the name of several distinguished Florentines in the 17th century.

BARDILLI, C. G., a metaphysician, last cent.

BARDIN, P., a French author, died 1637.

BARDZUICKI, J. A., a poet, 17th century.

BAREBONE, PRAISE GOD, a fanatic from whom the Barebone's Parliament derived its name, 1653.

BARENT, DIETRICH, a Dutch paint., 1534-1582.

BARENTIN, C. L. F. DE, a French politician noted for his opposition to Necker, 1738-1819.

BARENTZ, WILLIAM, a skilful Dutch pilot, sent out by the United Provinces on three voyages, between the years 1594 and 1597, in search of a N.E. passage to China. He failed in the object, but made some important additions to geography. Bear, or Cherry island, and Spitzbergen were discovered by him; the latter, in 80°, was found to have good herbage and herds of deer, while Nova Zembla in 76°, was a barren waste. Suddenly enclosed by ice on the coast of Nova Zembla, on 26th August, 1596, Barentz was obliged to remain on this inhospitable shore till the following summer, and was thus the first navigator who wintered in the Arctic regions. He left the island on the 14th June, with a crew of fifteen persons, in two small boats, his ship being disabled. He died from fatigue on the 20th; but the adventurous survivors held on their perilous voyage—the most extraordinary on record—and traversing a stormy ocean filled with floating ice, exposed to the extreme of cold, famine, and sickness, and to frequent attacks from bears borne along upon the ice islands, or pursuing them through the water, they reached in six weeks the port of Kola, in North Lapland, a distance of 1,600 miles. Here they found three ships from their own country. [J.B.]

BARERE. See BARRERE.

BARETTI, Jo., an Italian author, 1716-1789.

BARGRAVE, ISAAC, chaplain to James I., afterwards dean of Canterbury, died 1642.

BARHAM, REV. RICH. HARRIS, the disting. humorist known as Thomas Ingoldsby, 1789-1845.

BARISON, a nobleman of Pisa, created k. of Sardinia by Frederick Barbarossa, d. in prison 1154.

BARKER, E. H., distinguished as a critic and classical reviewer, 1788-1839.

BARKER, G., F.R.S., distinguished as one of the original promoters of railways, died 1845.

BARKER, G. P., an American politic., d. 1848.

BARKER, J., a medical writer, 17th century.

BARKER, M. H., a fugitive writer, known in magazine literature as the Old Sailor, died 1846.

BARKER, ROBERT, a portrait painter, inventor of the panorama, died 1806.

BARKER, SAM., a philologist, died 1760.

BARKER, THOMAS, a poet, 1721-1808.

BARKHAM. See BARCHAM.

BARKOK, a sultan of Egypt, 14th century.

BARKSDALE, CL., a miscellan. wr., 17th cent.

BARLAAM, a theologian, 14th century.

BARLEUS, a Latin poet, died 1648.

BARLAUD, A., a Dutch critic, died 1542.

BARLETTA, GABRIEL, a preacher, 11th cent.

BARLOW, FRANCIS, an artist, died 1702.

BARLOW, JOEL, author of the *Columbiad*, was a native of Connecticut, and born at Reading, in Fairfield county, about the year 1757. He was graduated at Yale College, in 1778, and immediately entered upon active life. His subsequent career was one of great vicissitude. While a student at Yale he served during a vacation as a volunteer in the American army, and was present at the battle of White Plains. He also distinguished himself in early life by that facility of versification which never deserted him. On the termination of his collegiate course, after a brief study of the law, he embraced the design, somewhat singular for one who had no intention of adding himself permanently to the ministry, of becoming a chaplain in the army, for which post he qualified himself in six weeks. His researches in theology were evidently not very profound. Perhaps he wished to gratify at once his



passion for adventure and his taste for literature. It is certain that poetry occupied as much of his time as preaching. But neither divinity nor letters engrossed his attention, for in 1781 he was married to Ruth Baldwin, the sister of Abraham Baldwin. While in the camp he began his poem the 'Vision of Columbus,' which under the title of the Columbiad, was afterwards expanded into an epic. After the conclusion of hostilities and the disbanding of the army, his life for some time consisted of a series of struggles to obtain a subsistence. He edited a newspaper, published his Poem, and a version of Hymns by Watts, opened a bookstore, practised law, and finally, in 1788, went to Europe as agent for a fraudulent enterprise, called the Scioto Land Company, of the nature of which he was unacquainted. For the next 17 years he was absent from his country. The business which took him to Europe proving abortive, he had recourse to his pen for a living, and published many pieces both in prose and verse on the republican side, among which were his 'Advice to the Privileged Orders,' 'The Conspiracy of Kings,' and 'Hasty Pudding.' The horrors of the French Revolution, however, gradually weaned him from politics, and finding mercantile life more profitable, he devoted himself to it with great industry, and amassed a large fortune. In 1795 he was appointed by Washington Consul at Algiers, and was instrumental in redeeming many American citizens from captivity. Having negotiated treaties with Algiers and Tripoli, he resigned his post and returned to Paris, where he lived in great splendor. During all this time the Columbiad, the cherished project of his youth, had been steadily advancing to completion, and his increased leisure enabled him now to labor more assiduously upon it. In 1805 he sold his property in France, returned to America, and fixed his residence at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. In 1808 the Columbiad was published in a splendid form, and the typographical execution still entitles it to admiration. The engravings are deserving of especial praise. Of the poem itself it is difficult to speak in terms of commendation. It is heavy and cumbersome, devoid of any of the scintillations of genius, and few can be found in the present day who have waded through the monotonous melody of its many thousand lines. The residence of Barlow in France had not tended to increase his reverence for Christianity, and the Columbiad affords some evidence that the army chaplain of the Revolution was tinctured with the prevailing infidelity. He only survived the publication of his poem about four years, but his death occurred in the zenith of his political distinction. Appointed in 1811 as Plenipotentiary to France to obtain indemnification for injuries sustained by American commerce, he was invited to a conference with Napoleon at Wilna. But the sudden vicissitudes of climate in his rapid journey to meet the emperor, brought on inflammation of the lungs, and he expired on the 22d December, 1812, at a little village near Cracow, in Poland.

BARLOW, THOMAS, bishop of Lincoln, a casuist, and controversial writer, 1607-1691.

BARLOWE, W., bp. of Bath and Wells, d. 1658.

BARLOWE, W., son of the bishop, writer on natural philosophy, died 1625.

BARMEK, the founder of the illustrious family called the Barmecides, whose various talents contributed to the glory of Haroun-al-Raschid and his predecessors, and who were massacred 802.

BARNABAS, Sr., the fellow-laborer of Paul, supposed to have been stoned to death about 60.

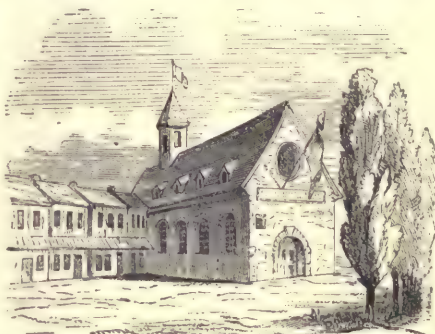
BARNARD, J., D.D., a biographer, died 1633.

BARNARD, SIR JOHN, lord mayor, and M.P. for London, the latter for 40 years, 1685-1764.

BARNARD, JOHN, an eminent congregational divine of New England, born in Boston 1681, was graduated at Harvard 1700. In 1707 he was appointed by Governor Dudley chaplain in the army, and was present at the siege of Port Royal. He shortly after visited London, and was there during the excitement concerning Dr. Sacheverel. In 1714, having returned to America, the North Church in Boston was built for him, but at the last moment he was supplanted by a more popular candidate. He was at last settled as minister at Marblehead in 1716, in which place he continued to officiate until his death, which happened in January, 1770. He published a great many discourses, and also a collection of hymns.

BARNARD, THEODORE, a Dutch painter.

BARNAUD, NICH., an alchemist, 16th century.



[Convent of the Jacobins.]

BARNAVE, A. P. J., MARIE, by profession an advocate, was born 1761, and distinguished in the parliament of Grenoble during the first ominous struggle against the despotic administration of Loménie-Brienne. Deputed to the states-general by the province of Dauphiné in 1789, his eloquence, and his almost wild enthusiasm in the popular cause, marked him out as the rival of Mirabeau, and when the latter favored the court, as his most dreaded adversary. One of a memorable trio, his characteristic talent is well expressed in the epigram pointed at them: 'Whatsoever these three have in hand, Dupont *thinks* it, Barnave *speaks* it, Lameth *does* it. His love of justice, in the abstract, was carried to a reckless extreme in his decrees, as a member of the diplomatic committee for the reorganization of the colonies, and their fatal effects led him to abandon the system, though Siéyès and Robespierre denounced his inconsistency as a treason. A member of the famous Jacobin Club, he fought a duel with the royalist Cazezès, who had denounced the patriots as 'sheer brigands,' but neither of them received any serious injury. Like many others, his enthusiasm for the revolution was saddened and cooled down as he reflected upon the disasters which had accompanied it, and his return to moderate counsels was hastened by the situation into which he was momentarily thrown by the flight of the royal family, and their arrest at Varennes. Appointed with Péthion and Latour-Maubourg to secure the king's return, Barnave rode in the carriage with the Queen and Madame Elizabeth, and touched by their distress, his conversion to the principles of a constitutional monarchy was completed. He was now denounced by the journalists as a deserter of the popular cause, and at the close of the ses-



sion returned to private life, in his native town of Grenoble, where he married the daughter of an advocate. In August, 1792, he was arrested on a charge of conspiring with the royal family, with whom it was alleged he had held treasonable correspondence ever since the arrest at Varennes, and after a confinement of five months, conducted to Paris, and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal of Tiville. The effect of his eloquence on this occasion was such as to move even his sanguinary judges, and his friend Camille Desmoulins wept on hearing his last words. Arrived at the scaffold, he raised his eyes to Heaven: 'Behold, at length,' he exclaimed, 'the reward of all I have done for liberty!' He was executed in 1793, at the early age of thirty-two; and has left behind him a character remarkable indeed for indiscretion, but equally so for its honesty of purpose; and a name, as an orator, scarcely surpassed by any in the revolutionary annals. [E.R.]



[Christ's Hospital, or Blue Coat School.]

BARNES, JOSHUA, a friend of the famous Dr. Richard Bentley was a native of London, where he was born in the year 1654. His rudimentary education he received at Christ Church Hospital, whence he was removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. There he devoted himself to the study of classical literature with so great assiduity and success, that he rose to eminence as a Grecian;—his knowledge of the language of ancient Greece, however, being more minute and accurate than comprehensive, more limited to the niceties of the grammarian, than based on the enlarged and liberal views of the philologist. His reputation procured him the appointment of Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge in the year 1695; in 1700 he changed his state by forming a matrimonial alliance with a Mrs. Mason of Hemingford, a wealthy widow, and by means of the fortune acquired by his marriage with this lady, he was enabled to bear the expenses of his edition of Homer. That work was published in 1710. The sale, however, was not such as to remunerate him, for in 1711 he applied, though unsuccessfully, to Lord Harley for preferment in the church, in a series of letters setting forth his claims, which are preserved in the Harleian collection. He died in 1712, and was buried in Hemingford churchyard, where his widow erected a monument to his memory. His works, which are now forgotten by all but a few scholars, were very voluminous. The following may be considered a correct list of them in the order of publication:—*Sacred Poems*, 1669; *The Life of Oliver Cromwell*; *The Tyrant*, an English poem, 1670; *Xerxes*, and other dramatic pieces in English and Latin; a Latin Poem on the Fire in London and the Plague; a Latin Elegy on the Beheading of John

the Baptist; *Estheræ Historia Poetica Paraphrasi*, 1679; *Select Discourses*, 1680; *The History of Edward the Third*, 1686; an edition of *Euripides*, 1694; a Discourse on Matthew ix. 9; an edition of *Anacreon*, 1705; an edition of *Homer*, 1711, 2 vols. [R.J.]

BARNES, DANIEL H., a distinguished American conchologist, and author of several admirable communications, chiefly on his favorite science, in *Silliman's Journal*. He was killed Oct. 27, 1818, near Troy, New York, in attempting to escape from a stage, the horses of which had run away. He was a Baptist minister, and the day before his death preached from the words, 'Ye know not what shall be on the morrow.' At the time of his decease he was esteemed the most learned conchologist in the United States.

BARNES, R., D.D., a protestant martyr, 1540.

BARNES, THOMAS, a political writer, late principal editor of the *Times*, 1786–1841.

BARNEVELDT, JOHN D' OLDEN, a Dutch statesman, executed on a charge of treason, 1619.

BARNEY, JOSHUA, commodore, distinguished as a naval commander in the service of the United States and of France. He was born at Baltimore in 1759, and early in life entered the merchant service, but on the commencement of hostilities with England was appointed master's mate on board the *Hornet*, from which post he was soon promoted. He was twice captured; the first time he was exchanged, and the second effected his escape from Plymouth in England. On his return to America he was appointed to the command of the *Hyder Ally* of 16 guns, and on the 28th April, 1782, captured the *General Monk* of 18 guns. In September of the same year he sailed in the latter vessel to France with dispatches to the American ambassador, and returned in safety with a large amount of specie as a loan from Louis XVI. On his next voyage to France in 1796, when he carried Mr. Monroe to that country, he accepted the command of a French squadron, which he retained for three years. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was placed in command of the flotilla for the defence of the Chesapeake, and in 1814 at the battle of Bladensburg was severely wounded in the thigh. His last employment in the service of his country was a mission to Europe in 1815. He died in 1818 at Pittsburg while on his journey to Kentucky.

BARO, PIERRE, a protestant divine, 16th ct.

BAROCCIO, FRED., an Ital. paint., 1528–1612.

BARON, BONADVENTURE, the pseudonym of an Irish classic, named Fitzgerald, died 1696.

BARONIUS, C., wr. of church annals, 1588–1607.

BAROZZI, JAS., an Ital. architect, 1507–1577.

BAROZZI, F., a Venetian nobleman, the most learned mathematica. of his time, died in the inquisition, being confined on a charge of magic, 16th ct.

BARRAL, LOUIS MATHIAS DE, a Fr. emigrant, archbishop of Tours under the empire, died 1816.

BARRAL, PETER, a Fr. antiquarian, d. 1772.

BARRAS, LOUIS, Count, a naval commander, died a short time previous to the revolution.

BARRAS, PAUL FRANCIS, Count De, was born of a noble French family of Provence, of whom it was proverbial to say, 'Noble as the Barrases, old as the rocks.' He was successively member of the convention and directory, and played an important part in the progress of the French revolution. As early as the year 1775, when twenty years of age, he sailed for the Isle of France with the rank of second lieutenant, and was shipwrecked on the Maldivé Islands. After this he is found at Pondi-





[Paul Francis Barras.]

cherry, then invested by an English army, and peace being concluded, returns to France, ready to share in the political troubles of 1789. He is represented at this time as a man of reckless and dissipated habits; subject to fits of courageous impulse; tall and handsome of person, and of yellowish complexion: in regard to mental character, remarkable for the practical quickness of his apprehension, and singular presence of mind under emergencies. Fired with the prevailing enthusiasm in favor of reform, or seeing the means of repairing his shattered fortunes, and satisfying his restless spirit in the career it opened to him, he presently declared against the court, and was admitted a member of the famous Jacobin Club. From 1790 to 1792 we find him in the office of administrator for the department of the Var, and some other public employments, including that of commissary for the army of Italy. As a member of the convention in 1792, he voted for the king's death, and declared against the Girondins. In 1793 he was sent to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the army besieging Toulon, where he became acquainted with Napoleon, then captain of artillery in the same operations. When the savage excesses committed by the commissioners and soldiers of the convention on this and similar occasions became the subject of remonstrance in Paris, Barras and Fréron were exempted from the general imputation, and it was only the popularity and audacious bearing of the former that deterred Robespierre from laying hands upon him. As the reign of terror drew near its close, and Henriot menaced the convention with his troops, Barras was intrusted with its defence, and it was he who seized Robespierre and conveyed him to the scaffold. The vigorous measures which he now adopted against the party of the Mountain, gained him the appointment of general-in-chief, decreed unanimously by the convention; and the merit belongs to him of engaging Buonaparte in the public service on the famous 13th Vendémiaire, (4th October, 1795,) when the revolt of Lepelletier was suppressed, and soon afterwards the government of the directory established, of which Barras was one. Residing in the Luxembourg palace, he affected almost royal pomp, and for a while exercised a marked ascendancy over his coadjutors; but their subsequent dissensions, and the intrigues of a formidable party, at the head of whom was the notorious Siéyès, gradually sunk them in public esteem, and prepared for the return of Buonaparte from Egypt, and his sudden elevation to the consulship. Barras is accused of

conspiring with the English government for the restoration of the Bourbons, and this for the vilest considerations, yet he hailed with apparent joy the advent of the illustrious soldier to whom he had first opened the path of preferment. Without recounting the petty intrigues of his later years, it is sufficient to say, that his public career—the mingled good and evil of his political life—closes with this epoch. For whatever reason, he obstinately refused the employments that were offered him through the agency of Talleyrand, and at last died in retirement on the 29th January, 1829. [E.R.]

**BARRE, WILLIAM VINCENT**, a French refugee, author of a history of the first consulate, committed suicide 1829.

**BARRERE, P.**, a French naturalist, died 1755.

**BARRERE DE VIEUZAC, BERTRAND**, 'The Anacreon of the Guillotine,' as Burke styled him, is one of the most sinister and conspicuous characters of the French revolution, more especially as a member of the Committee of Public Safety during the reign of terror. He was born at Tarbes in Gascony, 1755, and being educated for the bar, met with considerable success as a youthful advocate at Toulouse, besides being admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences for his literary attainments. In 1785 he married a lady of fortune, and it may here be remarked, that his private virtues have been extolled in singular contrast with his perfidious conduct in public life; to which anomaly, perhaps, his moral weakness, and the brilliant talents which made him ashamed of it, and caused him to assume the airs of a bravo without the heart of one, among his more ferocious, or to say the least, less polished colleagues, may be in some measure the key. In 1789 he was sent to Paris, as the representative of his own province in the 'Third Estate' of the 'Etats Généraux,' and took his place with the more moderate reformers. At this period he published a journal entitled 'Le Point du Jour,' and acquired a high degree of popularity by his eloquence both as editor and representative. At first loyal to the king, he was gradually carried away by the rising tide of republicanism, and we find him, on the 17th June, in the ranks of those who provoked the revolution by which the commons of the third estate constituted themselves a national assembly. When this body at length separated, Barrère was appointed a judge in the High Court of Appeal, and in 1792 deputed to the National Convention for the department of the *Hautes Pyrénées*; acting as president, in fact, when the king was interrogated, whose situation in bygone times had excited his most compassionate feelings. From this time he became the mouthpiece of the Jacobins, and voted for the death of the king with the observation, so often since repeated, 'L'arbre de la liberté ne croît qu'arrosé par le sang des tyrans,' (the tree of liberty only grows when watered by the blood of tyrants.) On the 1st of April, 1793, he was elected on the Committee of Public Safety, and constantly acted as the reporter of its projects to the convention, in which employment his ingenious plausibility, and facile wit, were of essential service to those who had else stood grim and stark in the midst of their atrocious conceptions. It was Barrère who created the revolutionary army by the memorable decree,—'All France, and whatsoever it contains, of men or resources, is put under requisition;' and who gave for the motto on their banners, 'Le peuple Français debout contre les tyrans,' (The French people risen against tyrants!) It was he who denounced Danton on the one hand on a charge of too much moderation, and Hébert on the other for his anarchic doctrines; who stereo-



typed the scenes of greatest horror in a joke or an epigram, as when he said,—‘Il n’y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas,’ (It is only the dead who do not come back again.) His fear of breaking with Robespierre made him the instrument of cruelties which he jested upon, and which he endeavored to hide under the conceits in which he clothed them, while his heart revolted; and if the absence of all principle is rendered more conspicuous in one circumstance than another of his public career, it is in the haste with which he moved the execution of the fallen dictator without trial on the 9th Thermidor; scarcely four-and-twenty hours after he had fawned upon him. The disgusting facility of his conversion did not prevent the reaction affecting himself, more especially as he proposed the continuation of Fouquier Tinville in his office of public accuser. The result was, his trial and condemnation at the bar of the convention, the fall of which, and the political complications of the period, favored his escape and concealment until the amnesty which followed the 18th Brumaire enabled him to return to Paris. He now presented himself to the senate as a candidate for admission into the legislative body, but Napoleon mistrusted him, and he disappeared till 1815, when he turned up as a member of the chamber of representatives during the hundred days. At the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was compelled to retire by the royal ordinance which expelled the regicides, and resided at Belgium till the revolution of 1830, when he once more returned to his country, and died 1841. He is the author of numerous political and historical works, besides the ‘Point du Jour,’ and an anti-British journal, entitled the ‘Argus,’ published under the imperial government. His own memoirs have been published by MM. Hipp, Carnot, and David, in 4 vols. 8vo.

[E.R.]

**BARRES, JOSEPH FREDK. WALLET DES**, Lieut. Gov. of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. His name is perpetuated by the admirable charts published by him in 1780 of the coasts, harbors and islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia and New England, compiled by the order of Admiral Howe for the use of the British Navy. He attained the extraordinary age of 102, and died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 22, 1804.

**BARRET, GEO.**, a landscape paint., 1730–1784.

**BARRETT, W.**, a topographical writer, d. 1789.

**BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE**, Viscount, a writer on protestant theology, 1678–1734. Several of his sons also distinguished—**DAINES**, as a lawyer, 1727–1800; **SAMUEL**, as a naval officer, d. 1800; **SHUTE**, his sixth son, as bishop of Durham, 1734–1826.

**BARRON, JAMES**, an American commodore, who commanded in 1807 the Chesapeake during her unfortunate encounter with the British frigate Leopard. Died 1851, aged 82.

**BARRON, SAMUEL**, commodore in the American Navy. He commanded in 1798 the brig *Augusta*, equipped for the purpose of repelling the aggressions of France. In 1805 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean sent against Tripoli, but was compelled to resign by ill health. He died in 1810 at Hampton in Virginia, shortly after his appointment as superintendent of the Naval Arsenal at Gosport.

**BARROS, JOHN DE**, a Portuguese his., d. 1570.

**BARROW, DR. ISAAC**, celebrated both as a mathematician and a divine, was born in London, in 1630. He was sent at an early age to the Charterhouse School, where, however, his quarrelsome temper, pugnacious habits, and proverbial idleness, occasioned great annoyance to his teachers, as well as deep dissatisfaction and pain to his family. On his removal



[Charterhouse, where Dr. Barrow was educated.]

from that institution to Felsted in Essex, he began to show a better disposition; for applying himself to his studies with spirit and indefatigable industry, his progress was so rapid, and his attainments in various departments of learning so high, that his master appointed him tutor to Viscount Fairfax, of Emely in Ireland, who was at this school. His father, who had early destined him to a learned profession, entered him, in 1645, a student of Trinity College, Cambridge. But his fortune having been greatly injured through his attachment to the royal cause, young Barrow would have been destitute of the means to continue the expensive style of living at that university, had it not been for the liberality of the famous Dr. Hammond, who gave him the benefit of his valuable friendship, and through whose influence he, in 1649, obtained a fellowship in the college. Having finished his literary and philosophical course, he directed his studies with a view to the practice of medicine, and made great proficiency in the subsidiary sciences of anatomy, botany, and chemistry. But, by the counsel of his uncle, bishop of St. Asaph, and his own growing convictions of the duty imposed on him by his oath as a fellow, he withdrew from the further prosecution of those sciences, and devoted himself to the study of divinity, retaining, however, his strong predilection, and earnest pursuit of mathematics. Disappointed in his hopes of obtaining the Greek professorship, he resolved to dispel his chagrin by visiting the continent, but was so poor at the time, that to meet the expense of his travels he had to dispose of his books. In 1660, he was chosen to the Greek chair at Cambridge; and in July, 1662, he received another appointment more congenial to his tastes, that of geometry professor in Gresham college, London. In 1663, he received the high honor of being the first Fellow elected by the council of the Royal Society after they were incorporated by charter; and almost immediately after he was appointed first professor of a mathematical lectureship founded by Dr. Lucas, at Cambridge. This office he held for six years, and then resigned it to Sir Isaac Newton, having resolved to dedicate the rest of his life to divinity. Several small preferments he obtained in the church, till having by his pre-eminence as a preacher been marked out as capable of filling the most dignified stations, he was, in 1670, created Doctor in Divinity, preparatory to his being appointed Master of Trinity College, and chaplain to the king. Charles had conceived a strong partiality for him, and on bestowing these honorable preferments upon him, said ‘that he had given them to



the best man in England.' A further honor awaited him, in being elected, in 1675, to the Vice-Chancellorship of the university. But he was not destined to enjoy these honors long, for on the 4th May, 1677, he was seized with fever, which in a few days terminated his brief, though brilliant career.—His works in mathematics are still held in great esteem. His sermons, with the exception of two, were posthumous, though he had prepared them for the press. They are remarkable for abundance of matter, treasures of erudition, for splendor of description, and a spirit of glowing piety. Charles II. used to call him 'an unfair preacher, because he exhausted every subject, and left nothing for others to say after him.'

[R.J.]

**BARROW, SIR JOHN, Bart., F. R. S.**, secretary to the admiralty from 1804 to 1845; a distinguished biographical writer and promoter of discovery, 1764–1848.

**BARRUEL, AUGUSTIN**, a French abbé, chiefly kn. for his memorials of Jacobinism, 1741–1820.

**BARRUEL DE BEAUVERT, COUNT ANTH. Jos.**, a partisan of the Bourbons, well known as a journalist and biographical writer, 1756–1817.

**BARRY, GERALD, or GERALDUS CAMBRENSIS**, an English prelate and historian of the 12th cent.

**BARRY, J. T.**, an ar. and wr. on art, 1841–1806.

**BARRY, JOHN**, by birth an Irishman, was the first naval officer who held the rank of commodore, in the service of the United States. He arrived in America in 1760, at the age of 15, and adopting a seafaring life, acquired such high credit and esteem as a commander, that on the breaking out of the war, he was appointed by Congress, in 1776, to the command of the brig Lexington, and shortly after, to that of the frigate *Edinburg*. During the winter, he served on land as aid-de-camp to Gen. Cadwallader, in the neighborhood of Trenton. While the American fleet was detained at Whitehall, he gallantly executed a project conceived by himself of descending the river in boats to cut off the supplies of the English. He next commanded the Raleigh of 32 guns, which he was compelled to run on shore in Penobscot Bay. In 1781, he carried Col. Laurens in the frigate *Alliance* to France, and on his return, captured the British vessels *Atlanta* and *Trepasa*. In this action he was severely wounded. The frigate United States was built under his superintendence, and he retained the command of her until the accession of Jefferson. His death occurred at Philadelphia in 1803. As a naval officer, he had every quality requisite to ensure the obedience and gain the affection of those under his command, and was no less respected and beloved in private life. During the war, Gen. Howe is said to have offered him \$60,000, and the command of a British frigate, on condition of his deserting the American cause. It is needless to say, that the proposition was indignantly rejected.

**BARRY, MARIE JEANNE DE VAUBERNIER**, Countess Du, celebrated for her beauty and infamous licentiousness at the court of Louis XV., commenced her career in a millinery establishment, through which, she entered upon the life of a courtesan, and was taken under the protection of the Count du Barry. Presented at court 1759, when the place of Madame Pompadour was vacant, she became the king's mistress, and acquired the most unbounded influence over him. The dismissal and exile of the prime minister Choiseul was decided upon under her influence, guided by the 'corrupt D'Aiguillon,' and the time-serving Maupeou, who were the most implacable enemies of the parliament, which had now maintained a quarrel for nearly a quarter of a cen-

tury with the court. France, at this period, as the most vigorous and deep-sighted writer of the present age has described it, 'with a harlot's foot on her neck,' was preparing for the fearful struggle of the revolution, in which Du Barry, with so many others who were either the glory or the shame of their country, were doomed to perish. At the death of the king, in 1774, she was ordered by Louis XVI. into the convent of Pont-aux-Dames, near Meaux, but after some time permitted to reside in the chateau built for her by the old king. Here she lived some years in a creditable retirement, but coming to England to procure money for the use of the royal family by the sale of her diamonds, she fell under the displeasure of the revolutionary tribunal, and was condemned to the guillotine at the age of forty-nine. It is the common remark of historians, that France was indebted for much of its demoralization to this prostitute; rather, it might be said, she had the address to avail herself of the incredible corruption that prevailed at the very heart of society. She suffered at the close of the year 1793, uttering the most pitiable cries for mercy on her way to the scaffold. [E.R.]

**BARRY, SPRANGER**, a cel. actor, 1719–1777.

**BARRY, WILLIAM T.**, born in 1785, was post-master-general during the administration of Jackson and afterwards ambassador to the court of Madrid. He died in 1835.

**BARSELAI**, sultan of Egypt, 1422–1438.

**BARTAS, Wm. DE SALUSTE Du**, a French soldier and diplom., aist. also as a poet, 1544–1590.

**BARTH, JOHN**, a French privateer, 1651–1702.

**BARTHELEMI, NICH.**, a religious wr., 15th ct.

**BARTHELEMON, FRANCIS HIPPOLITE**, a comp. and violinist, b. at Bordeaux 1741, d. 1808.

**BARTHELEMY, JOHN JAMES**, a Fr. *savant*, member of the Acad., and au. of the 'Voyage of the Younger Anarchasis in Greece,' &c., 1716–1795.

**BARTHEZ, P. J.**, a Fr. medic. wr., 1734–1806.

**BARTHOLDY, J. S.**, a Prus. diplom., d. 1826.

**BARTLETT, JOSIAH, M.D.**, governor of New Hampshire in 1793, was born at Amesbury, Mass., in 1729. He began the practice of the medical profession in 1750, and though imperfectly educated, by talent, perseverance and good fortune attained great reputation. In 1775 he was elected a member of Congress, from which position he withdrew in 1778. The next year he was appointed justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and chief justice in 1788. In 1790 he was made president of New Hampshire, and in 1793 was elected the first governor under the new constitution. He died of paralysis in 1795, leaving behind him the reputation of a true patriot, a good physician, and a politician of a sound and discriminating mind.

**BARTLETT, JOSIAH, M.D.**, an eminent American physician, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1759. During the war of the Revolution he served as surgeon's mate in the military hospital and also as surgeon on board ships of war. On the cessation of hostilities he settled in his native place, and acquired a deserved reputation not only in his profession but as a speaker and writer. The chief productions of his pen were a discourse on the progress of medical science in Massachusetts, 1810, a history of Charlestown, 1814, and an oration on the death of Dr. John Warren, 1815. He served in Congress, and in the legislature of Mass. Misfortune clouded the last years of his life, and he died of apoplexy in 1820.

**BARTLETT, W. H.**, an English artist, known as an illustrator of Oriental life and scenery, d. 1854.

**BARTOLI, or BARTOLUS**, a celebrated jurist, whose works occupy 10 folio vols., 1312–1356.



BARTOLI, Cosmo, an Italian hist., 16th cent.

BARTOLI, D., hist. of the Jesuits, 1608-1685.

BARTOLO, an Ital. jurist, 14th century.

BARTOLOZZI, FR., an engraver, 1728-1815.

BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M.D., was born at Lancaster, Penn., of which his father was Rector, in 1766. He studied medicine at Philadelphia, Edinburgh, London and Gottingen, at which latter place he graduated. In 1789, on his return to America, he became professor of natural history and botany in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1796, he published some remarks on fascination ascribed to rattlesnakes, and in the following year, a theory of the origin of the American tribes. In 1804, he commenced the Medical Physical Journal, which he edited with ability for several years. His *Elements of Botany*, the first work of the kind from an American author, appeared in 1804, and was re-published in 1812 with numerous engravings. Besides these, he was the author of numerous minor pieces on scientific subjects and Editor of Cullen's *Materia Medica*. He died in 1815 at the age of 49. His character was noble, his mind acute and comprehensive, and he contributed greatly to the advance of science and learning in America.

BARTON, BERNARD, dist. as the 'Quaker Poet,' by profession a banker's clerk, 1784-1849.

BARTON, ELIZABETH, a poor girl of Kent, the subject of religious ecstasies, which led to her execution, on a charge of high treason, 1534.

BARTON, THOMAS, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, was born in Ireland and graduated at Dublin University. He was ordained in England 1754 and the next year came to America as a missionary. In 1758 he served in the British army as chaplain in the expedition against fort Du Quesne. At this period, he formed the acquaintance of Washington. During the revolution, he adhered to the Royal cause, but continued to reside in America. He died in New York 1780. Among his published works is a sermon on Braddock's defeat.

BARTON, WILLIAM, Lieut. Col. in the American army during the revolution. The most brilliant achievement of his life led by a strange fatality to his greatest misfortunes. Learning that Major Gen. Prescott of the British army was to sleep at a house a few miles from Newport on the 10th July, 1777, he put himself at the head of forty men, and after a rapid journey by water and land arrived at midnight at the general's quarters. The head of a negro who accompanied the party was used without detriment to the owner, as a battering ram to dash in the chamber door, and Gen. Prescott was surprised in bed with his aid-de-camp, and carried safely off. Prince, the negro, lived till 1821 and attained the age of 78. Col. Barton was presented by Congress with a sword and a large grant of land in Vermont, for his skill and daring in this transaction. But some irregularity in the transfer of this land led to his imprisonment in Vermont for many years and he was not set at liberty till 1825. He died at Providence, in 1831.

BARTRAM, JOHN, a distinguished American botanist, who, without the advantages of scholastic training, attained by genius and perseverance the highest rank among the students of his favorite science. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born about the year 1701. By the death of his father, who was killed by Indians in North Carolina, he came into possession, at an early age, of a small estate near Philadelphia. Here, while cultivating the soil, he mastered the Latin and Greek languages and acquired the information necessary for the suc-

cessful pursuit of botanic researches. Purchasing a choice spot on the banks of the Schuylkill, he enriched it with a vast collection of plants not only from every portion of the North American continent then accessible, but also from Europe, the princely gardens of which were indebted to him, for their magnificent assortments of transatlantic productions. His travels on this continent were very extensive and afforded materials for many excellent communications to the British Philosophical Transactions, not confined to botany, but ranging over the field of general science. His attainments and enthusiasm attracted the attention of the learned in Europe, and he became the friend and correspondent of Linnaeus and Sir Hans Sloane, and was appointed American botanist to the king of England. He died in 1777, aged 75.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, born in the botanic gardens of his father on the Schuylkill. William inherited the passionate love for plants, which characterised John Bartram. To gratify it, he abandoned mercantile life, and under the tuition of his father, whom he accompanied in his travels, devoted himself to the study of botany. Having spent some time in Florida, he began in 1771, at the age of 32, a scientific examination of Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, the results of which were not published until 1791. An English edition of his travels was published the next year, and his work was also translated into French. He was also the author of the best book on American Ornithology then extant, and prepared the way for the more complete researches of Wilson, who derived much aid from him. He died in 1823, at the age of 85, pen in hand, and with the ink not dry with which he had written the description of a plant.

BARWAK, J., a royalist divine, 1612-1664.

BARWAK, P., an eminent physiologist, d. 1705.

BASEDAW, J. B., a German wr. on education and moral philos., fndr. of a normal school called the 'Philanthropinum,' at Dessau, 1723-1790.

BASEVI, an architect, b. 1795, killed 1845.

BASIL, Sr., the Great, a celebrated patriarch and ascetic of the Greek church, 326-379.

BASILIUS, a celebrated heresiarch, burnt alive at Constantinople, 12th century.

BASILIUS, VALENTINE, a jurist, 15th cent.

BASILIUS I., emperor of the East. 866-886: the second of this name, who re-united Bulgaria to the empire, reigned 976-1025.

BASILIUS, confid. of Constantine VII., d. 961.

BASILIDES, inventor of the Abraxas, 2d ct.

BASILISCUS, emperor of the East, 475-477.

BASILOWITZ, J., first czar of Russia, d. 1584.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, celebrated for improvements in letter-casting and printing, 1706-1775.

BASKERVILLE, SIR SIMON, a phys., d. 1641.

BASNAGE, BENJAMIN, a protestant divine, 1580-1652. ANTHONY, his son, minister at Bayeaux, 1610-1691. SAMUEL, son of Anthony, author of politico-ecclesiastical annals, died 1721. HENRY, 2d son of Benjamin, a writer on jurisprudence, 1615-1695. JACQUES, son of Henry, the historian of the Jews, &c., 1653-1723. HENRY, brother to the last named, a journalist and historian, 1656-1710.

BASNET, EDWARD, an Irish priest and soldier, died in the reign of Edward VI.

BASS, GEORGE, a surgeon in the English navy, who went out to New S. Wales, seven years after the formation of that colony, along with Governor Hunter, on board a ship in which the celebrated Flinders was midshipman. Soon after reaching Port Jackson, he and Flinders fitted out, at their own expense, a small



boat, eight feet long, which they called 'Tom Thumb'; and in this, with one boy for their companion, they made two surveying voyages in 1795 and 1796, along the coast southwards. Their report on the country led to the founding of new settlements. Sent out by the government in 1797, in a whale boat, with a crew of six men, and provisions for six weeks, Bass contrived to make these last eleven weeks, and performed a voyage of 600 miles. He traced a portion of the southern shores of the continent, and found that Van Diemens' Land, instead of being continuous with it, as Cook and others had asserted, was separated by a wide strait. The question was not, however, regarded as quite settled; and in 1798, on Flinders' return from Norfolk island, Bass and he were sent out in a vessel of 25 tons, with instructions to sail round Van Diemen's Land, and examine the capabilities of the coasts. Their successful voyage and favorable report soon led to further colonization. The strait received the name of its discoverer. No danger could check the ardor and daring of Bass. In 1796, he attempted to penetrate through the extraordinary rocky barrier which divides the maritime belt on the east from the interior plains, and during fifteen days encountered the greatest perils, ascending precipices by means of iron hooks fastened to his arms, and descending by ropes into the most frightful abysses. Like many previous attempts, this proved unsuccessful, and it was not till 1813 that a practicable pass was found, due west of Sydney. [J.B.]

BASSANI, G., a composer, 17th century.

BASSANO, an Italian painter, 1510-1592.

BASSANO, H. B. MARET, duke of, a political wr. and statesman of France, ordered to quit England along with the ambassador Chauvelin, 1792; afterwards secretary of state and confidant of Buonaparte, as well as editor of his official organ, the *Moniteur*; fell with the empire, but returned from exile 1820, and was recalled to official employment by Louis Philippe; 1758-1839.

BASSET, PETER, historian of Henry V.

BASSETT, RICHARD, governor of Delaware, from 1798 to 1801, and also a member of the federal judiciary under Adams from that time till 1802. He died in 1815.

BASSI, LAURA, M. C., an Italian lady, made doctor of philo., and prof. at Bologna, 1711-1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, F., a Fr. marsh., 1575-1646.

BASSUET, PETER, a Fr. surgeon, 1706-1757.

BASTA, GEORGE, a military writer, 16th cent.

BASTIDE, J. F. DE LA, a mis. au., 1724-1798.

BASTWICK, JOHN, a controv. wr., 1593-1650.

BATE, GEORGE, a dist. physician and medical writer, historian of the civil wars, 1593-1669.

BATE, H., a poet and journalist, last century.

BATE, JOHN, a writer on logic, 15th cent.

BATECUMBE, W., a geometrician, 15th ct.

BATEMAN, W., fndr. of Trinity hall, d. 1364.

BATES, JOAH, an em. musician, 1740-1799.

BATES, W., a religious biographer, 1625-1699.

BATHE, Wm., au. of a curious philological work, master of the Irish school at Salamanca, 1564-1614.

BATHURST, ALEN, Earl, a distinguished oppon. of Walpole in the House of Lords, 1684-1775.

BATHURST, HENRY, Earl, son of the preceding, some time lord chancellor, 1714-1794.

BATHURST, Rt. Rev. HENRY, bishop of Norwich, 1744-1837.

BATHURST, Dr. H., son of the preced., d. 1844.

BATHURST, RALPH, a Latin poet, 1620-1704.

BATTHYANI, C. J., a noble Hungarian field-marshal of Austria, born 1679, in service 1716-1747, d. 1772. See also BATTHYANYI.

BATHYLLUS, a cel. mimic, time of Augustus.

BATOMI, P. G., an Ital. painter, 1708-1787.

BATOU, KHAN, suc. of Zenghis-khan, died 1276.

BATSCH, A. J. G. C., a naturalist, 1761-1801.

BATTELY, JOHN, an antiquarian, died 1708.

BATEUX, Ch., a French classic, 1713-1780.

BATTHYANY, COUNT CASIMER STRALTMAN, a Hungarian revolutionist, whose large estates were confiscated by the Austrian emperor, in consequence of his participation in the war of Hungary for liberty. He was hereditary governor of the county of Vas, in Hungary, and was of the great house of the Batthyany; died poor, an exile, at Paris, on 12th July, 1854.



[Louis Batthyanyi.]

BATTHYANYI, LOUIS, a Hungarian nobleman, distinguished for his connection with the Austrian conflicts of 1848, and his unhappy fate. He was born about the year 1809, of one of the most illustrious families of the proud aristocracy of Hungary. He was for many years the leader of the opposition to Austrian domination, in the upper house of Hungary, and by his talents and judgment increased the influence naturally awarded to his rank in that assembly. When the sweep of revolutionary events in 1848 rendered it necessary to form a Hungarian cabinet, Batthyanyi was intrusted with the function. It is said that at court he was encouraged to treat Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, as a traitor, at the very time when that leader was encouraged to invade Hungary and subdue it for Austria. In September, as prime minister of Hungary, he went to Vienna to endeavor to make moderate stipulations for preserving the nationality of Hungary on the one hand, and on the other restraining it from violent outbreak; but he found influences at work which rendered this hopeless, and resigning, retired to his estates. An accident disabled him from joining in the warlike resistance to Jellachich had he desired it, but he took part in the Hungarian parliament. He went with a deputation to Prince Windischgratz to accommodate terms, but was not received. He was arrested, and after some delay, by order of Marshal Haynau, tried by court-martial and condemned to death. The conviction was for vague offences, among others for resigning office; and it was said that the Austrian government took vengeance on a Hungarian nobleman for the disturbances of Vienna, and the murder of Latour. He was condemned to be hanged, but an attempt to commit suicide prevented the execution of the sentence, and he was shot on Oct. 6, 1848.

BATTIE Wm., a wr. on insanity, 1708-1776.

BATTISHILL, JON., a composer, 1708-1801.

BATUTA, IBN, an Arab Moor of Tangiers, a celo-

brated traveller of the middle ages. He left his native town in 1324, and travelled for 28 years over the various countries of the East, chiefly for the purpose of seeing holy places, and returned through Central Africa to Fez, where he took up his abode in 1353. A pretty full account of his interesting journey is given by Mr. W. D. Cooley in his *Hist. of Isl. and Mar. Disc.* vol. i., from the only materials known to exist, 'an extract from an epitome.' [J.B.]

BATZ, BARON DE, a member of the constituent assembly, noted as a financialist, died 1822.

BAUDEAU, N., a Fr. economist, 1730-1792.

BAUDELOQUE, J. Z., a French accoucheur, and writer on midwifery, 1746-1810.

BAUDIN, P. C. L., a French civilian, deputy to the assembly and the convention, 1751-1799.

BAUDIUS, DOMINIC, a rhetorician, 1561-1613.

BAUDOT DE JUILLI, NICHOLAS, au. of a hist. of the conquest of England, &c., 1678-1759.

BAUDOUIN, BEN., a Fr. archæologist, 17th c.

BAUDOUIN. See BALDWIN.

BAUDRAIS, a theatrical writer, magistrate of Paris during the reign of terror, 1749-1832.

BAUDRAUD, M. A., a geographer, 1633-1700.

BAUER, FRED., a German artist, died 1826.

BAUHINUS, JOHN, a botanist, 1541-1613. His brother GASPARD, also a wr. on botany, 1560-1624.

BAULDRI, PAUL, a chronologist, 1639-1706.

BAUME, ANTH., a chemical author, died 1805.

BAUME, J. F. DE LA, a Fr. divine, d. 1757.

BAUME, NICH. AUG. DE LA, marquis of Montrevel, and marshal of France, 1636-1716.

BAUMER, J. W., a naturalist, 1719-1788.

BAUMGARTEN, ALEX. GOTTLIEB, a German metaphysician and prof. of philosophy, 1714-1762.

BAUR, FR. WM. VON, a Russian general, au. of memorials for a history of Wallachia, d. 1783.

BAUR, J. W., an archi. and painter, 1610-1640.

BAWDWEEN, WM., an antiquary, died 1816.

BAXTER, AND., a Scotch philos., 1686-1750.

BAXTER, RICHARD, a divine of great note among the English nonconformists, was born 12th November, 1615, at Rowton, Shropshire. His father's conversation and example were the means of bringing him under early impressions of religion, and although he for a time contracted evil habits, such as lying, stealing fruit, &c., his juvenile piety was never wholly extinguished. Unfortunately, his education was committed to teachers whose incompetency or unfaithfulness were such, that he cannot be said to have enjoyed the advantages of regular instruction; and yet, by dint first of his father's counsels, and afterwards of his own genius and industry, he made attainments in knowledge superior to those of most of his contemporaries. His parents, who wished to procure him a place at court, engaged him to the master of the revels; but the bustle and pageantry of the daily scenes in which that situation brought him to mingle, were totally uncongenial to a mind like his, fond of contemplation and retirement. With redoubled zest he returned after a month's experiment to his studies, and resolving to devote his attention to divinity, prepared himself for the work in connection with the Church of England. Having at the age of twenty-three received ordination, he officiated, first, as assistant at Bridgnorth, where his reputation as a preacher procured him an earnest invitation to become pastor of the church and parish of Kidderminster. In that town his ministry commenced in 1640, and was distinguished by a zeal and success rarely equalled. The unsettled state of the times drove him from that post of usefulness, and obliged him to seek an asylum in various parts

of England. Though he espoused the cause of the parliament during the prevalence of the civil war, and became chaplain of a regiment, he was of decidedly moderate opinions, disapproved of revolutionary principles, especially of the violent measures adopted towards the late king, and did not disguise his disagreement in many respects, with the conduct of both parties, in conducting the affairs both of the church and the state. His integrity and honest independence procured him general respect, notwithstanding which, however, he was subjected to much harassing annoyance. Mr. Baxter, at the earnest solicitation of the people, returned to Kidderminster, and discharged the ministerial functions in that place with all his wonted assiduity for a period of fourteen years. Having begun to entertain conscientious scruples about the *et cetera* oath, he relinquished the Church of England, and repaired to London, where, arriving immediately before the deposition of Richard Cromwell, he preached to the parliament the day preceding their vote for the restoration of the king. Having obtained a license, he preached frequently in the metropolis, till, in 1676, a meeting-house was built for him; but after preaching there once, he was dispossessed, seized by a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, tried and condemned for some passages in his Paraphrase on the New Testament. Through powerful influence exerted in his behalf with King James II., he was pardoned, and on regaining his liberty he resumed his ministerial functions, preaching to large and attached congregations in various parts of London. Mr. Baxter was a most voluminous author, one hundred and forty-five distinct works having proceeded from his indefatigable pen. The chief of these are his own 'Life and Times,' his 'Dying Thoughts,' his 'Saints' Everlasting Rest,' and his 'Call to the Unconverted,' of which 20,000 copies were sold in England in a single year, besides translations of it into all the languages of Europe. His whole soul was absorbed by zeal for the glory of God, and the salvation of men; and in the discharge of his duty, he was fearless as much in reproving Cromwell and remonstrating with the profligate Charles, as in addressing a congregation of plain and ordinary people. [R.J.]

BAYARD, P. DE TERRAIL, Chevalier De, a French knight, celeb. for his valor and loyalty, killed in the Italian wars of Francis I., 1476-1524.

BAYARD, JAS. A., an em. Am. statesman, born at Philadelphia, in 1767. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1784. He entered Congress, as representative from Delaware in 1796, and sided with the federal government. He was transferred to the Senate in 1804, of which he was twice elected member for six years. In company with Gallatin he went, in 1813, to St. Petersburg, as commissioner to negotiate peace with Great Britain, which, with his assistance, was accomplished at Ghent, in 1814. From political reasons he declined the appointment of Envoy to Russia, and being compelled by sickness returned to the United States, and died in 1815, at Wilmington, in the 48th year of his age. He was one of the most eloquent, patriotic, and highminded men of his day.

BAYARD, JOHN, a native of Maryland, born 1738, who took an active part in the Revolution. He was present at the Battle of Treuton. He served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1785 was a member of the Old Congress, at New York. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., of which place he had been mayor, in 1807, and the sixty-ninth year of his age. His character was noble and generous.



BAYARD, M., a French dramatist, died 1853, aged 58.

BAYER, JOHN, a Germ. astron., 17th cent.

BAYER, T. S., a philologist, 1694-1738.

BAYEUX, N., a French historian, killed 1792.

BAYLE, G. L., a French med. au., 1774-1816.

BAYLE, Moses, a member of the Fr. convention and Com. of Safety, proscribed 1795, d. 1815.

BAYLE, PETER, born at Carlat, in the county of Foix, in 1647: the son of a Calvinist minister;—one of the most learned and laborious men of any age;—witness that grand monument he has left, the 'Dictionnaire Historique et Critique.' His own account of the cause of his extraordinary productive power is this—meriting well a prominent place among the *memoranda* of the ambitious student—'Amusements, pleasure-parties, games, collations, trips to the country, visiting, and other recreations necessary—according to what they say—to many literary men, have no place in my manner of life; I lose no time in them, neither do I spend any on domestic cares, or in interfering with any thing, soliciting any thing, or meddling at all with business. In this way, a writer may accomplish much.'—The events of Bayle's life are eminently characteristic of his habit of mind: at the one time a Calvinist; at the next a catholic; then Calvinist again; finally of no tangible creed or even profession, or care about any faith of any sort:—if his singular logical acuteness enabled him to cut in pieces the arguments then passing current for reasons, the defective force of his moral and intellectual instincts seemed to render him quite as happy and comfortable without a belief as with one. His writings, accordingly, are essentially *critical* and sceptical: he delights in showing how those important questions which philosophy would fain resolve are engirt by innumerable difficulties. Take as a specimen his treatment of the position '*There is a God.*' The usual proofs—apparently the soundest—on which one rests this position, that one, for instance, which would infer the *existence* of a perfect Being, from the existence in the human mind of a corresponding *idea*—are open to manifold objections. Touching the Divine *essence*, our ignorance seems insurmountable. Though all men might be said to agree as to the *being* of a God, where is their agreement regarding his *nature*; who can reconcile his immutability with his liberty, his immateriality and his immensity? His unity is not demonstrated. His prescience cannot easily be accommodated to the free-will of man; nor his goodness with the physical and moral evil prevailing in the world, or with the eternal punishment of the wicked. His decrees are impenetrable; his judgments incomprehensible. We can reach no higher than *negative* conceptions regarding his divine perfections. . . . Thus Bayle *doubts* rather than *reasons*;—nay, he concludes in the true spirit of the Pyrrhonist, that Reason is not a safe guide. Never was *style* better adapted to such a thesis: clear, polished, keen, and passionless. No good library should want the Dictionary; and there are few Inquirers who may not derive benefit from its singular pages. Besides this *Opus Majus*, he wrote several miscellaneous treatises, collected in his 'Œuvres Diverses,' four vols. 8vo. He died 'pen in hand' at the age of fifty-nine, in December, 1706. [J.P.N.]

BAYLEY, ANSELM, a Hebrew schol., d. 1791.

BAYLEY, F. W. N., an English poet and miscell. author, died 1852, aged 45.

BAYLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, justice of the King's Bench, member of the privy council, and author of a professional work, died 1841.

BAYLEY, LEWIS, bishop of Bangor, died 1632.

BAYLEY, MATTHIAS, attained the extraordinary

age of 136, preserving his faculties till death. He died at Jones' Creek, North Carolina, in 1789, two years prior to which event he was baptized.

BAYLEY, N., writer of a dictionary, 1753.

BAYLEY, RICHARD, a distinguished American physician, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1745, to whom the public are indebted for its knowledge of the nature and best mode of treating the croup. The New York riot of 1788, in which Alexander Hamilton was severely wounded, was occasioned by the imprudence of some medical students in his apartments, who out of waggery exhibited a skeleton to a man as that of his mother who had been recently interred. In the popular outbreak which ensued his whole collection was destroyed. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Columbia College, in 1792, and of surgery in 1793. He was Health Officer in the port of New York from 1795 to August, 1801, when a single instant spent in the pestilential atmosphere of an emigrant vessel from Ireland, occasioned his death, which occurred, after a week of intense agony, on the seventeenth day of the month. Besides his publications respecting the croup, he was author of some valuable remarks on the yellow fever, published in 1797 and 8.

BAYLEY, THOMAS HAYNES, a lyrical poet, dramatic writer, and novelist, 1797-1839.

BAYLEY, WM., an astronomer, died 1810.

BAYNAM, WM., an eminent American surgeon and anatomist, born in Virginia, 1749, d. in 1814.

BAYON, J. DE, a French annalist, 14th cent.

BAZARAD, a Wallachian prince, 14th century.

BAZARD, AMAND, a Fr. carbonaro, afterwards a follower of St. Simon, 1792-1832.

BAZIRE, CL., a m. of the Fr. conven., 1764-94.

BEACH, ABRAHAM, D.D., a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who for thirty years was assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York. He was born at Cheshire, Conn., 1740, graduated at Yale College 1757, ordained by the bishop of London 1767, and died Sept. 11, 1828.

BEACH, JOHN, a clergyman of the Episc. Church, who, having graduated at Yale College, in 1721, and for several years after served in the congregational ministry, conformed to the Church of England, and was ordained by the bishop of London in 1732. He was a man of strong understanding, and uncompromising adherence to what he deemed the truth, and acquired great distinction as a controversialist in favor of Episcopacy and against the Calvinistic theory. His principal work was a vindication of the members of the Church of England. At the Revolution he suffered much in consequence of his constancy to the royal cause. He died March 8, 1782.

BEACON, THOS., an Eng. reformer, d. 1570.

BEARDE DE L'ABBAYE, an econ., d. 1771.

BEASLEY, FRED., an Am. divine and author of various contributions to moral and metaphysical science; was president of the university of Pennsylvania, d. 1845, aged 68.

BEATON, CARD., abp. of St. Andrews, dis. for his persecuting spirit, assass. 1546.

BEATON, JAMES, neph. of the card., bp. of Glasgow, and au. of a history of Scotland, 1530-1603.

BEATRICE, a martyr and saint, 3d century.

BEATTIE, JAMES, the well known Scotch poet and moralist, was the son of a small farmer and shop-keeper, and was born at Laurencekirk in Kincardineshire, 5th December, 1735. After pursuing his studies with the most brilliant success at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he was appointed usher to the Grammar School of that city 1758, where he enjoyed the society of many distinguished men, especially of



Reid, the metaphysician, from whom he acquired the principles afterwards illustrated in his 'Essay on Truth.' In 1761, being then in his twenty-sixth year, Beattie made his *début* in the literary world as translator of the Eclogues of Virgil, and author of several small poems which had appeared anonymously at various times in the 'Scots Magazine.' In 1765 he published 'The Judgment of Paris,' and in 1766 a selection of his poems, with the addition of some which had not hitherto appeared. Between this period and 1770 he was preparing his famous essay, which he designed to counteract the baneful effects of materialism, by demonstrating the immutability of moral sentiment, which involves, in fact, the principle of *à priori* instruction and revelation. His personal history during this period acquires some interest from his marriage with Miss Dun, which took place in June, 1767, and the friendship of the poet Gray, soon to be terminated by the death of the latter. The 'Essay on Truth,' at once established the fame of its author, who received the flattering recognition of a degree as doctor of philosophy from the university of Oxford, and the offer of the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, which for personal reasons, he declined to accept, as he did a handsome living in the Church of England proffered by Dr. Porteus. It was in the flush of his success that Beattie resumed his poetical studies, and gratified the English public with his 'Minstrel,' a poem written in the style and stanza of Spenser, and embodying, in the character of Edwin, a transcript of his own ideas and pursuits in his younger days. The first book of this celebrated poem appeared in 1771, the second in 1774, and a new edition of the whole in 1777, and it brought the author so prominently before the public that his merits were acknowledged in 1773 by an annual pension of £200 from the crown, graced, a little subsequently, by a private interview with the king and queen. In 1776 his essays 'On Poetry and Music,' 'On Laughter and Ludicrous Composition,' and 'On the Utility of Classical Learning,' appeared, forming one volume with a new edition of his 'Essay on Truth.' In 1790 and 1793 respectively, the two volumes of his 'Elements of Moral Science' were first published, and as a further proof of his industry, there is scarcely an interval between the publication of the 'Minstrel' and his retirement in 1796, in which literature was not more or less enriched by his pen. It is sad to record that the insanity of his wife some years past, and the death of his sons, the younger of whom was suddenly snatched from him at the period just mentioned, affected at last his well-regulated mind. Though he recovered this shock, it was only to pass the remainder of his days in his now solitary home, where he died of paralysis, 18th August, 1803. Beattie has been described by one who knew him as a man of middle size, robust in appearance, somewhat corpulent, and slouching in his gait. 'His features were very regular; his complexion somewhat dark. His eyes were black and brilliant, full of tender and melancholy expression, and in the course of conversation with his friends, became extremely animated.' His eldest son, JAMES HAY BEATTIE, 1763-1790, gave proof of his philosophical and poetical talents in some fragments which were edited by his father, 1794. [E.K.]

BEATTY, SIR WM., M.D., F.R.S., author of an 'Authentic Narrative' of the last moments of Nelson, with whom he was professionally present at the battle of Trafalgar, knighted 1831, d. 1842.

BEATTY, JOHN, M.D., general in the United States Army, captured by the English at Fort Wash-

ington when holding the rank of Lieut. Col. In 1779, after his release, he was made commissary general of prisoners. He was for eleven years Secretary of State in New Jersey, which office he assumed in 1795. He died at the age of 77 at Trenton in the year 1826.

BEAUCHAMP, ALPH. DE, a French historian, of the war in La Vendée, Suarow, &c., 1767-1832.

BEAUCHAMP, JOS., an astronomer, political agent of Buonaparte in the East, 1752-1802.

BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD, an Engl. architect, employed at Windsor and elsewhere, died 1481.

BEAUCHAMPS, P. F. G. DE, a dramatic poet and historical writer on the drama, 1689-1761.

BEAUCHATEAU, FR. MAT. CHASTELET DE, a linguist and poet, remarkable for the precocious development of his talents, 1645-1660.

BEAUCHATEAU, HIPPOLYTE, brother of the preceding, disting. as a religious writer and orator.

BEAUFORT, FRANCIS DE VENDOME, duke of, killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

BEAUFORT, HENRY, an English prelate, half-brother of Henry IV., made a card. 1426, crowned Henry VI. at Notre Dame, 1430, one of the judges of La Pucelle, 1431, died 1447.

BEAUFORT, LOUIS DE, an historian, d. 1795.

BEAUFORT, MARG., countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. k. of England, 1441-1509.

BEAUHARNAIS, FANNY, countess of, strictly, Mary Anne Fanny Mouchard, a writer of some theatrical pieces, and poems, &c., 1738-1813.

BEAUHARNAIS, FRANCIS, marquis of, a Fr. royalist, nephew of the preceding, 1756-1819.

BEAUHARNAIS, ALEXANDER, Viscount, br. of Francis, a disting. general condemned by the rev. tribunal, and executed 1794. See JOSEPHINE.

BEAUHARNAIS, EUGENE DE, son of the preceding and of Josephine, born 1781; in the service of Buonaparte 1804-1814; viceroy of Northern Italy 1805; married to the daughter of the king of Bavaria 1806, and made duke of Leuchtenburg by his father-in-law at the restoration, died 1824. For HORTENSE EUGENIE, sister of Eugene, and queen of Holland; see HORTENSE.

BEAUJEU, CHR. DE., a Fr. officer and man of letters, disting. in the Spanish war, 16th cent.

BEAUJOUR, L. F. DE, a diplom. 1763-1836.

BEAULIEU, SEBASTIAN DE PONTAULT DE, a celebrated military engineer, time of Louis XIV.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PETER AUGUSTIN CARON DE, a dramatic author and musician, 1732-1799.

BEAUMELLE, LAUR., a Fr. critic, 1737-1773.

BEAUMESNIL, the pseudonyme of H. A. Villard, a Fr. actress and mus. composer, 1748-1803.

BEAUMONT, A. DE, a Fr. statesman, d. 1375.

BEAUMONT, C. DE, abp. of Paris, 1703-1781.

BEAUMONT, C. E. DE, a Fr. archi., 1757-1811.

BEAUMONT, E. DE, a Fr. advocate, 1732-1785.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, the celebrated dramatic poet and fellow-laborer with Fletcher, was born in Leicestershire about 1584, and died about 1616. The plays of these attached friends, who were singularly alike in genius and taste, are remarkable for their humor and delineation of character, and for some time contested the palm with Shakspeare, but they are disfigured by the gross indecency which disgraced the court of James I.

BEAUMONT, SIR J., a judge, 1582-1628.

BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, author of a religious allegory, 'professor of divinity,' died 1689.

BEAUMONT, J. T. B., an accountant and man of letters, disting. for his public spirit as the originator of savings banks, &c., 1774-1841.



BEAUMONT, MARIE LEPRINCE DE, a Fr. authoress of works adapted for youth, 1711-1780.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, HARDOUIN, a French ecclesiastic and historian, died 1670.

BEAUMONT, WILLIAM, an American surgeon, and author of the experimental researches on digestion, which the curious case of the Canadian, St. Martin, who had been wounded by a shot, in such a way, that his stomach could be reached through a hole in his side, afforded him a unique opportunity of making. The results of his observations were of the greatest interest and value and were published in Europe as well as in the United States. Dr. Beaumont was originally in the Army, but practised towards the end of his life at St. Louis, where he died 1853.

BEAUNE, F. DE, a mathematician, died 1652.

BEAURAIN, J. DE, a geographical writer, 1697-1771.

BEAURIEN, G. G. DE, a popular Fr. author of a work on natural history, &c., 1728-1795.

BEAUSARD, P., a Fr. mathematician, d. 1577.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, a celebrated protestant theologian, author of a defence of the reformed doctrines, &c., 1659-1738.

BEAUSOBRE, C. L. DE, son of the preceding, also a divine and protestant writer, 1690-1753.

BEAUSOBRE, L., another son, distinguished as a natural philosopher and economist, 1730-1783.

BEAUVAIS, C. N., a Fr. historian, 1745-1794.

BEAUVAIS, W., a wr. on numis., 1698-1773.

BEAUVILLIERS, FRANCIS DE, duke de St. Aignan, disting. as a courtier and poet, 1607-1687.

BEAUVILLIERS, PAUL DE, son of the preceding, and coadjutor of the archbp. of Cambrai, d. 1714.

BEAUXALMIS, TH., a French theologian, 1524-1589.

BEAVER, JOHN, a chronicler of the 14th cent.

BEAZLEY, SAMUEL, an English architect, died 1851.

BECCADELLI, ANTIG., an histo., 1374-1471.

BECCADELLI, LOUIS, an Ital. biogra., d. 1572.

BECCARI, AUGUSTIN, an Ital. poet, d. 1520.

BECCARI, J. B., a physiolo. wr., 1682-1766.

BECCARIA, CÆSAR BONESANA, Marquis, author of a celebrated treatise on crimes and punishments, which is regarded as one of the best works ever written on legislation, 1735-1794.

BECCARIA, G. B., an experi. phil. 1716-1781.

BECCERRA, GASPARD, a Sp. artist, d. 1570.

BECK, GEORGE, an ingenious writer and painter, born in England, who came to America in 1795. He translated large portions of the Greek and Latin writers. He died in Kentucky in 1812 at the age of 63. In early life his reputation for mathematical ability caused his appointment as professor at the Royal Academy of Woolwich, in England.

BECK, JOHN BRODHEAD, an American physician, professor of Materia Medica in the N. Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons, and joint author with his brother of the well known 'Medical Jurisprudence.' Died 1851, aged 57.

BECK, LEWIS C., an American chemist and naturalist, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., 1790. He was educated at Union College and soon after graduation devoted himself especially to the study of the natural sciences. He was the author of the 'Report on the Mineralogy of New York' and of various works on chemistry and botany. He was professor of chemistry at Rutgers' College of New Jersey, and subsequently of chemistry in the Medical College of Albany; died 1853.

BECKET, THOMAS Å., the illustrious, high-

spirited, and ill-fated churchman, canonized 1173 by Alexander III., was the son of a London citizen, one time a crusader, and was born in London on the



[Thomas Å. Becket.]

festival of St. Thomas, 1117. He received a collegiate education at Oxford, completed by the study of the civil and canon law at Bologna, under the patronage of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, and was early carried to preferment by his undoubted abilities, aided by a handsome person and refined manners; but still more by the jealousy which divided the civil and ecclesiastical powers at that time. On his return from Italy, Becket was appointed archdeacon of Canterbury by his patron, and soon after the accession of Henry II. in 1154, was raised to the dignity of high chancellor; doubtless by the influence of the prelacy favoring his own ambition. At this time, it should be remarked, the power of the popes had risen to an arrogant height, and the dispute about investitures, the subjection of the clergy to lay jurisdiction in criminal matters, and various alleged abuses on either side, were subjects of continual and bitter strife between the church and the crowned heads of Europe. It is not likely that Becket was ever undecided in his own views on any of these subjects, or on the part he was destined to play in the politics of the period; but it is easy to imagine that each party would see the means of advancing its own pretensions in the splendid abilities, the acknowledged purity of life, and the courtly manners of the young churchman. On the death of Theobald, in 1162, the king and the chief prelates were equally urgent for his elevation to the see of Canterbury; but once consecrated, it devolved upon him whether he would serve the church or the state, and he declared for the former without hesitation. The king and his late minister were equally matched for their inflexibility, quickness of resolution, undaunted courage, and statesmanlike abilities; and both were influenced, further than their own consciences extended, by the spirit of the age. Three years of strife led to the council of Clarendon, convoked by Henry in 1164, when Becket yielded to the entreaties or menaces of the barons, and signed the famous 'Constitutions,' by which the differences between the church and state were regulated. These articles not only rendered the state supreme in all

that concerned the general government of the nation, but virtually separated the Church of England from Rome. The pope, therefore, refused to ratify them, and Becket, seeing his opportunity, and really repenting of the compliance that had been wrung from him, refused to perform his office in the church, and endeavored to leave the kingdom, in which, at last, he succeeded, only to draw down the vengeance of Henry upon his connections. The progress of the quarrel belongs rather to the history of the times than a single life. Becket remained in exile six years, and matters being in some measure accommodated, returned to England in 1170, shortly after the coronation of the king's son, which had been designed by Henry as a means of securing the succession. Becket's refusal to remove the censures with which the agents in this transaction had been visited, his haughty contempt of the crown, and the sentences of excommunication which he continued to fulminate from the altar of Canterbury cathedral, provoked anew the indignation of the king. It is idle to judge the actions of men in those iron times by the formulas of the present day. The question stripped of all disguise was simply this—whether Thomas à Becket or Henry Plantagenet was henceforth to be king in England. The Norman lords resolved the matter in their own rude way, when at length four of them left the royal presence in hot anger, after hearing of some fresh indignity, and determined on bringing the controversy to a bloody close. The tragedy then enacted forms one of the most dramatic incidents in English history, and the last cry of the dying martyr, 'To God, to the Blessed Mary, to the holy patrons of the church in which he had ministered, and to the blessed martyr St. Dionisius,' must have sunk into every heart. Becket was murdered during the celebration of the vesper service on the 29th of December, 1170. [E.R.]



[William Beckford.]

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, was born in 1760. Ten years afterwards, by the death of his father, whose mayoralty of London was noted in the history of the times, he succeeded to a princely fortune. He was precocious, both in his love of literature and art, in his vigor of thought and expression, and in his retired eccentricity of disposition. After having lived much in France, and visited Italy and other continental countries, he married, in 1783, a daughter of the earl of Aboyne, who died young, leaving two daughters, one of whom became duchess of Hamilton. In 1784 he published in French his *Eastern*

romance of 'Vathek,' which has been admired so warmly by the literary men of our time. Though he sat in more parliaments than one, politics occupied very little of his attention; he soon retired to the continent; and his fondness for architectural construction and embellishment showed itself first in a house he built at Cintra, in Portugal. In the commencement of the present century he began to build on his Wiltshire estate his magnificent mansion of Fonthill Abbey, which became all the more famous for the difficulty of satisfying curiosity in regard to it. The cost exceeded a quarter of a million. The pile had not long been completed and fitted up, when, in 1822, it was abandoned and the estate sold. Mr. Beckford spent his latest years chiefly at Bath, indulging his refined taste and his turn for secluded study. In 1834 he published 'Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal,' containing recollections of his early travels, and abounding alike in eloquence and satire; and afterwards there appeared a similar volume, commemorating two Portuguese monasteries. He died in 1844, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. [W.S.]

BECKINGHAM, CHAS., a dram. wr., d. 1730.

BECKMANN, J. A., an economist, 1739-1811.

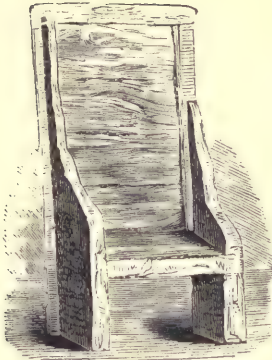
BECLARD, P. A., a Fr. anatomist, 1785-1825.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, a distinguished physician and chemist, contemporary with Priestley, and in intimate friendship with Dr. Darwin. He is the author of numerous works, and is characterized by Sir Humphrey Davy, as 'a truly remarkable man, but more admirably fitted to promote inquiry than to conduct it.' 1760-1808.

BEDDOES, THOMAS LOVELL, an English poet, was born in 1803. His father was the celebrated physician and chemist, Dr. Thomas Beddoes, the friend of Sir Humphrey Davy. His mother was the sister of Miss Edgeworth. He showed at a very early age great promise of poetical genius and a peculiarly eccentric disposition. While at the university his precocious talent was manifested in a remarkable poetical work, the 'Bride's Tragedy.' Habits of intellectual self-indulgence and a naturally relaxed will interfered with the inclination, and an independent fortune relieved him from the necessity, of exercising his intellectual powers to their fullness, and he accordingly never produced in his mature life those fruits which the precocious budding of his youthful genius had promised. He passed his latter years in the German Universities as a student of anatomy and physiology, of which sciences he was devotedly fond. In 1848, while dissecting at Frankfurt, he pricked his finger and his constitution never recovered from the effects of the wound. He died at Basle, Switzerland, January 1849.

BEDE, usually named the Venerable Bede, was born about 672, at Yarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, in Northumberland. At the age of seven he was sent to the neighboring monastery of St. Peter to be educated, and in a short time he transferred himself to that of St. Paul, which was also in the vicinity. In his nineteenth year he was ordained deacon, and eleven years afterwards he entered into priest's orders. His subsequent life, which was spent principally in the two religious houses referred to, was one of monastic punctuality and discipline, and of constant literary labor. Pope Sergius even could not induce the English recluse to visit Rome. His commentaries on the larger portion of the Old and New Testament are to a great extent compilations from his Greek and Latin predecessors. His well-known 'Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation,' is replete with proofs of its author's industry, honesty,





[Bede's Chair.]

and credulity, and still maintains its place as a high authority. Bede died about the year 735, occupying his last hours with earnest devotional exercises, and affectionate counsels to his younger brethren. His learning, which was great, was equalled by his sanctity. His numerous works have been often printed: the best and last edition in 12 volumes, octavo: London, 1843-44. King Alfred translated into Saxon Bede's '*Historia Ecclesiastica*;' a rare honor for a book of church history. [J.E.]

**BEDSELL, GREGORY T., D.D.**, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born on Staten Island in 1793, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1811. He was ordained by Bishop Hobart in 1814; was stationed on the North River from 1815 to 1818, when he removed to Fayetteville, North Carolina, and from there to Philadelphia some years afterwards. He will be long remembered for his winning and persuasive eloquence. He died in 1834.

**BEDFORD, ARTHUR**, a theolo. wr., 1668-1745.

**BEDFORD, HILKIAH**, an English theologian, the reputed author of a work in the Jacobin interest, written by George Harbin, died 1724.

**BEDFORD, JOHN PLANTAGENET**, duke of, third son of Henry IV., and regent of France after the death of Henry V., 1422; died 1435, after a glorious administration of thirteen years.

**BEDFORD, GUNNING**, played a distinguished part in the American Revolution, was elected governor of Delaware in 1796, and died at Wilmington 1812.

**BEDFORD, JOHN RUSSELL**, sixth duke of, a Whig nobleman and patron of letters, 1766-1839.

**BEDLOE, WM., Capt.**, a notorious informer, known in the case of Sir E. Godfrey, &c., d. 1680.

**BEECHHEY, SIR W., R.A.**, a distinguished artist, best known for his portraits, 1759-1839.

**BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN**, was born at Bonn, on the 17th of December, 1770. His father, Johann Van Beethoven, was a tenor singer in the electoral chapel of Cologne, died in 1792. His grandfather, who died in 1773, was music director and bass singer at Bonn, and performed operas of his own composition during the life of the elector Clemens Augustus. The musical education of Beethoven began under his father when he was only five years old. His next tutor was M. Pfeiffer, for whom the great composer always retained a warm regard, and to whom he felt himself more indebted than all his other teachers. Beethoven acquired his knowledge of the organ from M. Von Der Eden, after whose death the young mu-

sician studied under M. Niefe, who made him acquainted with the works of Sebastian Bach. In 1787 Beethoven met Mozart, who, when he heard the youth extemporize upon a theme given him, predicted his future success. In the year 1792 he was sent, by the elector of Cologne, to Vienna, that he might receive instructions in the theory of music from Joseph Haydn. He soon made the acquaintance of many of the nobility, of the artists, and literati in Vienna. Beethoven was the pupil of Haydn until the latter went to London, when he then took lessons in composition and harmony from Albrechtsberger. At this period of his life, Beethoven was more admired as a performer, than as a composer; and it was thought by the best German critics, that his power principally consisted in extemp rary performance, and in the art of varying any given theme without premeditation. About this time he finally took up his residence at Vienna, and composed his first quartettes. In 1800, Beethoven was engaged in the composition of his oratorio—'Christ on the Mount of Olives,' which was first performed on the 5th of April, 1803. In 1804 he finished his '*Sinfonia Eroica*,' and in 1805 he wrote his opera of '*Leonora*,' known in England as '*Fidelio*,' about which time he was first attacked with that deafness which, with other matters, made him distrustful and taciturn, and became the master-malady of his life. It began gradually, but was soon beyond the power of remedy, until at last he could only communicate with the outer world by writing. A decided enemy to flattery, and disdaining to court the favor of any one, Beethoven lived in Vienna depending solely upon the means which his compositions might produce, and was frequently reduced to straits little compatible with the greatness of his genius. The taste of the court had changed, and Italian music had almost banished the grander music of the German masters. In these circumstances he, in 1809, resolved to accept the office of chapel-master at the court of Jerome Buonaparte, then king of Westphalia, with a salary of 600 ducats; and it was only after the archduke Rudolph of Austria and the princess Lob-



[Birth-place of Beethoven.]

kowitz and Kinsky settled upon him an annuity of 4,000 florins, that he changed his mind. About this time also he resolved to accept an invitation from the Philharmonic Society to come to England, but his almost total deafness prevented him. In 1810 Beethoven brought out his first mass. In the same year he made the acquaintance of Bettino Brentano of Frankfort, whose correspondence with Goethe has

made the reading world acquainted with the private manners of the great composer, though her narrations are sometimes less full of character than of caricature. Through Bettino, Beethoven was introduced to Goethe in the year 1812, a friendship which reflected quite as much honor upon the rich and courtly poet and minister, as it did upon the poor, but independent and high-souled musician. On the 8th, and again on the 12th of December, in the year 1813, the first performances of 'The Battle of Vittoria,' and his symphony in A major, took place in the hall of the university, for the benefit of the Austrian and Bavarian soldiers disabled in the battle of Hanau. In 1815 Beethoven was exclusively employed in writing harmonies to Scotch songs for George Thompson of Edinburgh. From this period till the end of his life, Beethoven was harassed from various causes, chiefly of a domestic nature, and which ought never to have fallen upon him. These, together with his loss of hearing, begat a habit of gloomy thought, and a violent desire for solitude, till, by slow degrees, his frame, which was naturally robust and healthy, yielded to maladies which were induced by the constant and long-continued mental irritation to which he had been subjected. Forgotten by the Viennese, hardly appreciated by the rest of the world, Beethoven was seized with his last sickness; and the unnatural thoughtlessness and greed of his relatives continued till the period of his death, which took place on the 26th day of March, 1827. Beethoven died unmarried. His portraits, of which there are several, are all like him. He did not receive much education in his early youth, but when he became a man he read a great deal, and was well acquainted with the literature of Germany, and particularly admired the writings of Goethe and Schiller. With Shakspeare's works he was well acquainted, and admired them with the relish of a true artist. He was usually reserved, but when he entered into conversation he became animated, and original in the turn of his thoughts and expression. Beethoven left upwards of 120 works in all styles. His melodies are beautiful and new; and his instrumental music bears the unmistakable evidences of the grandeur and sublimity of his unrivalled genius. In 1845 a grand statue of Beethoven was erected in his native town amid great rejoicings, and in presence of the queen of England. [J.M.]

BEGA, COR., a Dutch painter, 1620-1664.

BEGEYN, ABRA., a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

BEHADER-KHAN, a sul. of Persia, 1317-1335.

BEHADER-SHAH, emp. of Hind., 1707-1712.

BEHAIM, or BEHEM, M., a navigator, 15th c.

BEHMEN. See BOEHM.

BEHN, APHRA, a fugitive authoress, d. 1689.

BEHRING, VIRUS, by birth a Dane, after having performed several voyages to the E. and W. Indies, entered the service of Russia while still young. Having risen by the usual steps in the service, he became captain-commander in 1722, and was sent by the empress Catharine in charge of an expedition (planned by Peter the Great before his death), whose object was to determine whether Asia and America were united. Crossing Siberia he sailed from the river of Kamschatka in July, 1728; and reached lat. 67° 18' N., having passed through the strait since called after him, without knowing it. Discovering that the land trended greatly westward, he concluded that the continents were not united, and returned; without, however, seeing America. In another voyage, in 1741, he touched upon the American coast, in lat. 58° 28' N.; and gave name to Mount St. Elias. In returning, his ship was cast

upon an island, since named after him, an outlier of the Aleutian group, and here himself and many of his crew perished. On his discoveries is founded the claim of Russia to that part of America lying west of the meridian of Mount St. Elias, 141° W. [J.B.]

BEICH, J. F., a German painter, 1665-1748.

BEINASCHI, J. B., an Ital. painter, 1634-1688.

BEK, or BEAK, ANTHONY DE, bp. of Durham, one of the cel. sold. priests of the mid. ages, d. 1310.

BEK, DAVID, a Dutch painter, 1621-1656.

BEKKER, ELIZ., a wr. of fiction, 1738-1804.

BEKKHER, BALTHASAR, a celebrated protestant preacher, author of the 'World Bewitched,' &c., for which he was suspended, 1634-1698.

BEL, CH. AND., professor of poetry, 1717-1782.

BEL, JOHN JAMES, an au. and compil., d. 1738.

BEL, MATHIAS, hist. of Hungary, 1684-1749.

BELA, the name of four kings of Hungary. The first reigned 1059-1062; the second, 1131-1141; the third, 1173-1193; the fourth, 1235-1270.

BELCHER, JONATHAN, born in Massachusetts, 1681, graduated at Harvard in 1699, sent as agent by the Province to the court of England in 1729, appointed by George II. governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1730, and afterwards removed from office principally in consequence of accusations founded by his enemies upon forged papers. Having vindicated his character and become restored to royal favor, he was in 1747 appointed governor of New Jersey. He died at Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1757. He was a man of great ability, firmness and integrity, dignified, learned and accomplished; but the eminence which he attained is to be attributed not so much to his personal qualifications as to the friendship which he formed in early life with the princess Sophia and her son, afterwards George II., with whom he became acquainted while on a visit to Europe shortly after he left college. His grandfather kept a little tavern in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BELCHER, JONATHAN, the second son of Governor Belcher, having graduated at Harvard College, and entered the bar in London, was appointed in 1760 senior counsellor at Halifax, N. S., and the next year chief-justice and commander-in-chief. Two years afterwards he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the province. He died in 1776 at Halifax, in the 65th year of his age.

BELDEN, JOSHUA, an American physician of eminence, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1787. He died in 1818 of spotted fever, at the age of 50.

BELESIS, a governor of ancient Babylon.

BELGRANO, MANUEL, a commander in the South American war of independence, died 1820.

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE, a French engineer, author of a dict. of his art, 1695-1761.

BELING, RICHARD, an Irish rebel, 1613-1677.

BELISARIUS. 'One of those heroic names which are familiar to every age, and to every nation.' Thus does Gibbon, justly characterize the emperor Justinian's victorious general. Belisarius first distinguished himself in the wars between the Byzantine empire and the kings of Persia. In 533, he was placed by Justinian at the head of the army by which that emperor sought to recover the old Roman province of North Africa from the Vandals, who had been in possession of it for seventy years. Belisarius was completely successful in his enterprise, and led the last Vandal king, Gelimer, as a captive to Constantinople. He was then sent on a similar expedition to conquer Italy from the Goths, who held dominion there. He thoroughly effected this purpose, capturing Rome, Ravenna, and other cities, inflicting



severe defeats on the Goths in the field, and signalizing his own courage and prowess as a soldier, as well as his skill as a commander. The Goths offered to make him their king, but his loyalty was proof against all temptation, and when recalled by Justinian, he promptly returned in submission to the will of a capricious and thankless master. After his departure from Italy, the Goths recovered the greater part of that country, and Belisarius, who in the interval had been defending the south-eastern frontiers of the empire against the Persians, was sent a second time to Italy in 540. Being ill supplied with money and troops, he could effect but little against the numerous and well-appointed armies of the Goths, and Justinian angrily deprived him of the command with every mark of disgrace. The old general was once more summoned into activity and glory before his death, and saved Constantinople in 559 from a host of Bulgarians, who had suddenly advanced against it. When this signal service was effected, Belisarius was again dismissed with ignominy by his ungrateful sovereign, and ended his days in poverty and neglect; though the story of his having begged his bread in blindness and utter destitution is a mere fiction of later ages. Belisarius died in 561, a few months before the death of the emperor whom he had served so well, and by whom he had been so ill requited. [E.S.C.]

BELKNAP, JEREMY, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Boston, at which place he was born in 1744. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and ordained at Dover, N. H., 1767. During his residence there, he wrote a history of the colony. In 1787, he removed to Boston and took charge of the Presbyterian church there. Devoted to historical pursuits he became one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He did much towards the preservation of the monuments and records of the past. His most popular work was entitled 'The Foresters,' in which he gave a humorous delineation of American society. He died at the age of 54, of paralysis, in 1798. He was a very voluminous writer, and besides a great number of essays, sermons, historical discourses, tales, &c., published a valuable American Biography in two vols.

BELKNAP, Wm. G., an American army officer, first distinguished himself in the attack of the British on Fort Erie in 1814. Was in command as major in the Florida war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General for his gallantry under General Taylor, at Buena Vista in Mexico; died 1851, aged 56.

BELL, ANDREW, DR., the celebrated projector and founder of the national school system, 1753-1832.

BELL, BEAUPRE, an Eng. antiquarian, 18th ct.

BELL, BENJ., a writer on surgery, 1749-1806.

BELL, SIR CHAS., an eminent physiologist, born at Edinburgh, 1774; died at Edinburgh, 1842. The subject of our memoir was the son of a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal communion, in Edinburgh, who had other two sons, likewise distinguished—JOHN, as a surgeon, and GEO. JOSEPH, as a lawyer, being professor of law in the University of Edinburgh. Sir Charles Bell early settled in London as a lecturer and surgeon, and in the first capacity proved highly successful; but his scientific tendencies could ill brook the commercial asperities often attendant on surgical practice, and he appears never to have attained the position in his profession, lucratively speaking, which his great talents and acquisitions deserved. He was lecturer at the Windmill-Street School, afterwards at University College, and the Middlesex hospital, and latterly in the University of Edinburgh. The main labor of his life

consisted in perfecting his great discovery respecting the nervous system, that mysterious portion of the animal frame. This discovery, second perhaps only to that of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, required an extensive series of experiments upon living animals, which long deterred him from carrying them into execution. But ultimately, by discovering humane methods of procedure, his exertions were crowned with success, and demonstrated that the nerves given off by the spinal cord, the great nerve deposited in the backbone, are destined for one of two purposes; those which leave the spinal cord in front bestow the power of muscular motion, while the posterior roots supply sensibility. When the anterior roots of the nerves of the leg are cut, in experiment, the animal loses all power over the leg, although the limb still continues sensible. But if, on the other hand, the posterior roots are cut, the power of motion continues, although the sensibility is destroyed. His subsequent researches showed that every muscle in the body has two nerves appropriated to it, one for sensation, and the other for motion; the first to carry the influence of the will resident in the brain towards the muscle, and the second to connect the muscle with the brain. It may be truly said that such men as Watt and Bell require no sepulchral monuments, since locomotives, railways, and steamboats contribute an ever augmenting immortal tribute to the one, and every student in medical science is an hereditary guardian of the genius of the other. [R.D.T.]

BELL, HENRY, an ingenious engineer, the first in Britain who successfully applied the steam engine to propelling vessels, though Millar's experiments were long prior, and Fulton had launched his first steamboat on the Hudson four or five years previously to Bell's successful application of steam to the purposes of navigation. In 1811 Bell launched his boat, called the Comet, in reference to the appearance of a large comet that year. He constructed the steam engine himself, and in January, 1812, the first trial of the Comet took place on the Clyde. After various experiments the Comet was at length propelled on the Clyde by an engine of three horse power, which was subsequently increased to six. This engine is still in the museum of Glasgow College. Thus to Henry Bell is due the honor of having first done in his own country, what others who had attempted it—the great Watt himself—had failed in doing, notwithstanding superior advantages of capital. Bell's perseverance and skill were not rewarded with the outward test of success. Had it not been for the liberality of the magistrates of Glasgow, who settled upon him a small annuity, he must have spent the latter years of his life in poverty. He was born in Linlithgowshire 1767, and died at Helensburgh on the Clyde in 1830. A monumental stone to his memory is erected on a rock in the Clyde near Bowling. [L.D.B.G.]

BELL, JAMES, a geographical writer and gazetteer, originally a weaver, 1769-1833.

BELL, JOHN, an em. Scotch surgeon, 1762-1820.

BELL, JOHN, au. of various travels, 1691-1780.

BELL, JOHN, an enterprising publisher, founder of the 'Weekly Messenger,' 1746-1831.

BELL, JOHN, one of the leading members of the Senate in New Hampshire during the revolutionary war, and eminent for his integrity, firmness and sound judgment. He died in 1825 aged 95. His sons SAMUEL and JOHN have both been governors of New Hampshire; the former was for many years a Senator of the United States.

BELLAMONT, RICHARD, EARL OF. This noble-

man was appointed governor of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire by William III. in 1695. He arrived at New York in 1698, visited Boston in 1699, returned to New York in 1700, and died there on the 5th of March, 1701. While he was in the colonies, they were greatly disturbed by pirates, and the famous Captain Kidd was captured. Lord Bellamont was exceedingly popular, which was owing not only to his energetic government, but to his zeal, real or pretended, in behalf of religion, and his deference to the New England ministers.

BELLAMY, JAMES, a Dutch poet, 1757-1786.

BELLAMY, JOSEPH, D.D., an eminent Congregational minister, was born in Conn., 1719, was graduated at Yale 1735, and ordained at Bethlehem in 1740. He died in 1790, at the age of 71. His religious works and sermons were published in three volumes in 1811.

BELLAMY, SAMUEL, a notorious pirate, whose vessel, the *Whidah*, bearing 23 guns, was lost at Cape Cod in 1817, after he had captured several ships on the New England coast.

BELLANGE, TH., a Fr. paint., 16th and 17th c.

BELLARMIN, CARDINAL ROBERT, was born at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany, in 1542. Entering the order of the Jesuits in 1560, he was ordained priest in 1569. He filled the chair of theology at Louvain for seven years from that period. Going to Rome in 1576, he distinguished himself by shrewd, bold, and popular polemical prelections, and was, as the great champion of the church, elevated to the rank of cardinal in 1599. His latter days were spent in Rome, where he died in 1621. His 'Opus Controversiarum' fills three folio volumes. He has also left a Commentary on the Psalms, several smaller pieces, some of them devotional, and a treatise 'De Potestate Summi Pontificis.' Bellarmine was a man of no mean powers and mental resources; and unequalled as a skilled controversialist among the numerous defenders of the Church of Rome. [J.E.]

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, a Fr. poet, 1524-1560.

BELLAY, JOHN DU, a Fr. cardinal, 1492-1560.

BELLEFOREST, F. DE, a Fr. hist., 1530-1583.

BELLEISLE, CH. LOUIS, Count De, a French marshal, time of Louis XV., 1634-1761.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, a Latin au., 17th c.

BELLIARD, AUG. DANIEL, Count, one of the best of Napoleon's generals, distinguished also as an ambassador, and most lately in the establishment of the Belgian kingdom, 1773-1832.

BELLIEVRE, POMFONIUS DE, a Fr. diplomatist, distinguished in the reigns of Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., 1529-1607.

BELLINGHAM, RICH., presided over the colony of Massachusetts as deputy governor and governor for 23 years. He came to America in 1634, and died in 1672 aged 80. He was a man of good understanding but few words. For his second wife, he married a lady engaged to another, performing the ceremony himself without license, for which he was called to trial, but escaped without censure.

BELLINI, GENTILE, an Italian painter, of the same school as his brother Giovanni, 1421-1501.

BELLINI, GIOVANNI, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Venice about 1426. He belongs to the school of painters known as the *quattrocento*, in Italy, literally the fifteenth century masters, but distinguished as much by their style as their period. This style, lately here designated, very inappropriately, the *preraphaelite*, is well illustrated in Bellini's portrait of the Doge Loredano, in the National Gallery—hard and dry, but exact in detail, and high and positive in coloring. Giovanni Bellini was one of

the first of the Venetian artists to adopt the new method of oil painting in lieu of the old process with *tempera* vehicles, that is, with saps and gums. His best works are in oil; they consist chiefly of madonnas and portraits. He died at the advanced age of ninety, November 29, 1516. Titian and Giorgione were two of Bellini's many eminent scholars. (Vasari, *Lives of the Painters*, &c.; Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell'Arte*, &c.; Cadorin, *Tiziano Vecellio*.) [R.N.W.]

BELLINI, L., a celeb. anatomist, 1643-1702.



[Bellini.]

BELLINI, VINCENZIO, was born at Catania in Sicily, in the year 1806. Bellini received his musical education from Zingarelli, in the Conservatorio of Naples, and produced, at the theatre San Carlo of the same city, his opera 'Bianco e Ferdinando,' before he was twenty years old. In 1827 he composed 'Il Pirata' for the Scala at Milan, and soon after 'La Straniera' for the same establishment. These operas were succeeded by 'La Sonnambula' (which has perhaps been performed a greater number of times in Great Britain than any other foreign opera) at Naples, 'I Capuletti ed i Montecchi' at Venice, 'Norma' at Milan, 'I Puritani' for the Theatre Italien at Paris, &c. The life of Bellini was unmarked by incidents. He was pure in morals, and his manners, like his compositions, were gentle, mellifluous, and elegant. Subject to pulmonic disease, he was unequal to violent effort of any kind, so he never attempted the lofty or sublime in music. He died of consumption in 1835. A writer (L. W. Tinnelli) in the 'Musical World' says of Bellini—'The enthusiasm excited by this astonishing production (Norma) is beyond all description. In a few months the "Norma" became the favorite performance of all the Italian and foreign stages, and crossed the immense distance of the ocean to delight the ears of the transatlantic inhabitants. Soon after this new triumph, he was called to Paris, where he wrote, in his greatest style, "I Puritani." It was the last song of the swan! One morning in the month of October, 1835, the inhabitants of Paris hastened to the streets of that immense capital to contemplate the numerous and select crowd which was following a funeral procession. Some of the most celebrated men were amongst the crowd. Sadness and sorrow were in the countenance of every one. A plaintive and moving music added to the melancholy scene. Death had reaped one of the finest flowers of nature. The funeral concourse stopped at the cemetery of Père la Chaise, where the coffin was deposited, and,



one hour after, a modest cross was raised on the ground, with the following inscription: "Pray for the peace of Vincent Bellini." Bellini was only twenty-nine years of age when he died. His disposition was good, though exceedingly passionate. His appearance was noble and expressive. His genius was vast as creation, and his soul innocent and gentle as the first sigh of love.' This is the eulogium of a friend and admirer; let it live in the memory of all musicians.

[J.M.]

BELLMAN, Ch. M., a Swed. poet, 1741-1795.

BELLONI, JEROME, a commercial wr., d. 1760.

BELLORI, J. P., an Italian antiquary and connoisseur, au. of 'Lives of Modern Painters,' d. 1696.

BELLOSTE, A., a Fr. army surgeon, 1654-1730.

BELLOT, Lieut., a French naval officer, a volunteer in the English Arctic expedition sent out in search of Sir John Franklin; he had already distinguished himself as a young officer of promise in the French navy, when he volunteered to serve on board the Prince Albert, dispatched by Lady Franklin in 1851. During this expedition he was foremost in braving the dangers of the Northern Sea and in extending the perilous investigations into those unknown and inhospitable regions. A strait discovered by him has been placed on the map with the name of *Bellet's Strait* as a memorial of his courageous enterprise. On his return from the first expedition, he readily availed himself of the occasion of joining another, and obtained permission to sail as a volunteer on board the Phoenix, under the command of Capt. Englefield, R.N. During this expedition, he exhibited the same traits of generous devotion to the cause he had so enthusiastically embraced, and was a noble example of a good officer and heroic man. Bellet met with a tragic death on the 21st day of August, 1852, in the execution of the perilous service he had volunteered to perform of communicating with Capt. Englefield, who was absent from his ship, making an attempt to join Sir Edward Belcher by a journey across the ice. The young French hero was overtaken by a storm, and the piece of ice on which he and his four companions were, was severed by the gale from the land. Lt. Bellet sent two of the men in the canoe to the land, and in the mean time, he was drifted rapidly away with his remaining companions. The snow beginning to fall rapidly, Bellet, while he expressed his joy at the safety of the two men he had sent away, busied himself in providing for the security of those who were left, by teaching them how to shelter themselves, by means of accumulating the snow into temporary huts; he then went abroad to make his observations. He had gone twice to observe which way the floe was drifting, when he started out the third time and never returned. A strong gale of wind had driven the adventurous hero into a crack in the ice and he was drowned. His two companions succeeded subsequently in reaching the ship.

BELLOTI, PETER, an Ital. paint., 1625-1700.

BELON, PETER, author of travels, 16th cent.

BELOSIELSKY, PRINCE, a Russian nobleman, author of poems in the French tongue, died 1809.

BELSHAM, THOS., a cel. Unitarian, 1749-1829.

BELSHAM, WM., brother of Thomas, a miscellaneous and historical writer, 1752-1827.

BELSHAZZAR, a k. of Chaldaea, abt. 560 B.C.

BELSUNCE, HENRY FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Fr. prelate and hist. of disting. benev., 1671-1755.

BELUS, the supposed first king of Babylon.

BELYN, a British commander under Caractacus.

BELZONI, GIOVANNI, celebrated for his discoveries in Egypt, was a native of Padua. His early



[Belzoni.]

studies, which had a view to the monastic life, were prosecuted at Rome, from which his family had originally come. The French invasion of 1798 caused a change in his plans; and in 1800 he left Italy, and visited several parts of Europe. He came to England in 1803, where he soon after married. He was tall and robust in person, of uncommon strength, and commanding mien; qualities which, united to great intelligence and sagacity, perseverance and a love of enterprise, gave him immense influence among the wild people with whom he so long associated. His remittances from home were scanty; and he seems to have turned to profitable account a knowledge of hydraulics which he had acquired at Rome. Often, however, he was obliged to obtain a livelihood by exhibiting feats of strength. Leaving England in 1812, he visited Spain, Portugal, and Malta, and in 1815 went to Egypt, where he was for a short time employed by Mehemet Ali in erecting hydraulic machinery at Cairo. Driven thence by the prejudice of the natives against his improved plans, he visited many parts of Egypt and Nubia, and the shores of the Red Sea, discovering buried cities, rock temples, &c., and displaying the greatest skill in the removal and shipment of such gigantic works as the bust of Memnon, and other remains now in the British Museum. The pecuniary means, besides a personal remuneration, were supplied chiefly by Mr. Salt, the English consul, but partly also by Burekhardt the traveller. In September, 1819, Belzoni left Egypt, and on his way to England visited his native town, where he was received with honor. His 'Narrative of Operations,' &c., was published at London in 1820, in a 4to vol. with atlas. In 1823, accompanied by his wife, he left England for Morocco, with the view of penetrating to Timbuctoo. He had neither commission nor assistance from government, or any society, and except £200 supplied by the Messrs. Briggs of Alexandria, depended solely on his own resources. Failing to obtain permission from the emperor, he sailed to the Bight of Benin, and was forwarded on his journey by the king of that country. Not long after, however, he was seized with dysentery, and died at Gato, in Dec., 1823. Directions concerning his property, and his last regards to his wife, had been the day before sent by letter to his friend Mr. Hodgson, then on the coast with the brig Swinger.

[J.B.]

BEMBO, BEN., a Venet. ambassador, d. 1519.

BEMBO, J., a Venetian doge, died 1618.

**BEMBO, PETER**, a Ven. poet and historian, secretary to Leo X., and cardinal bishop of Bergamo under Paul III., 1470-1517.

**BENAVIDES**, a Chilian bandit and pirate, who for several years committed unexampled atrocities on the coast and southern boundary of Chili, murdering every one he captured, without regard to sex or age, and devastating the country with fire. He was born in the province of Concepcion, and was for some time a soldier in the patriot army, which he deserted. He was twice made prisoner, and sentenced to death, but escaped, although the last time riddled with shot, and left on the ground for dead. On recovering from the effects of his wounds, he again entered the Spanish service, and from revenge began his career of blood. Among his boldest exploits was the attempt to form a navy by the capture of foreign vessels on the coast of Chili. He had his head-quarters at the town of Aranco, which was at length captured by the forces of the republic; and falling himself into their hands while attempting to escape, he was shot in February, 1822.

**BENBOW, JOHN**, a gallant English admiral, dist. in action with the pirates of Barbary, and afterwards with the French under the command of Du Casse, died of his wounds, 1702.

**BENCIO, FRANCIS**, an Italian poet, died 1594.

**BENEDETTO, C.**, an Ital. painter, 1616-1670.

**BENEDICT, ST.**, reputed founder of the monastic life in the West, which he commenced in the ruins of a temple near Naples, b. at Spoleto 480, d. 543.



[Benedictine Monk.]

**BENEDICT, ST.**, an English prelate, 600-690.

**BENEDICT I.**, pope, 574-578. **BENEDICT II.**, 684-685. **BENEDICT III.**, 855-858. **BENEDICT IV.**, 900-904. **BENEDICT V.**, 964-965. **BENEDICT VI.**, 972-974. **BENEDICT VII.**, 975-983. **BENEDICT VIII.**, succeeded 1012. **BENEDICT IX.**, 1033-1048. **BENEDICT X.**, 1058-1059. **BENEDICT XI.**, 1303-1304. **BENEDICT XII.**, 1334-1342. **BENEDICT XIII.**, 1724-1750. **BENEDICT XIV.**, distinguished as one of the greatest popes who has governed the church, 1740-1758. An anti-pope, under the title of **BENEDICT XIII.**, was elected 1394.

**BENEDICT**, an English abbot, died 1703.

**BENEVUTI, CH.**, a Jesuit, 1716-1789.

**BENEZET, ANTHONY**, a native of France, born in 1713, who left his country on account of the persecution to which Protestants were subjected, and after living in England for 16 years, removed in 1731 to Philadelphia, where embracing the principles of the Quakers, he, in 1742, took charge of their academy,

in which position he continued until 1782, when he resigned his office, for the purpose of devoting himself to the instruction of the negroes. He died, at the age of 71, in the year 1784. He was well known, both in America and Europe, for his generous and unremitting exertions to suppress the slave trade, and wrote many tracts upon the subject, and also a history of the slave traffic in Guinea. His disinterested benevolence caused him to be universally respected, but like many of his class he carried his notions to excess, even relinquishing the use of animal food, from unwillingness to cause pain.

**BENGENHIELM, J.**, Baron De, a Swedish statesman, poet and professor of history, 1628-1704.

**BENGER, ELIZABETH OGILVY**, a writer of biographical and historical works, died 1827.

**BENHADAD**, two kings of Syria, about 9th c. B.C.

**BENI, PAUL**, an Ital. philologist, died 1627.

**BENINI, VINCENT**, an Ital. phys., 1713-1764.

**BENJAMIN OF TUDELA**, an Eastern traveller in Asia, au. of a work in Heb. on the subject, d. 1173.

**BENNET, HY.**, earl of Arlington, one of the Council of Ch. II., known as the Cabal, 1618-1685.

**BENNET, THOS.**, a Hebrew scholar, 1673-1720.

**BENNINGSEN, LEVIN AUGUSTUS**, Baron, a Russian commander, disting. in the war against Poland, at the battle of Eylau, &c., died 1826.

**BENNITSKI, A. P.**, a Russian poet, 1780-1808.

**BENSERADE, ISAAC DE**, a Fr. poet, d. 1691.

**BENSON, GEO.**, a dissent. minister, 1669-1762.

**BENT, JOHN VAN DER**, a painter, 1650-1690.

**BENTHAM, E.**, au. of Sermons, &c., 1707-1776.

**BENTHAM, JAS.**, br. of the preceding, au. of the 'History and Antiq. of the Church of Ely,' d. 1794.

**BENTHAM, JEREMY**, born in London in 1748, where he lived during most part of his long life of eighty-four years; one of the most remarkable thinkers and writers England has recently produced—equally estimable as a citizen and a man. Bentham's labors must be divided into two grand parts,—the first by far the least important, although the one through which he is popularly known. As a writer on the Science of Morals, properly so called, he has contributed little that will be permanent in philosophy. Great as a jurist and reformer, especially in Criminal Laws, he naturally sought to weigh the value of actions by their external effects; and unhappily he transported this conception—correct in its relation to Public Law—into the domain of Scientific Morals, taking as the root of his system, that good and bad, just and unjust, must be synonymous with the *utility* or *inutility* of an action. Reserving discussion of this peculiar theory for the article *Epicurus*, we hasten here to the agreeable task of pointing out Bentham's rare, original, and incontestable merits. He may be said to have been the first thinker who gained clear ideas of the cumbrousness and iniquity of the artificial English Laws; and although questions may well be started as to the practicability of his sweeping codification, it cannot be doubted that from his mind most of the statesmen who have since effectively labored to simplify these laws, drew their best inspirations. On many special doctrines or theories of Law, his speculations threw abundant and important light—for instance, the Doctrine of Punishments and the Theory of Evidence. Discerning the value of education as a preventive means, he threw himself into that subject with great eagerness—producing his curious *Chrestomathy*. On kindred moral subjects, he also wrote much,—often perhaps not very considerably, always with fearlessness and power. His labors, in fact, attach to every great question of reform which later





[Jeremy Bentham.]

times have cast up; and there were few men of eminence in his time who did not court a friendship, ever open to the deserving. Mr. Bentham's most distinguished associates were probably *Sir Samuel Romilly* and *James Mill*. His works were first published in a collected form in the French language, under the care of *M. Dumont*; an English edition has since appeared, edited, according to the philosopher's own request, by Dr. Bowring. [J.P.N.]

BENTHAM, THOS., bp. of Litchfield, d. 1578.

BENTINCK, WILLIAM, the intimate friend of William III., created earl of Portland, died 1709.

BENTINCK, W. H. CAVENDISH, third duke of Portland, born 1738; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; chancellor of Oxford, 1792; home secretary, 1794–1801; first lord of the treasury, 1807; d. 1808.

BENTINCK, LORD GEORGE, a British parliamentary leader, was born on 27th February, 1802. He was the third son of the fourth duke of Portland, and thus descended from the distinguished Dutchman who enjoyed the friendship of William III. He was by his mother, a daughter of Major Scott of Balcomie, connected with Canning, who married her sister, and he made such early acquaintance with political business as he possessed, in the capacity of private secretary to his uncle-in-law. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of major, but that profession in time of peace had not sufficient attraction for his stirring temperament, and he took with laborious ardor to field sports and the turf. Though a younger son, the fortunes of the family enabled him to indulge in horse racing without mercenary views, and yet it is generally said that he realized a large sum of money on the turf. His success and general high character in the sporting world arose from a high-handed integrity, which gave him the position of a bold, earnest, honest enthusiast, in occupations pursued by so many through momentary excitement, dissipation, or a base design to profit by the follies of others. In 1826 he entered parliament as member for Lynn Regis, and continued to represent that constituency till his death. He was a very steady attendant, almost always in his seat awake or asleep. But his attendance was not of a character to give him the knowledge of a statesman, since the benches in the House of Commons were his place of rest between unremitting labors in the hunting field and other congenial arenas. Before 1846 he was generally set down as a moderate Whig, but it is evident that his political partisanship rested more on personal alliances than constitutional views. When Sir Robert Peel dealt his final blow at the corn laws

and commercial restrictions, the country gentlemen, who thought it was not the necessary progress of sound political economy, but the want of leadership and combination which threatened what they counted their ruin, looked to Lord George as a leader, on account of the energy and skill he had shown in his favorite pursuits. He accepted of the proposal, and became the leader of the opposition, transferring to the interior of St. Stephen's the methods which gave him success in his more congenial occupations out of doors. He made it his twofold occupation to hunt the enemy, and to manipulate statistics into startling momentary results, as in the calculations of the betting book. He knew to the last little or nothing about politics, but his chivalrous bearing and utter unconsciousness of defeat, gave him popularity even with his opponents. The energetic zeal with which he followed his new pursuits broke his constitution, and, seized with an attack of the heart, he dropped suddenly dead on the 28th September, 1848, and was found lying on the road where he had been walking. [J.H.B.]

BENTIVOGLIO, one of the sovereign families of Italy, among the distinguished members of which are, JOHN, lord of Bologna, killed 1402, whose lineal descendants held the signiory till 1508. HERCULES, a poet and statesman, 1506–1573. GUIDO, cardinal legate and historian, 1579–1641. HIPPOLYTE, a dramatist, died 1685. CORNELIO, a cardinal, a poet, and a patron of the fine arts, 1688–1732. MATILDA, a poetess, died 1711.

BENTLEY, RICH., a cel. classic, 1661–1742. His son of the same name, a dramatist, d. 1782.

BENYOWSKY, MAURICE AUGUSTUS, Count, a Siberian exile who effected his escape, and was killed in action against the French when attempting to assume the sovereignty of Madagascar, 1786.

BENZELIUS, the name of several abps. of Upsala, disting. for their great learning. ERIC, 1642–1709. His son of the same name, 1675–1745. JACOB, br. of the last, d. 1747. HENRY, 1689–1758.

BENZEL-STERNAU, a Ger. states., 1738–1784.

BENZEL-STERNAU, C. CH., Count De, a Ger. statesman, and man of letters, 1767–1832.

BERCHTOLD, LEOPOLD, Count, a disting. philanthropist of Austria, 1758–1809.

BERENGER, or BERENGARIUS, was born at Tours, about the beginning of the eleventh century. His earliest education was received under Fulbert at Chartres, a teacher of affectionate wisdom and piety. Berenger showed from the first a liberal spirit of inquiry. For some time he taught in his native city, and gained there the office of Scholasticus, that is, superintendent of the school attached to the cathedral or monastery of St. Martin. Afterwards he was archdeacon at Anger. The name of Berenger is associated principally with the famous mediæval controversy on the doctrine of transubstantiation. He had revived the doctrine of Scotus, that the bread and wine still remain symbols after the consecration, and are not changed in substance; but his doctrine was condemned by several councils, such as that of Rome in 1050. The strife raged for thirty years, and Berenger sometimes wavered, and even formally recanted in 1079, under the terrorism of his ecclesiastical superiors. But he soon retracted, and by Lanfranc and others, under Gregory VII., the controversy was prolonged till his death in 1088. The theological influence of Berenger was lost by his vacillation, but he was one of the revivers of metaphysical study and dialectics, and as has been remarked, 'he continued Scotus Erigena, and prepared the way for Abelard.' His book 'De Sacra Coena,' was pub-



lished at Berlin in 1834; the manuscript of it having been found by Lessing in 1770 in the ducal library of Brunswick. [J.E.]

BERENGER, JAS., a cel. anatomist, d. 1550.

BERENGER, L. P., a Fr. poet and rhetorician, author of 'Les Soirées Provençales,' &c., 1749-1822.

BERENGER, P., a disciple of Abelard, 12th c.

BERENGER I., king of Italy 888, elected emp. 916, deposed 922, assassinated 924.

BERENGER II., king 950, deposed 962, died 966.

BERENICE, the name of several princesses of Syria and Egypt, of whom the most celebrated are the wife of Antiochus, strangled B. C. 248. The daughter of Ptolemy Auletus, and usurper of his throne, who was deposed and killed by the Romans. The daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who consecrated her hair to Venus. And the daughter of Agrippa, king of Judæa, the mistress of Titus.

BERENICIUS, a Dutch adventurer, 17th cent.

BERESFORD, REV. JAMES, a miscellaneous wr. and satirist, 1764-1840.

BERESFORD, Viscount, a distinguished officer in the British army, who gained for himself a great name in the peninsular campaign, d. 1854, aged 86.

BERETTINI, P. an Ital. architect, 1596-1669.

BERG, J. P., a German theologian, 1737-1800.

BERGEN, C. A. DE, a Ger. anat., 1704-1760.

BERGEN, DERK VAN DER, a painter, d. 1689.

BERGHEN, NICH., a Du. painter, 1624-1683.

BERGIER, N. S., a wr. against deism, d. 1790.

BERGIUS, P. J., a Swedish botanist, d. 1791.

BERGMANN, TORBERN OLOF, a cel. Swedish chemist, to whom many and valuable discoveries are attributed, besides the reconstitution of the science of mineralogy, 1735-1784.

BERIGARD, C., an Ital. philosopher, 1578-1663.

BERINGER, J. B., a Germ. mineralogist, 18th c.

BERINGTON, JOSEPH, a Roman Catholic historian and biographical writer, died 1827.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, earl of, author of 'Historical Applications,' and member of the privy council to Charles II., died 1698.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, bishop of Cloyne, born in Ireland in 1684; died at Oxford in 1753. The interest connected with this rather remarkable man is measured by that of his system of philosophy, which we shall shortly characterize. It is necessary to a right understanding of Berkeley's speculations, that one recall the false conceptions certainly prevailing at this time regarding the mode or manner in which we know;—we allude to the Theory of the *Idea*. It was thought that the idea through which we know, and the thing that we know through it, are perfectly distinct. The *idea* of an object was fancied a sort of image of the object capable of being perceived by the mind; just as the mind, in seeing, discerns not the object but the image of the retina. Adopting this to the fullest extent in respect of all that knowledge which we call the knowledge of external things, Berkeley yet held that knowledge of the *mind* itself and of its operations, comes *at once* and without the interposition of any medium—through a simple act of internal perception: from which foundation, his strict logic led to the following singular superstructure. What are termed external objects, being seen not in themselves but through or by *ideas*, what right have we to imagine the existence of these objects at all? Supposing them real, they are confessedly not discernible by the human mind; why then assume their existence? True knowledge, on the other hand, comes to us *directly* respecting the *mind*: is not mind and its phenomena therefore—spiritual entities—the sole reality in the universe? Like

Malebranche after him, the good Bishop of Cloyne reached this singular conclusion the more readily, because of the fervency of his religious principles. 'If the principles I entertain,' he alleged, 'come to be admitted among men, the consequences that I think will follow immediately are these—atheism and scepticism must utterly fall.' He assuredly had weighed with little care the consequences inseparable from the concession to logic of a supremacy over our primary intuitions. Scarcely was the ink dry with which he wrote, ere the remorseless dialectic of Hume attacked with equal vigor the existence of the spiritual world—reducing all possible knowledge to the bare fact—*I exist!* It certainly appears singular that even religious fervor could take so extravagant a turn in so acute a man: nevertheless, the moving principle of Berkeley's speculations was a spirit of revolt against the materialistic philosophy that issued from Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding,'—*Alciphron*, or the *Minute Philosopher*, being mainly a protest against the paradox of Mandeville, that virtue is only an artificial product of policy and vanity.—Berkeley's knowledge was extensive; he was fond of physical science, and he struck out a sound theory of vision. His heart was a noble one, and his life pure. He was valued and admired among the best writers of the day, numbering among his friends Swift and Stella, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Peterborough, and Pope. There is now a good edition of his works in 3 vols. 8vo. [J.P.N.]

BERKELEY, VICE-AD. SIR W., k. in ac. 1666.

BERKELEY, NORBONNE, Baron de Botetourt, appointed Governor of Virginia in 1768, and died at Williamsburg in 1770. During his brief administration he was highly beloved and respected, and labored earnestly to promote the interests of William and Mary College.

BERKELEY, WILLIAM, governor of Virginia under Charles I. and Charles II. He came to America in this capacity in 1641. He espoused the royal cause during the civil wars, and, by his influence, as well as by the disposition of the colony, Virginia was the last of the English possessions to submit to the Protector. He then retired to his plantation, but, on the death of Governor Matthews, who had been appointed by Cromwell in his stead, he was solicited by the people to resume the government of the colony, which he would only consent to do on condition that Charles II. should be proclaimed King. His popularity was so great that the people consented, and the consequences of this bold step might have been serious but for the opportune death of the Protector. He visited England upon the restoration. The latter portion of his career was clouded by the rebellion of Bacon, whom he refused, against the popular wish, to appoint general in the Indian war. The opposition he encountered soured his temper, and Charles II., who was no friend to extreme measures, complained that "the old fool shed more blood in that naked country than he had done for the murder of his father." Berkeley died in England in 1677, immediately after his arrival in that country, to which he had gone for the benefit of his health.

BERKENHOUT, J., a miscellaneous wr., 1731-1791.

BERKEY, JOHN LEFRANCO VAN, a Dutch physician, naturalist, and poet, 1729-1812.

BERLICHINGEN, GOETZ DE, surnamed *iron-hand*, a German knight, distinguished in the wars of Bavaria, 1480-1562.

BERNADOTTE, king of Sweden and Norway,





[Bernadotte, King of Sweden.]

under the title of Charles John XIV., was the son of a lawyer, born 1764; sergeant in the marines, 1789; colonel, 1792; general of brigade, 1793, marshal of France and prince of Ponte Corvo, 1806; chosen crown prince of Sweden, 1810; king, 1818, to his death in 1844.

**BERNAL, RALPH**, an English miscellaneous writer and archæologist, devoted to the study of mediæval antiquity, d. 1854.

**BERNARD, St.**, of Menthon, founder of the hospices in the passage of the Alps, 923-1008.

**BERNARD, St.**, founder and abbot of Clairvaux, one of the most influential and talented ecclesiastics of the middle ages, 1091-1153.

**BERNARD OF PAVIA**, a jurist of the 13th ct.

**BERNARD OF THURINGIA**, an enthus., 10th ct.

**BERNARD, CATH.**, a French poetess, last cent.

**BERNARD, C.**, a benevolent priest, 1588-1641.

**BERNARD, Edw.**, a pupil of Wallis, author of a treatise on ancient measures, &c., 1638-1697.

**BERNARD, JAMES**, a prot. hist., 1658-1718.

**BERNARD, JOHN**, an actor, died 1828.

**BERNARD, J. F.**, an antiquarian, last cent.

**BERNARD, J. S.**, a medical au., 1718-1793.

**BERNARD, P. J.**, a French poet, 1710-1775.

**BERNARD, SIM.**, a milit. engineer, 1779-1839.

**BERNARD**, duke of Weimar, command. of the Swedish army after the death of Gustavus, 1604-1639.

**BERNARD, FRANCIS, SIR**, governor of New Jersey from 1758 to 1760, and of Massachusetts from 1760 to 1769. Bernard was a man of ability and integrity, but it was his misfortune to preside over the Province of Massachusetts at a time when the greatest wisdom and caution were required, and it was no longer possible by coercive measures to repress the spirit of liberty, which he, together with the ministry in England, seems to have mistaken for lawless insubordination. Devoted to the interests of the British government, without any true insight into the course of policy which those interests really required, he hoped, by increased taxation, the presence of the military in Boston, and modifications of the charter, to strengthen the authority of England in the colony. The popularity gained by his more moderate administration in New Jersey was consequently soon lost, and, though the home government manifested its approbation of his course by creating him a baronet, it was also under the necessity of recalling him. The most praiseworthy

feature in his conduct was his patronage of literature and his benefactions to Harvard College. He died in England in 1779.

**BERNARDEZ, D.**, a soldier and poet, d. 1596.

**BERNARDI, A. F.**, a Germ. gram., 1768-1820.

**BERNARDI, J. E.**, a wr. on civil law, 1751-1824.

**BERNARDI, J.**, an engrav. and archit., d. 1555.

**BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, JAS. HY.**, the cel. author of 'Paul and Virginia,' 1737-1813.

**BERNARDIN, St.**, vicar-general of the Franciscans, reformer and founder of more than 300 monasteries, 1380-1444.

**BERNI, FR.**, a burlesque poet, died 1536; another Italian of the same name, disting. as a poet and dramatic author, 1610-1673.

**BERNIER, FR.**, a cel. traveller, died 1688.

**BERNINI, GIOVANNI LORENZO**, disting. as a painter, statuary, and architect, 1598-1680.

**BERNIS, FR. JOACHIN DE PIERRES DE**, a cardinal and ambassador of France, distinguished also as a poet, 1715-1794.

**BERNOUILLI.** The family name of a cluster of famous mathematicians living at the period of the revival of science, when Newton evolved the law of the celestial motions, and he and Leibnitz invented and promulgated the higher calculus. All distinguished by eagerness in the pursuit of Analysis, and the two elder, especially, by much vivacity of temper—they mingled earnestly in the keen commerce and conflict of scientific writers, which so enlivens the history of those times, and renders the details of personal history part and parcel of the history of the progress of knowledge. Our limits confine us within a simple enumeration of these distinguished men, and a bare statement of their main achievements.—

1. **JAMES BERNOUILLI**, probably the most original analyst of the group; born at Basle in 1654,—died in 1705. He had great powers of invention, and much taste for simplicity in method and composition. He greatly extended the theory of the quadrature of the parabola, and the geometry of curve lines, spirals, &c. His chief contributions, however, relate to the summation and doctrine of infinite series; and we owe him the first systematic work on the now very important theory of chances. His writings are collected in 3 vols. 4to.—2. **JOHN BERNOUILLI**, brother of James; born in 1667, died in 1748; also a very great analyst. Besides his essays on the management of ships and the elliptical figure of the planets, John Bernouilli wrote on almost every branch of the existing mathematics; and he touched nothing he did not expand and improve. The great age he attained was worthily bestowed on him; he died full of honors. His collected writings fill four 4to. volumes.—3. **JOHN BERNOUILLI**, son of the preceding; professor of mathematics in St. Petersburg, where he died in 1726; born in 1695.—4. **NICOLAS BERNOUILLI**, nephew of 1 and 2, born in 1687; died in 1759; professor of mathematics in Padua.—5. **DANIEL BERNOUILLI**, son of Nicolas, a very eminent philosopher, rivaling the glory of the elder brothers of the family. He was born in 1700, and died in 1782. His two great works are the 'Exercitationes Mathematicæ' and his 'Hydrodynamice:' but besides writing occasional treatises and memoirs, he contested, and gained or divided with the greatest mathematicians in Europe, no fewer than ten prizes offered by the Academy of Sciences. No name of the time stands higher than that of Daniel Bernouilli.—6. **JOHN BERNOUILLI**, brother of Daniel, professor of mathematics at Basle, born 1720, died 1770.—7. **JAMES BERNOUILLI**, nephew of the two preceding, born in

Basle, 1759, died in 1789, too early for science. At this close of the family of the Bernouillis, its former glories seemed about to blaze out again. In the space of about five years, the younger James presented no less than eight memoirs to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, which have been printed in the 'Nova Acta;' and he was a correspondent of other academies besides. Every thing he wrote displayed singular acuteness.—It is not often that the historian of Science has to record concerning such a family. [J.P.N.]

BERNSTORFF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, Count, a Danish statesman, disting. also as a patron of science and art, 1712–1772. His nephew, AND. PETER, cel. as a minister of state for the enfranchisement of the Dan. peasants, &c., 1735–1797.

BEROALDUS, PH., a rhetorician, 1453–1505. His nephew of the same name, a poet, died 1518.

BERODACH, son of Baladan, king of Babylon.

BEROSUS, a Chaldean priest and his., fragments of whose works exist in the writings of Eusebius: time of Alexander the Great.

BERRETINI, NICOL., an It. paint., 1617–1682.

BERRI, JOHN, of France, Duke De, 1340–1416.

BERRI, CH. FERD. DE BOURBON, Duke De, second son of Ch. X., and father of the duke de Bordeaux, claimant of the Fr. crown, 1778–1820.

BERRIMAN, WM., au. of Sermons, 1688–1758.

BERRUYER, JOS. IS., a religious wr., d. 1758.

BERRUYER, J. F., a Fr. general, 1737–1804.

BERRY, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDW., K.C.B., distinguished at the Nile and Trafalgar, d. 1831.

BERRY, SIR JOHN, a naval command., d. 1691.

BERRY, MARY, an English woman of society and of literary accomplishments, died in 1854, at the advanced age of nearly ninety. She and her sister, whose death preceded hers by eighteen months, were known in the literary circles of London from the time of Dr. Johnson to Macaulay. Forwards of half a century they saw at their house in London two generations of literary men. They had read Miss Burney's Evelina when fresh from the press, and survived long enough to weep in sympathy with the world over Dickens' pathetic story of Little Nell. The two sisters were left, with their father, the literary executors of Horace Walpole. Both of them had received the offer of the hand of that male gossip, and both had rejected it. The elder published various miscellaneous works.

BERRYAT, F., first edit. of a collect. of observations from the memoirs of learned societies, d. 1754.

BERSMANN, GEO., a Ger. classic, 1538–1611.

BERTHIER. ALEXANDER BERTHIER, prince of Neuchâtel and Wagram, was born in Paris in 1753, of higher parentage than that of most of the military chiefs of the French revolution and empire. He saw some service in Rochambeau's auxiliary corps in the American war, and continued in the French army after the fall of the monarchy. It is chiefly as Napoleon's favorite chief of the staff that he acquired distinction. His talents for independent command were slender, but he possessed the power of rapidly comprehending Napoleon's wishes and tactics, and he showed an alacrity and a skill in carrying the imperial orders into effect, that made him most valuable, and procured him high promotion and favor. On the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, Berthier, like other marshals, professed allegiance to the Bourbons, and he is said to have shown more readiness and zeal in so doing, than became one who had been, like Berthier, the favored friend, as well as the highly rewarded servant of the ex-emperor. On Napoleon's return in 1815, Berthier quitted France with

the Bourbon princes; but he suffered deeply in spirits and in conscience, and at last, after watching a body of Russian troops who were marching through Bamberg against France, Berthier committed suicide.

BERTHIER, J. B., an architect, &c., 1721–1804.

BERTHOLLET, F., a Fr. historian, d. 1755.

BERTHOLLET, CLAUDE LOUIS, born at Talloire, near Annecy, in Savoy, 9th December, 1848, died at Paris, 6th November, 1822, aged seventy-four, affords one of the most illustrious examples of a genius for the practical application of science among the *savants* of the last century. Educated for the profession of medicine, in an obscure corner of the country, he came to Paris destitute of friends and acquaintances; but having learned that M. Tronchin, a distinguished practitioner in the metropolis, was a native of Geneva, he made bold to call upon his countryman, and, fortunately for science, was kindly received and patronized by him; and through his means Berthollet was made physician to the duke of Orleans. It was through this nobleman that he was placed in the position of superintendent of the government dyeworks, where he acquired the information contained in his valuable work on this art, and which led him to apply to practice in bleaching, the important fact, discovered by Scheele, of the decolorizing properties of chlorine gas. It would be difficult to estimate, in its true light, either morally or pecuniarily, the enormous benefits conferred on humanity by this application alone. James Watts introduced this application soon after from Paris to Glasgow. To the chemist Berthollet, too, is due the salvation of his country; for, when hemmed in by Austrian and Prussian troops, and the English navy, her commerce cut off, and the very instruments of self-defence denied her, Berthollet instituted native iron and saltpetre works, and supplied the cannon, swords, and gunpowder to withstand the ruthless invaders. Eminent for his love of art as well as of science, he was chosen by the Directory, in 1786, to proceed in company with his friend Monge to select such works as were best fitted to adorn the Louvre; and in 1798 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt on a similar errand. By the illustrious general he was courted as a friend, not only from his simple and unobtrusive manners, so becoming his profession, but also from his force and depth of character, which rendered him a valuable companion. How seldom does the man of science acquire credit for the benefits conferred on his fellows? In no instance is this affirmation more remarkably exemplified than in the discovery by Berthollet of the chlorate of potash, a salt which not only, as an indispensable ingredient in the lucifer match, administers to the convenience of every one, but enables many a poor shivering outcast to supply his daily wants. Berthollet, too, was the discoverer of detonating silver, the first of those compounds so valuable in their application to fire-arms—which are thus rendered independent of the seasons. He discovered, likewise, chlorocyanic, and first showed that the familiar volatile gas ammonia is a compound of 1 vol. of nitrogen and 3 vols. of hydrogen. Although the more modern views of chemical combinations have set aside his views on these subjects, it is impossible to read them without being struck with the ingenuity of his arguments, and the force of his reasoning powers. In one point he successfully combated the opinions of the celebrated Lavoisier, who believed that oxygen was the acidifying principle. Berthollet, on the other hand, showed that sulphuretted hydrogen and prussic acid are distinctly acid, and yet



contain no oxygen. Subsequent observations have only strengthened the views of Berthollet. Berthollet was endowed with the greatest liberality and benevolence of disposition, and was destitute of that narrow and contracted selfishness so often complained of in these days of competition, which is too apt to mar the lustre of the scientific character. In his latter years he removed to the village of Arcueil, three miles from Paris, near his friend La Place, for whom he entertained a warm affection. Here he fitted up a laboratory, and formed the Society of Arcueil, composed of a number of young chemists and friends, whom he encouraged by his example and kindness. Their names will show how happily was his friendship bestowed—La Place, Biot, Gay Lussac, Thenard, Collet-Descotils, Decandolle, Humboldt, and his son A. B. Berthollet. The society published three volumes of valuable memoirs. To a chemist, we know of no more sacred place than the hamlet of Arcueil. But the last days of the good old man were dimmed by the suicide, by means of the fumes of charcoal, of his only son, in whom his affections were concentrated. From this sad calamity he never recovered; and, to complete his misfortunes, his friend, the emperor, having been replaced by the Bourbons, science was again, as in so many other instances, sacrificed at the shrine of politics, and the eminent chemist was reduced from a state of affluence to comparative poverty. Death, in 1822, stepped in to his release, and posterity alone can yield some requital by revering the memory of the good Berthollet. [R.D.T.]

BERTHOLON, a French chemist, last century.

BERTI, ALEX. P., an Ital. author, 1686–1752.

BERTI, J. L., an It. monk and hist., 1696–1766.

BERTIE, WILLOUGHBY, earl of Abingdon, a wr. of several polit. and satirical pamph., d. 1791.

BERTIER, J. S., a Fr. physician, 1710–1783.

BERTIN, ANTH., a French poet, 1752–1790.

BERTIN, H. LE J. B., a French comptroller-general, disting. for promoting manuf., 1719–1792.

BERTIN, J., a Fr. phy. and anatom., 1712–1781.

BERTIN, J. V., a French painter, 1775–1841.

BERTIN, Sr., fndr. of the monas. so called, 7th c.

BERTIN, THEOD., a Fr. stenograph., 1760–1819.

BERTINAZZI, C. A., a comedian, 1713–1783.

BERTIUS, P., a Flem. geographer, 1565–1629.

BERTOLI, G. D., an antiquarian, 1676–1758.

BERTON, J. B., Baron, a French general, condemned and exec. on an accus. of conspiracy, 1822.

BERTRAM, C. B., a Heb. scholar, 1531–1594.

BERTRAND, E., a Swiss natural., 1712–1790.

BERTRAND, HENRY, Count, one of Napoleon's most distinguished generals, and his companion in exile, 1770–1844.

BERTRAND, J. B., a Fr. physic. 1670–1752.

BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE, ANTH. F., one of the royalist noblesse, min. of marine in 1791, afterwards an hist. of the revolution, 1744–1817.

BERULLE, CARD. PIERRE DE, fndr. of the Carmelites and congregation of the oratory, 1575–1629.

BERWICK, JAMES FITZ-JAMES, duke of, marshal of France, and natural son of James II., a gallant soldier, killed at Philippsburg, 1734.

BERYLLUS, a speculative theologian, 3d cent.

BERZELIUS, JOHN JACOB, b. 1779, d. 1848, the son of a parish schoolmaster at Vafersunde, in the south of Sweden, as is said. The subject of our memoir possessed the opportunity of acquiring the elements of a good education in a country where reading and writing are understood to be within the grasp of the poorest peasant. He was educated for the medical profession at the university of Upsala,

and obtained his first acquaintance with chemistry from Professor Afzelius, a nephew of Bergman, Ekeberg, and Ghan, to whom chemists are indebted for the establishment of the blowpipe as an indispensable instrument in chemical research. From the period of his first publication, his *Animal Chemistry*, in 1806, till his death, Berzelius's career was one of the most active and industrious of any chemist who ever existed. His mechanical powers of manipulation were of the highest order, and he set himself at an early period to make the most scrupulously accurate analyses. It was from this power of minute investigation that, in company with Hisinger, he was enabled to detect, at the outset of his career, the new earth oxide of cerium, and afterwards selenium and thorium. It was by his accurate investigations that he was enabled to follow up the foundation-stones of the atomic theory laid by Dalton, Thomson, and Wollaston, and assist in raising a valuable superstructure, and to demonstrate, in 1815, that the mineral world, as had been enunciated by Smithson, is a naturally existing exemplification of the beautiful doctrine of definite proportions. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the contributions made to the science by this indefatigable chemist, whose body and mind seem to have been in incessant action for the best part of half a century, whether we view them in his valuable investigations of the constituents of nature, in the various editions of his *System of Chemistry*, which contained a complete digest of the knowledge possessed by chemists at the time they appeared, of chemical substances, or in the annual reports which he published, in continuation of those of Thomson, of the progress of his favorite science. The part which he took, too, in modifying the system of symbols, introduced into the science by Thomson, so as to suit all nations, is highly deserving of commendation, since without symbols it is difficult to understand how chemical constitution could be rendered intelligible in its present complicated condition. The ingenious generalizations which he sometimes made, although generally ultimately found to be untenable, were productive of vast benefit in encouraging and stimulating inquiry. Among these views may be noticed his ideas of the compound nature of chlorine; his theory of electro-chemistry, of isomerism, of catalytism, &c. It is much to be regretted that the free inquiry and liberty of deduction which he claimed for himself he did not always allow to others, and that the closing years of his busy life should have been occupied in a coarse warfare with his contemporaries and the younger spirits of the age, and in an attempt, which ever must prove fruitless, to bind to the chariot-wheels of a past time the new discoveries which uniformly refuse to be attached to old-fashioned inventions. Much of this asperity of literary manner may undoubtedly be attributed to isolation during his earlier years, from the softening influences of life, and to deteriorating habits, which it is understood were too unsparingly encouraged. Berzelius contributed, in a remarkable degree, in disseminating the study of the science over the continent of Europe, by the able pupils who were educated under his eye, and who did not fail to communicate in their turn to their successors the accurate lessons which they themselves had so bountifully received. To have communicated the elements of the science to such men as Gmelin, Arfwedson, Rose, Mitscherlich, and Wöhler, is no small piece of good fortune. No department of the science has escaped the masterly touch of Berzelius; even organic chemistry, which he was desirous of confining under obsolete rules,



was indebted to him for many early elucidations, which paved the way for those which were to follow. In no portion of the science were his labors of more value than in that of analyses, the processes depending on an intimate acquaintance with the properties of the various kinds of matter, by which the chemist is enabled to tell, to the most minute fraction, how much of any element is present in a compound. Berzelius was for many years professor of chemistry in Stockholm. During the latter years of his life he retired to the country, and married, and was elevated to the rank of baron. But to the last he took a deep interest in his science, and even when paralysis had denied to him the power of locomotion, he continued to dictate to his amanuensis his annual report, striving, as it were, to bid against nature, and to lengthen out the space of terrestrial mental existence. [R.D.T.]

BESBORODKO, a Rus. min. of state, d. 1799.

BESCHI, C. J., a cel. Indian missionary, d. 1742.

BESOLDE, CHR., an Austrian hist., 1577-1638.

BESOZZI, AMBR., an Ital. archi., 1648-1706.

BESSARION, JOHN, a cardinal and theol., one of the restorers of learning in the 15th c., 1395-1472.

BESSEL, DR. F. W., a Prus. astro., 1784-1846.

BESSIERES, JOHN BAPTIST, duke of Istria, one of Napoleon's generals, marshal of France, born 1784, killed at Rippach 1813.

BETHAM, WM. SIR, an English genealogical and antiquarian writer, d. 1853, age 74.

BETHLEM-GABOR, a native of Transylvania, who usurped the throne of Hungary 1618, d. 1629.

BETHLEN, WOLFGANG, Count De, a statesman and historian of Transylvania, massacred by the Tartars, 1679.

BETHUNE, the ancestral name of Sully.

BETHUNE, DIXIE, an eminent merchant of New York, born in Rosshire, Scotland, in 1771. He emigrated to America in 1792, and soon became prominent for his exertions in the establishment of Sunday Schools, and the distribution at his own expense of Bibles and tracts. His benevolent and useful life terminated in 1824.

BETTERTON, T., a cel. tragedian, 1635-1700.

BETTINELLI, X., a cel. It. author, 1718-1808.

BETUSSE, JOSEPH, an Ital. poet, 16th cent.

BEUERNONVILLE, PETER RIEL, count of, a statesman, diplomatist, and marshal of France, minister of war under the convention, 1752-1821.

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, bishop of St. Asaph, eminent as an Oriental scholar and theologian, author of 'Private Thoughts on Religion,' 1638-1708.

BEVERIDGE, JOHN, the author of a small volume of Latin poems, published in Philadelphia, in 1765, and professor of ancient languages in the academy of that city.

BEVERLEY, ROBERT, author of an indifferent history of Virginia from its first settlement to the year 1705. The observations on the natural productions and commerce of the country, and the character and condition of the Indians, are more satisfactory. Beverley was born in Virginia, and clerk of the council under Andros, about 1697. His book was translated into French in 1707.

BEVERLY, JOHN OF, the tutor of Bede, d. 721.

BEVERNYNCK, J. VAN, a Dutch statesman, disting. also as a contributor to botany, 1614-1690.

BEVERWICK, J. DE, a med. auth., 1594-1647.

BEVIN, ELWAY, a Welsh music., time of Jas. I.

BEVIS, an English astronomer, 1695-1771.

BEWICK, JOHN, an artist and naturalist, celebrated in the history of wood engraving, d. 1795.

BEWICK, THOS., brother of the prec., d. 1828.

BEWLY, WM., an experi. philosopher, d. 1783.

BEXFIELD, W. R., an English musical composer, d. 1853, aged 30.

BEYER, AUG., a Germ. theologian, 1707-1741.

BEYER, DR. G. A., prof. of Gr. litera., 18th c.

BEZA, or THEODORE DE BEZE, was born of noble parents at Vezelai in 1518. His studies were begun at Orleans under Wolmar, a German, to whom may be traced his pupil's attainments in Greek. Here he studied law, and having at the age of twenty obtained a diploma, he spent the next nine years in Paris; living in the midst of such enjoyments as an ample fortune can at all times secure in the gay capital of France. Here he published his 'Juvenilia,' a collection of poems, many of which are just in character and gallantry, what might have been anticipated in the circumstances. His own conscience, his secret marriage, and a severe illness, combined in solemnizing his mind, so that at length he fled to Geneva, and publicly avowed his attachment to the protestant reformation. In a very short time he became professor of Greek at Lausanne, and after ten years' labor there he returned to Geneva. From the period of his return to Geneva in 1559, to his death there, October 13, 1605, Beza was identified with the Swiss reformation. He was the first rector of the new academy established there, and he succeeded Calvin in the chair of theology in 1564. After the great Reformer's death, Beza occupied the first place of influence and responsibility, not only in the church of Geneva, but in the neighboring cantons and in France. In 1571 he was moderator of the great protestant assembly at Rochelle, by which the French confession was emitted. Beza revisited France about 1560, and was introduced to, and favorably noticed by Catherine de Medici and the Cardinal Lorraine, and he occasionally preached in the suburbs of Paris. He was also on the battle-field with the great Condé in 1563. The Greek scholarship of Beza was consummate, and one of his early works at Lausanne was his famous translation of the New Testament into Latin, printed by Robert Stephens at Paris in 1557. In 1565 he published his first edition of the Greek New Testament, making use of a MS., containing the four Gospels and Acts, which usually goes by his name, and which in 1581 he gave to the university of Cambridge. This edition, which is almost the same as that of R. Stephens, was four times reprinted by him, and the last edition of 1598 was taken as the basis of the authorized English version of the New Testament. Beza wrote many other treatises, especially on the power of the magistrate in matters of religion. But it is as an editor, translator, and commentator in connection with the New Testament, that all subsequent scholars hold Beza in high esteem, not only for his own lofty acquirements, but also for the impulse which he gave by his example and his publications to biblical studies. [J.E.]

BHARHIHARI, an Indian poet, 1st cent. B.C.

BHAVABHOUTI, one of the greatest dramatic poets of India, flourished in the last century.

BHERING. See BEHRING.

BIANCHI, ANT., a Venetian poet, last cent.

BIANCHI, FR., a composer, end of last cent.

BIANCHI, JOHN, a cel. anatomist, 1693-1775.

BIANCHI, V., an Ital. diplomatist, d. 1738.

BIANCHINI, FR., an Ital. *savant*, 1662-1729.

BIART, PIERRE, a Jesuit missio., who in 1612 ascended the Kennebec, and went to Penobscot in 1813. He was taken prisoner by Argall and sent to England.

BIAS, one of the seven sages of Greece.



BIBARS I., Mameluke sultan, 1260. II., 1309.

BIBB, WILLIAM W., governor of the Territory of Alabama in 1817, and elected first governor under the State Constitution in 1819, died in 1820 at Fort Jackson, at the early age of 39.

BIBIENA, BERNARDO DE, a cardinal of Rome under Leo X., and au. of a comedy, 1470-1520.

BIBIENA, F. G., a paint. and arch., 1657-1743.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANCIS XAVIER, one of the most celebrated physiologists of France, author of several important medical works, 1771-1802.

BIKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a dramatic au., last cent.

BICKERSTETH, EDWARD, a highly popular writer of religious works, was born 19th March, 1786, at Kirby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland. After receiving the rudiments of learning at the grammar school of his native town, he obtained, at the age of fourteen, a situation in the General Post Office, London, and although that employment put an end for a time to his classical studies, it trained him to those business habits which qualified him pre-eminently for the peculiar work which Providence had in reserve for him. Disgusted with the monotonous routine of his duties in the post office, he turned his attention to the study of law, and obtained admission into the chambers of an eminent London attorney, to whom, after two years and a-half service, he became principal clerk. At a later period he settled in Norwich as partner to Mr. Bignold, a young and flourishing attorney, and connected himself still more closely with that gentleman by marrying Miss Bignold, his sister, on 5th May, 1812. For many years previously, Mr. Bickersteth had been under deep impressions of personal religion. Amid all the engrossing avocations of his legal business he attended to the one thing needful, never allowing a day to pass without devoting a portion of it to the regular study of the Scriptures, with private devotion, and adopting various other methods for promoting his personal improvement and his walk with God. The principles he regarded as so vital to the welfare of his own soul he longed to impart to others, and mourning over the multitudes in the town of his adoption who were growing up in ignorance and irreligion, he commenced a Sunday-school by collecting a few poor children for instruction in scriptural knowledge. This school, which gradually increased till it became a large and important institution, encouraged him to try other means of Christian usefulness, and accordingly he originated a benevolent visiting society, a church missionary society, a society for the conversion of the Jews, all of which, in spite of strong opposition from several quarters at first, continued to grow in numbers and influence. Having published his 'Help to the Study of the Scriptures,' which proved an eminently useful and acceptable work, he was earnestly pressed by several Christian friends to enter the ministry. The advice accorded with his own ardent aspirations, and at length a door having been opened by Providence, he was ordained deacon in the Church of England, and preached his first sermon in Norwich, 10th December, 1815. In the beginning of 1816, Mr. Bickersteth undertook a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the settlements of the London Missionary Society in Africa, and after having accomplished the important objects of his embassy, returned to the shores of Britain in the following August. For many years he acted as one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society, and in that capacity led a life of incessant activity, journeying in all parts of the country, and addressing public meetings in behalf of the institution. Resigning this laborious office, he became, in 1829, sole

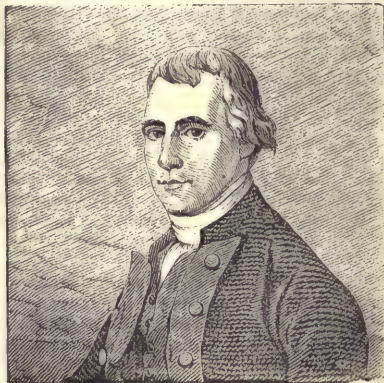
pastor of Wheler Chapel, London; and on 23d October, 1830, he undertook the charge of the rural parish of Watton, Herts. After a life of such indefatigable labor as he had led, this situation was a comparative sinecure. But by multiplying the services, both on Sabbath and week-days, 'he worked,' to use his own phrase, 'as busily as a bee.' In all questions affecting the interests of religion he took a prominent part, for he was looked up to as the head of the evangelical party in the Church of England, and in private he was unwearied in advancing the cause of Christian truth with his pen. The 'Christian Hearer,' the 'Christian Student,' a treatise on 'Baptism,' the 'Testimony of the Reformers,' and many other works, well known in the religious world, attest his piety and zeal. Mr. Bickersteth, in February, 1850, was seized with a paralytic stroke, which soon after carried him off, in the sixty-third year of his age. [R.J.]



[Capture of the Penguin.]

BIDDLE, JAMES, an American commodore, was born in Philadelphia in 1783. He distinguished himself in the war of 1812 with the British, and participated in the victorious struggle of the Wasp when she captured the British brig the Frolic. On the 23d March, 1815, Biddle, while in command of the Hornet, met with the British brig of war the Penguin, off Tristan D'Acunha, and captured her after an action of only 22 minutes duration. He was employed as a diplomatist, and signed the commercial treaty with Turkey in 1832; in 1845 he represented the United States as *interim* Commissioner in the place of A. H. Everett, in China. Died in 1848.

BIDDLE, JOHN, a cele. Unitarian, 1615-1662.



[Captain Nicholas Biddle, in the Naval uniform of the Revolution—From an original portrait in the possession of the Biddle family.]

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, captain in the American



Navy, born at Philadelphia in 1750. After many years of adventure as a British seaman, in which he acquired a complete knowledge of his profession, he entered the service of the United States, and was very successful in capturing the vessels of the English until 7th March, 1778, when, in action in the West Indies with the ship *Yarmouth* of sixty-four guns, the *Randolph*, which he commanded, blew up, and he and the crew, consisting of three hundred and fifteen men, except four, were destroyed.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, a noted American financier and President of the Bank of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, 1786. His father was a distinguished patriot during the days of the Revolution, and filled the prominent office of vice-president of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania while Benjamin Franklin was the chief-magistrate. The subject of our biography graduated at Princeton College, in New Jersey, in the year 1801, where he sustained a high character for classical acquirement. He then commenced the study of law, but before he was admitted to the bar, he was selected by General Armstrong as his private secretary, and accompanied that gentleman in his mission to France in 1804. While abroad he took advantage of his opportunities for travel, and visited various countries on the European continent. Before his return home he served also as secretary to Mr. Monroe, then United States minister to the court of St. James. When Mr. Biddle returned to the United States in 1807, he commenced the practice of the legal profession at Philadelphia, where he also engaged in literary occupations. He edited the *Port-folio*, in conjunction with Mr. Dennie, until that gentleman's death. Among his literary performances he has the credit of having prepared a history of Lewis and Clarke's expedition to the Pacific Ocean, from original documents submitted to him for editor-

ration, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Langdon Cheves. He held this office for the period of sixteen years, during which time he was regarded as an able financier. The charter of the United States Bank having expired in 1836, Andrew Jackson, who was then President, vetoed its re-charter, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania adopted the bank and chartered it as a State institution, under the title of the United States Bank of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Biddle continued as its president, and strove to sustain it with all the energy and financial tact he could muster, but was unsuccessful in saving it from bankruptcy. In 1839 Mr. Biddle retired from the presidency of the bank to his estate of Andalusia, on the Delaware, near Philadelphia, where he died in 1844 at the age of 58.

BIDDLE, THOS., an Am. art. off., who fought under Gen. Scott at Fort George and Lundy's Lane, but was shot in a duel at St. Louis by his antagonist, Spencer Pettis. The result was inevitable, as they fought with overlapping pistols at the distance of five feet.

BIDERMANN, J. G., a Ger. *savant*, 1703-1772.

BIDLOO, GODFREY, a Dutch anat., 1649-1718.

BIEL, GAB., a phil. of the Nominalists, 15th c.

BIEL, J. CH., a learned German divine, d. 1745.

BIELFELD, J. F., Baron De, a political writer, counsellor of Frederick II., 1717-1770.

BIEVRE, THE MARQUIS DE, a writer of some fugitive pieces, celebrated as an inveterate wit, 1747-1789.

BIEZ, OUDART DU, marshal of France, d. 1551.

BIGELOW, TIMOTHY, an eloquent and popular lawyer of Boston, born at Worcester, Mass., 1767, was graduated at Harvard in 1786 and died in 1821. Entering the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, in 1790, he continued a member of it for 20 years, of which he was speaker for eleven. During a legal practice of 32 years he is said to have argued 15,000 cases.

BIGLAND, JOHN, a miscel. wr. 1750-1832.

BIGNON, JERO., a learned Fr. wr. 1589-1656.

BIGNON, J. P., grandson of Jerome, a disting. eccles. and member of the Fr. Academy, 1662-1743.

BIGNON, L. P. E., a diplomatist, and au. of a 'History of French Diplomacy,' written by the desire of Napoleon, by whom he was frequently employed, and held in the highest esteem, 1771-1841.

BIGOT, AMERIC, a French classic, 1626-1689.

BIGOT, VINCENT, a Jesuit missionary at Penobscot, to which he was sent from political motives by Denonville in 1687.

BIKAM, W., an English engraver, last cent.

BILDERDYK, WM., a Dutch poet, 1756-1831.

BILFINGER, G. B., a Ger. *savant*, 1693-1750.

BILLAUD-VARRENNES, JOHN NICHOLAS, was the son of an advocate, and like Fouché, was educated by the Jesuits, but compelled to leave the congregation of the oratory on account of his licentiousness. He remained in obscurity until the outbreak of the revolution, when the revolt and fearful sacrifice of life at Nanci in the month of August, 1790, gave him an opportunity of attacking the government, especially in a work of 3 vols. 8vo., entitled 'Despotisme des Ministres de France.' Between this period and the autumn of 1792 he published several political brochures, remarkable, it is understood, for their brutal vehemence rather than for any originality or show of argument; and it was only on the 10th of August in that year, when the death-struggle of the Swiss guard, followed by the sack of the Tuileries, and the imprisonment of the royal family took place, that he emerged from the obscurity of the Faubourgs as one of the hundred and forty-four who



[Andalusia, Country Residence of Nicholas Biddle, Esq.]

ship. The *Commercial Digest*, prepared at the request of Mr. Monroe and published by Congress, was written by Nicholas Biddle, and is esteemed a work of considerable value to the mercantile interests. He early embraced a political life, and was first elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1810, and subsequently to the State senate in 1814. He was afterwards nominated two successive times as a candidate for Congress, but did not succeed in being elected. His first direct connection with the Bank of the United States, an institution of which he had been previously a political supporter, was in 1819, when he was elected a government director. In 1823 he was unanimously chosen president of that corpo-



turned out the old municipals, and declared themselves the magistrates of the people. In the horrible massacres of September he was seen standing in his official scarf, short brown coat, and black wig, with one foot on a corpse and the other in a pool of blood, urging the murderers at the Abbaye to continue the work of slaughter, of which, from mere physical exhaustion they were growing weary. He was remarkable on all occasions for his repugnance to any regular form in the administration of the people's wild vengeance, and had a principal share in the erection of the Revolutionary Tribunal, to which Marie Antoinette and many other victims were sent at his particular instance. On the 9th Thermidor he consulted his own safety by joining in the clamorous accusation of Robespierre, and a few days after his fall, was himself excluded from the committee which his cruel heart, and sometimes declamatory eloquence had so often served. The reaction having set in, he was condemned to transportation, and afterwards to death, by the convention, but the sailing of the ship saved his life, and he remained twenty years in Cayenne before he effected his escape. In 1816 he made his way to St. Domingo, where the mulatto Petion was in power as president of the newly-established republic, by whom he was allowed a small pension. On this pittance the 'resolute unrepentant man' contrived to subsist till the world was finally rid of him in 1819. [E.E.]

BILLARD, CH. M., a Fr. surgeon, 1800-1832.

BILLAUT, AD., a Fr. poet, time of Richelieu.

BILLBERG, J., a Swed. mathematician, d. 1717.

BILLING, SIGIS., a French patriot and soldier of the revolution, coadjutor of Lafayette in 1830, died 1832.

BILLINGSLEY, SIR HY., a mathematician, d. 1616.

BILSON, THOS., bp. of Winchester, 1536-1616.

BINGHAM, CALEB, an American writer, graduated at Dartmouth 1782, died at Boston 1817. He was a bookseller by profession and author of several popular school books, and also of a work of fiction entitled 'the Hunters.'

BINGHAM, JOS., an eccles. writer., 1668-1723.

BINGHAM, SIR GEO. RIDOUT, an officer in the Peninsular war; afterwards accompanied Buonaparte to St. Helena, 1777-1833.

BINGHAM, WILLIAM, United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1795 and able adherent of the federal party. In 1793 he purchased two million of acres in Maine. He died in England 1804.

BINGLEY, WM., a writer on natural history, d. 1823.

BIOERN, the name of four kings of Sweden.

BION, a Greek poet, 3d century B.C.

BION, a Greek philosopher, 3d century B.C.

BION, NICH., a Fr. mathematician, d. 1753.

BIONDI, SIR FR., an historian, 17th century.

BIRAGUE, CLEM., a Germ. engraver, 16th cent.

BIRAGUE, RENE DE, an It. cardinal, resident in France, promoted the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was made chancellor, 1509-1583.

BIRCH, SAM., a distinguished citizen of London, mayor in 1814, promoter of the Lit. Fund, 1757-1841.

BIRCH, THOS., a Quaker historian, 1705-1766.

BIRD, EDWARD, R. A., a painter, 1705-1766.

BIRD, JOHN, a math. inst. maker, d. 1766.

BIRD, or BIRDE, or BYRDE, WILLIAM, the admired musician, and great pupil of the celebrated Tallis, was born about the year 1540, and is supposed to have been the son of Thomas Bird, one of the gentlemen of the chapel of Edward VI., where Bird received his first instructions in music as one of

the singing boys. In 1563, he was made organist of Lincoln cathedral, which office he retained till 1569, when he was appointed gentleman of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, and in 1575 became organist to her majesty. Up to the period of his death, which happened in 1623, he composed a great amount of vocal music, chiefly sacred, and from the circumstance that the words he chose were, for the most part, portions of the Romish ritual, it is supposed that he was secretly a professor of that faith, though from the appointments he held, he must have conformed to the reformed religion. It is impossible now to name the number of his works, if we include his instrumental compositions, of which no fewer than seventy-three are to be found in Queen Elizabeth's celebrated Virginal book. Bird is, however, now chiefly known by his great canon 'Non Nobis Domine.' And though some persons have sought to deprive him of the fame of its authorship, and have attributed it to Palestrina, nevertheless, those best able to judge have never hesitated to regard it as the work of William Bird, and to all time it will be looked upon as an English national work and an enduring monument of his greatness as a musician. Bird was highly esteemed, both in his private and public capacity. [J.M.]

BIRDSEYE, NATHAN, a congregational minister, born 1714, graduated at Yale in 1736, ordained at West Haven 1742, and died at Stratford in 1818 in the 104th year of his age, leaving two hundred and six living descendants. He preached after he had attained 100 years.

BIREN, JOHN ERNEST DE, dk. of Courland, and regent of Russia after the death of Anne, 1687-1722.

BIRGER DE BIELBO, COUNT PALATINE, and regent of Sweden at the death of Eric, 1210-1266.

BIRKBECK, GEORGE, M.D., the founder of mechanics' institutions, born at Settle 1776, d. 1841.

BIRKBECK, M., author of travels, &c., d. 1825.

BIRKENHEAD, SIR J., a pol. wr., 1615-1679.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT, Baron De, marshal of France, slain at the siege of Eprenay, 1524-1592. CH. DE GONTAUT, son of the preceding, born 1561; admiral of France, 1592; marshal, 1594; duke, 1598; beheaded, 1602. CH. ARMAND, grand-nephew of the last, marshal, 1663-1756. LOUIS ANTHONY, his son, marshal of France, 1701-1788. ARMAND LOUIS, duke of Lauzun, nephew of Louis Anthony, and after his death duke de Biron, celebrated as a companion in arms of Lafayette in America, and afterwards as a soldier of the revolution, beheaded 1793.

BISACCIONI, COUNT, a dis. It. gen., 1582 1663.

BISSET, DR., a German botanist, d. 1854.

BISCOE, RICH., an English divine, d. 1748.

BISHOP, GEORGE, author of a narrative of the persecution of the Quakers by the congregationalists of New England, published 1661.

BISHOP, SAMUEL, an English poet, 1731-1795.

BISHOP, SIR HENRY KENT, an English musical composer, prof. of music in the university of Oxford, b. in London, 1786, d. 1855.

BISSET, CH., a wr. on fortification, 1716-1791.

BISSET, JAMES, a fugitive writer, died 1832.

BISI, BONAVENTURE, an Ital. painter, d. 1662.

BIVAR, DON RODRIGO DIAS DE. See CID.

BIZOT, PIERRE, a wr. on numismatics, 1636-96.

BLACAS, DUC DE, a French diplomatist, favorite of Louis XVIII., 1770-1839.

BLACK, JOSEPH, born near Bordeaux, 1728, died 1790. His father, a native of Belfast, resided for some years at Bordeaux, as a wine merchant. He was of Scottish origin, and had married Miss Gor-



don, of Hillhead, in Aberdeenshire. The young chemist was first at school in Belfast, and afterwards at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1756, he was appointed lecturer on chemistry and professor of anatomy, afterwards of medicine, in Glasgow. Here he remained until 1766, when he was chosen to the chemical chair in Edinburgh. During this period he made the important discovery of the cause of the difference between limestone and quicklime, and showed that quicklime is limestone deprived of a portion of its weight in the form of carbonic acid. It was by this experiment, while yet a student, that he drew attention to the importance of the use of weights, a precaution which had hitherto been neglected by chemists, and from which omission many erroneous theories had been propagated. His second important discovery was that when water changes into steam,  $140^{\circ}$  of heat enter into it which are not perceptible by the thermometer, and which he termed *latent*. It is obvious that on this fact depends some of the important circumstances with regard to the economy of the steam engine. These two capital discoveries of Black have been of greater service to science than perhaps any equal number of data ever pointed out by philosophers. Dr. Black was a man of elegance, modesty, and indolence. His active life in science terminated in his thirty-eighth year, for after his removal to Edinburgh he engaged in no inquiries, and contented himself with teaching the science. He was beloved as a friend, medical adviser, and teacher, and his name must long occupy a niche in the scientific temple of fame. [R.D.T.]

BLACKBURNE, FR., a theologian, 1705-1787.

BLACK HAWK, whose Indian name was *Muck-ker-ta-me-shek-ker-kerk*, a celebrated chief and warrior, d. 1838.

BLACKLOCK, THOMAS, D.D., was the son of an English artisan settled at Annan, in the county of Dumfries, where he was born, 1721. At the age of six months he lost his sight from an attack of the small-pox, yet arrived at distinction as a classical scholar and poet; not, indeed, to very high rank in the latter respect, but to a degree of recognition exceedingly creditable to his taste and intelligence under the circumstances. For the early cultivation of his mind he was indebted to the kind friends who read, for his behoof, the works of Spenser, Milton, Prior, and Addison, and subsequently to the friendship of Dr. Stephenson, who procured his admission to the university of Edinburgh. His first attempts in poesy were made in his twelfth year, and a few years later gave proof of his passionate love for music. In 1759 he was licensed to preach in the Scotch kirk, and in 1762 was presented with the living of Kirkcudbright, by the earl of Selkirk; but after two years of strife, abandoned this field of labor, in consequence of objections both to his preaching and his blindness, urged by the parishioners. A small annuity was settled upon him at this time, with which he retired to Edinburgh, where he passed the remainder of his life in literary pursuits, partly employed as a teacher. The best of his poetical pieces is 'The Graham,' an heroic ballad. He married in 1762; and in 1767 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the Marischal College, Aberdeen. The last edition of his works was published in 1796, with a life of the author, by Mr. Spense. Dr. Blacklock died at the age of seventy, July 7, 1791. [E.R.]

BLACKMAN, ADAM, an eminent Puritan minister, born in England, settled at Stratford in Connecticut, of which he was the first pastor in 1640, and d. 1665.

BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD, a very indifferent

poet of the time of Dryden, in better repute as an honest man and a physician, died 1721.

BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM, a judge and celebrated commentator on the law of England, was born in London on 10th July, 1722. He was the posthumous child of a silk mercer, and lost his mother in infancy. When about seven years old he was sent to the Charter House, where he was ultimately placed on the foundation. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1743 was made a fellow of All Saints. In 1746 he was called to the bar from the Middle Temple. He had written some popular fugitive pieces, chiefly poetical, one of them called 'The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse.' His qualifications were not of the kind which bring business through the usual channels, and he retired on his fellowship. Finding, however, that his studies took naturally the direction of the law and constitution of England, he opened a course of lectures on the subject in 1753. Mr. Viner, struck by the importance of a foundation for teaching this important department of knowledge, founded the Vinerian professorship, which Blackstone was the first to occupy in 1758. The popularity of his lectures, and of some minor tracts on jurisprudential subjects, opened the way to practice, and he returned to the law courts, entering parliament in 1761. In 1762 he received a patent as king's counsel, and the honorary office of solicitor-general to the queen. About the same time he married Sarah Clithro, by whom he was the father of nine children. The first volume of the celebrated 'Commentaries on the Laws of England' was published in 1765. The other three volumes followed in rapid succession. No English law book has been at once so popular and so gravely censured. Both the praise and blame were elicited by the same features. In England, so much weight is attributed to the sentences and individual words in which the law is expressed, that its interpreters generally seek safety from responsibility in employing the exact terms in which it has been originally given forth, in statute, decision, or the opinion of some early sage of the law. This practice gives their works a hard, disjointed, piebald appearance, forbidding as a whole, however valuable the separate parts may be. Blackstone tried to convert the mass into a readable well-arranged book, and succeeded. He has made many people readers of the law, and more or less instructed in it, who otherwise would not have approached the forbidding science. But on the other hand, the deeper practical members of the profession have pronounced his work unsatisfactory and superficial. To make his book consistent and readable, he endeavored to give a reason for every thing, while other writers told it baldly as it stood. The tendency of his commentaries was thus to make whatever existed in the law appear to be exactly what it should be. Now that many of the things which he commended as the perfection of wisdom, have been abolished as tyrannical and absurd, his reasoning in their support sometimes appears sufficiently ludicrous. The disposition to justify things as they were, made his writings acceptable to government, and they were the more so that in accounts of the origin of national institutions, he ever kept out of sight the more violent revolutionary movements by which the constitution was created. Only in his celebrated passage against the game laws does he take a side contrary to what may be called conservative predilections. The 'Commentaries' are still in active use, and ever call for the services of fresh editors. Blackstone disliked political contention, and declined the opening to high promotion offered to him in the office of solicitor-general.



He was, in 1770, appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench, and in a few months transferred to the Common Pleas. He died on 14th February, 1780.

[J.H.B.]

**BLACKSTONE, Wm.**, the first inhabitant of Boston. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and had built his cottage among the Indians five years before the arrival of Governor Winthrop in 1630. The company claimed all the land on the strength of the charter, but gave him fifty acres, which he sold to them in 1635, extending to the Pawtucket or Blackstone River, near Providence, where the remains of his house are still to be seen. He died in 1675, after a residence of fifty years in New England. His body, covered with a white stone, reposes near his house, and a little eminence, called Study Hill, marks the place where the patriarch of New England retired for meditation.

**BLACKWALL, Ant.**, an Eng. critic, 1674-1730.

**BLACKWELL, Alex.**, a Scotch physician and economist; settled in Stockholm, and beheaded for conspiracy, 1747. His wife, **ELIZABETH**, disting. as the authoress of a 'Herbal,' with 500 plates, drawn, engraved, and colored by herself.

**BLACKWOOD, A.**, a Scotch an., 1539-1613.

**BLACKWOOD, Sir H.**, a nav. com., 1770-1832.

**BLADEN, Martin**, a miscel. writer, d. 1746.

**BLAEUW, Wm.**, a Dutch geogr., 1571-1638.

**BLAINVILLE, M. De**, an anatom., 1778-1850.

**BLAIR, Hugh, D.D.**, a cel. Scotch divine, and miscellaneous writer, 1718-1800.

**BLAIR, John**, a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and colleague of Madison as deputy from Virginia. Washington appointed him, in 1789, an associate judge of the Supreme Court. He died in 1800, aged 68. He was one of the purest and most noble whom the Am. Revolution brought into public life.

**BLAIR, Jas.**, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and first president of William and Mary College in Virginia, which was founded through his exertions. He was a native of Scotland, which he left at the end of the reign of Charles II. He went to Virginia as missionary in 1685, was appointed ecclesiastical commissary in 1689; visited England in 1691, to obtain the sanction of government for the erection of a college; entered on his duties as college president in 1729, which he continued to perform till 1742, and died after an arduous ministry of sixty years, in 1743. A volume of his discourses was published in London 1742.

**BLAIR, J.**, a chronological author, died 1782.

**BLAIR, Robt.**, au. of 'The Grave,' 1700-1746.

**BLAKE, Wm.**, an artist and poet of singular genius and originality, remarkable also for his extraordinary visions, 1759-1827.

**BLAKE.** In all the long list of England's naval heroes, there is not a name more glorious than that of Admiral Blake. Perhaps he deserves to be ranked even highest of all, if we look not merely to the number and brilliancy of his victories, but to the originality of his genius, and to the high character of the commanders and the crews whom he encountered and vanquished. Blake tamed the pride of the Dutch navy when it was in the perfection of equipment, discipline, spirit, and skill. He triumphed over Van Tromp and De Ruyter, admirals who, until they coped with Blake, were reputed invincible. Nelson himself never signalized his genius and his bravery against such competitors as these. Robert Blake was the son of a merchant at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and was born there in August, 1599. He was well educated, first at his native grammar school, and

then at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his strictness in religion, and for his liberal politics. At the age of twenty-seven, in consequence of his father's embarrassments and death, Blake was called on, as the eldest son, to take the management of the wreck of the family business, and to maintain his mother and several younger brothers and sisters. He did this duty in private life for many years: but on the outbreak of the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, Blake came forward on the popular side, and raised a troop of dragoons, which he personally commanded. Blake's military career has been eclipsed by the superior lustre of his naval achievements; but he was one of the ablest commanders and bravest soldiers that fought for the Houses; and some of his exploits in the west of England showed genius of the highest order. It would be difficult to find parallels either in ancient or modern history, for Blake's defence of Lyme against Prince Maurice; or for his daring occupation of Taunton and successful defence of that place against Goring. When the war was over Blake was made a commissioner of the navy, and placed in command of the ships that were sent against Rupert's piratical squadron. Blake was at this time fifty years old. He may have had some acquaintance with a seafaring life when he was a Bridgewater merchant, but besides his natural courage, decision, and promptitude, he must have possessed remarkable quickness of apprehension and fertility of genius to enable him to adapt himself to his new command in naval war, and to inspire those whom he led, with his own daring alacrity, and indomitable resolution. He was equally active and sagacious as a reformer of the numerous abuses which he found prevalent in the admiralty, and in every department of the service; and Blake did for the British navy in the middle of the 17th century what Earl St. Vincent did afterwards for it at the close of the 18th. Blake's successes against Rupert and other enemies of the commonwealth, caused him to be raised to the chief command of the English fleet when war broke out between the English and Dutch republics in 1652. A series of naval battles ensued, which are unequalled in history for the skill and for the obstinate valor displayed on both sides. Once, and once only, the Dutch had the advantage, on the 29th of November, 1652, when Blake was obliged with less than forty ships to fight Van Tromp with 80 in the Downs. But the English Admiral more than redeemed his fame in the February following, when he completely defeated Van Tromp in their great three days' sea fight along the channel. A last, when after two years of desperate warfare, Blake had nearly destroyed the Dutch navy, Holland was compelled in 1654 to sue for peace. Cromwell had turned out the parliament and made himself protector of England during this period, but Blake declared that a sailor's duty was to serve his country against the foreigner, and he continued to guide the British fleets wherever the honor of England required. Cromwell sent him to the Mediterranean, where he made the English flag universally respected. He compelled the Maltese knights and the Tuscan government to pay for the seizure of some English merchant vessels, and made the pope pay also for having allowed them to be sold in his ports. He awed the dey of Algiers into the surrender of all his English captives; and when the dey of Tunis refused to do the same, Blake burnt the pirate fleet under the guns of the town, destroyed the forts, and compelled the haughty barbarians to obey his orders. He did good service in blockading the port of Cadiz, when the Spanish war began; and his last and most daring enterprise was the destruc-



tion of the Spanish Treasure fleet and the fortifications at Santa Cruz in Tenerife in 1657. Even the royalist English called this achievement 'miraculous.' Blake has been censured for rashness in attempting it, but his last and best biographer, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, has proved that the enterprise was as ably planned as it was heroically executed. This was Blake's final service to his country. He sickened as his victorious fleet returned to England, and he died during the very entrance of his ship into Plymouth Sound. It would be difficult to find a character more purely bright than Blake's. He was sincerely religious, and he was as honest and as generous as he was brave. His morals were stainless. His friendships and his domestic affections were warm; but they never betrayed him into weakness; and he sternly cashiered his own favorite brother who showed want of courage in command of a ship at Santa Cruz. Cromwell caused the great admiral to be buried with the highest pomp at Westminster; but on the restoration of the Stuarts, they heaped eternal infamy on themselves by outraging the mortal remains of the hero before whom they and their despotic friends on the thrones of Europe for so many years had trembled. The great admiral was at the age of sixty when he died in his country's service.

BLAKE, JOSEPH, a large proprietor in South Carolina towards the end of the seventeenth century. He was nephew of the renowned admiral Blake, and was governor of South Carolina for about one year before his death, which occurred in 1700



[Capture of the Reindeer by the Wasp.]

BLAKELEY, JOHNSTON, captain in the United States navy. In the war of 1812 he was in command of the Wasp. He fought two actions, one with the Reindeer in 1814, which he captured and burnt, the other with the Avon, which was saved by the approach of some other English vessels after she had struck to him. The Wasp with all on board probably foundered at sea shortly after, as no tidings was ever heard of her.

BLANCAS, JER., a Spanish historian, d. 1590.

BLANCHARD, FR., a celeb. Fr. aeronaut, d. 1809; his wife, also an aeronaut, killed 1819.

BLANCHARD, JAMES, a Fr. paint., 1600-1638.

BLANCHARD, J. B., prof. of rhet., 1731-1797.

BLANCHARD, LAMAN, a disting. contributor to periodical literature, committed suicide, 1845.

BLANCHARD, WM., a cel. comed., 1769-1835.

BLANCHE, queen of Navarre, died 1441.

BLANCHE OF ARTOIS, q. of Navarre, d. 1300.

BLANCHE OF BOURBON, q. of Castile, poisoned by her husband, Peter the Cruel, 1361.

BLANCHE OF CASTILE, daug. of Alph. IX., b. 1187, q. of Louis VIII. of France 1201, d. 1252.

BLANCHELANDE, P. F., governor of St. Domingo, executed as a counter-revolutionist 1793.

BLANDE, RICHARD, an eminent citizen of Virginia, renowned for his able political writings, and exalted patriotism. For many years prior to the Revolution he was a leader in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and in 1774 was a delegate to Congress. His chief production was an inquiry into the rights of the British colonies, published in 1766. He did much to help forward the Revolution, but old age prevented him from taking any very active part in that event when it occurred. When elected a second time to Congress in 1775, he was compelled to decline. He died in 1778.

BLAND, THEODORIC, colonel, an officer in the United States army during the Revolution. He was placed in command of Albemarle barracks in Virginia in 1779. The next year he was elected to Congress. He was afterwards a member of the legislature of his native State, Virginia, and also of the first Congress under the new constitution. He died at New York, June 1, 1790.

BLANE, SIR G., phys. to Geo. III., 1749-1834.

BLANKEN, JOHN, a Dutch engineer, last ct.

BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE, a French economical writer, author of a work on the agricultural condition of France and of a series of lectures on industrial economy, d. 1854, aged 55.

BLANTYRE, LORD, a Peninsu. officer, k. 1830.

BLAU, F. A., a Ger. theol. and critic, 1754-98.

BLAYNEY, DR. BENJ., a biblical wr., d. 1801.

BLEECKER, ANN ELIZA, an American writer, whose posthumous works in prose and verse were published in 1793. Her maiden name was Schuyler. After her marriage at the age of 17, she resided on the North River, and was driven from her residence near Albany by the approach of the English army under Burgoyne in 1777. In her flight she endured great privations. She died in 1783, at the early age of 31.

BLEECKER, ANTHONY, a miscellaneous American writer, by profession a lawyer, and a man of learning and ability. Prevented by diffidence from taking the stand at the bar to which his attainments entitled him, he turned his attention to literature, and gained a local celebrity in New York as a poet. He died in 1827, at the age of 49.

BLEISWICK, PETER VAN, a Dutch statesman, author of a Latin treatise on dykes, 1724-1790.

BLESSINGTON, MARG. POWER, countess of, cel. for her contrib. to polite literature, 1789-1849.

BLETTERIE, J. B. R. DE LA, an his., 1696-1772.

BLIGH, GEO. M., a naval commander, d. 1835.

BLIZZARD, SIR W., a disting. surg., 1742-1835.

BLOCH, MARCUS E., a naturalist, 1723-1799.

BLOCK, JOANNA K., disting. for her imitations of landscapes, portraits, &c., in paper, 1650-1715.

BLOMEFIELD, FR., a topograph. wr., d. 1755.

BLOMFELD, E. V., a clas. schol., 1788-1816.

BLOND, CHR. C., a min. painter, 1670-1741.

BLONDEL, a minstrel celebrated in the history of Richard I. as the discoverer of his dungeon.

BLONDEL, DAVID, a protes. wr., 1591-1655.

BLONDEL, FR., a wr. on architect., 1617-1680.

BLONDEL, JOHN F., an architect, 1705-1774.

BLONDIN, J. N., a Fr. grammar. 1753-1832.

BLONDIN, P., a French botanist, 1682-1713.

BLOTTELING, A. C., a Dutch engrav., 1634-1690.

BLOOD, THOMAS, originally a col. in the army, notorious for his attempt on the regalia, died 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, an amiable man, and a pleasing descriptive poet, is chiefly remarkable as an



instance of the triumph of literary inclinations over external difficulties. He was born in 1766, at a village near Bury St. Edmund's, where his father, a tailor, left him an orphan in infancy, and the widow taught a little school. He was a journeyman shoemaker in London, when he wrote his pastoral poem, 'The Farmer's Boy.' This, the work of his that is most likely to live, was published in 1800, and attained an extraordinary popularity, well deserved in itself, and natural in the barrenness which then reigned in poetry. Among his subsequent volumes were 'Good Tidings, or News from the Farm,' and a collection of 'Rural Tales' and other pieces. His feeble health impeded efforts made to provide for him by persons of rank who took an interest in the self-taught poet; and after much distress and sickness, which in the end affected the mind as well as the body, he died at Shefford in Bedfordshire in 1823.



[Bloomfield's Cottage.]

**BLOOMFIELD, JOSEPH**, governor of New Jersey from 1801 to 1812, and brigadier-general in the army of the United States in the last war with England. He died at Burlington, N. J., 1823.

**BLOUNT, CHARLES**, earl of Devonshire, and Lord Mountjoy, quelled Tyrone's rebel, 1563-1606.

**BLOUNT, C.**, a deistical wr., com. suicide, 1693.

**BLOUNT, SIR H.**, an Eastern trav., 1602-1682.

**BLOUNT, THOS.**, a fugitive hist., 1619-1679.

**BLOUNT, SIR TH. POPE, Bart.**, author of a catalogue of celebrated authors, &c., 1649-1697.

**BLOUNT, WILLIAM**, governor of Tennessee in 1796. Expelled from the Senate of the United States for plotting with the English government the conquest of the Spanish possessions. Died at Knoxville, 1800.

**BLOW, JOHN**, a composer of music, d. 1708.

**BLUCHER. GEBHART LEBRECHT VON BLUCHER** was born at Rostock in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1742. His family was ancient but poor. Young Blucher enlisted in a regiment of Swedish hussars at the age of fifteen, but soon afterwards he entered the army of Prussia, the country which he was destined to serve so ably. He was present in some of the battles of the seven years' war; and acquired a high reputation as a daring and resolute soldier, though his coarse and violent temper brought him into frequent difficulties, and impeded the rate of his promotion. He retired from the service in 1770, in anger at a supposed slight, but returned to it again in 1786, and when the wars of the French revolution commenced, Blucher was colonel of a regiment of Black Hussars. He commanded the left wing of the Duke of Brunswick's army in 1783, with great credit for skill as well as courage; and in 1806, in the second war between France and Prus-



[Blucher.]

sia, he was commander of the Prussian cavalry. After the disasters of Jena and Auerstadt, Blucher signalized himself by the ability of his retreat, and by his desperate resistance before he capitulated to his pursuers. From 1806 to 1813 Blucher lived in retirement, watching eagerly for Prussia's opportunity for rising against her French oppressors. This came after Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812. Blucher was now seventy years old, but his spirit was as fiery as ever, and there was no general in the war of German liberation whom his countrymen followed with more enthusiasm, or who did more for the rescue of the fatherland. He commanded an army formed partly of Prussians and partly of Russians, which was called the army of Silesia. On Aug. 26, 1812, he routed and nearly destroyed the French army under Marshal Macdonald, at the Katzbach, a victory that redeemed the reverses of Lutzen and Bautzen. Blucher was by Napoleon's own confession, the keenest, the most indomitable, and the most formidable of the foes, who now drove the French back across the Rhine. No reverses disheartened him, no difficulties appalled him; and it was only when held back by the more cautious policy of other chiefs of the allies, that the veteran was ever heard to express displeasure or anxiety about the progress of the war. In 1814, when the allies entered France, Blucher was again the first and the fiercest among Napoleon's assailants. He had the advantage over him at Brienne; he was surprised and severely punished by the emperor at Montereau; but he was soon pressing forward again upon Paris, fought desperately at Craon, was victorious at Laon, and finally joined in the attack upon Paris on the 30th March, 1814, which caused the surrender of the French capital, and the end of the war. When Napoleon returned from Elba in 1815, Blucher commanded the Prussian army in Belgium, which in conjunction with the British army under Wellington, fought the campaign of Waterloo. Blucher's army was the first that the French emperor attacked; on the 16th of June the obstinate battle of Ligny took place, in which, as Blucher himself remarked, the Prussians lost the day, but not their honor. Though forced to retreat in consequence of this defeat, Blucher had his army rallied and ready for action again before twenty-four hours were over; and on the 18th he marched according to promise to aid Wellington at Waterloo. Blucher came on the field in force towards the evening of that ever-memorable day. He led



his columns on Napoleon's right flank and rear, with the intention of not only succoring the English, but of utterly crushing the French. His success is well known. Often repulsed, and at last fiercely charged in front by the duke's army, the French were unable to hold back Blücher on their right, and were swept from the field in irretrievable ruin. After that decisive battle Blücher advanced into France in conjunction with the duke, and a second time was present at the surrender of Paris. Blücher's fierce animosity against the French made him wish to storm their capital, and he expressed a purpose of shooting Napoleon himself on the very spot, in the ditch at Vincennes, where the Duke D'Enghien had been murdered. He yielded, however, though sullenly and reluctantly, to the sage advice of his English colleague. Blücher died in extreme old age at Kriebitz, in Silesia, September 12, 1819. He was almost idolized by the Prussian nation, who justly looked on him as the saviour of the country. Blücher knew little of strategy, but he had the good sense to be aware of his own deficiency, and to follow in military plans and manoeuvres the able advices of General Gneisenau, to whom he always frankly expressed his obligation. Old 'Marshal Forwards' (as the soldiers loved to call Blücher) exercised an animating influence over his men, which was invaluable, amid the general prostration of spirit which the successes of the French before 1812 had created; and except Wellington, no man did more than Blücher towards the liberation of Europe from Buonaparte's military oppression. [E.S.C.]

BLUM, J. CHR., a German lyric, 1739–1790.

BLUM, ROBERT, one of those active spirits raised to eminence by the revolutionary events of 1848. He had spent his early life in so much obscurity that little is known of him. He is said to have been born at Cologne in 1807, to have been a working jeweller travelling about after the manner of the young German handicraftsmen, and to have settled in Cologne in 1830, as box opener of the theatre. Afterwards he excited attention among the friends of advancement in Germany by his contributions to the press, and especially by his exposures of the ultramontane religious party in the affair of the holy coat of Treves. When the parliament of Frankfurt was embodied in 1848, he represented Cologne, and became distinguished as the leader of the extreme revolutionary party. He had a rapid denunciatory eloquence, whence he was called the German O'Connell. He mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements at Vienna, and on their suppression was condemned by a court-martial to be shot on the 9th of November, 1848. The act was significant, as the beginning of the stern measures pursued by Austria against the liberal party in Germany.

BLUMAUER, L., a Ger. sat. poet, 1755–1798.

BLUMBERG, C. G., an Orien. schol., 1664–1735.

BLUMENBACH, JEAN FREDERIC, a celebrated comparative anatomist, physiologist, and naturalist, was born at Gotha in 1752. He died at Gottingen in 1840. Whilst still a child, the young Blumenbach exhibited a strong inclination for those pursuits which in after years rendered him so distinguished. He studied first at the university of Jena, then at Gottingen. At this latter place he succeeded in persuading the university to purchase a large collection of objects of natural history, philology, and ethnology, belonging to one of the professors. He was appointed curator of this museum, which he soon rendered famous by the extensive additions he made to it. Shortly afterwards he was elected professor of medicine in the university; an appointment which he



[Jean Frederic Blumenbach.]

held for sixty years. During all this time he devoted himself with uninterrupted assiduity to the study of comparative anatomy, physiology, and natural history, especially his grand study, the natural history of man. He was the first to establish the division of the human race into five varieties, the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American and Malay. But the grand idea predominant in Blumenbach's mind, was the subject of the unity of the human species. To establish this he proved from anatomy and physiology that a wide interval, without connection, without transition, separates man from every other species of animal. He shows that not only no species of animal approaches him, no genus does, no family even. The human species is one, and one alone. His numerous works upon this subject, upon natural history, physiology, and comparative anatomy, have obtained for Blumenbach a world-wide reputation. He held highly responsible offices connected with his university and the town in which he lived. He maintained a correspondence with the most eminent philosophers of all countries; received all scientific persons who visited Gottingen, and was justly esteemed the patriarch of the university. The town of Gottingen owed most of its prosperity to him. Seventy-eight learned societies reckoned him amongst their members. Medals were struck in his honor. Each anniversary of his professorship was celebrated by fetes, and prizes were established in his name. Beloved by his pupils and townsmen, revered by his country, he closed a calm and peaceful life at the advanced age of eighty-eight. [W.B.]

BLUTEAU, D. R., a lexicographer, died 1734.

BOABDIL, last Moorish king of Granada, 1491.

BOADICEA, the celebr. British heroine, queen of the Iceni, vanquished and died by poison, 61.

BOBROF, SIMON S., a Russian poet, died 1810.

BOETHOR, ELLIOUS, an Arab. schol., died 1821.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, is illustrious as one of the three founders of the literature which arose, in the Italian language, in the course of the fourteenth century. Dante's extraordinary poems led the way; Boccaccio and Petrarch were the restorers of Greek learning to Italy, and thus the prompters of a new literary spirit; and while the latter of the two elaborated the beautiful language of Tuscany in its metrical shape, the former was the earliest writer of symmetrical and polished Italian prose.—Boccaccio was the natural son of a Florentine merchant and a Frenchwoman. He was born either at Florence or at Paris in 1313, was educated at Florence till his tenth year, and was then for six years the ap-



prentice of a merchant at Paris. But his inclination, always averse to commerce, and not less so to law, soon led him, in spite of his father's wish, to devote himself wholly to literary pursuits. His authorship began at Naples, when he was not far from his thirtieth year. His first noted production was the 'Filocolo,' an indifferent prose romance, in which he celebrated under fictitious names, his attachment to a natural daughter of king Robert. Much more meritorious was the 'Teseide,' a poem in the Italian 'Ottava rima,' of which measure Boccaccio is commonly believed to have been the inventor. In costume this work is a chivalrous romance, Theseus and the sons of Ædipus being invested with feudal manners and characters, and made the heroes of adventures wearing a romantic, not a classical air; but in regularity of design and purity of language, it was a mighty step beyond the rude effusions of the mediæval minstrelsy. It has interest for us, as having probably prompted the 'Knight's Tale' of Chaucer; while the story was also used by the poet Lidgate, and in a fine drama with which Shakspeare has been supposed to have had some concern. At Naples, likewise, about 1350, and on the suggestion (it is said) of Queen Joanna, was composed 'The Decameron,' the work on which Boccaccio's celebrity is most securely founded. There was to be found already, among the literary stores of the earlier middle ages, a vast stock of invented stories, which had arisen in northern France sooner than in any other European country, but had lately begun to be related in the Italian tongue. From those older sources, especially the French familiar tales called 'Fabliaux,' Boccaccio borrowed freely. The same section of the popular literature suggested to him the idea of connecting a number of separate stories by one leading thread. He represents a party of gay ladies and gentlemen as retiring from Florence to a villa in the neighboring hamlet of Fiesole, during the plague of 1348, and as amusing their leisure by the recital of the stories which make up the greater part of the book. It derives its name from the ten days during which the diversion lasted; and, ten tales being told each day, the number in all is a hundred. In point of style, the 'Decameron' is admittedly one of the masterpieces of the language in which it is written; it is admirable also for its grace and liveliness in narration. These qualities are, in many of the tales, debased by a lamentable grossness; but some others, such as the 'Griselda,' are not only morally fine and elevated, but seriously and pathetically interesting. The story of 'Giletta of Narbonne' was, indirectly, the original of 'All's Well that Ends Well;' and other pieces of the collection were imitated by Chaucer and by Dryden.—Not long after the composition of the 'Decameron,' Boccaccio came into possession of a considerable patrimony; and thenceforth his favorite occupations were the study of the Greek tongue and its literature, (then hardly known at all in Western Europe,) and the collection of manuscripts of the classical authors. Residing chiefly at Florence, he was employed on several public missions, which gave him opportunities for prosecuting those researches; and one of these made him acquainted with Petrarch, who was ever afterwards one of his dearest friends. About his forty-eighth year the exhortations of a Carthusian monk, strengthened by an alleged supernatural vision, inspired him with thoughts so serious, that he meditated retiring into a convent. The remonstrances of Petrarch diverted him from this step; but the impression which had been made produced a beneficial amendment in his views and con-

duct, and awoke much sorrow both for the excesses of his earlier life and for the licentiousness of the 'Decameron.' To those later years belong chiefly his works in Latin prose, which, though they were valuable as aids in the infancy of classical studies, are now curious only as monuments of the past. Some of his smaller Italian compositions likewise are unimportant. His last undertaking was the delivering of public comments on the great poem of Dante, in a lectureship to which he was appointed by the Florentine magistracy. The zeal with which he prepared himself for this task was said to have hastened the decay of his health. He died in Tuscany in 1375. [W.S.]

BOCCAGE, M. A. LE P. a poetess, 1710-1802.  
 BOCCALINI, T., an Ital. satirist, 1556-1613.  
 BOCCHERINI, LUIGI, a musician, 1740-1805.  
 BOCCHI, ACHILLES, a patron of litera., 16th c.  
 BOCCHORIS, an ancient king of Egypt.  
 BOCCHUS, k. of Numidia, vanquished 103 B.C.  
 BOCCOLD, JOHN, commonly called John of Leyden, the chief of a revolt in the 16th century.  
 BOCCUCI, JOSEPH, a Span. comedian, last cent.  
 BOCH, JOHN, a Latin poet, 1555-1609.  
 BOGHART, SAMUEL, a protestant divine, cel. as a biblical wr. and Oriental scholar, 1599-1567.  
 BOCK, a German botanist, 1498-1554.  
 BODARD DE TEZAZ, a French poet, last c.  
 BODE, CHR. AUG., a Ger. linguist, 1723-1796.  
 BODE, J. EHLERT, a Germ. astron., 1747-1826.  
 BODE, J. J. C. a bookseller and trans., d. 1793.  
 BODENSTEIN, the tutor of Luther, 1480-1541.  
 BODIN, JOHN, a wr. on jurisprudence, 1530-1596.  
 BODIN, MADAME CAMILLE, a French novelist, d. 1853.  
 BODLEY, SIR T., a diplom. and man of letters, founder of the Bodleian library, 1544-1612.  
 BODMER, J. JAC. a German poet, 1695-1783.  
 BODSON, JOSEPH, a French revolutionist who had the care of the royal family at the Temple.  
 BOECE, an Italian philosopher, 470-525.  
 BOECE, HECTOR, a Scotch histor., 1465-1536.  
 BOECLER, J. H. a Swed. historian, 1611-1692.  
 BOEHM, AND., a disciple of Wolff, 1720-1790.  
 BOEHM, W. A., a German divine, 1673-1732.  
 BOEHM, or BEHMEN, JACOB, surnamed 'Teutonicus,' was born at Old Seidenburgh, a short distance from Gorlitz in Upper Lusatia, 1575. His parents being poor, he was employed in tending cattle from a very early age, and afterwards apprenticed to a shoemaker, a business which he continued to follow after his marriage in 1594. He had the good fortune, for one in his station at that period, to learn reading and writing at the village school, and this was all the education he received, the terms from the dead languages introduced into his writings, and what knowledge he had of alchemy or the other sciences, being acquired in his own rude way subsequently; chiefly, perhaps, from conversation with men of learning, or a little reading in the works of Paracelsus and Fludd. Whilst he was a herd boy, as the legend runs, he once retired to a little stony crag, known as the Land's Crown, and there discovered an opening through which he penetrated into a rocky enclosure, where he saw a great wooden vessel full of money, but was too much alarmed to take any of it, and when he returned with his companions they sought often and with diligence, but never found the entrance again. This circumstance made a deep impression on Boehmen, the rather as a stranger arrived there some years later, who was skilled in the finding out such magic treasures, and taking it away, did indeed enrich himself, but perished by



an infamous death, the treasure, it is said, having laid there under a curse to him who should ever become possessed of it. Another legend, which relates that a stranger, of a severe but friendly countenance, came to his master's shop while he was yet an apprentice, and warned him of the great work to which God should appoint him, exhibits the singular faith of Boehmen in the Divine guidance; and the religious habits in which he was thus encouraged soon rendered him as conspicuous among his profane fellow-townsmen, as his humility and love of peace among the arrogant clergy, by whom he was afterwards persecuted. His study of the Sacred Scriptures had been constant and profound, but more especially, if we may judge from the spirit of his theological system, of the Apocalypse and the writings of Paul. His letters manifest the deep earnestness of his convictions, and the sincerity with which he represented himself as the subject of Divine inspiration. 'Art,' he says, 'hath not written here, neither was there any time to consider how to set it punctually down according to the right understanding of the words, but all was ordered according to the direction of the Spirit, which often went in haste; so that in many words letters may be wanting, and in some places a capital letter for a word; for the penman's hand, by reason he was not accustomed to it, did often shake; and though I could have written in a more accurate, fair, and plain manner, yet the reason was this, that the burning fire did often force forward with speed, and the hand and pen must hasten directly after it, for it cometh and goeth as a sudden shower.' 'I, indeed,' he continues, 'can write nothing of myself, but as a child which neither knoweth nor understandeth any thing, which neither hath ever been taught, but only that which the Lord vouchsafeth to know in me.' The genuineness of his humility, often expressed in this or similar language by Jacob Boehmen, and the simplicity of his faith, cannot be doubted by those who have examined his works, any more than the fine religious thoughts, and the depth of mystic wisdom contained in them. The first of these was called the 'Aurora,' or 'Morning Redness,' and was written after he had been for seven days together, as he expresses it, 'enviored with the Divine light;' so that he discerned all things in their inward essences, as explained subsequently in his 'Signatura Rerum,' or corresponding forms of things. Experiences of this kind, indeed, were repeated over a period of twelve years, before he was driven to embody his apprehensions in external writing, and when he did so, his MS. was handed about among those who chose to borrow it, until the clergy and town council interfered, and finally, not only proscribed his writings and prophecies, but poor Boehmen himself, who was constrained to depart for Dresden; a catastrophe which will be better understood when it is known that many passages in his writings are as red thunderbolts launched against oppression and sham religion. The space to which we are limited renders it impossible to give even an outline of his system, but we may observe generally, that it contains the first principles of Oriental metaphysics, as delivered by the ancient sages, and contained in the fragments of their philosophy, and that its brilliant lights and definite outlines only fade away into vacuity, where they ought to be brought down into the physical nature of things. This defect prevented him from acquiring the world wide fame of Newton, who applied the principles demonstrably contained in the writings of Jacob Boehmen to the planetary system; and the same deficiency has

ever prevented the poor uninstructed seer of Gorlitz from ranking with the philosophers, or indeed with the no-philosophers of whom any thing intelligible can be reported, down to the present time. The key to all his works, perhaps, is contained in the right understanding of the seven universal properties, three of which are hidden under fire, and three manifested; the fire, or Spirit, being as the magnetic blaze which brings the first three into the last; next to which may be the study of fire in ten forms, beginning with the eternal liberty, or silent tranquillity of God without nature: and after this the three principles—darkness, light, and generation. The greatest master of Boehmen's philosophy was a German named Frere, some of whose manuscripts are in the British Museum, and through whom and his acquaintance with the family of Dr. Francis Lee, William Law derived his knowledge, as well as the diagrams by which the principles are in some measure illustrated. As an apostle of religion he has had followers in all parts of Europe, but as he never sought to establish a sect in his lifetime so all efforts of this kind have failed since, and we must look for the real proceeds of his influence in such movements as those of Primitive Wesleyanism and the Moravian Brethren; add to which the most intelligent of the later mystics, followers of Law and Boehmen, accepted the revelations of Swedenborg. Boehmen died happily on Sunday, November 18, 1624. Early in the morning he called his son and asked him if he heard that excellent music, and on his replying in the negative, directed him to open the door that he might hear it the better. Asking afterwards what the clock had struck, he was told 'two,' upon which he remarked that his time was yet 'three hours hence.' When it was near six he took leave of his wife and son, blessed them, and said, 'Now I go hence into paradise!' He then bade his son turn him, and with a deep peaceful sigh, his spirit departed. [E.R.]

BOEHME, J. E., a Ger. historian, 1717–1780.

BOEHMER, G. R., a cel. botanist, 1723–1803.

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN, physician, the pupil of Pitcairn. He was the son of the parish clergyman, and b. 1778, at Vorhout, near Leyden, d. 1738. Boerhaave presents a striking example of the successful results of the proper exercise of talent, integrity, and industry. Without friends, and left an orphan when a boy, he became one of the most popular physicians and teachers in Europe, and by the soundness of his views, and good sense, contributed to elevate the profession to which he belonged from the degraded and empirical condition in which it was previously involved. Living at a time when all natural studies together did not embrace so much as one science in the present day, it is not to be expected that any of his labors should now survive. But learned in the knowledge of the medicine, chemistry, and botany of his time, he must be viewed as one of the dispellers of mysticism, and founders of a great fabric which the revolutions of centuries cannot even perfect, while to his successors must be left the duty of recognizing the efforts of such true creators of science. His works were the 'Institutions of Medicine,' 'Diagnostic and Curative Aphorisms,' a 'System of Chemistry,' and a small work on *Materia Medica*. His memory is still ardently cherished in the university of Leyden, and in the Botanic Garden, where some relics of the great physician are still extant; while a portrait of him adorns one of the halls. Boerhaave was a successful practitioner, as he is said to have left upwards of £200,000.

BOESCHENSTEIN, J., a Heb. gram., 15th ct.



**BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS**, was born at Rome of a rich and noble family about 470. The first eighteen years of the orphan were spent in diligent study at Athens, and he returned to Rome a young man of unequalled intellectual accomplishment. Soon after he entered the senate as a member of the patrician order, and under Theodoric, king of the Goths, obtained high preferment. Boethius had been consul in 487 under Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and in the eighteenth year of Theodoric he was elevated a second time to the same dignity. His domestic life was one of undisturbed felicity, and his prosperity had also been crowned by seeing his two sons advanced to consular rank. But a sudden and fatal reverse overtook him, and after more than twenty years of faithful service, he was, during the period of his third consulship, accused of treasonable correspondence, condemned and banished to Pavia, where after more than a year's imprisonment, he was by royal mandate beheaded in prison, October 23, 526. It is said to have been a vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity, that stirred the Arian prejudices of Theodoric and his courtiers against the orthodox philosopher and patriotic statesman. His most famous work, '*De Consolatione Philosophiæ*,' was composed during his last year's confinement at Pavia. It has both prosaic and poetical chapters, and dialogues in its five books; and philosophy personified adduces comfort to the prisoner, not from Scripture, but from Plato, Aristotle, and Zeno. His other works are numerous, and on a vast variety of subjects. He translated Plato and Euclid,—his special favorites,—commented on Aristotle, Cicero, and Porphyry, published versions of Ptolemy and Archimedes, and wrote on music, rhetoric, mathematics, metaphysics, and theology. It is hard to say whether Boethius was a Christian at all in the proper sense of the term. His pure theism, his ideas of prayer, and his trust in a Divine Providence, appear to have been borrowed from those opinions with which Christianity was leavening indirectly so many classes of society, who did not formally enter the communion of the church. His works were published with notes at Basle, folio, 1570. [J.E.]

**BOETTCHER, J. FR.**, a Ger. alchym., d. 1719.

**BOGARDUS, EVERARDUS**, the first minister, in New York, of the Dutch church. He came here prior to the year 1639. He is supposed to have returned to Holland before New York became a British colony.

**BOGDANOVITSCH, H. THEOD.**, a miscellaneous wr. and poet of Russia, ed. of the *Petersburgh Courier*, employ. officially by Catherine, 1743-1803.

**BOGORIS**, a king of Bulgaria, converted 841.

**BOGUD**, a king of Mauritania, 1st c. B.C.

**BOGUE, DAVID**, a cel. dissenter, 1749-1825.

**BOGUPHALUS**, a Polish chronicler, d. 1253.

**BOGUSLAWSKI**, a Polish dramat., 1752-1829.

**BOHEMOND**, prince of Antioch, died 1111.

**BOHN, JOHN**, a German physician, 1640-1719.

**BOHUN, EDM.**, a political wr., 17th century.

**BOICHOT, JEAN**, a Fr. sculptor, 1738-1814.

**BOIELDIEU, ADRIAN**, a composer, 1775-1834.

**BOIGNE, B. L.**, Count De, an adventurer in the military service of the Mahrattas, died 1830.

**BOILEAU-DESPREAUX, NICOLAS**, born in 1636, was the son of an officer of the parliament of Paris, and belonged by descent and connections to a family of lawyers. While his two elder brothers were precocious in youth, Nicolas was slow as well as sickly; and he, the future satirist, was described by his father as a good-natured boy, who would never speak



[Boileau's House at Auteuil.]

ill of any one. He was a diligent student, but showed little either of invention or of ambition; although, mistaking his vocation as others then mistook it, he wrote a boyish tragedy. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted as an advocate; but his neglect and dislike of professional pursuits scandalized his relations. He was allowed for a time to contemplate the clerical profession, and held for some years a sinecure benefice; which, however, on determining not to take orders, he resigned, refunding also all the profits.—He now betook himself wholly to letters; and, beginning in 1666 his series of Satires in verse, which at length amounted to twelve, he was at once hailed as a valuable contributor to a literature, in which Corneille, though in the full career of his genius, was as yet appreciated but by few, while Molière was only beginning to write. French versification, and French style, alike took a new and finer shape in his hands. The didactic kind of poetry to which he had devoted himself, was cultivated with a success still more brilliant in his series of Epistles. Even now, if his French admirers hesitate in asserting that the Satires come up to the nice perfection of their Horatian models, they extol the Epistles as decidedly superior to those of Horace. Boileau seemed to have determined on furnishing materials for completing the parallel. Besides a few odes and other small pieces, which are confessedly poor, he again measured lances with the Roman poet, by publishing in 1673 his '*Art Poétique*,' a poem in four cantos. In the course of that year appeared the first four cantos (increased afterwards by two indifferent ones) of '*Le Lutrin*,' a mock-heroic poem. It celebrates a contest as to the placing of a pulpit, which broke out among the canons of the Chapel of Saint Louis, attached to the Palais de Justice.—He was now high in favor at court, and received, with Racine, a joint appointment as historiographer of Louis XIV. He had, long since, been universally acknowledged by the public voice as one of the most distinguished among those men of genius whose writings adorned the Augustan age of France. He lived in cordial intimacy with most of those military men who belonged to the first rank, such as Racine, Molière, and La Fontaine; and he was really both a prudent and modest man, and a kindly one, and even exhibited frequently an honorable liberality and generosity. But he had been and was, merciless to the smaller citizens of the republic of letters; and many enemies were necessarily made by a man who often, by one epigrammatic couplet, was able to destroy the reputation and



the livelihood of a poor dramatist or romance-writer. Accordingly Boileau was not received into the Academy till 1684; and then only in obedience to a significant hint from the throne. The latter years of his life were embittered by much sickness and infirmity; and he died of dropsy in 1711, bequeathing almost all his property to the poor.—The principal works of Boileau have already been named. They place him as one of the members of a literary triumvirate, to which belong, with him, Horace and Pope. While none of the three is a poet of the highest class, the distinctive elements of poetry are very much more scanty in the French critic and versifier than in either of the others. Pope owed much to him, receiving many hints, and not unfrequently translating from him literally; and in the art of terse and striking expression, Pope, successful as he is, can scarcely be pronounced equal to his model. Pope's juvenile 'Essay on Criticism' is by no means so masterly as the 'Art Poétique;' but 'The Rape of the Lock,' if it wants that air of comic verisimilitude, which is so striking in the 'Lutrin,' rises far above it through its supernatural and other imaginative ornaments, to which nothing similar is presented by the French poet, or could have been invented by his timid and sluggish fancy. [W.S.]

BOILEAU, GILES, a classical writer, 1631–1669.

BOILEAU, JAS., an eccles. writer, 1635–1716.

BOILEAU, JOHN J., a Fr. moralist, 1649–1735.

BOINVILLE, A. DE, a Frenchman of noble family, who joined the republican party, and was aide-camp to Lafayette, 1770–1812.

BOISFREMONT, C. DE, a Fr. painter, d. 1838.

BOISROBERT, FR. LE METEL DE, a wit and poet, one of the founders of the French Academy, 1592–1662.

BOISSARD, J. J., poet and antiq., 1528–1602.

BOISSAT, P. DE, a miscel. wr., 1603–1662.

BOISSY, L. DE, a dramatic writer, 1694–1658.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, FR. ANTH., celeb. as a member of the French convention, and after the fall of Robespierre of the Comité de Salut Public, and the council of 500; and when the government of Buonaparte was established, of the French senate. He has the reputation of being a sincere lover of liberty, though somewhat of a changeling, and has left behind him a great number of works, chiefly political, which have been published together, under the title of 'D'Études d'un Vieillard,' (experiences of an old man,) 1756–1826. [E.R.]

BOL, FERDINAND, a Dutch painter, 1611–1681.

BOLD, SAM., a controversial divine, died 1737.

BOLDONIC, C., an Italian author, last cent.

BOLES LAUS I., king of Poland, 999–1025.

BOLES LAUS II., succeed. 1058, d. about 1083.

BOLES LAUS III., b. 1085, suc. 1102, d. 1139.

BOLES LAUS IV., suc. his br. 1146, d. 1159.

BOLES LAUS V., b. 1219, suc. 1227, d. 1279.

BOLEYN, ANNE, q. of Henry VIII., 1507–1536.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY ST. JOHN, Lord, an orator, statesman, and philosophical essayist, was born at his father's seat at Battersea, on 1st Oct., 1678. His family was divided between the two great contending parties of the 17th century, and it so happened that the high tory statesman and sceptical philosopher was educated by a presbyterian grandmother, under the influence of Daniel Burgess, the dissenting divine. Little is known of his early education. In 1770 he married Frances, the daughter of Sir Henry Winchcomb, but there was little happiness in the match, or cordiality between them, for young St. John's habits called for more than the average amount of marital liberality. He made himself renowned for the extent



[Lord Bolingbroke.]

of his dissipation in a very dissipated age. Entering parliament in 1701, he began his political career. His model was Alcibiades, and he was ambitious of showing that the pursuit of pleasure and of political ambition might be united in the character of one possessed of his brilliant attainments. In an age when statesmen were liable to little responsibility, he in a great measure succeeded. With his friend Harley he joined the ranks of the Whigs, and changing with him became his colleague in the celebrated Tory ministry, which in 1710 owed its existence to the triumph of Abigail Hill over the duchess of Marlborough. His bold unscrupulous temper made him the ruling spirit in a government now condemned by all parties for its recklessness. Ere its extinction, however, by the death of Queen Anne, a rivalry between St. John and Harley had ripened to a deadly animosity and struggle for ascendancy. In 1712 St. John was raised to the peerage as Viscount Bolingbroke. It is remarkable that none of the speeches delivered by him in either House have been preserved. Their absence makes a gap in British senatorial oratory. They are reputed to have been very brilliant, and his published works have a full sententiousness much better adapted to oratory than to



[Dawley, Seat of Bolingbroke.]

literature. There has always been a great question whether Bolingbroke was one of those who were plotting for the restoration of the exiled house on the death of Queen Anne, and the light which has been thrown on the mystery in later times, leaves little



doubt of his guilt. He immediately felt, along with his colleagues, that he must count on the hostility of the new government. For some time he seemed to court and brave investigation, but on the 25th of March, 1715, following up well-laid arrangements he escaped secretly to France. He was attainted on impeachment, and justified the condemnation by entering the service of the Pretender. He was soon disgusted with this trifling narrow political arena, and showed extreme anxiety to be reinstated at home. He received permission to return, and by special statute his property was restored, but Walpole would not give so dangerous an enemy the means of attacking him in debate, and his attainer was not reversed so as to restore him to his seat in the Lords. He occupied himself in writing bitter pamphlets and other works against the government. He had taken for a second wife the Marquise de Vilette, whose social and religious views seem to have been adapted to his taste. He died on 15th December, 1751. His works on mental philosophy, and the foundations of belief, received with a cry of execration, but now little read, were published after his death. [J.H.B.]

**BOLIVAR.** SIMON BOLIVAR was born in 1783 at Caracas in Venezuela in South America. He was educated in Europe, and returned to America in 1809; holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. When the revolutionary movements commenced, by which the Spanish provinces in America sought to establish their independence, Bolivar took an active part in them, and in 1813 he was at the head of the army which liberated the greater part of Venezuela from the government of Spain. He was driven out of Venezuela in the following year by the Spanish troops, but (after one unsuccessful attempt) he forced his way back in 1817, at the head of a force which he had collected at St. Domingo, and recommenced the war of liberation. In 1821 Venezuela and New Granada were freed from Spain, and these two provinces were united into a republic, called Colombia, of which Bolivar was president. Bolivar next took an active part in aiding in the liberation of Peru, and was made dictator of that country in 1822, an office which he resigned when Peru was completely liberated by the victory of Ayacucho on 9th December, 1824. The inhabitants of Upper Peru formed their country into a separate republic, which they named Bolivia in honor of Bolivar. Bolivar's desire seems to have been to unite all the liberated provinces of South America in one federal republic, but his latter years were passed amid incessant tumults of faction, and frequent outbreaks of civil war, and he died at last broken in health and spirits on the 17th December, 1830. He had previously resigned his presidency of Colombia, and taken leave of the inhabitants of that state in an address, in which he solemnly asserted the purity of his motives throughout his career, and complained bitterly of calumny and ingratitude. Amid the conflicting and obscure accounts of the South American wars of independence, it is difficult to judge correctly on many points as to which the character of Bolivar has been called in question. But his bravery, his energy, and the services which he rendered against the Spaniards are undeniable. Nor should we lightly credit charges of selfish ambition, of cruelty, and perfidy against a man, who unquestionably devoted his own ample fortune, as well as his time and life, to his country; who more than once voluntarily laid down absolute power; who abhorred slavery, and set the example of emancipating the numerous slaves on his own estate; and who entertained the most liberal and enlightened views as

a lawgiver, and as an earnest promoter of national education. [E.S.C.]

**BOLLAN, WILLIAM,** was sent as agent from the Colony of Massachusetts to Great Britain, to obtain indemnity for the expenses incurred in the expedition against Cape Breton. He succeeded in his undertaking, and returned in 1748 with \$800,000. For three years' arduous service he received no remuneration, when the inadequate sum of \$6000 was voted him, for which he had to wait seven years. He was a second time sent to England, but becoming unpopular was superseded. His reputation in the colony was, however, soon restored by his sending home a large collection of the letters of Gov. Bernard revealing the policy and intentions of the British Government, which he was permitted to copy by Alderman Beckford. He was accused of disloyalty in the British parliament and landed for patriotism in America. He was an able writer, and author of a great many political tracts, many of which may be found in the Massachusetts historical collections. He died in England in 1776, having vainly attempted to reconcile Great Britain and her Colonies.

**BOLLAND, Sir W.,** a cel. lawyer, 1773-1840.  
**BOLLANDUS, J.,** a Flem. *savant*, 1596-1665.  
**BOLOGNE, J. DE,** a French sculptor, 17th c.  
**BOLSEC, JER.,** a controversial wr., d. 1582.  
**BOLSWERT, S.,** a Dutch engraver, d. 1586.  
**BOLTIN, IVAN,** a Russian hist. critic., 1735-92.  
**BOLTON, EDM.,** an antiquary, 17th century.  
**BOLTON, ROBT.,** a religious wr., 1571-1631.  
**BOLTON, ROBT.,** dean of Carlisle, d. 1763.  
**BOLTON, WM. COMPTON,** an Am. Com., d. 1849.  
**BOMBELLI, RAPHAEL,** an algebraist, 16th c.  
**BOMBELLI, SEB.,** a painter, 1635-1685.  
**BOMBERG, DAN.,** an early painter, d. 1549.  
**BOMILCAR,** a general and magis. of Carthage.  
**BOMILCAR,** fav. of Jugurtha, killed 107 b. c.  
**BON, L. A.,** a soldier of the revol., 1770-1799.  
**BONA, CARDINAL,** an Ital. *savant*, 1609-1674.  
**BONA, J. DE,** an Italian physician, 1712-1786.  
**BONAC, MARQ. DE,** a F. statesman, 1672-1738.  
**BONALD, L. G. AMB.,** Viscount De, a disting. Fr. wr. on religion and politics, 1753-1840.  
**BONAMY, AUG., J. B.,** a gallant Fr. general, specially distinguished in the campaign of Russia.  
**BONAMY, P. N.,** a periodical wr. 1694-1770.  
**BONANNI, PH.,** a Roman historian, d. 1725.  
**BONARELLI, G. U.,** an Ital. poet, 1553-1608.  
**BONASONI, G.,** an Italian painter, 1498-1564.  
**BONASIA, B.,** an Italian carver, died 1527.  
**BONAVENTURE, J. F.,** a Roman eccle., d. 1274.  
**BONAVENTURE OF PADUA,** a cardinal, noted as a friend of Petrarch, assassinated 1386.  
**BONCERF, P. F.,** a wr. on civil law, 1745-1794.  
**BONCHAMP, A. DE,** a Vendean chief, k. 1798.  
**BONCIARIO, M. A.,** an Ital. au., 1555-1616.  
**BOND, J.,** a physician and classic, 1530-1612.  
**BOND, OLIVER,** an Irish rebel, 1720-1798.  
**BOND, THOMAS,** an eminent American physician, born in Maryland in 1712, who was for fifty years at the head of his profession in Philadelphia, and illustrated in his own person the power of medical science in retaining life in a constitution naturally weak and predisposed to consumption. Phineas Bond, his brother, was also a physician of eminence and an able writer, but died much earlier. In conjunction they labored in the establishment of the Hospital of Pennsylvania and the Medical College and Academy. Phineas died in 1773, aged 56, and Thomas in 1784, aged 73.

**BONDT, N.,** a Dutch historian, 1732-1792.



BONE, HENRY, an enameller, 1755-1834.  
 BONEFACIO, VEN., an Ital. painter, d. 1630.  
 BONER, ULRICH, a German fabulist, 13th ct.  
 BONIFACE, one of the greatest captains of the 5th cent., count of the Roman empire, slain 432.  
 BONIFACE, ST., a cel. missionary, killed 754.  
 BONIFACE, the first, pope of Rome, 418-422; the second, 530-532; the third, 606; the fourth, 607-614; the fifth, 617-625; the sixth, 896; the seventh, 974-984; the ninth, 1389-1404.  
 BONJOUR, WM., a Chinese missionary, d. 1714.  
 BONNAR, WM., Scottish historical and portrait painter, d. 1853, aged 53.  
 BONNATERE, P. J., a Fr. natural., 1747-1804.  
 BONNEFONS, JOHN, a Latin poet, 1554-1614.  
 BONNER, EDM., the notorious bishop, d. 1569.  
 BONNET, CH., an em. physiologist, 1720-93.  
 BONNEVAL, CL. ALEX., count of, a deserter from Prince Eugene, master of the Turkish ordnance under the title of Achmet Pacha, died 1747.  
 BONNEVILLE, N., a journalist and poet of the French revolution, the friend of Lafayette and Kosciusko, au. of 'Esprit des Religions,' 1760-1828.  
 BONNIER, A. E., a repub. diplom., 1750-1799.  
 BONNIER D'ARCO, A. S., a Fr. diplom., d. 1797.  
 BONNINGTON, R. P., an Eng. artist, 1801-28.  
 BONYCASTLE, J., an Eng. math., d. 1821.  
 BONOMI, J. F., legate of Gr. XII., 1536-1589.  
 BONOMI, JOSEPH, an Ital. architect, d. 1808.  
 BONNOR, HONORE, a Fr. historian, 14th cent.  
 BOOKER, REV. LUKE, LL.D., a Church of Eng. clergyman, and miscellaneous wr., 1762-1825.  
 BOONE, DANIEL. This extraordinary man, whose adventures as a pioneer in the American wilderness have given him the world-wide reputation of a hero of romance, was born in Pennsylvania or Virginia about 1730, though brought up in N. Carolina. His passion for roaming in the forest was kindled by his early adventurous life as a huntsman, but it was not until he was nearly 40 years old, that he entered on the career of explorations which has rendered him celebrated. Leaving his family in North Carolina, he traversed, in company with his brother and a few other companions, the interior of Kentucky as far as the Cumberland River, between the years 1769 and 1771. In this expedition he was captured by the Indians, but escaped. An enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature, the wilderness had greater attractions for him than civilized life, and selling his farm, two years after his return, he took his family with him, and accompanied by a few others of kindred disposition, he struck into the wilderness. His life for many years was a long warfare with the Indians and French, in the course of which his two sons and his brother were killed, and he himself long detained in captivity. His escapes were many and hair-breadth. On one occasion he was hunted by dogs, on another with only fifty men he defended himself in a rude fort against upwards of 450 men under Capt. Dugnesne, who returned with the loss of 37 men, leaving, as Boone asserted, 125 pounds of bullets on the ground besides what lodged in the fort. Though himself ever contending with barbarism, civilization followed in his footsteps, and he endured his privations with the devotion of a fatalist, who regarded himself as an instrument in the hands of Providence. Worldly prudence was however not among his qualities, and others reaped the advantages of his exertions. After 17 years of hardship he discovered, too late, that he had not secured a legal title to his property in Kentucky, which he entered a wilderness and left with a population of half a million, and with execrations upon the dis-

honesty and ingratitude of his countrymen, but an unabated spirit of adventure, he betook himself to the yet unexplored regions of the Missouri. Highly respected for his integrity, honor, and amiability, admired for his ability and daring, and pitied for his misfortunes, Congress made him a grant in the latter years of his life. He died at the age of 90 in the year 1820—retaining his habits as a hunter almost to the last, and when his feeble limbs would no more serve him, still delighting to sit in the open air with his tried rifle in his hand and his faithful dog by his side, gazing on the forest.

BOONEN, A., a Dutch painter, 1669-1720.  
 BOOS, MARTIN, a Bavarian divine, 1762-1825.  
 BOOTH, BARTON, actor and au., 1631-1733.  
 BOOTH, SIR F., disting. for his gift of £20,000 to the arctic expedition of Sir John Ross, d. 1850.  
 BOOTH, GEORGE, a royalist, created baron Delamere at the restoration, died 1884.

BOOTH, HENRY, son of the preceding, created earl of Warrington by William III., died 1694.  
 BOOTH, JUNIUS BRUTUS, an American actor, died 1852, aged 56.

BOR, P. C., a Dutch historian, 1559-1635.  
 BORDA, JOHN CH., a Fr. mathema., 1733-99.  
 BORDE, J. B. DE LA, a miscell. wr., ex. 1794.  
 BORDELON, LAUR., a misc. wr., 1653-1730.  
 BORDEU, THEOP. DE, a medical au., d. 1776.  
 BORDLEY, JOHN BEALE, an American agricultural author, born in Maryland in 1728, and educated to the legal profession, in which, prior to the Revolution, he attained the rank of Judge of the Superior Court and Court of Appeals, in the Province. The favorite employment of his life, however, was agriculture, upon which he published several useful works. He had a fine estate on Wye Island in Chesapeake Bay, where he did much by example and experiment to improve the science of husbandry. He died at Philadelphia in 1804, in the 76th year of his age.

BORELLI, J. A., an Ital. philoso., 1608-1679.  
 BORGHESE, the name of a family disting. in Ital. history, one of whom married Maria Pauline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon, and was made governor of the Transalpine provinces. The Princess Borghese, after sep. from her husband, d. 1825.

BORGHESI, DIOMEDE, an Ital. wr., 1540-98.  
 BORGHINI, V., an Ital. antiquar., 1515-1580.  
 BORGIA, CÆSAR, son of Alexander VI., and equally disting. for his wicked ambition, k. 1507.  
 BORGIA, LUCRECE, daughter of Alexander VI.  
 BORGIA, STEPH., an Ital. cardinal, 1731-1804.  
 BORLASE, W., a county historian, 1696-1772.  
 BORN, BERTR. DE, a troubadour, 12th cent.  
 BORN, BARON DE, a mineralogist, 1742-1791.  
 BORRI, J. F., a religious adventurer, d. 1632.  
 BORROMEO, CH., an Ital. cardinal, disting. by his virtues and literary talents, 1538-1584.

BORROMEO, F., a bishop of Milan, 1564-1631.  
 BORRONIMI, FR., an architect, 1599-1677.  
 BORY, GABRIEL DE., an astron., 1728-1801.  
 BOS, LAMBERT, a Greek scholar, 1670-1717.  
 BOSE, GASPARD, a German botanist, last cent.  
 BOSCH, L. AUG. WM., a naturalist, last cent.  
 BOSCH, PETER DU, a celeb. preacher, d. 1692.  
 BOSCAWEN, EDW., a naval com., 1711-1761.  
 BOSCAWEN, W., a classic. schol., 1752-1811.  
 BOSCH, BERNARD, a Dutch poet, 1746-1830.  
 BOSCH, JEROME, a Latin poet, 1740-1811.  
 BOSCH, L. A. G., a French naturalist, last ct.  
 BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH, a learned and profound Jesuit; born at Ragusa in 1711; died at Milan in 1787. The writings of Boscovich are numerous



and important. His dissertations on 'Vires Vivæ,' on 'Light,' and on the 'Solar Spots,' gave their author highest rank amongst the physical philosophers and astronomers of the time. He grasped the great conceptions of Newton, and did much to hasten the general acceptance of the theory of gravitation; but his chief claim on the attention of posterity, rests on the speculations in his 'Theoria Philosophicæ Naturalis,'—speculations which touch on one side, the afterwards celebrated hypothesis of *monads*, and seem to point towards a physical scheme of Idealism. According to Boscovich the ultimate elements of matter are atoms, or *points* indivisible and without extension. Each atom, or point, being surrounded by numerous concentric rings of influence—alternately of attraction and repulsion—one atom may exist towards any other in various relations, determined by their distance from each other. For instance, the two atoms may be within the sphere of each other's attraction—*then* is the body *solid*; or the two atoms may be within the sphere of mutual repulsion,—*then* is the body *gaseous* and *elastic*; or two atoms may be so placed that they neither repel nor attract, being on the line of indifference,—*then* is the body *liquid*. Gravitation or universal attraction, is, according to this view, the relation which atoms bear to each other after they have passed beyond the smaller or molecular distances; while the phenomena of physics and chemistry depend upon and rise out of their various and varying relations while they are within these infinitesimal or molecular distances. This singular and probably far from inaccurate conception, destroys the common notion that matter is *brute* and *inert*; and represents the phenomena of Nature as the immediate issue of Active Forces;—a view which the progress of modern science unquestionably favors.

[J.P.N.]

BOSQUILLON, E. F. M., a Greek scholar, 1744–1816.

BOSSCHE, P. V. D., a Dutch *savant*, 1686–1736.

BOSSI, C. A., an Italian poet, 1758–1823.

BOSSU, RENE LE, a philos. critic, 17th cent.

BOSSUET, JAMES BENIGNE, a celebrated French divine, was born in 1627, at Dijon, the capital of Burgundy, now in the department of Cote D'Or. Having commenced his education at the college of Jesuits in his native place, he removed in 1642 to Paris, where being destined for the clerical profession, he prosecuted the requisite studies at the college of Navarre. He was distinguished by his attainments in classical and patristic lore—two branches of knowledge which are deemed of indispensable importance in the Roman Catholic church; but to these he added also an extensive and familiar acquaintance with the Sacred Writings, the perusal of which, in a stray copy which chanced to fall into his possession, made a deep and indelible impression on his juvenile mind. At the age of sixteen he began by occasional exhibitions, to evince his extraordinary powers of pulpit eloquence; and having, on his becoming duly qualified for the discharge of the sacred functions, been appointed to the church of Metz, first as canon, and successively as archdeacon and deacon, he there established his reputation as one of the most eminent preachers in France. An invitation to Paris was ere long the result of his high provincial fame; and having by his preaching before the court won the favor of Louis XIV., he was intrusted with the superintendence of the dauphin's education. It was for the benefit of his royal pupil that he composed his abridged view of 'Universal History,' one of the most

admired and valuable of his works. On the completion of the prince's studies, he was rewarded for his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of that responsible duty, by promotion to the see of Meaux, and soon after was appointed a counsellor of state, and almoner to the duchess of Burgundy. That elevated position he adorned by the splendor of his talents and the extent of his learning; nor was he less distinguished by his zeal for the diffusion of religion throughout his diocese, and his energetic defences of the catholic church. In fact, his life was divided between the performance of his proper duties as a bishop, and the composition of his controversial works. The strength and sincerity of his religious convictions have never been assailed, any more than his eminent talents and learning have been called in question. But the violence of his temper, and the cavalier treatment he gave to the amiable Fenelon, have exposed him to severe and merited censure. The latter years of his life were passed in retirement. He was a voluminous author. Amongst the numerous works he left behind him, his 'Funeral Orations' are held in high admiration, although it is to be regretted that he often prostituted his great powers of oratory in eulogizing unworthy characters. His efforts in the protestant controversy were met by the energetic opposition of Claude and other divines among the French protestants, as well as of Archbishop Wake in the Church of England. This great genius died at Paris on 12th April, 1704, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. [R.J.]

BOSSUT, C. A., a learned geom., 1730–1814.

BOSTON, JOHN, a monastic writer, 15th cent.

BOSTON, THOS., a cel. Scotch div., 1676–1732.

BOSTWICK, DAVID, a distinguished minister of the presbyterian persuasion, born 1720, died at New York, 1763. He was a man of much eloquence, and singleness of purpose. A posthumous treatise, upon infant baptism, bears his name, and shows him to have been a writer of ability.

BOSWELL, JAMES, well known as the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, 1740–1795.

BOSWELL, SIR ALEX., son of the preceding, and a literary amateur, killed in a duel, 1822.

BOSWELL, JAMES, a second son, editor of an edition of Malone's Shakspeare, 1779–1822.

BOTELLO, DON N. A. DE, a Portuguese viceroy of India, killed in action 1629.

BOTH, J. and A., Flemish paint. of the 17th ct.

BOTHWELL, JAS. HEPBURN, earl of, the third husband of Mary Stuart, d. in exile 1577.

BOTT, JOHN DE, a Fr. architect, 1670–1745.

BOTTARI, an Italian philosopher, 1689–1775.

BOTZARIS, MARCO, a hero of mod. Gr., k. 1823.

BOUCHAND, M. A., a Fr. jurist, 1719–1804.

BOUCHARDON, E., a Fr. archit., 1698–1762.

BOUCHER, FR., a French painter, 1704–1770.

BOUCHER, JONATHAN, a clergyman of the church of England, born in Cumberland. He came to America at the age of 16, studied for the ministry, returned to England for education, became the Rector successively of several parishes in Virginia, adhered to the Royal cause at the Revolution, preaching his farewell sermon in America from the text "God save the King," and on his second return to England was made vicar of Epsom. He was a man of great learning, eloquence, boldness and integrity. He published in 1796 a review of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution. His death occurred in 1804.

BOUCHER, LUKE, the murd. of Ferand, 1796.

BOUCHER, P., a Jansenist writer, 1691–1768.

BOUCHER, PIERRE, author of a history of Ca-



nada published in 1664. He was governor of Trois Rivières, and lived to be nearly 100 years old.

BOUCHOTTE, J. B. NOEL, a soldier and statesman in 1793, min. of war to the republ., 1754-1840.

BOUCICAULT, J. LE MAINGRE, lord of, a French crusader and marshal, 1368-1425.

BOUDET, J. P., a Fr. chemist, 1748-1828.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, LL.D., an eminent lawyer of New Jersey, born in Philadelphia, 1740. He was made commissary general of prisoners in 1777, and elected to Congress, of which he was president in 1782. His signature is attached to the treaty of peace with England. He was again elected to Congress in 1789. From 1796 to 1805 he was director of the United States mint. In 1816 he gave \$10,000 to the American Bible Society of which he was elected first President. He was a great benefactor of Princeton College. At his death he bequeathed the bulk of his large property for religious, educational and charitable purposes. He employed his pen principally in the cause of religion. Regarding the Indians as the lost tribes, he wrote a treatise on the subject, 1816.

BOUFFLERS, LOUIS FR., Duc De, disting. as the defen. of Lille ag. Prince Eugene, 1644-1711.

BOUFFLERS, S., a French emigrant, d. 1815.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOIN DE, was born at Paris, 11th November, 1729, and though educated for the profession of law, joined the army at an early age. Soon after his enlistment, he published a treatise on the Integral Calculus; and during a residence in London as secretary of legation, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In the war which terminated in 1760 with the loss of Canada to the French, Bougainville gained great distinction. In 1763-64 he performed two voyages to the Falkland isles, where he founded a colony, himself being the first projector, and a large proprietor jointly with the merchants of St. Malo. In 1766 this colony was given up to Spain on payment of 500,000 crowns; and Bougainville was sent out, 15th November, to make the formal transfer, and with instructions thereafter to complete the circumnavigation of the globe. He had but two ships, the *Bondouse*, 26 guns, 214 men, and the *Etoile*, store ship. He safely accomplished the object, visiting many islands in the intertropical Pacific, some of which were till then unknown, but without making any remarkable discoveries, and reaching St. Malo on 16th March, 1769. He was accompanied by Prince Sieghen of Nassau, and the naturalist Commerçon. Bougainville published a pleasing account of his voyage, which was translated by Forster in 1772. He afterwards commanded one of the ships of war, sent to aid the Americans in their great struggle with Britain. He died at the age of eighty-two, 31st August, 1811. [J.B.]

BOUGAINVILLE, JEAN PIERRE DE, elder brother of the above, was a literary man of some note, and held several important offices in Paris. One of his poems is said to contain the germ of Pope's 'Universal Prayer.' He died in 1763, at the early age of forty-one. [J.B.]

BOUGEANT, G. H., a Fr. author, 1690-1743.

BOUHIER, JOHN, a learned wr. 1673-1746.

BOUILLARD, J., a Fr. engraver, 1744-1806.

BOUILLE, FRANCIS CLAUDE AMOUR, Marquis De, born 1739, one of the bravest and ablest generals in the interest of the crown at the period of the French revolution; joined the allies when Louis foolishly allowed himself to be captured at Varennes, and died in London, after writing his curious and valuable memoirs, 1800.

BOUILLY, J. N., a diplo. and hist., 1763-1840.

BOULAGE, T. P., a Fr. juriconsult, 1768-1820.

BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRY DE, comte de St. Saire, a political writer and hist., 1658-1722.

BOULANGER, N. A., a Fr. eng., 1722-1759.

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, A. C. J., Comte De, distinguished as a moderate republican, and also as a political writer and orator, was born 1761, appointed to the civil tribunal at Nanci, 1793, and to the council of 500 in the year 1795. He took an active part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was remarkable for his fidelity to Napoleon, whom he regarded as the representative of national independence, and of the principles of the revolution. He was proscribed by the Bourbons at the second restoration, and passed some years in exile, when he wrote his '*Tableau Politique des règnes de Charles II. et de Jacques II.*' containing his review of the causes which led to the establishment of the English republic in 1649. Buonaparte made honorable mention of him at St. Helen, as a fearless and honest man. The last years of his life were passed tranquilly in the midst of his family. [E.R.]

BOULLIAU, ISHMAEL, a French astron. and general scholar, au. of several works, 1605-1694.

BOULTER, HUGH abp. of Armagh, d. 1742.

BOULTON, MATTHEW, an engineer of disting. fame in connec. with his partner Watt, 1728-1809.

BOULTON, RICH., an English physician, last c.



[Old Blockhouse at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg,) built by Col. Bouquet.]

BOUQUET, HENRY, Brigadier General in the British army, served as Lieut. Col. under General Amherst in Canada in 1763, and relieved Fort Pitt. He made an expedition in 1764 against the Ohio Indians, of which an account with engravings was published the next year. He died at Pensacola in Florida in 1766. He was a brave and skilful officer.

BOURBON, the reigning family of France, Spain, and Sicily, the princes of which trace their descent from 'Robert the Strong,' killed 866.

BOURBON, CHARLES DE MONTPENSIER, Duc de, known as *constable of France*, 1480-1527.

BOURBON, LOUIS, cardinal and abp. of Toledo, distinguished in the revolution of 1812, 1777-1823.

BOURBON, LOUIS, HY. JOS., Duc de, and prince de Condé, father of the ill-fated duc d'Enghein, found hung in his bed-chamber, 1830.

BOURBOTTE, N., one of those remarkable characters raised to an uneaviable notoriety by the French revolution, whose intrepid bearing might be mistaken for heroism, if its fire were not darkened by savage cruelty and ambition without principle.



Little is known of his early life, but he was about twenty-seven years of age when deputed to the national convention, 1792, as a member of the Jacobin party. He now signalized himself by voting for the death of the king 'sans appel et sans sursis,' (without appeal and without delay,) and afterwards of the unhappy Marie Antoinette. Commissioned to La Vendée by the national convention, he gave evident proofs of his military courage and administrative talent, but committed excesses which led to his recall and accusation by the Committee of Public Safety. He had the good fortune to be acquitted, and was subsequently appointed to the army of the Rhine, where he again manifested his soldier-like qualities, tarnished by the same faults. In 1794 he commanded openly in the insurrection which overthrew the power of Robespierre, and was on the high road to the dictatorship when he and his colleagues were crushed by Legendre at the head of the sectional forces. Condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, he stabbed himself with a dagger, but survived to see his fellow-prisoners beheaded, and to undergo the same fate. He retained his courageous self-possession to the last moment, and manifested in his dying words the unconquerable spirit which animated him. [E.R.]

BOURCET, P. J. DE, a Fr. milit. au., d. 1780.

BOURCHIER, J., gov. of Calais un. Henry III.

BOURCHIER, T., abp. of Canterbury, d. 1486.

BOURDALOUE, L., a Fr. preacher, 1632-1704.

BOURDELOT, JOHN, a classical com., d. 1638.

BOURDELOT, P. M., a nat. and phys., 1610-85.

BOURDELOT, P. B., au. of Annotations, d. 1709.

BOURDON, LEONARD JOHN JOSEPH, a member of the French convention in 1792, is chiefly memorable for the interest he took in national education, and for his part in the denunciation and arrest of Robespierre, on which occasion he shared the command of the national guard with Barras. He was also charged with the translation of the remains of Marat to the Pantheon, and directed the ceremonies of their entombment. When his party was defeated by Legendre, Bourbon was denounced as an assassin, and met the charge by heading a conspiracy which broke out 1st April, 1795, and led to his imprisonment at Ham. Restored to liberty by the amnesty of October in the same year, he afterwards appeared in the council of 500, only to hear the same accusation repeated, this time by Boissy D'Anglas. The charge was not pressed against him in legal form, and Bourdon was subsequently appointed agent for the directory at Hamburg. Though a violent Jacobin, it is by no means clear that he was the sanguinary monster sometimes represented. He died a natural death as master of a primary school in Paris, some years after the re-establishment of authority by Buonaparte. [E.R.]

BOURDON, FRANCIS LOUIS, one of the most sanguinary members of the convention in 1792, obtained his seat, by favor of Leonard Bourdon, who had been elected for two departments, and allowed his namesake, though not related to him, to usurp one of them. He was notorious for the atrocity of his imprecations in the convention, always securing his own safety by attaching himself to the strongest side. He was among the fifty-three deputies condemned to transportation on the 19th Fructidor, (5th Sept., 1797,) and died soon after his arrival at Cayenne. [E.R.]

BOURDON, SEBASTIAN, a Fr. painter, d. 1671.

BOURDONNAISE, B. F. M. DE LA, a French naval officer, gov. of the Isle of France, 1699-1755.

BOURGEOIS, D., a Fr. mechanic, 1698-1781.

BOURGEOIS, SIR F., a painter, 1756-1811.

BOURGET, JOHN, a Fr. antiquary, 1724-1775.

BOURGOING, JOHN FR., Baron De, a French historian, ambassador of the republic, 1748-1811.

BOURIGNON, F. M., a Fr. antiq., 1755-1796.

BOURIGNON, ANTONIA, born at Lille, 1616, is remarkable for her claims to illumination, and her singular history, the former supported by a body of followers who were once numerous in France and Scotland. She was unhappy in her parentage and education, her mother having conceived an aversion for her, and treated her with severity, from her earliest years, chiefly, it is supposed, on account of her uncomely appearance, but at last, perhaps, in revenge of the perverse temper which she had herself excited. As the poor girl advanced in years with no one to love or care for her, she gave her mind to the study of mystic theology, and acquired a morbid conviction of the duty of self-mortification, which she carried to the utmost extreme that her frame was capable of sustaining; at the same time refusing to confess herself to the priests, and declaring that she was guided by the immediate Spirit of God, vouchsafed in answer to her prayers and sufferings. In 1653, when the death of her parents had placed her in possession of a handsome property, she undertook the care of a female orphan asylum, which led, through a series of the strangest circumstances on record, to her arrest on a charge of witchcraft, of which, however, she was acquitted. Wisely avoiding any further entanglement in affairs of this nature, she now busied herself in the diffusion of her principles through the press, and it may here be remarked, that she wrote with great facility in the French, Dutch, and German languages. The opposition of the authorities exposed her to continual vexation and insult, so that her life now, as in childhood, was one of perpetual trial; and still more aggravated by the fatal gift of a preternatural genius which no one knew how to compassionate or control. In her case, as in many others of a similar nature, we have to lament a nobly endowed mind sacrificed in a just revolt against a priest-made religion, for want of the guidance which only the Word of God, accepted in sincerity of heart, and consulted with the utmost simplicity of purpose, can afford. Her principal works are a treatise on 'The Blindness of Man, and Light Born in Darkness,' 'The New Heaven,' 'The Renewal of the Evangelic Spirit,' a 'Treatise on Solid Virtue,' and the 'Truth Discovered.' The substance of all her writings has been formed into a system by the celebrated Poiret, in his work entitled 'Economie de la Nature,' contained in 21 vols. 8vo. She died at Franeker, East Friesland, after passing the last years of her life in ministering to the poor. [E.R.]

BOURMONT, LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR, Count, a French marshal and royalist, minister of war under Charles X., and previously the chief instrument in Ney's condemnation, 1773-1846.

BOURNE, RICHARD, missionary among the Indians of New England from about the year 1658 to 1685. During the last fifteen years of his life he officiated at Marshpee, of which place he was pastor. He did much to promote the temporal as well as spiritual interests of the Indians, and after his death, his son, though not a missionary, continued to act as their counsellor and benefactor. His name was Sheerjashub. The Bourne family long resided at Marshpee and attained wealth and eminence. Ezra Bourne, grandson of Richard, was chief-justice of common pleas, and Joseph Bourne, a great-grandson, graduated at Harvard in 1822, and acted as missionary at Marshpee from 1729 to 1742.



BOURNE, VINCENT, a Latin poet, died 1747.

BOURRIENNE, L. A. FAUVELET DE, a French diplomatist, the schoolfellow, and afterwards the secretary of Napoleon, au. of 'Memoirs,' 1769-1824.

BOURSAULT, EDW., a Fr. dramat., 1638-1701.

BOUTERWECK, F., a Ger. philo., 1766-1828.

BOWDEN, JOHN, D.D., a clergyman of the Episcopal church, rector of Norwalk, Conn., and professor of *Belles Lettres* and moral philosophy in Columbia College, New York. In 1808 he published a series of letters addressed to Dr. Miller on the apostolic origin of episcopacy. He was elected Bishop of Connecticut, but on his declining the office Mr. Jarvis was elevated to it. He died in 1817 in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

BOWDICH, TH. EDW., an English naturalist and traveller in the service of the African Company, 1790-1824.



[Nathaniel Bowditch.]

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, LL.D., was born at Salem, Massachusetts, March 26th, 1773. His ancestors, for three generations, had been shipmasters, and his father, on retiring from the sea, carried on the trade of a cooper, by which he gained a scanty subsistence for a family of seven children. He enjoyed the benefit of school instruction only till his tenth year, when his assistance was required in his father's shop. At twelve he was apprenticed to a ship-chandler. In 1795 he first went to sea. Such was his ardor for mathematical study, that he had taught himself the Latin language for the purpose, and actually read the *Principia* of Newton. He made five long voyages: the first in the capacity of captain's clerk, the next three as supercargo, and the fifth as master and supercargo. It was on his return from the last of these, on the 25th of December, 1803, that he found his way into Salem harbor, in a dark and snowy night, with no other assistance than his own reckoning, and a single glimpse of the light on Baker's Island. In 1799 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1802 received from Harvard University the degree of Master of Arts. He married in 1798, and lost his wife in October of the same year. In 1800 he married a second time. With the second Mrs. Bowditch he lived 33 years, and had a numerous family of children. In 1800 he published his 'Practical Navigator,' so well known and extensively used in our mercantile marine. From 1804 to 1823 he was president of an insurance company at Salem. He then went to Boston to take charge of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, which under his auspices also became a Trust Company, and was managed with signal ability and success. Dr. Bowditch's great attainments in mathematics had become so well known in the country that he

was offered at different times the office of professor in Harvard University, the University of Virginia, and the Military Academy at West Point. He contributed many valuable articles to the *Transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, *Rees's Cyclopædia*, the *North American Review*, and other scientific periodicals. His reputation as a profound mathematician and astronomer, rests chiefly on a translation, accompanied by an elaborate commentary, of the '*Mécanique Céleste*' of Laplace, in four large quarto volumes. Dr. Bowditch's additions to the original work are so extensive and important as to entitle him to be ranked in the first class of writers on the higher mathematics.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1816, and he was elected a member of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh and Dublin, of the American Philosophical Society, the Astronomical Society of London, the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, &c. He died at Boston, on the 16th of March, 1838. Dr. Vethake, from whose notice of him in the *Encyclopædia Americana* the above is condensed, says that 'Dr. Bowditch was not only a profound mathematician and a skilful man of business, but in despite the defects of his early education was imbued with a taste for elegant literature, and was a very general reader;—that he had acquired an acquaintance with several languages, ancient and modern;—that he passed through life with a high sense of religious and moral obligation, and was beloved and respected by all who had intercourse with him.'



[Early Residence of Dr. Bowditch.]

BOWDOIN, JAMES, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts, a descendant of Pierre Baudouin, who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born at Boston in 1727 and graduated at Harvard in 1745. By the death of his father two years after, he came in possession of an immense fortune. His wealth and leisure he devoted to literary and scientific pursuits. He was elected in 1753 a representative from Boston to the general court, and in 1756 was made a member of the council. Being opposed to the arbitrary measures of Governor Bernard, the latter put his veto on his election in 1769; but he was re-elected the subsequent year, and Hutchinson who had then succeeded Bernard made no opposition, as he thought he would be less dangerous to British interests at the council than in the legislature. After representing Massachusetts in the first Congress, he was in 1755 chosen president of the council, in which office he continued till 1780. In 1785 he was elected governor of Massachusetts. Shay's rebellion occurred during his administration. He was succeeded by Hancock as governor in 1787. Harvard University enrols him among the lists of its benefactors. In early life he occasionally wrote poetry. But astronomy was his favorite pursuit, in which he attained



considerable eminence. He died in 1790, at the age of sixty-three.

**BOWDOIN, JAMES**, the son of Governor Bowdoin, was born in 1752, graduated at Harvard in 1771. He afterwards pursued his studies at Oxford and travelled upon the continent of Europe. On the commencement of hostilities with England he returned to Boston. He did not take any active part in the war, but served in a civil capacity on several occasions. In 1805 he was sent by Jefferson as plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, to purchase Florida and settle the limits of Louisiana, but failed in his negotiations. He was a liberal benefactor to Bowdoin College. He died in 1811, aged 60.

**BOWELL, H. P.**, an English merchant, established at Smyrna, famous as a collector of, and writer on Greek coins; died 1851.

**BOWEN, JABEZ, LL.D.**, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, a native of Providence. He was graduated at Yale in 1757. For 30 years he was chancellor of the college in Providence. He was made lieutenant-governor during the war. He died in 1815, aged 75.

**BOWEN, PARDON, M.D.**, an eminent physician of Rhode Island, born in 1757. He graduated at the college in Rhode Island in 1775. He first practised as a surgeon on board a privateer, and for some years led an adventurous roving life. He went to Philadelphia in 1783 to complete his studies, and on his return to Providence, of which he was a native, obtained great celebrity, principally by his success in the treatment of yellow fever. He was struck with palsy in 1820, but lingered until 1826.

**BOWEN, Wm. C., M.D.**, professor of chemistry in Brown University. He died in 1815 at the age of 29, of disease contracted in making experiments with chlorine. His labors led to the establishment of the bleaching establishments of Rhode Island.

**BOWER, ARCH.**, a Scotch hist., 1676-1766.

**BOWLES, Wm.**, an Irish naturalist, 1720-1780.

**BOWLES, WILLIAM A.**, agent of the Creeks and Cherokees. He played a conspicuous part during the war of the Revolution, by inciting the Indians against the Americans. He was a native of Maryland. His influence was found so detrimental to the Spanish interests that they twice caused him to be betrayed into their hands, and he finally died miserably in Moro Castle, Havana, December, 1805. He was a man of cruel and ferocious disposition.

**BOWLES, REV. WILLIAM LISLE**, a poet and miscellaneous writer, rector of Bremhill, in Wiltshire, 1762-

**BOWYER, Wm.**, an English printer, 1699-1777.

**BOXHORN, M. Z.**, a Latin writer, 1612-1653.

**BOYCE, Wm.**, an English composer, 1710-1779.

**BOYD, H.**, an English translator, last century.

**BOYD, WILLIAM**, a Presbyterian minister of eminence in New Jersey, born in 1753, was graduated at Princeton College in 1778, and died at Lammington in 1815.

**BOYD, JOHN P.**, brigadier-general in the United States Army in the War of 1812. Before he entered the American service he was commander of an irregular mercenary corps in India, which he raised, paid, and equipped himself, and served whichever of the native princes would pay him best. Having sold his interest in the regiment to an Italian, he came in 1808 to Paris, and from thence came to the United States. He commanded in the battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11, 1813. The British force was the most numerous, but the American loss was the most severe. He published in 1816 a brief account of the events of the war. His death occurred at Boston in 1830.

**BOYD, ZACHARY**, a Scotch religious writer, died 1653.

**BOYDELL, J.**, an English artist, 1719-1804.

**BOYE, J.**, a Danish philosopher, 1756-1830.

**BOYER, ABEL**, a Fr. grammarian, 1664-1729.

**BOYER, ABEL**, a pharmacoplist, died 1768.

**BOYER, ALEXIS**, Baron, a French surgeon, 1760-1833.

**BOYER, CLAUDE**, a French dramatist, 1618-1698.

**BOYER, J. B. N.**, a Fr. wr. on disease, d. 1768.

**BOYLE, ROG.**, the first eminent name of this family, whose ancient seat was in Hertfordshire, died 1576.

**BOYLE, RICHARD**, son of the preceding, known as the great earl of Cork, distinguished as a statesman in the reign of James I., 1566-1643.

**BOYLE, ROGER**, son of the preceding, and earl of Orrery, a royalist of the restoration, 1621-1679.

**BOYLE, LORD CHARLES**, son of Roger, and nephew of the preceding, a fugitive writer and scholar, 1676-1731.

**BOYLE, ROBERT**, brother of Roger, and son of Richard, earl of Cork, a very distinguished Inquirer of the 17th century; born at Lismore in Ireland in 1626, the year of Lord Bacon's death; died in London in 1691. Boyle was an able and sedulous Investigator of Nature by *Experiment*; and he contributed much to many branches of Physics, Optics, Pneumatics, Natural History, Chemistry and Medicine;—Pneumatics probably gaining most from his researches. He was one of the foremost of those illustrious men who founded the Royal Society in 1645, for the purpose of improving experimental knowledge, on the plan laid down by Bacon. Boyle's mind was essentially reverential, and he wrote largely on religious topics. He founded a Lectureship at Oxford, which has produced a number of valuable works on the being and attributes of God. [J.P.N.]

**BOYLE, JOHN**, earl of Cork and Orrery, son of Lord Charles, and, like him, a scholar and author (Life and Writings of Swift, &c.), 1707-1762.

**BOYLE, RICHARD**, earl of Burlington and Cork, an amat. archit., and patron of learning, 1695-1753.

**BOLYSTON, NICHOLAS**, founder of the Boylston professorship of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard College. He was by profession a merchant, and died in 1771, aged 55. John Quincy Adams was the first professor under the bequest, in 1806, at which time the sum originally given had accumulated to the amount of \$23,000. His portrait is preserved in the college.

**BOYLSTON, WARD NICHOLAS**, another benefactor of Harvard College, and son of the preceding. He established the nucleus of a medical and anatomical library, with provision for its enlargement.

**BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, M.D., F.R.S.**, a distinguished American physician, born 1680. He first introduced inoculation into America in 1721, when the smallpox was raging in Boston. Beginning with his son, he inoculated in that and the following year 247 persons. He was eminently successful in the experiment, but his triumph was purchased by the temporary loss of his popularity, as it was thought not only dangerous to impart the disease in that manner, but impious to forestall the work of Providence. He was even threatened with prosecution for poisoning and spreading infection, and an attempt was made against his life. On going to England he was received with great honor, and chosen member of the Royal Society. He published in 1726 a historical account of the introduction of inoculation in New England. He died at the age of 86, at Boston, in 1760.



BOYS, WM., an antiq. and naturalist, d. 1803.

BOYSE, SAM., a fugitive wr. and poet, d. 1749.

BOYSEAU, a Spanish general, 1659-1740.

BRACCIOLINI, FR., an Ital. poet, 1566-1645.

BRACHMANN, LOUISA C., a poet. and fugitive writer of Germany, who unhappily drowned herself, 1832.

BRACKENRIDGE, HUGH HENRY, a miscellaneous American writer, born in 1749, and graduated at Princeton in 1771. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1798. In 1774 he published a poem on the glory of America; in 1794 an account of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, and the adventures of Capt. Farrago in two vols. 1808; also instructions for the study of the law, 1814.

BRACKETT, ANTHONY, one of the first settlers of Portland, Maine, then called Casco. Together with his family he was made prisoner by the Indians in 1676, and conveyed to Arronsic Island. Having made his escape, he was intrusted for several years with the command of various forts. He was at last killed by the Indians in battle, in 1689.

BRACKETT, JOSHUA, M.D., an eminent physician of New Hampshire, born in 1733, graduated at Harvard in 1752, and died in 1802.

BRACTON, HY. DE, a writer on law, 13th ct.



[Braddock's Field—Scene of his Defeat.]

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, major-general. This brave and able but unfortunate officer was commander-in-chief of the British army in America in the year 1755. The disastrous event which has made its name memorable in history, was owing to his contempt of the enemy and his neglect to provide against surprise. Conducting in person the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, he was attacked on the 9th July, when about seven miles distant from the fort, by a concealed enemy, who fired upon him from the shelter of the tall grass and the surrounding reeds. The attempt to rally the troops was fruitless. All his officers, except George Washington, fell. He himself received a mortal wound, and expired a few days after at Dunbar, forty miles distant from the field. The entire loss of the British was 700 men.

BRADFIELD, H. S., an English adventurer and miscellaneous writer of prose and poetry. On a visit to the United States he became known to some literary circles, and died 1853, aged 48, by his own hand on his return to England, where the latter part of his career was marked by poverty, misery and despair.

BRADFORD, ALDEN, secretary of the State of Massachusetts from 1812 to 1824, and author of a history of Massachusetts and other works; d. 1843, aged 78.

BRADFORD, ANDREW, publisher of the American Mercury, the first newspaper that appeared in Philadelphia. The first number came out in December, 1719. He followed the profession of a printer, and was the only one in Pennsylvania from 1712 to 1723.

BRADFORD, GAMALIEL, a descendant of Bradford, governor of Plymouth. He served in the British army during the French war, and commanded a regiment in the American service during the Revolution. He died in 1807, aged 77.

BRADFORD, J., a martyr of the reformation, 1555.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, attorney-general of the United States, was born at Philadelphia in 1755. He was graduated at Princeton, in 1772, and commenced the study of law under Edward Shippen. The war with Great Britain breaking out, he served for several years as an officer in the militia, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Delicate health compelling him to leave the army he resumed the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1779, in Pennsylvania. In 1784 he married the daughter of Elias Boudinot. In 1791 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. On the promotion of Edmund Randolph to be Secretary of State, he was invited by Washington to become attorney-general of the United States. But he did not live long to enjoy his new honors. His appointment took place in January 1794, and he died in August of the following year, of bilious fever. He was much regretted, alike for his rare abilities and his amiable disposition. He was a clear, persuasive and eloquent speaker. His work on capital punishment, published in 1793, has tended greatly to meliorate the severity of the penal laws, not only in Pennsylvania but in many other States.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, colonel, was a grandson of the first printer in Pennsylvania, and adopted by his uncle, Andrew. In 1742 he published the Pennsylvania Journal. During the Revolutionary war he fought as major and colonel, at Trenton and Princeton. He died in 1791, at the age of 72.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, was the first printer in Pennsylvania. He emigrated to America about the year 1683, from Leicester in England, of which he was a native. His first publication was an almanac, printed in 1687. In 1692 he was tried for having printed the writings of George Keith, which were alleged to be seditious, but was acquitted. He removed the next year to New York and printed the laws of that colony. In October, 1725, the New York Gazette, the first newspaper published in that city, was begun by him. He also started the manufacture of paper at Elizabethtown, N. J. For 30 years he was the only printer in the province of New York, and for 50 years printer to the government. He died in 1752, at the age of 93.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, one of the first settlers in New England, and the second governor of the colony at Plymouth, was born in the north of England in 1588, and brought up on a farm. At an early age he embraced the principles of the separatists, and when about 19 years old, after several ineffectual attempts, escaped to Holland and learned the art of silk dyeing at Amsterdam. With the produce of his paternal estate he engaged in successful commerce. After ten years he determined to remove to America with Mr. Robinson, and set sail for the new continent from Plymouth, in England, on the 22d July, 1620. Before a landing was effected his wife was drowned. The first governor of the colony dying soon after, Mr. Bradford was chosen in his place in 1621. One



of the first acts of his administration was to secure the friendship of Massasoit, an Indian sachem. In 1622 the unprovided colonists suffered severely from famine, but were partially relieved by the Indians, among whom, however, a conspiracy took place to effect their destruction, which was discovered by Massasoit, and the ringleaders put to death. In 1630 an enlarged charter was given by the council for the colony, to Bradford, his heirs, associates and assigns, one of a more limited nature having previously been obtained in the name of John Pierce. Enjoying a high reputation in the colony, Bradford was annually re-elected governor until his death, which occurred in 1657, with the exception of five years at intervals, when, at his request, either Mr. Winslow or Mr. Pierce was chosen. In spite of the disadvantages attending an early lack of education, Governor Bradford, by assiduity and perseverance, attained a competent knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and Dutch. He wrote in a folio volume of 270 pages, a history of the church in the colony to the year 1647, but the MS. has been unfortunately lost, with the exception of some fragments found in a grocer's shop at Halifax, and published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. An abridgment of it is however contained in Morton's memorial.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, another descendant of Governor Bradford, born in 1729, and educated as a physician. He afterwards built a house at Mount Hope in Rhode Island, on the spot associated with the name of King Philip, and devoted himself to the study of law. In 1792 he was elected a senator to Congress, and was for many years speaker of the assembly in Rhode Island and deputy governor. His death occurred in 1808, at the age of 78.

BRADLEY, JAM., an English astronomer, d. 1762.

BRADLEY, RICH., a wr. on botany, d. 1732.

BRADLEY, STEPHEN R., one of the first senators to Congress from Vermont, was born in Connecticut 1754, graduated at Yale 1775, retired from public life in 1812, and died in New Hampshire in 1830, aged 76.

BRADSHAW, J., a republican lawyer, presid. of the court for the trial of Charles I., d. 1659.

BRADSTREET, ANNE, author of the first volume of poems written in America, was the daughter of Governor Dudley, born in England in 1612, married Mr. Bradstreet in 1630. Her father and husband shortly afterwards emigrated to America, and became governors of Massachusetts. Her poems were published in 1642. The subjects of them were 'the four elements, constitutions, ages of man, seasons of the year, the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian and Roman monarchies.' They possess a simplicity and melody of which the quaint title gives little promise. We quote a single stanza:

'When I behold the heavens, as in their prime,  
And then the earth, tho' old, still clad in green,  
The stones and trees insensible of time,  
Nor age, nor wrinkle on the r front are seen;  
If winter come and greenness then do fade,  
A spring returns and they more youthful made;  
But man grows old, lies down, remains where once he's laid.'

BRADSTREET, JOHN, major-general in the English army. He was appointed in 1746 lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland. General Shirley placed him in command of 2,000 men in 1756, for the purpose of transporting stores and opening communication with Fort Oswego, on Lake Ontario, which he successfully accomplished. On his return by the Onondaga river, he was attacked from an ambuscade nine miles distant from the fort. He landed on an island and with only six men main-

tained his position till succor arrived, when an engagement ensued, in which he obtained the victory. In 1758, at the head of 3,000 men, he made an expedition against Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, and captured it together with 40 pieces of cannon, merchandise and provisions. In 1764, at the head of a large force, he advanced into the country of the Indians, and at Presque Isle compelled them to accept terms of peace. In 1772 he was appointed major-general, and died at New York in 1774.



[Governor Bradstreet's House.]

BRADSTREET, SIMON, governor of Massachusetts, was a native of Lincolnshire, and brought up in the family of the Earl of Lincoln. He studied for a year at Cambridge, and soon after became steward to the Countess of Warwick. After his marriage with a daughter of Mr. Dudley, his former tutor at the Earl of Lincoln's, he emigrated to Massachusetts, and arrived at Salem in 1630. He occupied for several years many offices of public trust, went as agent of the colony to Charles II. on his restoration, and was appointed deputy governor in 1763, which office he held till 1679, when he succeeded Leverett as governor. In 1686 the charter was dissolved and the administration of Joseph Dudley in New England began. He was again chosen governor in 1689, and continued in office until 1692, when Sir William Phipps arrived with a new charter, which deprived the colony of the power of electing their governor. He died in 1697, aged 97.

BRADSTREET, SIMON, a very learned congregational minister, was graduated at Harvard College in 1693, ordained in 1698, and died in 1741, aged 72. He was more celebrated for his learning than for his eloquence, and was a man of great eccentricity. He delivered his sermons extemporaneously, in a sitting posture, from the deacon's seat, and avoiding doctrinal preaching of the Calvinistic school, adopted the practical tone of the English divines, of whom Tillotson was his favorite.

BRADWARDIN, T., abp. of Canterb., d. 1349.

BRAHE, P., Comte De, a disting. Swede, tutor of Christina, and founder of many universities, died 1680.

BRAHE, TYCHO, a celebrated astronomer, was born on the 14th December, 1546, at Knudstorp in Scania, and was the eldest son and the second child of a family of five sons and five daughters. Having been adopted by his uncle, George Brahe, and placed under his care, he commenced the study of Latin in his seventh year; and in opposition to the wishes of his father, who had destined him for the military profession, he prosecuted his scholastic studies for five years under private teachers. About three years





[Oranienberg.—The Astronomical Castle of Tycho Brahe.]

after his father's death in 1559, he went to the university of Copenhagen, with the view of preparing himself for the profession of the law by the study of rhetoric and philosophy. He had spent but little more than a year at college when a great eclipse of the sun, on the 21st August, 1560, excited general interest, and made Tycho an astronomer. Surprised at the close agreement between the calculated and observed phenomena, he resolved to study a science which, in addition to its power of predicting future events, was, in general opinion, connected with the destinies of man. While he was indulging this new passion by the study of Stadius's 'Tabulæ Bergenses,' he was sent from Copenhagen, in February, 1562, under the charge of a tutor, to study jurisprudence at Leipzig. There he devoted all his leisure hours to the study of astronomy, making calculations, constructing instruments, and carrying on astronomical observations. In May, 1565, he left Leipzig to take possession of the estate of his uncle, to which he had succeeded; but in consequence of the opposition made by his parents to his astronomical studies, he quitted Denmark in order to pay a visit to some of the more interesting cities in Germany. From Wittemberg, which he reached in 1566, he went to Rostock, where in a duel with a countryman of his own, he lost his nose, which he very ingeniously replaced by one of gold and silver. Here he remained till 1569, when he visited Augsburg, where he made the acquaintance of John and Paul Hainzel, two distinguished citizens and ardent lovers of astronomy. Paul Hainzel constructed for him, at his own expense, a magnificent quadrant, which exhibited single minutes on its graduated limb, and with which Tycho made many valuable observations during his stay at Augsburg. On his return to Denmark in 1571, Tycho found that his reputation had preceded him. The king invited him to court, and his maternal uncle, Steno Bille, gave him, at the convent of Herritzvold, where he resided, apartments for an observatory and a laboratory. Tycho, most unfortunately, conceived a passion for alchemy, and indulged in the hope of converting the baser metals into gold. He was roused, however, from this dream by the appearance of the *new star* in Cassiopeia, which continued visible from November, 1572, till its disappearance in March, 1574.—After marrying a peasant girl, in 1573, and delivering, at the king's request, a course of lectures on astronomy, he visited Hesseland, Frankfort, Basle, and Venice, and returned in 1575 to Ratisbon to witness the coronation of the emperor Rüdolph. Tycho's reputation in foreign countries had now begun to excite notice in his own. Frederick II. sent messengers to invite him

to his capital, and Tycho willingly obeyed the royal summons. The king received him with the most flattering attention, gave him a grant for life of the island of Huen, and offered to erect at his own expense all the buildings and instruments that were necessary for carrying on his astronomical and chemical studies. The celebrated observatory of Uraniburg, or *the city of the heavens*, was founded in August 1576, and supplied with instruments; and within its walls Tycho carried on those observations with which his name is inseparably connected.—Upon the death of Frederick II., and the accession of Christian III., the prospects of Tycho were greatly changed. Although a temporary glory was thrown around himself and his children by a visit from James VI. of Scotland, and other princes, yet his studies were unwillingly tolerated by the Danish court. The nobles grudged him his pension and the magnificent establishment at Uraniburg. The physicians envied his popularity as a medical practitioner, and with such influential enemies, Walchendorp, the president, had no difficulty in indulging his own personal dislike to Tycho by measures of injustice and persecution.—Resolved to abandon for ever his ungrateful country, Tycho, with all his apparatus of instruments and books, his wife, five sons and four daughters, along with his pupils, assistants, and servants, male and female, embarked at Copenhagen to seek the hospitality of a better country. After landing at Rostock in 1597, he went by invitation to the castle of Wandesberg, near Hamburg, the seat of Count Rantzau, where his family remained till he was munificently established at Prague, the capital of the emperor Rüdolph. This distinguished sovereign gave him the castle of Benach as a residence, with a pension of 3,000 crowns. There he was visited in 1600 by Kepler, for whom he obtained the appointment of imperial mathematician to the emperor, on the condition of assisting Tycho in his observations. Tycho did not long enjoy the liberality of Rüdolph. The persecutions and sufferings to which he had been exposed, had preyed upon his mind, and disturbed its tranquillity. An exile from his beloved country, and a stranger in a foreign land, his studies lost their power over his mind, and under the influence probably of a painful disease with which he was affected, a temporary delirium overshadowed some of his latest hours. From this painful condition, however, he recovered, and resigned himself with true piety into the hands of his Maker on the 24th October, 1601, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The instruments of Tycho were purchased from his heirs by the emperor Rüdolph for 22,000 crowns. They were shut up in the house of Curtius, and were regarded with such veneration, that not even Kepler was allowed to examine or make use of them. They remained in the same place till the death of the emperor in 1619, when they were carried off, or destroyed, during the troubles which agitated Bohemia.—The island of Huen was, in Tycho's lifetime, sold to a Danish nobleman. The buildings were all demolished, excepting the farm-house, which belonged to Tycho. His dwelling-house and his observatory are marked by two pits and a mound of earth which enclosed the garden. A very full account of the life and labors of Tycho will be found in Sir David Brewster's 'Martyrs of Science.' [D.B.]

BRAINARD, JOHN G. C., an Am. poet, was born at New London, Conn., in 1797, and graduated at Yale College, 1815. He was a relation of the celebrated missionary of the same name, though their names by mistake or caprice were spelled differently. He practised for a time as a lawyer at Middletown,



and in 1822 became editor of the Connecticut Mirror, which he enriched with his productions, both of prose and verse. His most celebrated lines are a description of the Falls of Niagara.

BRAINERD, DAVID, a celebrated Indian missionary, born in Connecticut in 1718. He was expelled from Yale College in 1742, for some indiscreet expressions uttered in a fit of religious enthusiasm respecting one of his tutors. He then prosecuted his studies under a Mr. Mills; was licensed to preach before the end of the year, and sent as missionary among the Indians. He first went to an Indian village between Stockbridge and Kinderhook, where he labored faithfully for some time, when leaving his converts under the care of Mr. Sergeant, he turned his attention to the Delaware Indians. He was ordained at Newark, N. J., in 1774, and went to the forks of the Delaware, where finding little encouragement, he removed to the neighborhood of Freehold, N. J. At Crosweeksing, his new abode, his exertions were attended with remarkable success. In less than a year he baptized 77 persons, and had the satisfaction of finding that their lives corresponded with their Christian profession. In 1746 he visited the Indians on the Susquehanna, but his strength failed, and in the spring of 1747, he returned to New England, and spent the brief remainder of his life in the family of Jonathan Edwards. He died at the age of 29, on the 9th of Oct. 1747. Though young he was a man of extensive knowledge, and was a forcible, instructive, and pathetic preacher. But his incessant and effectual labors as a missionary, perpetuate his name. He published an interesting account of them in 1746.

BRAINERD, JOHN, brother of the preceding, was also a missionary among the Indians, and succeeded David in his mission in 1748. He was succeeded himself by William Tenant, about 1755. He died at Brotherton, N. J., in 1772.

BRAMAH, J., a disting. mechanic, 1749-1814.

BRAMANTE, DONATO, or BRAMANTE LAZZARI, one of the great Italian architects of the Renaissance, was born near Castel Durante, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1444. He followed in the great path of Brunelleschi, who died almost within a year from the time that Bramante was born. He was originally a painter, and studied the works of Fra Bartolomeo, of Urbino, but first distinguished himself as an architect at the court of Ludovico il Moro, at Milan. Bramante remained chiefly in Milan until 1489; he was employed on the cathedral, and on the repairs of the Basilica of Sant' Ambrogio; and was much engaged in neighboring cities. In 1500 he settled in Rome; here he took advantage of the opportunities afforded by the ancient ruins of perfecting his knowledge of classical art, and qualified himself for the high position as an architect which he eventually attained. His works, however, are more properly termed Italian than classic, as he accommodated the classic features to the wants of modern society. The Cancelleria Apostolica at Rome, built as the private residence of the cardinal Riario, in 1495, is a fine example, and at the same time is one of the best specimens of the architecture of the Renaissance. The Vatican, however, was the arena of the greatest glories of Bramante; here he carried out vast works for Julius II.; he first joined the Belvedere villa to the old palace of the Vatican, and enlarged and embellished this by the addition of the Court of San Damaso, and the famous Loggia containing the celebrated arabesques of Raphael, with many other improvements. In 1506 he commenced his great work, the rebuilding of St. Peter's. Julius II. laid the first stone on

the 18th of April of that year; but Bramante did not live to execute much more than the four great piers which support the dome, which, however, became the key to the whole. Bramante died in 1514; and the great work was carried on by Raphael, aided by Giuliano da San Gallo, and Fra Giocondo, till 1518, and after Raphael's death, in 1520, Baldassare Peruzzi was appointed architect, and continued the work until 1536. Peruzzi was succeeded by Antonio da San Gallo, the nephew of Giuliano, who considerably altered the plan. After the death of Antonio, in 1546, Michelangelo Buonarroti prosecuted the work, and completed the dome. After the death of Michelangelo, in 1564, the work was carried on by Vignola, and Pirro Ligorio, under the condition that they were to adhere to the plan of Michelangelo. Ligorio was removed by Pius V. for wishing to infringe this condition. At the death of Vignola, in 1573, Giacomo della Porta assumed the direction, who with Domenico Fontana, at length completed the cupola, and fixed the cross, during the short pontificate of Gregory XIV., in 1590. After the death of Della Porta, in 1604, the work was carried on by Carlo Maderno, and Giovanni Fontana; and the greatest and most magnificent of Christian churches was eventually consecrated by Pope Urban VIII., in the year 1626, one hundred and twenty years after the laying of the first stone by Julius II.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.; Platner and Bunsen, *Beschreibung der Stadt Rom*. [R.N.W.]

BRAMHALL, JOHN, an em. English prelate, born at Pontefract, in 1593. He was prosecuted by Cromwell, but escaped to the continent, where he resided till the restoration, d. at Armagh, 1662.

BRANCAS LAURAGUAIS, a Fr. nobleman, dis. for his scientific discoveries, 1735-1824.

BRAND, JOHN, a political writer, died 1809.

BRAND, JOHN, an antiquarian, 1743-1806.

BRANDENBURG, an electorate of the Ger. empire, from 1417 to the time of Frederick William, who succeeded as elector 1640, and created the kingdom of Prussia.

BRANDER, G., an antiq. and nat., 1720-87.

BRANDT, a Dutch alchemist, died 1692.

BRANDT, ERNEVOLD, Count De, a Danish statesman, executed for conspiracy, 1772.

BRANDT, GEO., an exp. philosopher, d. 1768.

BRANDT, SEB., a satirical poet, 1454-1524.

BRANT, JOSEPH, a celebrated Indian chief, of pure Mohawk blood, who was at the head of the Six Nations. About the year 1756, he was sent by Sir William Johnson to Dr. Wheeling's Indian Charity School in Connecticut. He there received a good education, and was employed on public business. In 1762 he acted as interpreter to Smith, a missionary. He visited England in 1775, where his attainments in learning attracted attention. In the war he acted on the British side, and destroyed the settlement of Minisink, in Orange County, on the 22d of July, 1779. In the engagement which ensued, 44 Americans fell beneath the tomahawk of the Indian. The destruction of the settlement of Wyoming has been ascribed to him by Campbell, as well as by other writers, but proofs were presented to the poet in 1822, by one of the sons of Brant, that he was not concerned in that dreadful massacre. He visited England after the peace. The saddest event of his life was the death of a son, whom he killed in self-defence, when making a drunken attempt to murder him. He never recovered from the sorrow and remorse occasioned by this act, and as an expression of penitence for a deed which was perhaps unavoidable, he resigned his captain's commission in the



British service, and surrendered himself to justice, but Lord Dorchester, the Governor of Canada, would not accept his resignation. He translated the Book of Common Prayer, and the Gospel according to St. Mark, into the Mohawk, which were published in London, 1787. He died in 1807, at the age of 65.

BRANTOME, PETER DE BOURDEILLES, lord of, au. of memoirs illus. life in the 16th c., 1527-1614.

BRASAVOLA, A. M., an Ital. phy., 1500-1555.

BRATHWAYTE, RICH., a poet, 1588-1673.

BRATTLE, THOMAS, a British merchant, born 1657, and was graduated at Harvard, in 1676. He is the author of an admirable account of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, which is preserved in the historical collections, and also of several communications on astronomical subjects in the philosophical transactions. He died in 1713.

BRATTLE, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, a learned New England minister, author of a Latin System of Logic, highly esteemed, and long used in Harvard College. He was born in 1662, and graduated in 1680; he was ordained a pastor of Cambridge in 1696, and died in 1717, aged 54. As a preacher, calm, soft, and persuasive.

BRATTLE, WILLIAM, the son of the preceding, an American. It is more difficult to say what he was not than what he was. He was an eloquent congregational preacher, an able lawyer with a lucrative practice, a representative of Cambridge in the general court, a member of the Council of Massachusetts, a physician of celebrity, a great epicure, and to crown all, major-general of militia. When the Revolution broke out, sympathizing with the plans of General Gage, he accompanied the troops to Halifax, and died in 1776. He married the daughter of Gov. Saltonstall.

BRAVO, JOHN, a Spanish physician, 16th ct.

BRAXTON, CARTER, born in Virginia, 1736, and educated at William and Mary College, became member of the House of Burgesses in 1765, and succeeded Peyton Randolph as member of Congress in 1775, in which capacity he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was afterwards a representative in the Legislature of Virginia. He was a graceful speaker, and a man of respectable attainments. Pecuniary embarrassments clouded the last years of his life.

BRAY, SIR REG. a fav. statesman of Henry VII., and architect of the famous chapel, d. 1503.

BRAY, THOMAS, D.D., was appointed by the bp. of London, in 1699, Ecclesiastical Commissary for Maryland and Virginia, and devoted a great portion of his life to the extension of religion among all classes in the American colonies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States must ever rank him among the foremost of those who have labored in her behalf, and indeed, wherever the principles of the Church of England obtain throughout the world, the name of Bray will be honored as one of the chief promoters of the establishment of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. He devoted the whole of his own fortune to the cause of missions, raised large sums by appeals to the benevolence of others, established parochial schools both in England and America, and was instrumental in the formation of benevolent and religious societies, calculated to elevate and improve the social and spiritual condition of the lower classes, and to cultivate and develop self-denial and missionary zeal among the wealthy and enlightened. He was an able and eloquent writer. All his productions are eminently practical. He published a memorial on the State of Religion in America, a discourse on apostolic charity

and the baptismal covenants, besides letters to the clergy, &c., &c. His death occurred in 1730, at the age of 73.

BRAY, WM., F.S.A., a literary antiq., d. 1832.

BRAGLEY, ED. W., an En. antiquarian. d. 1854.

BREARLEY, DAVID, Chief Justice of New Jersey, born in 1763, and was graduated at Princeton, in 1781. He was a member of the convention in 1787, and aided in the formation of the Constitution of the United States. He was appointed by the President District Judge for New Jersey in 1789, but died in the following year at the early age of 26.

BRECK, ROBERT, a learned congregational minister, an eminent Hebraist, born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1682, was graduated at Harvard in 1700, and ordained at Marlborough in 1704. He is said to have read the Scriptures in Hebrew as part of his ordinary family devotions. He died in 1731.

BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN, Attorney-General of the United States. He was elected to the Senate from Kentucky in 1801, and distinguished himself in the two following years by his able and eloquent speeches respecting the judiciary of the United States and the affairs with Spain. He succeeded Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts, as Attorney-General of the United States, and died at Lexington, Kentucky, in December, 1806.

BREDA, JOHN VAN, a painter, died 1750.

BREDERODE, a Dutch patriot, 1466-1490.

BREE, ROBT., an English physician, 1759-1839.

BREENBERG, BARTH., a painter, 1620-1660.

BREGUET, A. L., a Swiss watch-ma., 1747-1823.

BREISLAK, S., an Ital. geologist, 1768-1826.

BREMER, SIR JAMES JOHN GORDON, disting. for his share in the late war with China, 1786-1850.

BREMOND, FR. DE, a Fr. naturalist, 1713-42.

BRENNER, E., a Swedish antiquary, 1647-1707.

BRENNER, HY., a Swedish Orientalist, d. 1732.

BRENNUS, the name given by Greek and Roman authors to two Gaulish chieftains: the *first*, leader of the memorable assault upon Rome, 388 or 389 B.C.; the *second*, chief of the hordes which invaded Thessaly and Greece, 278 B.C.

BRENTON, Capt. E. P., a naval officer, disting. by his prof. inventions and liter. works, d. 1839.

BRENTON, WM., President of Rhode Island, 1660-1661, and Governor from 1666 to 1669 under the charter. He died at Newport, in 1674.

BREQUIGNY, L. G., a Fr. histor., 1716-1795.

BREREWOOD, ED., a mathematic., 1565-1613.

BRESSANI, FRANCISCO GIUSEPPE, an Ital. priest, who labored as missionary among the Indians in Upper Canada, but was taken captive and tortured, although his life was spared. An account of his mission was published in Italian, in 1653. He returned to Italy and died.

BRET, ANTH., a Fr. poet and critic, 1717-1792.

BRETISLAK, duke of Bohemia, died 1055; a *second* of the same name suc. 1093, assass. 1100.

BRETON, NICH., a poet, time of Elizabeth.

BRETON, RAYMOND, missionary, d. 1679.

BREUGHEL, PETER, an eminent painter, 1510-1570. JOHN, his son, also a painter, 1568-1642. PETER, another son, 1567-1625. ABRAHAM, a third son, of the same profession, died 1672.

BREVEL, J. DURANT DE, a histor., d. 1739.

BREVES, F. S. DE, a Fr. diplomatist, 1560-1628.

BREWER, ANT., a dramatist, time of James I.

BREWSTER, WM., one of the earliest settlers of the Plymouth Colony; was born in England in 1650, graduated at Cambridge, and afterwards entered into the service of William Davison, ambassador of Queen Elizabeth in Holland. After the disgrace of his patron



he retired to the North of England. Some time after he separated from the Church of England, and attended the ministry of Clifton and Robinson. In 1607 he accompanied Bradford in an attempt to escape from England, but was apprehended and imprisoned. After his release he departed to Holland, and having lost the bulk of his property, supported himself by teaching English at Leyden, using the Latin tongue as a medium. In 1620 he came to New England, and as ruling elder preached for many years at Plymouth. He died in 1644, at the age of 83.

BREYNIUS, JAS., a German botanist, d. 1697.

BRICKETT, JOHN, au. of a Natural History of North Carolina, 1737.

BRIDDAINE, JAS., a trav. preacher, 1701-1767.

BRIDFERTH, a Brit. monk and math. 10th c.

BRIDGEWATER, FR. EGERTON, duke of, cel. for his enterprise in canal navigation, 1736-1803.

BRIDPORT, A. HOOD, a Brit. adm., d. 1814.

BRIET, P., a geographical writer, 1601-1668.

BRIGGS, H., professor of geometry, 1536-1630.

BRIGGS, W., a disting. oculist, 1650-1704.

BRIGHAM, AMARIAH, an Am. physician and wri. on psychological med. and insanity, d. 1849, aged 51.

BRIGHAM, PAUL, a native of Vermont, who served in the Revolutionary War, and was for twenty-two years Lieut.-Governor of the State, besides filling other offices of civil trust. He died in 1824, at the age of 79.

BRIGHT, FRANCIS, arrived in America in 1629, and became minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, but finding the spirit of religious innovation greater than suited his temper and judgment, he relinquished his post, and returned to England.

BRIGHT, TIMOTHY, an Eng. physician and theo., author of numerous works, died 1616.

BRILL, M., a landscape painter, 1550-1584.

BRILL, PAUL, a landscape painter, 1556-1626.

BRIMSMEAD, WM., a congregational minister, born at Dorchester, and educated at Harvard College. He was ordained at Marlborough, of which place he was the first minister in 1666. While preaching on Sunday, March 30, 1676, the Indians made an attack on the church, but all inside, with one exception, escaped to the fort. He kept a Latin journal, which was made use of by Prince in compiling his annals. His death occurred in 1701.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, the man who first devoted himself to *civil engineering* as a profession. In Great Britain engineering works were not intrusted to civilians till about the middle of the 18th century, when capitalists began to embark their wealth in speculations that promised a pecuniary return only, without regard to their own neighborhood being the scene of the projected improvement, or facilities being afforded by it to their peculiar business. The change was the forerunner of increased national means, and by the enlarged field of employment it opened up, gave rise to this new order of professional men,—pioneers of civilization. Brindley was born in 1716, at Thoressett, near Chapel-le-frith, in Derbyshire. He followed the usual labors of agriculture until his seventeenth year, without the advantages of even the most ordinary education. But he was a genius—

‘Of mother wit, and wise without the schools.’

He was apprenticed to a millwright, who left him often to work out what the master himself should have designed and directed. Thus his inventive faculties were brought into exercise, and he frequently astonished his employer by the ingenious improvements which he effected, and by the results of his zeal for his master's honor. When his apprenticeship

ended he engaged in business on his own account.

In 1752 he erected machinery for draining coal pits at Clifton, in Lancashire. The water wheel was 30 feet under ground, and the water was supplied from the Irwell, by a tunnel 600 yards long. This was a work of boldness and ingenuity a century ago, though we may smile at it now! In 1756 he erected a *steam engine* at Newcastle-under-Lyne, which was calculated to effect a great saving in fuel over the ordinary Newcomen engine. About 1757 Brindley was consulted by the duke of Bridgewater as to the practicability of constructing a canal from Worsley to Manchester. Brindley's success in this undertaking was the means of awakening public attention to the advantages of canals. Had a man of inferior genius, or less dauntless courage, undertaken the works, it might probably have turned out a failure, and the development of British inland navigation might have been deferred some years longer. When the canal was completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, Brindley proposed to carry it over that river by an aqueduct 39 feet above the surface of the river! This project was ridiculed by the *practical* men of the day. One much respected individual of the time would not discount the duke of Bridgewater's bill for £500, and when the dimensions of the canal aqueduct were communicated to him, he exclaimed:—‘I have often heard of castles in the air, but never was before shown where any of them was to be erected.’ The duke raised the money, however, and in less than one year Brindley completed the aqueduct! Within forty-two years after the duke of Bridgewater's canal was opened, application had been made to parliament for 165 acts for making canals in Great Britain at an expense of £13,000,000. Brindley engineered the great undertakings which opened an internal water communication between the Thames, the Humber, the Severn, and the Mersey, and united the great ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, by canals which passed through the richest and most industrial districts of England. Brindley died 1772, at the age of fifty-six, the victim of intense application to an arduous and exciting profession. He was interred at New Chapel, in Staffordshire. Brindley is reported to have answered a Committee of the House of Commons, when asked for what object rivers were created:—‘To feed navigable canals.’ Railway engineers of the present day conceive that they are turning rivers to their primitive destinations, for canals are being converted into railways! Brindley could neither read nor write until late in life, and then but poorly. He had great power of mental calculation, was of unwearied application and industry, and eminently successful. [L.D.G.B.]

BRINKLEY, DR. J., an astron., 1760-1835.

BRINVILLIERS, the notor. poisoner, ex. 1676.

BRISBANE, ADMIRAL SIR CH., an officer of dis. gallantry in the war with France, the companion in arms of Rodney, Hood, and Nelson, appointed governor of St. Vincent, 1808; d. 1829.

BRISSEAU, PET., a Fr. physician, 1631-1717.

BRISSON, M. J., a Fr. naturalist, 1723-1806.

BRISSET, PETER, a medical au., 1478-1522.

BRISSET, JEAN PIERRE, distinguished in the history of the Revolution as leader of the Girondins, was an orator and political writer of the first ability. The commencement of his public career as a journalist was characterized by a singular stroke of vanity, whereby the plebeian appellation of the humble pastry-cook who begot him, was metamorphosed into the name of his birth-place, and shone with aristocratic refulgence as ‘De Warville.’ In the ob-



seurity of his early life he seems to have acquired all the experience of men and things necessary to a political intriguer. Restless, scheming, and ambitious, he was indefatigable in his zeal for reform, especially for the amelioration of the criminal code and the abolition of slavery. It is difficult to say whether his character was spoiled, or rather made, by the philosophy of Rousseau. Madame Roland, when it became her fate to meet him, was certainly disappointed in his appearance, for she saw no passion in his countenance corresponding to that of his style, and was rather struck by the busy mobility of a novice than the dignity of an apostle in his conversation and manners. When the revolution first dawned he was the advocate of a constitutional monarchy; growled at by Marat for 'giving his paw to Lafayette,' and again as bitterly denounced, especially by Robespierre, for his imprudence in blazing forth the word 'Republic' when his convictions were changed. While the states-general were discussing the constitution, Brissot associated himself with Condorcet and Clavière as joint proprietors of the *Moniteur*, and in 1791 was returned to the first parliament. His love of occupation, his activity as a senator, as a member of the Jacobin Club, and in the coterie at Madame Roland's—perhaps also his extreme shiftiness in argument—soon marked him out as the head of the middle class republicans, first distinguished by his own name, and called 'Brisotins' by the spirited Camille Desmoulins. His hour of triumph was under the ministry of Roland and Clavière, with whom he, of course, fell at the period of Marat's insurrection, 2d June, 1793, when his name appeared first of the twenty-two Girondins ordered under arrest. He endeavored to escape disguised as a merchant travelling to Neuchâtel, but was discovered *en route* by the Revolutionary Committee of Moulins, and finally placed with his colleagues, 'all chief republicans,' 'the eloquent, the young, the beautiful, the brave,' at the bar of Fouquier Tinville. Brissot defended himself with the courage of a patriot and the serenity of a philosopher, and though it was not him, but his friend La-source, who addressed the tribunal in an epigram, it exactly expresses the feeling of the whole party, 'We die on the day when the people have lost their reason; ye will die when they recover it!' The philosophical repast in prison, and the chorus of the Marseillaise at the scaffold on the following morning, 31st October, have been often described, and it was at the former that Brissot emphatically said, in answer to the question whether he believed in the immortality of the soul and the providence of God—'I do believe in them; and it is because I believe in them that I am about to die.' His history is that of his party, a well-intentioned and talented body of men, but too scrupulous of forms, too philosophical and studious of theory as legislators, and in a word, hardly audacious enough for the exigencies of the period. He left behind him many works of importance, but especially on criminal jurisprudence. The chief of these are 'Théorie des lois Criminelles,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1780, and 'Bibliothèque Philosophique du Législateur, du Politique, du Jurisconsulte; sur les lois Criminelles,' 10 vols. 8vo, 1786. As to his personal appearance, he was a man of small stature, with thin pale features, lighted up by intelligence, and ennobled in circumstances of danger by intrepid determination. His dress and habits had been formed to the Quaker model during his residence in America, where he had taken refuge from the terrors of a 'lettre de cachet' before the outbreak of the revolution.

[E.R.]

BRISTOW, R., a Roman Catholic polem., 16th c. BRITANNICUS, son of Claudius, and so named from his father's success in Brit., pois. by Nero, 55.

BRITTON, T., an amateur music., 1654–1714.

BROCK, ISAAC, major-general in the British army, who was killed in the battle of Queenstown, 13th Oct., 1812, while rallying his troops, who recoiled under the gallant charge of Col. Chrystie. On the 16th of August, he captured Gen. Hull and his army at Detroit. A monument has been erected to his memory on the spot where he died. He was highly esteemed and respected by both contending armies as a noble and brave officer, and the Americans fired minute guns during his funeral.

BROCKEDON, WM., an English artist and writer, d. 1854, aged 67. Many of the popular books of the day were illustrated by him. He had an inventive genius, and produced various inventions showing considerable mechanical ingenuity.

BROCKLESBY, R., a wr. on music, 1722–97.

BROECK, ANTHONY TEN, president of the Convention of the State of New York in 1776, held at Fishkill. He was mayor of Albany in 1781. His death took place at Albany in 1810, at the age of 76.

BROGLIE, VICTOR FRANCIS, Duc De, marshal of France, and gen. of the emigrants, 1718–1804.

BROIGNART, A. LOUIS, a Fr. chemist, d. 1804.

BROKE, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP BOWES VERE, the gallant com. of the Shannon, 1776–1841.

BROME, ALEX., a satirical poet, 1620–1666.

BROME, RICH., a dramatist, died 1632.

BROMFIELD, W., an Eng. med. au., 1712–1792.

BROMLEY, JOHN, an Eng. clergyman, 17th c.

BRONSTED, P. O., a Dan. antiq., 1780–1842.

BROOCMAN, C. U., a Sw. wr. on educ., d. 1812.

BROOKE, FRANCIS M., a novelist, died 1789.

BROOKE, H., a novelist and mystic, whose principal work is 'The Fool of Quality,' 1706–1783.

BROOKE, SIR R., a wr. on civil law, d. 1558.

BROOKES, J., an em. anatomist, 1763–1833.

BROOKS, J., a phy. and man of let., 1752–1825.

BROOKS, ELEAZAR, brigadier-general, born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1726. He was chosen in 1774 a representative to the General Court, and continued for 37 years in public life. He fought at the battle of White Plains in 1776. In 1801 he retired into privacy, and died in 1806, at the age of 80. Though deficient in early education his mind was improved by diligent reading and contact with the world.

BROOKS, JOHN, LL. D., governor of Massachusetts, born in 1752. He was brought up on his father's farm, but at the age of 14 was apprenticed to a physician named Tufts. Count Rumford was his fellow-pupil. After commencing the practice of medicine at Reading, he raised and drilled a company, having obtained some practical knowledge from observing the training of the British soldiers on Boston Common. He fought at Concord in 1775. He was raised to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in 1777. He acted in concert with Arnold in the expedition on the Mohawk. He fought gallantly at the battle of Saratoga, storming the German intrenchments. He acted as adjutant-general at the battle of Monmouth, and won the esteem of Washington by his conduct at Newburgh. After the peace he retired into private life, and succeeded Dr. Tufts in his practice as a physician. In the war of 1812 he was adjutant-general of Massachusetts, having long held the rank of major-general of the State militia. He was elected governor in 1816, which office he filled for seven years in succession. His death occurred in 1825, at the age of 72. One of his sons was



killed in the battle of Lake Erie in 1813—another son was Major Alex. S. Brooks, of the U. S. army.

**BROOKS, MARIA**, an Am. poet, was born in Medford, Mass. She resided, however, mostly at Boston. On a visit to Europe she was welcomed by the literary circles gathered about Wordsworth and Southey, the latter of whom superintended the publication of her poem 'Zophiel,' and pronounced the author 'the most impassioned and imaginative of all poetesses,' 'Zophiel' was her principal work, but she published others. She died at Matanzas, Cuba, Nov. 11, 1845, at the age of about 50.

**BROOME, DR. W.**, a classical scholar, d. 1745.

**BROOME, JOHN**, lieutenant governor of the State of New York, and president of the Senate—elected in 1804, died August, 1810, aged 82. His early life was spent in commerce, in which he attained wealth and eminence.

**BROSCH, CAR.**, a disting. singer, 1705–1782.

**BROSSE, GUY DE LA**, a Fr. botanist, 17th ct.

**BROSSES, CH. DE**, a Fr. *savant*, 1709–1777.

**BROSSETTE, CLAUDE**, a Fr. hist., 1671–1746.

**BROTHERS, R.**, a pretended prophet, whose public hist. and publicat. date from 1793 to 1802.

**BROUGHTON, H.**, a Heb. schol., 1549–1612.

**BROUGHTON, T.**, a fugitive writer, d. 1774.

**BROUKHUSIUS, J.**, a Dutch schol., d. 1707.

**BROUNCKER, WM.**, Lord, a philos., d. 1584.

**BROUSSAIS, F. J. V.**, a medic. an., 1772–1838.

**BROUSSONET, P. A. M.**, a Fr. nat., 1761–1807.

**BROUWER, ADAM**, a Dutch painter, 1608–40.

**BROWALLIUS, J.**, a writer on bot., 1707–1765.

**BROWN, ANDREW**, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, was a native of Ireland. He came to America in 1773 as a British soldier. After leaving the service, he engaged in the colonial cause and fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. When the war was over he set up a school in Pennsylvania, but relinquished the employment of teaching, and began the publication of the Philadelphia Gazette in 1788. His paper was the vehicle through which much of the political discussions of the period were carried on. Its name at first was the Federal Gazette, but changed from a desire to divest it of a partisan character. He died in January, 1797, of injuries received during the burning of his house, in which his wife and three children perished. The paper was carried on by a sole-surviving son.

**BROWN, CATHARINE**, a converted Cherokee, an interesting memoir of whose life has been compiled by Rufus Anderson of the American Board of Foreign Missions. She was born at Wills Valley in Alabama in 1800. At the age of 17 she entered the school of the American Board at Chikamaugah, and was baptized the following year. She is described as a girl of great loveliness and promise. Her death from consumption in 1823, cut short the hopes of earthly usefulness which had been entertained of her.

**BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN**, an American novelist, born in Philadelphia in 1771. He was educated for the legal profession, but an unconquerable timidity induced him to turn his undivided attention to literary pursuits. His first production was *Wieland*, published in 1798, which was followed by *Ormond*, *Arthur Mervyn*, *Edgar Huntley*, *Clara Howard*, and *Jane Talbot*. He was also editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, the *American Review*, the *Literary Magazine*, and *American Register*, besides publishing several pamphlets on political subjects. He married in 1804. In 1809 he fell into a consumption and died in 1810, at the age of 39. His writings, notwithstanding the brilliancy of their

style, have not attained any lasting popularity, as they are both destitute of unity and moral purpose, and given up to the delineation of revolting crime.

**BROWN, DAVID**, a converted Cherokee, brother of Catharine Brown, who was educated at the same school, and labored for some years as an interpreter and preacher among the Cherokees. His letters and reports show him to have possessed a cultivated and highly intelligent mind. He acted for a time as secretary of the Indian government. The disease of which his sister had died proved also fatal to him, and he died at Creekpath, Mississippi, in Sept., 1829.

**BROWN, FRANCIS, D.D.**, president of Dartmouth College, born at Chester, New Hampshire, in 1784, graduated at Dartmouth in 1805. He was ordained at North Yarmouth, in Maine, in 1810, and appointed president of Dartmouth College in 1815. He was a man of great learning and amiability. He died in 1820 of consumption, at the age of 36.

**BROWN, JACOB**, major-general in the United States army, was born in Pennsylvania in 1775. At the age of 20 he went to Ohio as a surveyor of public lands. From thence he went to New York, where he studied law and taught school, but soon relinquished these pursuits, and emigrated to the shores of Lake Ontario. He entered the service of his country as a militia officer in 1812, but distinguishing himself greatly in the defence of Ogdensburg and Sacketts Harbor, he was in 1814 appointed brigadier, and soon after major-general in the regular army, and placed in chief command at Niagara. He commanded in person at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and the sortie of Fort Erie. At the conclusion of the war he and General Jackson were alone retained as major-generals, and the sole command of the army devolved on him in 1821. He died at Washington in 1828, aged 52.

**BROWN, JAMES**, an Am. statesman and diplomatist, was born in Virginia, 1766. He distinguished himself as a lawyer, and was joined with Livingston in the preparation of the Code of Louisiana, to which state he removed after its purchase by the United States. He was successively U. S. senator, and minister to France in 1832, d. 1835.

**BROWN, JOHN**, an officer in the American army during the Revolution. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1744, was graduated at Yale College in 1771, and after completing his legal studies at Providence, was appointed King's attorney at Caghnawaga, New York. From thence he removed to Pittsfield in 1773. In 1774 he went into Canada in the disguise of a horse-dealer, to excite the people to rebellion. He was member of the Provincial Congress in 1775. He shared with Ethan Allen in the capture of Ticonderoga. He took Fort Chamblee on the 24th Sept. The next enterprise in which he cooperated was the attack upon Quebec, in which Montgomery fell. In 1776 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army, and the next year did eminent service on the shores of Lake George. A quarrel with Gen. Arnold, whose character he appears to have penetrated, induced him to retire from the service, not, however, without publishing an account of the enormities which he knew the General to have committed, and predicting that he would prove a traitor. He was not however idle, but performed service in the militia of Massachusetts. In 1778 he was elected a member of the General Court. While attempting to relieve General Schuyler on the Mohawk, he was treacherously led into an ambuscade, and died on his birthday, Oct. 19, 1780, at the age of 36, together



with forty-five of his command. He was, however, revenged on the same day by Gen. Van Rensselaer, who met and defeated the party by whom he had been slain.

BROWN, MOSES, captain, a naval officer of the United States. During the Revolutionary war he commanded several of the largest privateers, and was engaged in many severe conflicts. On the establishment of the American navy he was put in command of the *Merrimac*. He died in 1804 of an apoplectic fit, at the age of 62.

BROWN, NICH., a distinguished citizen of Rhode Island, remotely descended from Chadd Brown, the colleague of Roger Williams. He greatly contributed by his liberality to beautify the city of Providence, and benefit the college. He died in 1791, at the age of 61.

BROWN, J., D.D., an essayist, 1715-1766.

BROWN, J., a Scotch artist, 1752-1787.

BROWN, J., a biblical expositor, 1772-1787.

BROWN, J., M.D., a wr. on pathology, 1735-88.

BROWN, JOHN, an engraver, died 1801.

BROWN, L., a landscape gardener, 1715-1782.

BROWN, R., fr. of the independents, 1560-1630.

BROWN, SIR SAMUEL, Capt. R. N., inventor of iron suspension bridges, 1777-1852.

BROWN, THOMAS, a recent Scottish metaphysician; successor of Dugald Stewart in the university of Edinburgh. Born near Edinburgh in 1778, he died at an early age in 1820. His tastes were literary; and he relished philosophical discussion. When only eighteen years of age he published a refutation of Darwin's *Zoonomia*; the first edition of his *Essay on Cause and Effect* appeared in 1804, on occasion of a singular but unprofitable and ill-managed controversy that had arisen within the Scottish Church: he afterwards issued a fragment entitled *Outlines of the Physiology of the Human Mind*: but his principal work consists of *Lectures*, of which multitudes of editions have been sold in Great Britain and America. Brown likewise paid offerings to the Muses: his poems were collected into four volumes, but they are already forgotten. The metaphysical system—if so it may be called—to which the writings of this philosopher gave currency, is certainly no continuation of what is termed the Scottish School, but rather an effort at revolt, alike against its leaders and doctrines. In the first place, he makes an elaborate attempt to create an impression that the supposed merits of Dr. Reid in refutation of the *Ideal Theory*, are reducible to his successful demolition of a fallacy held by no important metaphysical writer, (except perhaps Berkeley and Malebranche)—a pure creation of Reid's own fancy. On this historical point we shall remark at length under the article *Reid*; suffice it to state here, that Brown has completely failed, and shows besides an ignorance of the true merits of the question, quite remarkable in a man of undeniably quick apprehension. The subject of Sensation disposed of, he next attacks the account given by his predecessor of our mental *faculties*—a word to the use of which he strongly objects; producing, instead of the careful description of phenomena occupying the volumes of Reid and Stewart, an artificial classification of specious simplicity, but throwing no real light either on the nature of the more important psychological facts, or their relations. Mental phenomena, he conceives, should be divided into *external* and *internal States* of the thinking principle,—the former being our sensations, the latter the contents of the *Intelligence*. Internal states, he considers, are either the reproduction of ideas of absent objects, by means of

what he calls *simple suggestion*, or the perception of their relations, through *relative suggestion*. Adding our *Emotions*, classed into *immediate*, *retrospective*, and *prospective*, Brown conceives he has described and explained all mental phenomena.—It were easy to show that in most of his attempts to simplify, Brown has mistaken and contorted the great facts of psychology; his fatal error, however is this,—an error which may be inferred from the mere phraseology of his system,—he confounds the *will* with merely passive *desire*, from which it had been a prime aim of his predecessors clearly to distinguish it. The *will*, he says, is simply *desire*, coupled with the belief that the object of the desire will follow as an effect. That great faculty, the coequal of Sensibility and Intelligence, the source and condition of human liberty and dignity, is thus purely and simply suppressed; nor was it possible for Brown to evade consequences which ever belong to that suppression;—his philosophy is on the edge of those two abysses, scepticism and fatalism. It is in nowise a favorable symptom either of the taste or acuteness of the time, that these *Lectures* have obtained a currency so wide. If their metaphysics are bad, their style, considered as a philosophical one, is certainly the reverse of commendable. Diffuse and inaccurate, it is wearisome and misleading. Ambitiously rhetorical, its metaphors and digressions, often pleasing by themselves, distract the attention of the student from the *thought*. Brown himself seemed to imagine that a philosophy might be *improvised*: and it is to be feared that his example and writings have done much to maintain the youth of our time in the delusion, that acquaintance with the Science of Mind may be promoted, and truth discerned, through glib use of the mere forms of philosophical thought. There is no use in such popular philosophy. If an aspect of dialectic is demanded of public instructors now, the time will come, when, to obtain acceptance, they must exercise reflection also. [J.P.N.]

BROWNE, ANTH., an English lawyer, d. 1567.

BROWNE, GEO., Count, an officer in the Russian service, 30 yrs. gover. of Livonia, 1698-1792.

BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, a poet, 1706-1776.

BROWNE, PAT., M.D., a naturalist, 1720-1790.

BROWNE, SIMON, a controv. divine, 1680-1732.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, missionary in New Hampshire, for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was born in Ireland, and graduated at Dublin University in 1729. He was ordained by the Bishop of London, and went in the first place to Providence, R. I., but removed in 1736 to Portsmouth, where he continued to officiate till his death in 1773, at the advanced age of 73. He was a learned man and an eloquent preacher.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, LL.D., Greek professor in Trinity College, Dublin, was the son of the Rev. Marmadake Browne, of Newport, R. I., who carried him to Ireland for education, and placed him at Trinity College, but died on his return to America of the effects of sea-sickness. Thus left an orphan in 1771, he continued throughout life connected with the College. He was a man of high attainments, and represented the University in the Irish House of Commons. He was the author of a compendium of the civil law, and of a translation from a poem entitled '*Hussen O'Dil, or Beauty and the Heart*'—together with two volumes of miscellaneous sketches. His death occurred in 1805.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS, the distinguished author of the *Religio Medici*, was born in London 1605. His early education was received at Winchester and Oxford. He studied medicine subsequently, and took



his degree at Leyden. On his return to England he settled at Norwich, where he became famous as a practitioner of the medical art. He was fond of study, and passed his leisure in the preparation of his famous work the *Religio Medici*, which was first published surreptitiously, but afterwards given to the world in a new edition by the author himself. This work, on its first appearance, drew down upon the author many grave charges against his orthodoxy and even his christian belief, which were triumphantly refuted by Browne, who was the most sincerely religious of men. The *Religio Medici* was followed by the *Treatise on Vulgar Errors*, the *Hydriothaphia*, or a *Treatise on Urn Burials*, and the *Garden of Cyrus*. The works of Sir Thomas Browne are marked with the odd conceits and errors of his age, but are remarkable for their majestic eloquence and wealth of illustration. He died in 1682, leaving behind him a son, EDWARD, who inherited his eminence as a physician, having risen to the distinction of president of the London College of Physicians, and his literary tastes, of which he gave proof by the authorship of a book of travels entitled *Travels in Austria, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy*. Edward was b. 1642, d. 1708.

BROWNE, ULYSSES MAXIM., an Irish exile, field-marshal in the service of Austria, 1705-1757.

BROWNE, SIR W., a wr. on optics, 1692-1774.

BROWNE, WM., a pastoral poet, 17th century.

BROWNE, W. G., a disting. traveller, k. 1814.

BROWNRIGG, W., an exp. philos., 1714-1800.

BRU, MOSES V., a Spanish painter, 1682-1703.

BRUCE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., was born in New York 1777. His father was at the head of the medical department of the British army. His mother was the widow of Jeremiah Van Rennselaer. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1795, and became the pupil of Dr. Hosack. He, however, took his medical degree in Edinburgh. After travelling on the continent and marrying in London, he returned to America in 1803, and was appointed professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1807. He commenced the *Journal of American Mineralogy* in 1810, of which one volume only was published. His death occurred in 1818 from apoplexy.

BRUCE, DAVID, a Moravian missionary, who died in Litchfield county, Conn., in the year 1749.

BRUCE, ROBERT, king of Scots, was born in the year 1274. It is unusual to call monarchs by their family name, but Bruce has generally been made an exception, as he rather gained his kingdom by his services than acquired it by hereditary succession. After the death of Margaret of Norway, the daughter of Alexander III., there were several competitors for the Scottish throne, chiefly among those adventurous Norman knights who were collaterally connected with the Scottish royal family. Among these was a Robert of Bruce—supposed to be a corruption of Bruix, his ancestral domain in Normandy—whose claim was that he was the son of Isabel, second daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, the brother of King William the Lion. On hereditary principle, as we now understand it, there was, however, a preferable claimant in John Balliol, who was grandson of the eldest daughter of the earl of Huntingdon, and there were many other claimants. The advantage which the English king took of this confusion, and his attempt to subjugate Scotland, are well-known chapters in British history. Had he been less tyrannical the Scots might have submitted to his sway, but he brought in high Norman notions of prerogative and feudal exactions, to which the

Scots were unaccustomed. Exasperated and prepared to free themselves, they offered a good opportunity to any daring and ambitious man who could put forth a title to head them as their king. Robert, the grandson of that Bruce who had been one of the original claimants, after attending the court of Edward, and for some time hesitating, was at length, partly by accident, driven to take up his position as the kingly leader of the Scots. He had been concocting with Cumyn, who had similar claims, a plan for one or other of them starting for the crown, and receiving the assistance of the other, who should be largely rewarded with the private estates of both. Cumyn revealed the project, and Bruce, secretly warned, escaped from the English court to Scotland. Unconscious that his treachery was known, Cumyn met the fugitive in the Church of the Franciscans in Dumfries. Hot words passed, and Bruce in his fury stabbing him, he was despatched by an attendant. The deed of sacrilegious violence, while it occasioned Bruce's excommunication by the pope, drove him in desperation to raise the banner of Scottish nationality. Finding an enemy not only in the English invader, but in the Celtic potentate the lord of Lorn, his cause seemed long hopeless. But oppression increased the number of his followers, and at last he gained substantial success, that Edward resolved to go again to Scotland to crush him. He died on the way, and when his strong hand was removed the Scots rallied in larger numbers round the liberator and put him at the head of a considerable army. Edward II., attempting to restore the English power by leading into Scotland a vast army of the flower of the English chivalry, only brought them to destruction at the field of Bannockburn. This conclusive battle was fought on the 14th of June, 1314. Its history shows that Bruce was a consummate general according to the tactic of the day. His principle of warfare was what has always proved the best for a poor nation; not to ape cavalry, but to trust in highly trained foot soldiers well placed. His frame was injured by the hardships of his early struggles, and he died on 7th June, 1329. [J.H.B.]

BRUCE, JAMES, F.R.S., the celebrated explorer of Africa, was born on the 14th December, 1730, at Kinnaird, an estate and mansion near Larbert, in Stirlingshire, which had been in the possession of the family for about 400 years. In 1590, Sir Alexander Bruce, of Airth, made over the lands of Kinnaird to his second son, Robert, a minister of Edinburgh. This Robert Bruce, who was distinguished in the times of the Reformation, had two grandchildren, Robert and Alexander; the former died of his wounds after the battle of Worcester, without issue; the latter, ill-requited for his services in the royal cause, died in 1711, leaving two daughters, of whom the eldest, married to David Hay, of Woodcock-dale, Mid-Lothian, was heiress of Kinnaird, and left the property to her eldest son, David, he assuming the name and arms of Bruce. David Hay Bruce was the traveller's father. The Hays of Woodcock-dale were a branch of one of the oldest families in the three kingdoms. There is no foundation for the statement that the family of Bruce is descended from king Robert:—that line was itself a branch, and became extinct on the death of David II., 1371. All the families who have any records, are descended from the youngest of three sons of the fourth Lord Annandale, lineally sprung from Robert De Bruis, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror. The name was variously spelt, Brus, Bruis, Bruise, Bruix, and afterwards Bruce—



The subject of this notice was educated in London, Harrow-on-the-hill, and the university of Edinburgh. Obligated to abandon his studies for the profession of advocate on account of his health, he went to London in 1753, in order to make arrangements for settling in India in the way of trade. Here he changed his plans, and marrying a Miss Allan, daughter of a rich wine merchant, deceased, he became partner in that business. His amiable wife died within a year, leaving him in the deepest grief. Rallying, however, he set himself vigorously to several studies, which proved of the greatest use afterwards, and had meanwhile the effect of changing the current of his thoughts. In 1757, he went on a lengthened tour to the continent, combining pleasure with business connected with the firm. His father's death the year following, hastened his return. Though he now succeeded to the property, and though his income from it began to improve considerably from the year 1760—owing to the establishment of the Carron iron works—no change took place in his designs. He was, in fact, in daily expectation of an appointment from government. He had made some suggestions about a descent on the Spanish coast, which brought him under the notice of Mr. Pitt and Lord Halifax; and from the latter, in 1762, he received the appointment of consul at Algiers, with the understanding that it was to be temporary, and was to facilitate plans of discovery, which had been discussed between Lord Halifax and himself. Promises of assistance in carrying out these were made only to be broken; and on his being superseded, in 1765, he left Algiers, and having visited many parts of North Africa, and Western Asia, he reached Alexandria on the 20th June, 1768, and entered at his own cost, upon that long and perilous journey to discover the sources of the Nile, for which he is famous. The head waters reached by him are now known not to have been those of the principal stream, but of an important branch of the great river, whose sources, though never yet reached, are ascertained to lie close upon the equator, 800 miles south of the point reached by Bruce. His singular adventures going and returning, and during his residence in Abyssinia of two years, are detailed at length, in his travels. He reached Cairo, on his return, on 10th January, 1773; but remaining in France and Italy for the restoration of his health, he did not arrive in London till June, 1774, having been absent twelve years. Returning to Scotland, he was actively engaged for some time in improving his property. He married, May 20, 1776, Mary, daughter of Thomas Dundas of Fingask and lady Janet, daughter of Charles, sixth earl Lauderdale, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Bruce died in 1784. It was not till 1790 that his *Travels* appeared—in 5 vols. 4to. They excited universal interest, and were translated into French and German. Many of his most startling statements which caused his veracity to be seriously called in question, have been since amply confirmed—among others, that of the horrid practice of devouring flesh cut quivering from the body of a living cow! On the evening of April 26, 1794, when handing a lady down stairs to her carriage, he fell headlong, and was taken up insensible, but without apparent hurt. He expired next morning, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was succeeded by his second son, the eldest having died an infant. His daughter married John Jardine, Esq., advocate, of Edinburgh. His remains were interred in the family vault at Larbert.—Mr. Bruce was tall of stature, being six feet four inches in height, his person was large and

well-proportioned, and he had a commanding air. He was extremely expert in the use of firearms, and of the javelin and lance—no small recommendation among the rude tribes with whom he sojourned.

BRUCE, JOHN, a moral philosopher., 1744–1826.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, one of the minor Scotch poets, was born at Kinneswood in the county of Kinross, 27th March, 1746, and died of consumption in the twenty-first year of his age, 6th July, 1767. His



[Bruce's Monument in Portmank Churchyard.]

parents were in poor circumstances, his father being a weaver; but the merit belongs to them of improving the genius which they early discovered in poor Michael by a liberal education, with a view of qualifying him for the ministry. They even sent him to the university of Edinburgh for three or four years from 1762, where he made great progress in his classical and philosophical studies; but the graces of poetry and the *Belles Lettres* were his chosen pursuit, in which the pensive melancholy to which men of genius are so frequently subject, and the gifts of his imagination, could be more freely indulged. There is little to record of his innocent uneventful life. In 1765–6 he was teacher of a school at Gairney Bridge, near Kinross, and felt the heart-sickness of a disappointed attachment for the daughter of the people with whom he lodged, and who was a pupil of his. Several of his poems have perpetuated the memory of this circumstance, and the best of them is his 'Alexis, a Pastoral,' in which the refinement of the scholar is elegantly blended with the poetical sense of the muse, and the plaintive eloquence of the lover. In 1766 he removed to a school near Alloa, where he composed his 'Lochleven,' a descriptive poem in blank verse, in which he has gratefully remembered the virtues of his tried friends Arnot and Henderson. All this time his health was gradually sinking, and the fatigues of the village school, no longer relieved and hallowed to his heart by the evening instruction of his 'Eumelia,' were more than he could endure. In the winter of this year he abandoned whatever expectation he may have formed in the great business of life, and returned to his parents, that the loving hearts which had watched him with so much solicitude in the morning of his days might hush him to rest in their early evening. His last words are a celebration of the return of Spring—

— but not to me returns

The vernal joy my better days have known;  
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,  
And all the joys of life with health are flown.'

The pathos and melody of many passages in this elegy, with the 'Alexis' already alluded to, and his farewell to Lochleven, in imitation of 'Lochaber nae



Mair,' fairly represent the natural talent of Bruce for poetry. In personal character he was remarkable for ingenuousness and modesty, and, as a matter of course in a poet, for a feeling heart and a lively imagination. Living a few short years, consumed by hard study and anxiety, his poems are few in number. They were published in a volume, with some others added to make a miscellany, but without any means of distinguishing the authors, soon after his death, by his friend and fellow-poet, the Rev. John Logan, and at a later period, properly discriminated, in the collection of Dr. Anderson. [E.R.]

BRUCE, P. H., a Ger. officer and trav., d. 1757.  
 BRUCKER, JOHN J., a Ger. critic, 1696-1770.  
 BRUCKNER, JOHN, a Luther. min., 1726-1804.  
 BRUEYS, D. A., a Fr. dramatist, 1640-1723.  
 BRUEYS, F. P. DE, a Fr. admiral, 1760-1798.  
 BRUGIERE, C. J., a Fr. dramatist, 1670-1754.  
 BRUGMANS, S. J., a cel. physician, 1763-1819.  
 BRUGNATELLI, L., an It. chemist, 1726-1818.  
 BRUGUIER, JOHN, a Fr. protes. divine, d. 1684.  
 BRUGUIERE, A. A., French author, d. 1823.  
 BRUHL, Hy., Count, Polish minister of state, 1700-1763. FREDERICK LOUIS, his son, a dramatic writer, 1739-1793. HANS MORITZ, his nephew, an astronomer and political economist, d. 1809.  
 BRUNCK, R. F. P., a disting. critic, 1729-1803.  
 BRUNE, W. M. A., marshal of Fr., 1763-1815.  
 BRUNEAU, MATHURIN, a pretender to the crown of Fr. under the title of Louis XVII., 1818.  
 BRUNEL, MARC ISAMBARD, a civil engineer of great fame, a consummate mechanical genius, a man of rare singleness of mind and kindly disposition. He was born at Hacquerville in Normandy, in 1769—the year that produced so many notabilities. He

then first lord of the admiralty, became his friend and patron. From this time Brunel continued to reside in England, and refused to entertain propositions made to him to settle abroad, under the auspices of other governments. After much delay, he was employed to make a set of block machinery for Portsmouth Dockyard. With happy discrimination Brunel selected the late Henry Maudslay as the maker of the machines, and thus was laid the foundation of one of the most extensive and perfect engineering establishments in the kingdom. The machines were made *exactly after Brunel's models*. They have been for forty-seven years at work, and no change or improvement in any of them has since been made or suggested. This is a type of all Brunel's work. His plans and drawings were kept to himself till so elaborated that they really contained the essence of all that could be done in simplifying the means to accomplish the end in view. His circular saw for cutting veneers, the machine for winding cotton balls, as inventions in pure mechanism—and the Chatham Dockyard and the Thames Tunnel, amongst works of civil engineering, may be cited in illustration. The first steamboat that ran on the Thames, and the first double acting steam engine used for propelling steam vessels, were erected under his instructions in 1816. The history of the Thames Tunnel is too recent and familiar to require that we should repeat it here. Despite its failure, commercially speaking, Brunel continued to look upon it as his greatest achievement, and devoted the latter years of his valuable life in completing it. It is undoubtedly a great and marvellous triumph of skill, and only those who know the extraordinary variety of engineering resources which it called into play, can sufficiently appreciate the talents of the engineer who planned them and superintended their execution. Brunel died in 1849, in his eighty-first year. His son carries his father's fame in full vitality to another generation. Brunel was knighted in 1842. He was V.P.R.S., and corresponding member of the Institute of France. [L.D.B.G.]

BRUNELLESCHI, FILIPPO, one of the earliest and most celebrated Italian architects of the Revival, was born at Florence, in 1377. He was brought up a goldsmith, but devoted himself equally to sculpture and architecture. He paid, also, early attention to perspective, and instructed Masaccio in this science. Brunelleschi joined the competition, in 1401, for the bronze gates of the Baptistery of St. John, at Florence; but both he and his celebrated contemporary, Donatello, admitted that they were surpassed by Ghiberti, who gained the commission, though then a mere youth; the centre gates were not fixed up until half a century after the competition, 1452.—Brunelleschi visited Rome, where the Pantheon seems to have made a great impression on him, and to have determined him to undertake his great work, the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, or cathedral of Florence, which had been left unfinished by Arnolfo di Lapo. He returned to Rome in 1417, and made a model of the dome, but without convincing his contemporaries of the practicability of his scheme, until after the great congress of architects at Florence, in 1420, who then looked upon him as mad. At length, however, in 1423, he was appointed sole architect of the cathedral, Lorenzo Ghiberti being at first joined with him; and though he did not live long enough to see his great work quite completed, it was sufficiently advanced to secure its completion by his successors. This dome is the largest in the world constructed of masonry, it being some feet wider than that of St.



[Thames Tunnel.]

began an education for the church at the seminary of St. Nicain, at Rouen. His genius had a different bent, however, and he so distinguished himself in mathematics and physical science, that the superior of the establishment recommended his adopting another profession. He entered the royal navy of France—constructed a *quadrant* for himself—made several voyages, and returned home in 1792, during the reign of terror. Being a royalist, he emigrated to the United States, where necessity became the mother of his wonderfully fertile invention. He surveyed for canals, planned sawing mills, erected boring mills for the ordnance, was architect of the first theatre in New York (since burned down); and while in America conceived the blockmaking machinery, the success of which should alone give him a conspicuous place in the annals of industrial mechanism. With the block machinery on paper he came to Britain in the year 1800. Lord Spencer,

Peter's at Rome. The angular interior diameter is 78 Tuscan ells, nearly 150 English feet.—Brunelleschi executed many other great works in Florence, and elsewhere; in Florence, are worthy of mention, the magnificent Pitti Palace, the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany, and the church of San Lorenzo. He died in 1446, and was buried with great pomp in the cathedral—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.; Moreni, *Vite del Brunellesco*, &c., 1812; Fantozzi, *Guida di Firenze*.)

[R.N.W.]

BRUNET, FR. F., a Fr. philos. and theological writer, author of '*Parallèle des Religions*,' d. 1806.

BRUNNEB, J. C., a Swiss physiologist, 1653–1727.

BRUNO, a Roman saint, founder of the order of the Carthusians, lived 1030–1101.



[Carthusian Monk.]

BRUNO, GIORDANO, a remarkable Italian Inquirer of the 16th century, whose very daring and original speculations derive fresh interest from his fate—he was burnt as an Atheist by the Inquisition at Rome, on 17th February, 1600. Wearied of shackles inseparable from his first position as a Dominican priest, Bruno fled to Geneva in 1580, where he lived two years. The rigor, the despotism, and intolerance of Calvin, did not, however, suit him; and finding no adequate compensation in the intellectual power, logical acuteness, or vehement courage of that great Reformer, he departed for Lyons, Toulon, and Paris. For some years, indeed, Bruno was a wanderer over Europe; he lived in London at the close of 1583; but led by an unhappy fatality, or through effect of that home-sickness which is part of the moral being of every Italian, he wearied of free and safe lands, and returned to teach in Padua. The Inquisition arrested him, and retained him in prison for two years—vainly attempting to reduce him to recantation. On 9th of February he was degraded, excommunicated, and delivered to the secular magistrate, after the usual disgusting formula—'*That he be dealt with as mercifully as possible, and punished without effusion of blood.*' Bruno exclaimed,—'Your sentence strikes more terror into your own hearts than into mine, and he died as a brave man ought.—It is far from wonderful that Bruno called down ecclesiastical fury on his head. His writings consist for the most part of keen and scarcely-concealed satire on the Romish Church and priesthood: nor was his philosophy less unacceptable, for, revolting against the despotism of that Aristotle of the middle ages, he took refuge with Plato and the School of Alexandria. His errors lay not in the direction of Atheism, but in that of Pantheism: so far from bringing down

the absolute and ever-living Cause towards things or forms finite, he rather inclined to diminish the importance of the created or external universe; nor is it precisely easy to see, in what way he provided for, or saved human liberty and responsibility in his really devout and imposing scheme. We shall characterize his peculiar phase of the doctrine of the 'absolute' under the article *Spinoza*. Bruno wrote very largely. His Italian writings were collected and published at Leipzig in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1830. A very interesting account has recently been given of his life and general philosophy by the French writer *Bartholomess*. [J.P.N.]

BRUNSWICK, OTHO, duke of, chief of the ducal house of Brunswick and Luneburg, 1204–1252.

BRUNSWICK, ERNEST AUG., duke of, descendant of the preceding, created elector of Hanover, father of George I., 1629–1698.

BRUNSWICK, FERD., duke of, one of the most disting. generals in the seven years' war, 1721–1792.

BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, CHARLES. W. FRED., duke of, neph. of the preced., noted as com. of the forces intended to liberate Louis XVI., killed 1806.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL, MAXIM. JUL. LEOP., duke of, br. of the prec., 1751–1785.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, FRED. AUG., duke of, cele. as the au. of an essay on great men, 1740–1805.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, FRED. WM., duke of, brother of Queen Caroline, distinguished in the peninsular war, and killed at the head of his troops two days before the battle of Waterloo, 1771–1815.

BRUNTON, MARY, a novelist, 1778–1818.

BRUSCH, GASP., a Bohem. savant, 1518–1559.

BRUSONIUS, L. D., a classic compiler, 16th c.

BRUTI, J. M., an historical writer, 1515–1594.

BRUTUS, the surname of a Roman family, several members of which appear in history. 1. LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, was the son of Marcus Junius, and of Tarquinia, sister of Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin the Proud), the last king of Rome. When still young he lost his father and elder brother by the cruelty of Tarquin; and he himself escaped a similar fate by feigning idiocy; which perhaps gave origin to the surname Brutus or Dullard. The violence offered by Sextus, the son of Tarquin, to Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, called forth the true character of Brutus. Being a witness along with her husband and father to her injured virtue, he drew from her bosom the knife with which she vindicated her innocence, and bound himself by the most solemn oath to visit the crime of Sextus upon Tarquin and all his accursed race, and to suffer no man thereafter to be king in Rome. The populace were easily excited, and these being readily joined by the army, Tarquin and his family were banished from Rome, B.C. 510. In the following year Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were elected as the first consuls, and headed the army against the attempts which were made to restore the banished family. When leading the cavalry against Porsenna, who had espoused the cause of the Tarquins, Brutus engaged in single combat with Aruns, the son of the exiled king, and both fell, pierced by each other's spears. 2. DECIMUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, served under Cæsar in Gaul; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, B.C. 49, actively exerted himself in promoting his interests. He afterwards obtained the command of Further Gaul, and performed services so important, that Cæsar promised him the government of Cisalpine Gaul, with the prætorship for B.C. 44, and the consulship for B.C. 42. Being thus in possession of the entire confidence of Cæsar, his co-operation was of great



value to the other conspirators; and he was accordingly sent by them to conduct their victim to the senate house on the day of the assassination. The motives which induced Brutus to join the conspiracy against his friend and benefactor, are not known. After the death of Cæsar, B.C. 44, he went to his province of Cisalpine Gaul, from which he was expelled in the following year by Antony, to whom the same province had been assigned by the people. He now resolved to cross over into Macedonia to Marcus Brutus, but his soldiers deserted him on the march; and he was betrayed by Camillus, a Gaulish chief, and put to death by order of Antony. 3. MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, son of M. Junius Brutus, by Servilia, sister of Cato of Utica, was born B.C. 85. When the civil war broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, B.C. 49, Brutus, contrary to expectation, joined the party of the latter, and fought under his banners at the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48. Having thus incurred the displeasure of the predominant party, he solicited and obtained the pardon of the conqueror, who restored him to his confidence, and generously allowed him to spend his time in his favorite literary pursuits. In B.C. 46 he was made governor of Cisalpine Gaul; and in B.C. 44, obtained the office of city prætor; thus not only acquiescing in the usurpation of Cæsar, but accepting favors and offices from the dictator. The change of mind which at this time took place was effected through the influence of Caius Cassius, by whom he was persuaded to join the assassins on the Ides of March. Failing to enlist the people on the side of the conspirators, he retired to Athens, where receiving a large sum of money, he collected the scattered troops of Pompey, and proceeded to take possession of Macedonia, the province which Cæsar had assigned to him. After making himself master of Greece and Macedonia, he went to Asia and joined Cassius, whose efforts in raising an army had been equally successful. Brutus and Cassius now returned to Macedonia, and met Augustus and Antony on the plains of Philippi, B.C. 42. In the first engagement the army of Augustus gave way before that of Brutus, while Cassius was defeated by Antony. But in a second battle, fought about twenty days later, Brutus was defeated, and fell upon his own sword.

[G.F.]

BRUYERE, JEAN DE LA, a native of Normandy, was born in 1644. After having been royal treasurer at Caen, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Bossuet, to give instruction in history to the duke of Burgundy, the grandson of Louis XIV. He remained attached to the court, and died in 1696. In regard to the details of his life very little has been recorded; but a prudent and unobtrusive reserve seems to have accompanied those habits of keen observation, on which mainly his literary fame was built. His 'Characters,' published in 1687, but much augmented in following editions, placed him immediately in the highest rank as a master of French style; and they still entitle him to be named with Rochefoucault and Montaigne, among those writers whom the French regard as most thoroughly acquainted with human nature. The work is unlike the 'Characters' of Theophrastus (a translation of which was prefixed to it), in substituting minutely drawn portraits, full of individuality, for outlines of characteristics common to large classes of men; and from those sketches of a similar kind which had been so frequently produced in England during the first half of the 17th century, it differs not only in the variety and particularity of its scenes and

figures, but also in the prominence it gives to general maxims, and to reflections prompted by them. It abounds, to an extraordinary degree, both in striking thoughts expressed with epigrammatic force and conciseness, and in fragmentary sketches of men and manners, which suggest to every one parallels encountered in actual experience. The attempts which were eagerly made (and which are embodied in a key usually attached to the book) to identify the personages described, proved at once the Parisian love of scandal, and the general conviction that the writer had drawn faithfully from the life. La Bruyère's view of human nature is severe, but less bitterly so than that of Rochefoucault; and he excels in a delicate and philosophical irony, which he applies with especial dexterity in half-hinting his real opinions on questions about which he dissented from his contemporaries and countrymen. [W.S.]

BRY, THEODORE DE, published in 13 parts, between the years 1590 and 1599, a work entitled "Collectiones peregrinantium in Indiam, orientalem et occidentalem Americam."

BRYAN, M., a wr. on art biography, 1757-1821.

BRYAN, SIR F., a statesman and poet, 16th ct.

BRYAN, GEORGE, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was descended from an ancient and respectable Irish family, and emigrated to America in early life. He took an active part in public affairs prior to the Revolution. In 1765 he was a member of the congress which protested against the arbitrary measures of the British Government. In 1778 he was made President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, having previously occupied the office of Vice-President. The following year he was elected to the legislature. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1780, and in 1784 one of the council of censors. He was opposed to the establishment of the federal constitution. His death occurred in Philadelphia in 1791, at the age of 60.

BRYANT, JAC., au. of an 'Analysis of Ancient Mythology,' and other works of research, 1715-1804.

BRIDGES, SIR S. EGERTON, Bart., an au. of extraordinary fertility and range of subjects, 1762-1837.

BYRDONE, DR. P., au. of travels, 1741-1819.

BUACHE, PH., a Fr. geographer, 1700-1775.

BUAT-NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL, Comte Du, a French diplomatist and historian, 1732-1787.

BUCELIN, G., a German historian, 1599-1691.

BUCER, MARTIN, was born in 1491 at Schelestadt in Alsace. His early life was spent among the Dominicans, who sent him to Heidelberg to pursue his education, and there he had a dispute with Luther on free-will. In 1521 he became a convert to the Reformation. At Strasburg he was both a pastor and teacher of theology for many years. At the diet of Augsburg he incurred such suspicion and danger by opposing the 'Interim,' that he welcomed an invitation from Cramer to go and reside in England. He taught theology at Cambridge with no little acceptance, and died there in February, 1550. Under the intolerant and fanatical reign of Mary, his ashes were dug up and burnt. His works are numerous, and some of his commentaries are still held in repute. Cardinal Contarini said of him,—"That he was able to contend alone with all the doctors of the Romish church." [J.E.]

BUCH, CHAS. LEOPOLD VON, a German geologist, d. 1853, age 78.

BUCHAN, RT. HON. STUART ERSKINE, earl of, founder of the Antiq. Soc. of Scotland, d. 1829.

BUCHAN, WM., a Scotch physician, au. of the well-known 'Domestic Medicine,' 1729-1805.

BUCHAN, ELIZABETH, a visionary, 1758-1791.



**BUCHANAN, DR. CLAUDIUS**, was a native of Cambuslang, in the neighborhood of Glasgow, where he was born, 12th March, 1766. His father, who was parish teacher of that place, and a very pious man, brought him, both by his precepts and example, under the early influence of religion; and the character and pursuits of his future life took their direction, in all probability, from the impressions received under the parental roof. The family having removed to Inverary, young Buchanan received his education at the grammar school of that town, of which his father had become master; and having made great proficiency in his knowledge of Latin and Greek, he obtained, while yet under fourteen, the appointment of tutor to the sons of Mr. Campbell of Dunstaffnage. During the two years that he continued in that office, he exhibited a prudence and practical knowledge above his years; and what is more, he advanced in piety and strict habits of devotion, in which he engaged daily in a lonely spot on the sea shore. Repairing in 1787 to London, he there acquired the friendship of the good John Newton, under whose ministry he sat; and having, after a ripened intimacy, communicated to that venerable counsellor his earnest wish to be employed in preaching the gospel abroad, he was introduced to the notice of an eminent Christian philanthropist, Mr. John Thornton, who delighted to spend his fortune in advancing the cause of Christ. That gentleman, having satisfied himself as to the character and principles of the young Scotchman, resolved to undertake the expense of giving him a university education, and accordingly Buchanan was in 1791 admitted into Queen's College, Cambridge. After a very distinguished career at the university, Buchanan was in 1795 ordained by Bishop Porteus, and in the March following sailed for India as a chaplain in the East India Company's service. In that character he was destined to render important services to the cause of Christ; and indeed the name of Claudius Buchanan stands foremost in the history of the propagation of the gospel in India. Amid much opposition he continued his evangelical labors; and having been appointed by the marquis of Wellesley, Vice-Provost of the College of Fort-William in Bengal, he issued in 1804 the first translation ever made of the gospels in Persian and Hindostanee. In 1806 he published proposals for a subscription to aid in translating the Scriptures in fifteen Oriental languages; and through his zealous exertions the British and Foreign Bible Society, the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Glasgow, were induced to aid in that important undertaking. To qualify himself by more familiar acquaintance with its dialects, he devoted a year to travel through the Indian continent. On Lord Minto's appointment to the gov.-generalship in 1807, Mr. Buchanan, who considered the course of administration pursued unfavorable to the interests of religion, published his celebrated 'Memoir of the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in British India.' Compelled through declining health to abandon the field of his arduous labors, he left India and arrived in England in the month of August, 1808, and after having visited his friends in Scotland, he returned to England, where he preached, and afterwards published 'The Star in the East,' and 'Christian Researches in Asia,' an interesting and eloquent appeal on behalf of missions. He finally settled as incumbent of the parish of Ouseburn, Yorkshire, where he died of a paralytic shock on 9th February, 1815.

[R.J.]

**BUCHANAN, GEORGE**, the celebrated Latin poet and historian of Scotland, was born of an old but re-

spectable family in the parish of Killearn, Stirlingshire, February, 1506, and having lost his father when young, was educated by his maternal uncle, James Heriot. He had been at the university of Paris about two years when the latter also died, and Buchanan was reduced to such indigence that he enlisted as a common soldier in the duke of Albany's army, but at the conclusion of the war he was enabled to resume his studies, and took a master's degree in 1528. Between this period and 1539-41 he was employed under various circumstances as a classical teacher, and was residing with the earl of Cassilis in Ayrshire, when his unlucky wit, and the Lutheran principles he had imbibed, led to his imprisonment for some satirical verses written against the Franciscans. He was fortunate enough to escape from St. Andrew's castle, and finding his way beyond seas, lived some twenty years in exile, undergoing much persecution, even to confinement in the prisons of the Inquisition, yet always recovering himself and living by his professional avocations. About the year 1562 he is known to have been residing in Scotland again, and had the good fortune a few years later to be intrusted with the education of the young prince, (James VI.,) whom he made 'a pedant' because, as he said, 'he could make nothing better of him.' Whether at home or abroad, his literary industry never flagged, and few men have received more uniform praise from the learned, who seem to have vied with each other in celebrating the graces of his style, especially in his beautiful paraphrase of the Psalms, composed in the imprisonment of a monastery, and his Scotch history; at the same time that he is generally blamed as an historian, for writing of things as he was casually informed, and especially for his severe expressions against the unhappy Mary Stuart. The examples of royalty with which he had made acquaintance were hardly calculated to impress him with much reverence for the institution, and his work 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos,' was really a vindication of the democratic control of princes. Sir John Scot, in his short description of Buchanan, quaintly observes:—'He was in so great disgust with the court before he died, that they caused summon him before them sitting in council, for some passages of his history too plain of the king's mother and grandmother; and he had undoubtedly run a great hazard of his life if the Lord had not freed him of the miseries of this world betwixt the citation and the day of comparance.' His life was thus curiously saved on the 28th September, 1581, and as he left no property, he was buried at the expense of the city of Edinburgh.

[E.R.]

**BUCHEZ, ARNOLD**, a Dutch hist., 1565-1641.

**BUCHEZ, P. J.**, a naturalist, 1737-1807.

**BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS**, duke of, minister of Charles I., assassinated 1628. His profligate son, of the same name, the unprincipled minister and favorite of Charles II., 1627-1688.

**BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, ANNE ELIZA**, duchess of, a lady of distinguished accomplishments and benevolence, 1779-1836.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEFFIELD**, duke of, author of 'Memoirs of the Revolution of 1688,' in which he took a part, 1649-1720.

**BUCKINK, ARNOLD**, an engraver, 15th cent.

**BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SICK**, an English traveller writer and politician, was born in Falmouth, 1786. He commenced life as a sailor, and, subsequently abandoning the sea, he commenced a career of various adventure. He established a newspaper in India, and boldly advocated reform in the management of the East India Co. He afterward com-



menced his travels in the East, and published the result of his observations in a work on the Arab tribes in Palestine and Mesopotamia. On his return to London he made an unsuccessful attempt to establish two literary papers, the *Sphinx* and the *Athenæum*. Both were failures under his management, but the latter became finally established. Buckingham was a member of Parliament for Sheffield during several years. He visited the United States, and lectured there on the East, and on his return home frequently made his appearance as a lecturer on various topics. His autobiography lately published is a rambling account of the very diversified career of a man full of caprice and fond of adventure. Died, June 30, 1855.

BUCKLER, B., an antiq. and div., 1716-1780.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH, was graduated at Harvard College in 1739, ordained in 1742 at Rutland, Massachusetts, where he died in 1792, after a ministry of 53 years, at the age of 72. His son of the same name, was born in 1751, and graduated at Yale College in 1770, and lived there as tutor from 1774 to 1778. He was ordained at Portsmouth in 1779, and died on the 2d June, 1812. He was a man of zeal and eloquence. Joseph Stevens, his son, born in 1784, graduated at Harvard in 1800, and was ordained in Boston in 1805. He was a man of considerable learning, and superintended the publication of Griesbach's New Testament. He died of epilepsy at the age of 28 in 1810.

BUDDÆUS, JOHN FRANCIS, author of a German 'Historical Dictionary,' 1667-1729.

BUEL, JESSE, a famous Am. agriculturist, was born in Coventry, Conn., 1778. He was apprenticed to a printer, at his own earnest request, by his father in Rutland Vt., where his family had removed. In early life he established several newspapers in the State of New York, and, finally in 1813, he removed to Albany, and became the Editor of the *Albany Argus*. In 1814 he was appointed State-printer, and, having held that office until 1820, he retired to a farm near Albany, where he engaged in his favorite pursuit of agriculture, and, to advance its interests, he established the *Cultivator*, which he continued until his death in 1839.



[Buffon.]

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LE CLERC, Comte De, an eminent naturalist, was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, in 1707. He died in 1788. Buffon was educated at the college of Dijon. When nineteen years old he travelled through Italy, and it is most



[Mansion of Buffon.]

probably owing to his having inspected in person the effects of the convulsions of nature, and the proofs of ancient revolutions of the globe in that country, that we are indebted for the works which have immortalized his name. In 1739 he was appointed superintendent of the Garden of Plants; and from that time he devoted his whole life to the study of natural history. He was assiduous in his attention to the duties of his office; and under his excellent management the garden, and museum of natural history attached to it, became the first in Europe. For ten years he devoted himself to his grand work, his *Natural History*, the first volume of which appeared in 1749, the remaining following at short intervals. The object of this work is to give a general theory of the globe which we inhabit, the disposition, the nature, and origin of the substances which it offers to our view, the grand phenomena which operate at its surface or in its bosom; the history of man, and the laws which preside at his formation, in his development, during his life, and at his death; the nomenclature and the description of quadrupeds and birds, the examination of their faculties, and the delineation of their manners. This work is written with great elegance of style; and his eloquent descriptions, the brilliancy of imagination which prevades them, and the correct taste he exhibited in arranging his subjects, soon made it the most popular book of the kind ever written. An extraordinary impulse was given by Buffon to the study of natural history in his own country; and he has the great merit besides of having spread a love for the study of nature far and wide. The solid anatomical portion contributed to the history of the quadrupeds by Daubenton, added much to its value amongst scientific men; and many of the best works in natural history, that have been written in France since his death, have been published under the name of *Suites à Buffon*.

BUGEAUD, MARSHAL, duke of Isly, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon, and in Africa, 1784-1849.

BULKLEY, PETER, first minister of Concord, Massachusetts, was a native of Bedfordshire in England, and born in 1583. He was graduated at Cambridge, and ordained in the English Church, but 21 years after was silenced for non-conformity to its discipline. He emigrated to New England, and in 1636 was constituted pastor in Concord, where he died in 1659. He was an excellent scholar, and a benefactor to Harvard College. His



son, John Bulkley, was one of the first graduates at Harvard. Having taken his degree in 1642 he returned to England, and divided his time between practising as a physician and preaching to dissenting congregations. He died in London, 1689.

BULL, GEORGE, a theological au., 1634-1709.

BULL, JOHN, a disting. composer, 17th cent.

BULL, JOHN, General in the Revolutionary Army, was born in Pennsylvania. He saw much service in the French wars, and also in the war of independence. He died in 1844, aged 94.

BULL, WILLIAM, W. D., son of William Bull, Lieut. Gov. of S. Carolina, who died in 1755. He is supposed to be the first native of America who obtained a medical degree. He was a pupil of Boerhave, and studied at the University of Leyden. After returning to America he filled several important civil offices, and in 1764 was appointed Lieut. Governor of S. Carolina. He was also commander in chief of the British forces. He accompanied the troops to England in 1782, and died there in 1791.

BULLANT, JEAN, a French architect, 16th c.

BULLER, Rt. HON. CH., a polit., 1806-1848.

BULLIALDUS, ISMAEL, an astron., 1605-1694.

BULLIARD, PETER, a Fr. botanist, 1742-1793.

BULLINGER, HENRY, was born at Bremgarten in 1504, studied logic and scholastic philosophy at Cologne, was gradually weaned from popery, then became the confidant of Zuinglius at Zurich, and at length was appointed to succeed him by the suffrages of the senate and the ecclesiastical synod. For more than forty years he presided over the church in Zurich with singular prudence and success. He was a bulwark and an apostle of the Reformation, and he displayed great hospitality to the refugees from England under the persecution of Queen Mary. His works are not very numerous, nor are they of present value. Died September 17, 1575. [J.E.]

BULLOCK, WILLIAM, author of a work entitled 'Virginia impartially examined,' published in 1649.

BULMER, Wm., an Engl. printer, 1746-1830.

BULOW, F. W., Count Von Dennewitz, a Prussian general in the late war, 1755-1816.

BULOW, HENRY, Baron Von, a Pruss. diplom., at length minister of foreign affairs, 1790-1846.



[Birth-place of John Bunyan.]

BUNYAN, JOHN, the celebrated author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' was born in 1628 at Elstow, in Bedfordshire. His father, though a travelling tinker, had taught him to read and write; but seduced by evil example, he plunged into every species of vice, and acquired the character of a notorious and hardened profligate. He became a soldier in the service of the parliament, and was at the siege of Lister, where having been drawn on one occasion to act as sentinel, he narrowly escaped the fate of his comrade, who was shot by a musket ball from the

royalist camp. Many other remarkable deliverances are recorded in his early history, clearly showing that Providence, who threw over him the shield of Divine protection, had some important work in reserve for him. Overhearing the conversation of four pious women, who were talking to each other of the necessity and blessedness of a religious life, and the hopeless misery of the wicked, his conscience was struck; he began to think seriously, and his dissolute companions perceiving a sudden alteration in his conduct, which all their raillery could not affect, gradually abandoned his society. As for Bunyan, he put himself in private communication with Gifford, a dissenting minister in Bedford, whose chapel he attended, and being persuaded that baptism by immersion was the only Scriptural mode of receiving the ordinance, he was in that manner received, in 1653, into the communion of the church. Conceiving himself called to proclaim the gospel, he perambulated the country as an itinerant preacher. After the restoration, this course of life brought him within the grasp of the law, which prohibited conventicles, and as he could not desist from a duty to which he imagined himself specially called, he was condemned to perpetual banishment. This severe sentence was not carried into execution; but he was confined in Bedford jail for the long period of twelve years and a-half. In that place he supported himself and family by tagging laces, and although cut off by his protracted confinement from all opportunity of public preaching, he was, in the overruling providence of God, more extensively useful than while in the enjoyment of unfettered liberty; for having during his leisure hours exerted the extraordinary talents with which he was endowed, he produced the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' a work which has been more extensively circulated, and done more good in the world than any other book, except the Bible alone. Bunyan being at last released through the kind intercession of Dr. Barlow, bishop of London, he was chosen pastor of the Baptist church in Bedford. Wherever he went, he was attended by crowded audiences, amongst whom were sometimes found persons of high eminence both in the church and state. He died in London, 1688, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried in Bunhill cemetery. His other works, 'The Holy War,' and 'Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners,' are pieces of great merit, though their fame is eclipsed by his unrivalled allegory. [R.J.]

BUONAFEDE, APPIAN, a phil. wr., d. 1792.

BUONAPARTE, CHAS., father of Napoleon, born towards 1746, distinguished himself in the Corsican war of independence under Paoli, d. 1785.

BUONAPARTE, J., an Italian historian, 16th ct.

BUONAPARTE, JOSEPH, elder brother of Napoleon, born 1768; commissary of the army of Italy, 1796; deputy to the council of 500, and ambassador to Rome, 1797; king of the two Sicilies, 1806-1808; king of Spain, 1808-1813; lieutenant-general of the empire to the abdic. of Napoleon, 1814; and again in the hundred days, 1815; d. 1844.

BUONAPARTE, LAETITIA RAMOLINO, mother of Napoleon, has no place in polit. hist., d. 1840.

BUONAPARTE, LOUIS, third br. of Napoleon, and father of the present emperor of the French, born 1778; king of Holland, 1806-1810; died in a philosophical retirement as count of St. Len, 1846.

BUONAPARTE, LUCIEN, the next br. after Napoleon, born 1775; agent of the war department, 1793-1795; member of the council of 500, 1797; president and confederate of Napoleon, 1799; prince of Canino, 1807; died, 1840.



BUONAPARTE, N., an Italian poet, 15th cent.

BUONAPARTE, NAPOLEON. See NAPOLEON.

BUONAPARTE, NAP. FR. CH. JOSEPH, only son of the emperor and Maria Louisa of Austria, saluted king of Rome at his birth, 1811-1832.

BUONAPARTE, ZENAIDA CHARLOTTE JULIA, the eldest daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, king of Spain, by his wife Julia Maria Clary, the sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of Bernadotte, was born in Paris on the 8th of July, 1802. She married her cousin, Prince Charles of Canino, the eldest son of Lucien Buonaparte, in Brussels on the 20th of June, 1822. She had twelve children by this marriage, eight of whom survive her. She was a woman of many graceful accomplishments. Died at Naples, 1851.

BUONARROTI. See MICHELANGELO.

BUONO, BARTOLOMEO, an Italian architect and sculptor, 15th century. An architect of this name flourished also in the 12th century.

BUPALUS, a Greek sculptor, 6th century B.C.

BURBAGE, RICH., an actor, age of Elizabeth.

BURBECK, HENRY, an officer in the American army during the Revolution and the War of 1812. Died at New London, 1848, aged 94.

BURCARD, bishop of Worms, died 1026.

BURCH, EDW., an English artist, 1730-1814.

BURCHARD, J., a Roman prelate, died 1505.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LUDWIG, was born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in the year 1784, or 1785. He studied at Basle, Leipzig, and Göttingen, graduating at the latter. Introduced by Blumenbach, in 1806, to Sir Joseph Banks and the African Association, he was engaged to travel under their auspices in central Africa: and having carefully prepared himself by various studies, he received his instructions in January, 1809. These bore that he was to remain two years in Syria, perfecting himself in the Arabic, thence to proceed to Mourzouk, in Fezzan, from which he was to cross the desert to Soudan, and the sources of the Niger. While in Syria, he visited most places of interest. In 1812 he reached Cairo, and being repeatedly disappointed in finding a caravan to convey him to Mourzouk, he performed various journeys in Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, on the shores of the Red Sea, and through Arabia, collecting a great amount of the most important information. When, at length, in the autumn of 1817, the long-expected caravan was ready to depart, Burckhardt was seized with dysentery, and expired at Cairo, October 15, 1817, in the thirty-third year of his age. His last days were cheered by the kind attentions of Mr. Salt, the English consul; and his death caused lively regret in Europe. His *Travels* occupy 4 vols. 4to., published at different times between 1819 and 1830. [J.B.]

BURCKHARDT, J. C., an astron., 1773-1825.

BURDER, GEO., an evangelical minis., d. 1832.

BURDETT, SIR FRANCIS, an eminent popular and parliamentary leader, was born on 25th January, 1770. The younger son of a younger son, it was only after a series of unexpected and calamitous deaths that he succeeded to the title and estates of his ancient and affluent family. Before that event he had in 1793 married a daughter of Thomas Coutts, the banker. He began his eventful parliamentary career by advocating an exposure of abuses in the Coldbath Fields, and other prisons. It was from the popularity thus achieved that in 1802 he was started for Middlesex. After a hot contest of fifteen days he was returned, but the House found the election void, and imprisoned the sheriffs. The contest was still carried on by him in vain at enormous

expense. In 1807, when disabled by a wound in a duel, he was started on the memorable contest for Westminster. His friends were successful, and he sat nearly thirty years for that constituency. The main incident in his subsequent career is, that in a quarrel with the House of Commons he attempted to resist the Speaker's warrant for his arrest, and created a disturbance, in which lives were lost. On this occasion the serjeant-at-arms found him affectingly teaching his child magna charta. It was always suspected that his politics were founded more on love of popularity than conviction, and he proved this by capriciously changing them in 1835, and vehemently adopting the other side. When professing democracy he was a thorough aristocrat in personal feeling. His appearance was handsome and commanding, and with his dress and deportment made him the picture of a high-bred English gentleman of the old school. He died on 23d Jan., 1844.

BURDON, WM., a philosophical wr., d. 1818.

BURGESS, D., a popular preacher, 1645-1713.

BURGESS, RT. REV. THOS., bishop of Salisbury, disting. for his profess. and liter. labors, 1756-1837.

BURGH, JAMES, a Scotch moralist, 1714-75.

BURGH, JOHN DE, earl of Comyn, a soldier of the mid. ages, descended from Charlemagne, d. 1324.

BURCKMAIR, HANS, a German painter and wood engraver, was born at Augsburg in 1472. Though a painter of great excellence in his time and style, he is better known for his series of woodcuts, chiefly illustrating the achievements and life of the emperor Maximilian; as 'Der Weiss Kunig,' (the wise king,) an account of the acts of the emperor Maximilian I., with 237 large cuts, published with the life by Treitzsauerwein, at Vienna, in 1775; and the triumphal procession of the same emperor in 135 large cuts folio, executed in 1519; 'Le Triomphe de l'Empereur Maximilien I.,' accompanied with the ancient description dictated by the emperor himself to his secretary Marc Treitzsauerwein, Vienna, 1796. There is a third curious book of the 'Saints' of the imperial family, also by Burgkmair.—The above works, especially the 'Weiss Kunig,' are very valuable for the great variety and accuracy in detail of the illustrations of the manners and customs of the commencement of the sixteenth century. The blocks of these cuts, and many others by Burgkmair, are still preserved in the imperial library of Vienna. They are only partly executed by Burgkmair, he was aided by Albrecht Durer, and several other of the principal artists of his time: it is supposed that he actually cut very few of the blocks. The date of his death is uncertain, it is fixed by some authorities as late as 1559. [R.N.W.]

BURGOYNE, JOHN, lieutenant-general in the British army during the American war. After serving in Portugal against Spain he entered into Parliament. Prior to the breaking out of the Revolution he came to America and was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill. In 1777 he was placed in command of 7,000 British and German troops, for the purpose of opening communication between Canada and New York. He was at first attended with success, and compelled General St. Clair to evacuate Ticonderoga; but, partly owing to some injudicious movements by which he lost time, and partly to the defeat of several officers whom he had detached in different directions, together with the difficulties of transportation, his situation gradually became one of great peril. He also found himself neither supported by the rest of the British army nor by the Indians in the way which he had expected. In the battle of Stillwater on the 19th of September he re-



maintained master of the field, but his loss considerably exceeded that of the American army. His supplies were limited, and in the presence of a superior force he vainly applied to Howe and Clinton for relief. Another disastrous action was fought at Saratoga on the seventh of October, in which his camp was stormed and several of his most valuable officers killed. His army was now reduced to 3,500 fighting men, his retreat cut off, his provisions exhausted, and no course left him but to surrender, on condition that his troops should be permitted to march out with all the honors of war and be allowed to embark for England. A convention was accordingly signed on the 17th of October, and the English army escorted to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Burgoyne went to England in the following May, but was not at first received by the king. He afterwards entered parliament, and in 1781 warmly advocated the discontinuance of hostilities. Towards the close of his life he devoted himself to literature, and was the author of several dramatic pieces which are still popular, and other works. The dramas entitled *the Heiress*, *the Maid of the Oaks*, *the Lord of the Manor*, and *Richard Cœur de Lion*, were written by Burgoyne, as well as some pamphlets in his defence, and a *Probationary Ode*. He was an officer of bravery and ability, but had the misfortune to contend unsupported in a country with which he was unacquainted, against a superior enemy abundantly supplied, and familiar with every inch of the ground.

BURIDAN, JOHN, a philosopher, 14th century.

BURIGNY, J. L. DE, a Fr. author, 1691-1785.

BURKE, EDANUS, Judge of the Court of Chancery in South Carolina, and in 1778 judge of the Supreme Court, and was chosen a member of Congress in 1789. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America at the commencement of the Revolution, during which he fought as a volunteer. Died 1802.

BURKE, EDMUND, a celebrated orator, statesman, and philosopher, was born at Dublin on 1st January, 1730. It has been much questioned whether he was from the beginning what is termed a political adventurer without means of livelihood to keep him independent, or entered on life with a considerable fortune. His family was said to be high and ancient, but his enemies, who were many and bitter, treated this as a common national boast of all Irishmen, and spoke of Burke as a sort of barbarian, who had come from a wild tribe to fight his way on in civilized life by the fierce unscrupulous habits in which he had been brought up. His early education, however, was derived in the calm seclusion of a Quaker seminary at Ballitore in Kildare, where he probably acquired much of the solemn reflective character which tempered his natural ardor. He studied, but not with any known distinction, at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his master's degree in 1751. He was destined for the bar, and entered the Middle Temple, but legal studies seem to have had no charm for him. His abilities must have been seen in 1752, for it is known that there was then a proposal to choose him professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, though he does not appear to have been, as David Hume was, an avowed candidate. His first literary work, called 'A Vindication of Natural Society'—a close imitation of Bolingbroke, was published in 1756. Immediately afterwards appeared his well-known essay on the Sublime and Beautiful. Its originality of thought, and luxuriant flow of words, and ideas, at once arrested attention; and whatever may be thought of the leading principles, so well ridiculed by Payne Knight, and others, the literary merits of the work entitled it to its high reputation.

In 1757 he published his account of the settlements in America, and shortly afterwards co-operated with Dodsley in the 'Annual Register.' In 1763 his ability as a political partisan obtained for him a pension of £300 a year on the Irish establishment, and the event was rendered remarkable by the indignation with which Burke repelled the claims which the gentleman known 'as single speech Hamilton,' made on his political allegiance, on the plea of having obtained for him this pension. He entered political life, for which he had been industriously training himself, by becoming private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, when first lord of the treasury in 1765, and at the same time entering parliament as representative of Wendover. At the conclusion of this ministry he commenced that long opposition to its successors, which became memorable from the tone of philosophical and constitutional wisdom with which he pleaded what, after all, was in reality the restoration of his own party connections to power. On the re-establishment of the Rockingham administration in 1783, he was made paymaster-general. His subsequent career is entwined with the history of the period. Its main features are his share in the prosecution of Warren Hastings, and that stern denunciation of the revolutionary progress of France, which caused his dramatic quarrel with Fox and his other old political friends. He made a large contribution to the parliamentary oratory of his day, and his speeches were remarkable for their richness of language and abundance of imagery. He died on July 8, 1797. [J.H.B.]



[Tomb of Burke.]

BURKE, JOHN DOLY, author of a history of Virginia, from its first settlement to 1804, and of two dramatic pieces, entitled *Bunker Hill* and *Bethlem Gabor*. He was a native of Ireland, and first came to America in 1797, where he edited some political newspapers in Boston and New York. He was killed in a duel by a Frenchman named Coquebert, in 1808.

BURLEIGH, WILLIAM CECIL, Lord, an eminent English statesman, was born in 1520. His father was master of the robes, and thus naturally opened a court career to the capacities of the son. He married in 1541 a sister of Sir John Cheke, who soon dying, after she had given birth to the son who became earl of Exeter, he was united in 1546 to Mildred, daughter of Sir Anth. Cook, the director of the royal studies. He was appointed master of requests by the Protector Somerset. He was at first involved with the fall of his master, but not expressing any romantic fidelity



to him, speedily rose again and was made secretary of state. His sagacity and caution prevented him from committing himself to the claims of Lady Jane Grey. Though thus commended to Queen Mary, it was neither consistent with his principles or his caution to aid her efforts for the re-establishment of the power of Rome, and he kept himself apart, offering a modified opposition to the court. He was in the mean time in close communication with the Princess Elizabeth, helped her to evade the dangers surrounding her, and prepared her to occupy the throne. On the day of her accession he took that place as her principal adviser, which he retained while he lived. In 1571 he was raised by the queen, always sparing of her honors, to the rank of baron. The history of his administration is the history of England. He was essentially a statesman of wise management rather than of constitutional views. Taking the immediate results of his policy, no statesman was ever more successful, but looking at ultimate effects, it may be said that he did more than any other man to bring England near to a despotism, and thus to lay the foundation of the civil wars of the ensuing century. It was his principle to make himself acquainted with the individual histories of men, and to dive as nearly as possible to the bottom of their character and intentions. Thus among his characteristic studies was genealogy, and he kept up such a potent system of secret inquiry as Britain never knew before, and has not known since. One of the most unpopular and unjustifiable of his acts was the death of Mary Queen of Scots. He was affected to the extent of a lively apprehension by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and thought it inconsistent with the safety of England and the Protestant cause that the captive queen should continue to live. He was in general, however, moderate and averse to severity. He lived a moral, domestic life, characterized by the grave deportment of the age. He was neither malignant nor greedy, and left behind him a high name for integrity. He died on the 4th of August, 1598. [J.H.B.]

BURMAN, PETER, a Dutch *savant*, 1668-1741.

BURMAN, JOHN, an em. botanist, 1707-1779.

BURN, RICHARD, LL.D., a literary compiler and historian, author of 'Burn's Justice,' d. 1789.

BURNABY, AND., au. of 'Travels, &c.,' d. 1812.

BURNES, LIEUT. COL. SIR ALEX., polit. resident at Cabool, afterwards interpreter to the army of Scinde, assass. at the age of thirty-seven, 1841.

BURNET, GILBERT, bishop of Salisbury, an ecclesiastical historian, author of the *History of the Reformation*, *History of his Own Times*, *The Exposition of the 39 Articles*, and other works. 1643-1715.

BURNET, JACOB, an American lawyer, judge and politician, was born in Newark, New Jersey, removed to Cincinnati in 1790, where he practiced law. He became Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a U. S. Senator, and a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention of 1839, and was instrumental in obtaining the nomination of General Harrison to the presidency, d. 1853, aged 82.

BURNET, THOS., an ecclesiastical wr., d. 1715.

BURNET, WM., son of bishop Burnet, born at the Hague, in 1688. The future Prince of Orange stood as his godfather. In 1720 he was appointed Governor of New York and New Jersey, and during his administration was chiefly occupied in withstanding the encroachments of the French. He married Miss Van Horne, of New York. His wise and disinterested opposition to the French, rendered him unpopular with those whose mercantile interests were affected, and he resigned in 1728, and was

appointed the same year Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He died in September, 1729.

BURNET, G. T., F.L.S., a botan., 1800-1835.

BURNETT, JAM., Lord Monboddo, the well-known speculative wr. on language, &c., 1714-1779.

BURNEY, CHARLES, Mus. Doc., was born at Shrewsbury in 1726, and partly educated at the free school there, and partly at the public school in Chester. His first music master was Mr. Baker, organist at Chester; he received further instructions from James Burney, his elder half-brother, organist at Shrewsbury, and he was three years under the tuition of Dr. Arne. In 1749 he was appointed organist of a church in London, in which year he was introduced to Mrs. Cibber, through whom, besides making the personal acquaintance of the literary and scientific men, the artists, actors, and wits of the time, he was induced to compose for Drury Lane Theatre three musical dramas, 'Alfred,' 'Robin Hood,' and 'Queen Mab.' After this period, being in ill health, he went to Lynn Regis in Norfolk, where for nine years he occupied himself in collecting materials for his great 'History of Music,' at the same time filling the situation of organist, with a salary of £100 per annum. In 1760, recovered in health, he returned to London, where he soon procured full employment and gained a high reputation in his profession, and where his eldest daughter, then only eight years old, attracted much attention as a performer on the harpsichord. In 1766 he brought out at Drury Lane a translation of Rousseau's 'Devin du Village.' In 1769 the college of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Music. In the following year he set out on his travels with the object of visiting the great continental libraries, that he might add to the stores of matter he had collected for his 'History of Music.' In 1771 he published his 'Musical Tour,' a work of which his friend Dr. Johnson said when he wrote his account of the Hebrides, 'I had that clever dog Dr. Burney's tour in my eye.' In 1776 the first volume of the 'History of Music' was published, the second appeared in 1782, and the third and fourth in 1789. In this year Edmund Burke procured him the situation of organist at Chelsea College. In 1796 he published his life of Metastasio. He also contributed the principal articles on music to Reese's Encyclopedia. His other literary works were 'An Essay towards a History of Comets,' 'A Plan of a Public Musical School,' 'An Account (written for the Philosophical Transactions) of little Crotch, the Infant Musician,' 'A Memoir of the Musical Festival in Honor of Handel, which was held in Westminster Abbey in 1785.' In the year 1806 Mr. Wyndham procured for him a pension from government of £300, from which period he gave up his intellectual labors. He died on the 15th of April, 1815. Dr. Burney was twice married, and left by his first wife two sons and four daughters, and by his second one daughter. His eldest daughter, already mentioned, was celebrated as a musician. His second daughter, Madame D'Arblay, is known from her novels, 'Cecilia,' 'Evelina,' 'Camilla,' and the 'Wanderer,' which works commenced a new era in light literature. His eldest son, JAMES, sailed round the world with Captain Cook, and afterwards commanded the Bristol, fifty guns, in the East Indies. His second son was the learned CHARLES BURNEY, LL.D. Dr. Burney was on terms of intimacy and friendship with all the eminent men of his day. In all the relations of life, his character is described as exemplary, while his manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanly. [J.M.]



BURNEY, CHARLES, son of the cel. composer, dis. as a Greek scholar, 1757-1817.

BURNEY, REAR-ADMIRAL JAS., elder brother of the preced., a fellow-voy. of Cook, 1759-1821.

BURNEY, WM., LL.D., author of 'Lives of the Naval Heroes of Great Britain, &c., 1762-1832.

BURNS, JOHN, M.D., au. of a work on the Evidences and Principles of Christianity, 1780-1850.



[Birth-place of Burns.]

BURNS, ROBERT, the great peasant poet of Scotland, lived and died within the latter half of the 18th century. His father, William Burness, according to the original spelling of the name, was a native of Kincardineshire, whence he migrated, first to Edinburgh, and afterwards to Ayrshire, obtaining employment as he best could as a working gardener. He ultimately took a lease of seven acres of land, about a couple of miles from the town of Ayr, in the district of Kyle, where he built, by the roadside, with his own hands, a clay cottage, which is still standing, an object of interest to strangers. To this humble dwelling, consisting merely of a *but* and a *ben*, he brought in due time a young bride, named Agnes Brown, daughter of a small farmer in the neighboring district of Carrick, and the first fruit of this union was ROBERT, born on the 25th of January, 1759. The position of William Burness at that time, and indeed throughout his whole life, was that of a high-minded and noble-hearted man struggling with adversity. Nevertheless, he contrived to give his children a respectable education, Robert, and his next brother, Gilbert, having been placed under an excellent teacher, named Murdoch. In 1766, when the poet was 7 years old, his father removed with his family to Mount Oliphant, a farm a couple of miles distant, but for some time afterwards the boys continued to attend Murdoch's school. If the library at Mount Oliphant was small, it yet comprised several good books, including the 'Spectator,' Allan Ramsay's 'Poems,' some plays of Shakespeare, and above all, a collection of English Songs, which Burns acknowledges to have studied with critical care. In his fifteenth year Robert was the principal laborer on the farm, which was far from prosperous; and to the drudgery and affliction which he endured at this period, his brother Gilbert ascribed that depression of spirits, accompanied at times with an irregular motion of the heart, to which he was afterwards liable. From the miseries of Mount Oliphant, the Burns family fled in 1777 to the farm of Lochlea, in the parish of Tarbolton. In the midst, however, of every hardship, the young men continued to advance not only in learning, but in accomplishments. Robert, with the assistance of his old teacher, Murdoch, had so far mastered the French language as to be able to read it with ease. At Kirkoswald he likewise acquired a smattering of mensuration and land surveying; while at Tarbolton he cultivated his powers of oratory in a debating club. Before this

time he had fallen in love with 'a bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass,' with whom he had worked at harvest, and his feelings had vented themselves in verse of no very noticeable merit. Not long, however, after the indifferent song of 'Handsome Nell,' he produced the inimitable lyric of 'My Nannie, O.' In the hope, according to his brother Gilbert, of being able to marry, he became a flax-dresser at Irvine; but at this occupation he continued only six months, during which time he was initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry, and acquired some additional knowledge of the world, together, it must be confessed, with some little laxity of morals. His return to Lochlea was a return to a quiet and correct mode of life. About this time a visitor described the Burns family at meal-time as having 'books in one hand and spoons in the other.' Inspired by a volume in his possession of letters from the pens of the best English authors, the poet aimed at epistolary excellence, and kept copies of such of his own communications to his friends as pleased him. In 1784, William Burness, 'the priest-like father' of the 'Cottar's Saturday Night,' died, leaving his family involved in a ruinous litigation. With what little they could rescue from the wreck at Lochlea, Robert and Gilbert Burns entered upon the farm of Mossiel, in the parish of Mauchline. The former, in his new and responsible position, determined to read agricultural books, calculate crops, and attend markets. In place, however, of becoming a good practical farmer, he became only a great poet! It was at Mossiel that he produced his most masterly pieces, including 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'Address to the Deil,' 'The Jolly Beggars,' 'Halloween,' 'To a Mouse,' 'The Holy Fair,' 'Man was made to Mourn,' and others on which his fame chiefly rests. His powerful satires on the 'Unco Guid,' including the merciless and somewhat profane verses entitled 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' together with some transgressions against the laws of morality, stirred up many enemies, particularly among the 'Old Light' clergy. On the other hand, his genial, not to say convivial disposition, manly independence of character, and brilliant poetical parts, gained him a host of friends, and his first volume, printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, was largely subscribed for, and yielded him a clear profit of £20. With this money it was his intention to proceed to a situation in Jamaica, as book-keeper on the estate of a Dr. Douglas, in order to escape from the consequences of an intrigue with Jean Armour, the daughter of a master-mason in Mauchline, who ultimately, however, became his wife. With his attachment to 'bonnie Jean,' was mixed up a romantic affection for a Highland girl, named Mary Campbell, the subject of some of his most beautiful and high-toned effusions. The extraordinary favor, however, with which his poems were received by the critical world, induced him to proceed in 1788 to Edinburgh, with the view of getting out a second edition. His reception in the Scottish capital was of the most dazzling kind. In the society of the earl of Glencairn, Lord Monboddo, Mr. Henry Erskine, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Dr. Blacklock, Mr. Henry Mackenzie, Mr. Fraser Tytler, and other celebrities, he was exhibited as a 'lion,' and the force, originality, and brilliancy of his conversation seem to have produced even a greater impression than his poetry. Admired and marvelled at by eminent men, Burns exerted a still more wonderful fascination over beautiful women. Among the latter was Mrs. Jas. McLehose, a wronged and deserted wife, about his own age, with whom he entered into a singularly roman-



tic and imprudent correspondence, under the Arcadian names of Sylvander and Clarinda. His second edition was at length published by Mr. Creech, and realized for the poet a profit of £500, the list of subscribers having extended to thirty-eight pages. This was the culminating point in the career of Burns. Out of the funds of which he was now in possession, he lent his brother Gilbert, who was still struggling with the unfortunate farm of Mossiel, the sum of £180. With the rest he took various tours through Scotland, a professed 'rustic bard' and man of genius, writing diaries and letters, scratching impromptu verses on the windows of inns and taverns, and inditing passionate love-strains to ladies and damsels of every degree, with whom he had the slightest possible acquaintance. After three months' rapturous raving to Clarinda, together with sundry other episodical attachments, he formally installed Jean Armour as his wife; and having leased from Mr. Miller of Dalswinton the farm of Ellisland, on the banks of the Nith, between five and six miles from Dumfries, he once more turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; but in reality chiefly occupied himself with railing at fortune, and writing the most exquisite songs in the world. In August, 1789, he entered the excise with a view to eke out his insufficient income. His duties, however, which compelled him to ride some two hundred miles in the course of every week, interfered with the business of his farm, and in 1791 he abandoned the latter, and established his headquarters wholly in Dumfries as an exciseman. The emoluments of his office did not exceed £70 a-year. Although poor, however, and often pinched for money, he was never in absolute want; and it is remarkable, that although contributing assiduously, first to Johnson's 'Scots Musical Museum,' and afterwards to Mr. Geo. Thomson's 'Melodies of Scotland,' he always seemed to resent any offer of remuneration as an affront. The written, collected, or altered songs contributed by Burns to these two miscellanies amounted to 284 in number. At Dumfries Burns lived about five years, leading a somewhat irregular life, occasionally getting into trouble on account of his capricious temper, or his democratic sentiments, resenting fancied slights by pungent epigrams, but still retaining many warm friends, and penning lyrics which were destined to live for ever. Broken at length in health, owing, it is said, to his having slept all night on one occasion in the open air, this extraordinary man expired at his house in Dumfries, on the 21st of July, 1796, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Immediately after his death all Scotland was touched with remorse at having suffered her greatest son to perish in poverty and neglect. Subscriptions to a large amount were raised for behoof of his widow and family; costly monuments were erected in various quarters to his memory; and ever since, his fame has continued to increase. Although fond of representing himself as 'unlettered,' and as bred 'at the plough-tail,' it may be doubted whether there was any thing either in the position, or in the training of Burns, unfavorable to the full development of his genius. His brightest effusions were born of his toils, aspirations, and sufferings. In several other respects, the humbleness of his station in life was an advantage. It heightened the surprise occasioned by his writings, and procured for him an amount of substantial patronage which has been too much overlooked. That his career was prematurely cut short must always be a matter of regret to those who remember that 'Tam o' Shanter,' 'Bruce's Ad-

dress,' and the celebrated parting song of 'Ae Fond Kiss,' were among his later productions; but in his poetry and in his life, which are inseparably associated, he has left a sufficiently splendid impression. The moral failings which he himself acknowledged and deplored, are more easily forgiven than defended. Even, however, if there is something to condemn in his character, there is much more to admire and honor. His poverty never betrayed him into any mean or sordid action, or lowered the manly integrity and sturdy independence of his character. In literature his place is among the great ones of the earth. Much of his prose composition is labored and inflated; and his letters to Clarinda, in particular, present a strange and incongruous mixture of friendship and folly, religion and wild passion. But his poetry is replete with fire, humor, and pathos, combined with perfect simplicity and naturalness. One main secret of his success was his almost always writing directly from nature. His Jeans, Marys, and Peggies, were creatures of veritable flesh and blood. He even seemed to be continually working himself into fits of love, for the mere purpose of finding subjects for his muse; while his intense admiration of natural scenery, in place of venting itself in cold description, was generally associated with some engrossing human emotion. Hence it is that he rarely fails to find his way to the hearts of his readers, and that he has succeeded in bequeathing to his country and the world, the most admirable body of lyrical composition, whether as regards force of expression or tenderness of sentiment, to be found in the literature of any age or nation. [J.H.]

BURR, AARON, president of the College of New Jersey, born in Connecticut in 1714. He was graduated at Yale College in 1735. In 1742 he was ordained at Newark. It was in a great measure owing to his influence that the College of New Jersey was founded, and he was appointed president of it in 1748. In 1752 he married a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, and died in 1757.

BURR, AARON, an Am. statesman and third vice-president of the United States, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 5, 1756. His father was the learned and devout president of Princeton College, and his mother the daughter of the eminent divine Jonathan Edwards. Both of his parents died before their son had reached the age of three years, and to this early deprivation of the precept and example of his exemplary parents, may be attributed the immoral life of Aaron Burr. He entered Princeton College at the age of twelve and graduated at sixteen, having won for himself during his college career the reputation of a youth of fine natural parts and studious application. While in his twentieth year, before he had completed his preparation for the bar, to which he had determined to devote himself, he joined in 1775 the American army under Washington, at Cambridge. His ardor in behalf of the Revolutionary cause was such, that he was induced to join Arnold as a volunteer in the expedition against Quebec. After his arrival there he was appointed aid-de-camp to Montgomery, and was by the side of that brave officer when he fell. Subsequently in 1776 he was received by General Washington as one of his military family, but was soon cast off by that stern moralist in consequence of his debauchery. He never forgave Washington this act of just retribution, brought upon him by his own vice. Burr's military talents, however, secured for him the high position of lieutenant-colonel in 1777, which he retained until 1779, when he was obliged to relinquish it in con-



sequence of ill health. Upon Burr's retirement from military life, he resumed the study of law, and commenced its practice in Albany in 1782, but soon removed to New York, where he early acquired a prominent position as a great lawyer. In 1789 he was made attorney-general of New York. From 1791 to 1797, he was a member of the United States Senate, where he was distinguished as a leader of the republican party. In 1800 he was a candidate for the presidency, and received the same number of 79 votes as Thomas Jefferson, and the choice was thus left to the decision of Congress, which on the thirty-sixth ballot elected Jefferson as president and Burr as vice-president. In 1804 was fought the famous duel between Alex. Hamilton and Burr, in which the former was killed and the latter for ever lost in the public esteem. Burr had pursued Hamilton with the most malignant animosity, and forced him to be his antagonist in a duel, which Burr seemed to have contrived for the purpose of taking deadly revenge upon his hated opponent. In 1807 he was apprehended, taken to Richmond, Va., and tried on a charge of a treasonable design upon Mexico; he was, however, after a long trial acquitted. His public life was now at an end, as his country had no faith in his integrity; he, however, resumed the practice of law, but lived in comparative obscurity until his death on Staten Island, Sept. 14, 1836. His unscrupulous conduct as a statesman, and his debauchery in private life, deprived him of all public or personal sympathy, and he left accordingly but an ill-fame behind him.

**BURRILL, JOHN**, speaker for many years of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts under Governor Shute. He was chosen member of the Council in 1720, and died in the following year, aged 63.

**BURRILL, JAMES**, United States Senator from Rhode Island, was born in 1771, and graduated at Brown University in 1788. After the completion of his legal studies, he attained great eminence at the bar and was appointed Attorney General and Chief Justice. He was elected also a member of the Assembly, of which body he became speaker. His election to the Senate of the United States occurred in 1816, and while there he principally distinguished himself in the debate concerning the admission of Missouri. He died at Washington in 1820, at the age of 49.

**BURROUGHS, GEO.**, a congregational minister, who was graduated at Harvard in 1670, and executed at Salem on a charge of witchcraft in 1692. In the testimony against him it was affirmed that he had performed feats of extraordinary strength, and some of the witnesses declared that two of his deceased wives, who accused him of having caused their death, appeared to them in open court, and occasioned the paroxysms of fear with which they pretended to be seized. It was in vain that he asserted his innocence, and even at the moment of death repeated with tears the Lord's Prayer, which it was supposed impossible for a witch to do. The fanaticism was too strong, and he perished with many others.

**BURROW, REUBEN**, a mathematician, d. 1791.

**BURROWS, STEPHEN**, an Englishman; accompanied Chancelor in his voyage to the N.E. in 1553; and sailed again in 1556 in a small vessel to explore the N. coasts of Europe and Asia. He was the first, at a later date, to observe the gradual change in the declination of the magnetic needle; from his observations, and those of Gunter and Mair, in 1612, the existence of this secular variation

was completely established in 1625 by Gellibrand, professor of geometry in Gresham College, London.

**BURROWS, WILLIAM**, an officer in the United States navy, born near Philadelphia in 1785. He entered the service as a midshipman in 1799. During the last war with England, he was appointed to the command of the *Enterprise*, and engaged the British brig *Boxer* off Portland on the 5th of September, 1813, which surrendered to him after an action of 45 minutes, in which her commander, named Blyth, was killed. Lieut. Burrows had himself been lying on the deck mortally wounded since the very beginning of the fight, but received the sword of his enemy with the words 'I am satisfied—I die content.' The bodies of Burrows and Blyth were buried together at Portland on the 9th of September, and Congress voted a gold medal to the nearest relatives of the victor.

**BURT, FEDERAL**, pastor of Durham, New Hampshire, and editor of a religious paper published in that State called the *Observer*. His name is to be ascribed to the coincidence between the day of his birth, March 4, 1789, with the beginning of the first government under the Federal Constitution. Allen quaintly says, "There are names in our country originating in greater caprice,—as Mr. Preserved Fish, a sound merchant of New York, and Mr. Adam Eve, who died lately in Pennsylvania at a great age, and Mr. Pickled Ham, of Maine, who has not yet turned to corruption." Mr. Burt died in 1828, aged 47.

**BURT, FRANCIS**, the first governor of the territory of Nebraska, born in Pendleton, S. C., and died Oct. 1854, a few days after reaching the country whose affairs he had been appointed to administer.

**BURT, JOHN**, a clergyman, graduated at Harvard, and ordained in Bristol, R. I., where he dropped dead of emotion or fatigue in a field adjacent to the town on the 7th October, 1775, at the moment that a cannonade was opened upon it by Capt. Wallace, a British officer. He married the daughter of Lieut. Governor William Ellery.

**BURTON, J.**, a classic. schol. and theol., d. 1771.

**BURTON, ROBERT**, the celebrated author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1576-1640.

**BURY, ARTHUR**, an English divine, 17th cent.

**BURY, ELIZ.**, a distinguished au., 1664-1720.

**BUSBY, DR. RICH.**, a classical teacher, fifty-five years master of Westminster school, 1606-1695.

**BUSCHE, H. VON DER**, a Ger. schol., d. 1534.

**BUSCHING, A. F.**, a miscel. wr., 1724-1793.

**BUSHE, RT. HON. SIR C. KENDAL**, an able lawyer and orator, privy councillor in 1822, d. 1843.

**BUSHE, GEO. MACARTNEY**, a celebrated surgeon, born in Ireland but resident in New York, author of a work on the 'Rectum,' d. 1836, aged 39.

**BUSHNELL, DAVID**, attained some celebrity during the Revolutionary war by the invention of a vessel for submarine navigation designed to destroy ships of war from beneath. The experiment was not successful, and the machine itself was captured in the Hudson on board a sloop and sunk. Bushnell was a native of Saybrook, Connecticut.

**BUTE, JOHN STUART**, earl of, minister of state soon after the acc. of Geo. III., 1760-1762, d. 1792.

**BUTINI, J. A.**, a physician of Geneva, last ct.

**BUTLER, ALBAN**, a catholic biog., d. 1773.

**BUTLER, C.**, a catholic histor., &c., 1750-1832.

**BUTLER, JAMES ARMAR**, a British officer, who fell in the successful defence of Silistria against the Russians in June, 1854. His skill and courage were powerful aids in securing the success of the Turks. He was 27 years of age only.



**BUTLER, JOHN.** The atrocities committed by this miscreant during the Revolutionary war almost exceed belief. He was a native of Connecticut, but removed to the valley of Wyoming, where in 1778 at the head of 1,600 men, of which 300 were Indians and the rest Tories painted to resemble Indians, he attacked the towns and villages in that romantic region and indiscriminately massacred those who submitted as well as those who fought, women and children as well as men. To the question what terms would be granted, he replied, 'The hatchet;' people of both sexes and every age were indiscriminately shut up in houses which were then set on fire; some were held down in the flames by pitchforks, and in one instance at least a poor wretch had his body stuck full of pine-knot splinters and then burned. He renewed these cruelties the next year in Cherry Valley, where he sent his son in company with Brant, the Indian chief. Butler survived the war and settled in Upper Canada, where he had 5,000 acres of land and £500 a year from the British government. The massacre of Wyoming has been ascribed by Campbell to Brant, but he was not present, and even in Cherry Valley the Indian was more merciful than the white man.

**BUTLER, JOSEPH,** a learned English bishop, author of the cel. 'Analogy of Religion,' 1692-1752.

**BUTLER, PERCIVAL,** general, an officer in the American army during the Revolution. He shared in the siege and capture of New York in 1781. Died in Kentucky in 1821, aged 61.

**BUTLER, PIERCE,** a descendant of the dukes of Ormond in Ireland, came to America as an officer in the British army, but attached himself at the Revolution to the republican cause. He was bitterly opposed to Great Britain. He represented South Carolina in the Congress of 1787, and in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. His dislike of England led him to disapprove of Jay's treaty, and the general policy of Washington's administration, and highly to applaud the war of 1812. He died in 1822, at the age of 77.

**BUTLER, RICHARD,** major-general in the army of the United States, who was killed in the disastrous expedition of General St. Clair against the Indians in 1791. The defeat was owing to the panic with which the militia who occupied the first line were seized, on the attack of the Indians upon them on the morning of the 4th of November. They recoiled upon the first line of regulars commanded by General Butler, and although that officer gallantly repulsed the Indians with the bayonet, the confusion was irretrievable. He himself was wounded, and while lying on the ground at a little distance where he had been carried for safety, was pounced on by an Indian, tomahawked and scalped. The savage who performed this feat did not bear away his trophies, but was immediately killed by the American troops. The rout, however, was complete, and out of an army of 1,200 men 600 were in a brief space killed and wounded, and the rest put to flight. The loss of General Butler occasioned universal sorrow. He was an officer of distinguished valor and ability, and performed eminent services toward the close of the Revolutionary war.

**BUTLER, SAMUEL,** author of the exquisite poetical satire, 'Hudibras,' known and quoted wherever the English language is spoken, was born in Wiltshire, 1612, and lived a life of drudgery and poverty till 1680. His poem was published after the restoration, the first two parts in 1663 and 1664, the third in 1678, and its popularity from the first was unprecedented. Two collections of the author's

posthumous poems have appeared in 1719 and 1759, respectively, but his reputation rests exclusively on the 'Hudibras,' which, for its pungent wit, ludicrous casuistry, and droll humor in the description of life and character, is unparalleled in the language.

**BUTLER, DR. S.,** a learned prelate, 1774-1840.

**BUTLER, THOMAS,** colonel, an officer in the United States army, who highly distinguished himself at the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth, at the former of which he was thanked upon the field for his gallantry by Washington. He fought at the defeat of St. Clair, where his brother Richard lost his life, and led his battalion to a charge of bayonets seated on horseback after his leg had been broken by a ball. His life was saved by Capt. Edward Butler, another brother. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1794, and commanded against the insurgents at Pittsburg. In 1797 he was sent by Washington to Tennessee to dispossess those who had settled on the Indian lands. He died in 1805, at the age of 51.

**BUTLER, WILLIAM,** major-general in the American army during the Revolution. His father was treacherously killed in South Carolina, which circumstance incited him to redoubled efforts to revenge his death. He was elected to Congress in 1800, and in 1812 was placed in command of the troops retained for defence in South Carolina. He died in 1821, aged 67.

**BUTLER, WILLIAM,** lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who after the massacre at Wyoming was sent into the Indian country on the Susquehanna, and served in 1779 in the expedition of Sullivan against the Indians.

**BUTLER, ZEBULON,** an inhabitant of the Vale of Wyoming at the period of the massacre by the infamous John Butler. He was the second in command on the American side, and one of the few who escaped on the 3d July, 1778.

**BUTNER, GOTTLIEB,** a Moravian missionary among the New York Indians, arrived in America in 1741, was ordained by Count Zinzendorf in Pennsylvania in 1742, and died after severe labor in February, 1745.

**BUTTON, SIR THOMAS,** was employed in 1612 by the merchants of London to prosecute the discoveries of Henry Hudson on the N.E. coast of North America. He was the first who reached the east coast through Hudson's Strait. With his two ships, Resolution and Discovery, he passed the winter at the mouth of Nelson's River, west side of Hudson's Bay, lat. 57° 10', and showed extraordinary sagacity and tact in keeping up the health and spirits of his crew. In the following summer he made some important discoveries northwards, and returned home in the autumn of 1613, but was not again employed. He was first patronized by Prince Henry, son of James I., and received the honor of knighthood as a reward for his services. [J.B.]

**BUXTON, JEDEDIAH,** a celebrated calculator, about 1705-1775.

**BUXTON, SIR THOS. FOWELL, Bart.,** a distinguished philanthropist and reformer in the same field of labor as Mrs. Fry, (his sister-in-law,) and Wilberforce, 1786-1845.

**BUXTORF, JOHN,** a cel. Hebraist, 1564-1629. His son, of the same name, also distinguished as a Hebrew and classical scholar, 1599-1630.

**BUZOT, FRANCIS LEONARD NICHOLAS,** a member of the French convention, and one of the Girondist party proscribed by Robespierre; b. 1760, found dead after his escape to Bordeaux, 1793.



**BYFIELD, NATHANIEL**, a nephew on his mother's side of Bishop Juxon, and son of Richard Byfield, one of the Westminster divines, was born in 1653, emigrated to Boston in 1674, became one of the chief settlers of Bristol, Rhode Island, and was judge of the vice-admiralty court of Massachusetts, besides occupying other distinguished civil and military offices. He died in 1773, aged 79.

**BYLES, MATHER, D.D.**, a congregational minister of Boston, remarkable for his genius, wit, and literary attainments, was born in 1706, and was graduated at Harvard in 1725. He became pastor of the church in Hollis street, Boston, in 1733. He was not only eminent for eloquence as a preacher, and elegance as a prose writer, but by his poetical talents attracted the attention and esteem of Pope, Lansdowne, and Watts, together with other men of genius and learning in England. In his ministrations he abstained on principle from all political preaching, which together with the fact of his continuing in Boston during the siege, receiving British officers into his house and praying for the king and the safety of Boston, occasioned him in 1777 to be denounced as a tory and sentenced to be transported to England, which, however, was not put in effect. He married for his first wife a niece of governor Belcher, and for his second the daughter of lieutenant-governor Taylor. His son of the same name, after being ordained as a congregational minister, joined the church of England in 1768, and officiated at Boston, while his father was still pastor of the Hollis street church. The elder Byles died in Boston in 1788, at the age of 82, and the younger at St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1814.

**BYLOT, ROBT.**, a skilful and enterprising seaman, who made many voyages in various capacities with Hudson, Button, Baffin, &c., early in the 17th cent.

**BYNG**, the name of two English admirals; **GEORGE**, com. in the Spanish war, 1663-1733. **JOHN**, his son, exec. for alleged cowardice, 1757.

**BYRAM-KHAN**, a Mogul chief, assassin. 1561.

**BYRD, WILLIAM**, Colonel, one of the commissioners for establishing the line between North Carolina and Virginia, in 1723. He was distinguished for his wealth, munificence and literary and scientific attainments, was member of the Royal Society, and owned one of the largest libraries then on the continent of America. To the French Protestants, who arrived in Virginia in 1699, when driven from their country by persecution, he displayed the greatest liberality. A history of the drawing the line between Virginia and Carolina, published anonymously, is supposed to have proceeded from his pen. He wrote also in the philosophical transactions. His son of the same name served as commissioner with the Indians about the year 1756, and in other public employments.

**BYROM, DR. J.**, cel. as a poetical humorist and fugitive prose writer, 1691-1763.

**BYRON, JOHN**, second son of William, Lord Byron, was born November 8, 1723. He went out with Anson, as midshipman on board the *Wager*, and was wrecked on the west coast of South America, about lat. 47°. An Indian Cacique conveyed him and his companions, after thirteen months' dreadful sufferings, to the island of Chiloe. Thence they made their way northwards, being treated by the Spaniards with the utmost kindness, though the nations were at war, chiefly in consequence of the fame which had spread abroad regarding Anson's loftily chivalrous behavior towards some Spanish ladies whom he had made prisoners. 'Byron's Narrative' of the sufferings and adventures

of himself and his companions, published in 1745, after he returned home, was one of the most interesting accounts of nautical adventures ever given to the world. Being constantly employed afterwards, as well in war as in peace, he performed many brilliant services, of which the most worthy of mention is the destruction of a French squadron in Chaleur Bay. In command of two ships he made a voyage to the South Sea in 1764. In 1769 he was made governor of Newfoundland. In 1778 he commanded a fleet in the West Indies, and soon after rose to the rank of Vice-admiral of the White. He is better known, however, by the humbler title of commodore. He had a family of two sons and seven daughters, by Sarah, daughter of John Trevanion, Esq., of Cartrays, Cornwall, whom he married in 1748. Byron died in London, April 10, 1786, enjoying to the last a well-earned reputation. Captain Byron, one of his sons, was father of the poet, who thus oddly alludes to his ancestor's misfortunes in describing those of one of his heroes:—

'—his sufferings were comparative

To those related in my grand-dad's narrative.' [J.B.]

**BYRON, GEORGE GORDON**, Lord, was the descendant, and became the head of an ancient and noble family. Commodore Byron, the celebrated voyager, was his grandfather; and his father, Captain Byron, a profligate extravagant man, married Miss Gordon, an Aberdeenshire lady of old descent. The poet was born in London, on the 22d of January, 1788. Two years afterwards, his father having fled from his creditors to the continent, where he soon died, Mrs. Byron Gordon sought at Aberdeen, a residence suited to her scanty resources, which seem to have been in no way aided by the then Lord Byron, her husband's uncle, a retired and despondent man. In the course of the eight years spent in Scotland, she, a violent and misjudging woman, acted as if it had been her aim to weaken all the good tendencies in her son's fine nature, and to aggravate all the bad ones. Capricious alternations of severity and indulgence cherished his hereditary hastiness of temper, and pampered his proud wilfulness into selfish defiance; a constant change of teachers, and of methods of teaching, cherished habits of desultoriness and inattention in the boy's studies. Byron was already a spoiled child, when, about the commencement of his eleventh year, his granduncle's death made him the possessor of the family title and property.—His mother, left by the guardians to take her own way, now spoiled him more than ever; while at the same time she subjected him to fruitless and tormenting operations, designed to remove the lameness which, caused at his birth, she had taunted him with from childhood in her fits of anger. Improvement, both in temper and industry, began on his being placed in an excellent private school at Dulwich; but the promising prospect was destroyed by his mother's constant interferences; and he remained at this place for no more than two years, and these broken by frequent and long visits to home. He was next removed to Harrow, where, though somewhat rebellious, and a very careless student of the Classics, he was liked as a generous and spirited youth, and went through a good deal of miscellaneous reading. During his school days at Harrow, and before he had entered his eighteenth year, he formed an attachment which, though doubtless poetized and magnified in his own imagination afterwards, was probably more genuine and ardent than any he felt in mature life. The lady was Miss Chaworth, two years older than himself, the heiress of estates in the neighborhood of



his patrimonial mansion of Newstead Abbey in Nottinghamshire, and the near relative of a gentleman who had been killed in a duel by the preceding Lord Byron. He has immortalized her marriage and melancholy fate in 'The Dream' and other poems.—Entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the autumn of 1805, he resided for two years. His career at the university was, eccentric, profuse, and on the whole idle; but he read zealously when the humor seized him, acquiring a very considerable amount of stray knowledge; and a few persons of talent, with whom he had become intimate, were quite aware that he was a young man of no ordinary promise. While he was still at the university, he circulated privately copies of a thin volume of verses, which was prudently reserved for friendly readers and soon suppressed. But before the end of 1807, and when in his twentieth year, he was rash enough to face the public with the 'Hours of Idleness,' a collection of poems, from the very best of which no one would have ventured to presage the strength he was soon to exhibit. This strength was brought to a point by the anger which the young poet felt at the famous criticism on his book in the 'Edinburgh Review.' Studying the satirical poets as models, and collecting every available piece of gossip that could point an ill-natured jest, he at length, in 1809, poured forth his wrath, all the warmer for the nursing he had given it, in his poetical satire 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Scurrilously personal, and indiscriminately contemptuous of all the literary celebrities of the day, this poem showed powers which evidently wanted only maturity and fit guidance to achieve very great things.—In the same year he embarked with Mr. Hobhouse on a two years' journey on the continent, in the course of which he visited the Peninsula, extended his travels to Greece and Turkey, and, with his poetical enthusiasm now fairly awakened, composed in great part the first and second cantos of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' The publication of these, in the spring of 1812, when he had just completed his twenty-fourth year, made him at once the most popular poet of the time. The few who had already learned to appreciate Wordsworth and Coleridge, found, in the new poet, a freedom both from the affectations of the one and from the obscurities and eccentricity of the other; while there were united with these a poetic elevation and richness not exceeded by either. The popularity, again, which Scott had won, by the 'Lay,' 'Marmion,' and the 'Lady of the Lake,' was already beginning to suffer from the satiety produced by bad imitations; and the Scottish minstrel's favor with the public waned rapidly, when Byron, deserting the meditative poetry of the 'Pilgrimage,' adopted, like Scott, the seductive form of the metrical romance, and gave it the charm of novelty by choosing Turkish and Grecian stories. In 1813 appeared his wildly striking fragment 'The Giaour,' and the more regular 'Bride of Abydos.' 'The Corsair' and its sequel 'Lara,' followed in 1814, and were accompanied by the 'Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte.' In the beginning of 1816, the first and most characteristic series of Lord Byron's works was closed by the appearance of 'The Siege of Corinth' and 'Parisina.'—While he was thus building up his poetical fame, his domestic history underwent several changes, to which he was no way slow in inviting attention. 'Childe Harold,' the sated voluptuary, seeking to refresh his sick heart amidst the magnificence of nature, but contemplating all things through the medium of a cynical and despondent philosophy, had been avow-

edly presented as an idealized portrait of the young poet himself, bitterly convinced, by a premature experience, of the hollowness of worldly pleasures, yet unable to discover any higher truths, in the contemplation and realization of which happiness might be attained. Till the publication of the earlier cantos of 'Childe Harold,' Byron's proud and sensitive spirit had been tempted to misanthropical discontent by the equivocal position he held in society, partly through accidental circumstances, partly through the reputation of his youthful irregularities. But the stamp thus imprinted on his earlier poetry was too much in accordance with his natural temperament to be easily effaced. The exaggerated and theatrical exhibition of his own character, in the persons of his heroes, was repeated even in those of his tales, which were written while he was the idol of fashionable society, and enjoyed the prospect of domestic happiness; and when misfortune and opprobrium darkened round him, the petulant rashness of ill-trained youth passed into a permanent mood of morbid and haughty defiance, to which his later poems gave utterance with increasing eagerness and constancy. With as little power as any great poet ever possessed, of observing or delineating the character and passions of other men, Byron was not true to nature, unless when he drew his materials from within; but his poetry, thus unreal and fantastic in all its representations of human life, has the singular charm which belongs to the self-drawn image of a nature nobly endowed with the poetic elements of greatness, and vacillating in its moral aspect between the extremes of goodness and of evil.—In the autumn of 1814, after having passed some years in that round of extravagant and unsatisfying dissipation into which he had been initiated even in boyhood, Lord Byron married the daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke. The marriage proved unhappy for both parties, through causes which have never been clearly explained; pecuniary embarrassments aggravated dissension; and in the beginning of 1816, soon after the birth of a daughter, Lady Byron quitted her husband's house never to return. Very soon afterwards Lord Byron left England, in which he never again set foot. His first place of residence was in the neighborhood of Geneva, where the sublime scenery of Switzerland, and the society of the poet Shelley, co-operated in awakening his mind to an elevation and purity of poetic inspiration such as he never reached before or after. Here were written 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' and the third canto of 'Childe Harold.' The influence of Swiss landscapes lingered fondly in his imagination during the next stage of his travels. It gave birth to 'Manfred,' which, with all its faults, ethical and dramatic, is perhaps richer in poetical imagery and sentiment than any of his other works. In the end of 1816 he took up his abode at Venice, where he remained for three years, visiting Rome, and there gathering materials for the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold.' His residence at Venice was disgraced by low and gross debauchery; and if there was greater refinement, there was no real improvement of morality, in a more lasting attachment which he next formed for the Countess Guiccioli, and which is not recommended to our English feelings or notions, even by the countenance vouchsafed to it by the lady's father and brother. In the beginning of 1820 Byron followed the countess and her family to Ravenna; where, with them, he became engaged in political plots, which soon caused his Italian friends to be banished from the papal states. Pisa then became the abode of

the party. Here Byron received Mr. and Mrs. Shelley, and afterwards Mr. Leigh Hunt, and with these coadjutors attempted unsuccessfully the periodical called 'The Liberal.' His poetical vein, however, flowed freely during his residence in Italy. Besides 'Manfred' and the last canto of 'Childe Harold,' and several works which are universally admitted to be poor, he then produced 'Mazeppa,' 'The Lament of Tasso,' and his Dramatic Poems, of which, while 'Cain' abounded in the old heaven, the tragedies indicated, morally, though not poetically, an inclination to rise into a higher and purer region. Other inclinations, however, were betrayed by a new class of poems, in which the strength and versatility of the poet's genius were strikingly displayed. They were modelled on the burlesque poetry of the Italians, which had hardly been emulated in the English language except by Frere. Byron's first attempt in this path was 'Beppo,' and the ethical looseness of this lively piece became exaggerated into open depravity, while it was accompanied at first by much noble poetry, and always by much stinging wit, in the notorious cantos of 'Don Juan.'—That Byron was secretly weary of aimless profligacy, and eager for opportunities of honorable action, may be inferred from his

willingness to take part in the abortive Italian conspiracies. A more promising field was now opened to him, soon after the unfortunate death of his friend Shelley. The London Committee of Philhellenes requested him to take part in the emancipation of Greece; and he enthusiastically accepted the invitation. He sailed from Genoa in July, 1823, and began his philanthropic exertions in the island of Cephalonia. In January, 1824, he landed at Missolonghi, already laboring under illness, which he had aggravated by bathing in the sea in the course of his last voyage. Disappointments in the great object of his expedition gathered round him, and were bravely borne; but his health was further injured by anxiety, and by repeated exposure to bad weather in an unhealthy climate. He died at Missolonghi, of rheumatic fever, or its accompanying inflammation of the heart, on the 19th of April, 1824, soon after having celebrated, in affecting verses, the completion of his thirty-sixth year.

[W.S.]

BYTHNEE, VICTORINUS, an Oriental, d. 1694.

BYWALD, LEOP., an Aust. med. wr., 1731–96.

BYZANCE, L. DE, an Orientalist, 1641–1722.

BZOVIVUS, or BZOVSKI, ABRAHAM, a Polish scholar and ecclesiastical historian, 1567–1637.

## C

CAAB, or KAAB, BEN ZOHAIK, an Arabian poet, at first disting. as the satirist of Mahomet, and afterwards as his friend and eulogist, d. 622.

CABADES, a king of Persia, 491–532.

CABADES, a Sp. theologian, close of last cent.

CABALLERO, DON JOSE ANTONIO, Marquis De, a Spanish liberal and adherent of Joseph Buonaparte, born about 1750; condemned to perpetual exile by Ferdinand VII. in 1818; and recalled by the constitutionalists of 1820.

CABALLERO, R. D., a Sp. historian, 1740–1820.

CABANIS, PIERRE JEAN GEORGES, a very cel. physician and philosopher, belonging to a recent school; much concerned with the events which marked the close of the last and the beginning of the present century in France. He was born in Conac, in 1757, and died in Paris, in 1808. Cabanis was closely associated with the greatest men of the Revolution; it was he who gave Condorcet that fatal dose of *stramonium*, through whose energy he escaped death by the guillotine; Cabanis attended and ministered to Mirabeau during his last illness, and he was the favorite physician of Napoleon. Considerable interest still attaches to the physiological and psychological speculations of Cabanis; whoever desires fullest acquaintance with the best compacted physiological theory of mind, must indeed betake himself to this author. A thorough disciple of Condillac; starting with it as an axiom that all of our sensations, (see CONDILLAC and LOCKE,)—he sprang at once to the physiological expression of that theory, viz: that *thought* or *soul* is the secretion of vital organs—a result or phenomenon of vital structure. 'If,' says he, Condillac had known the animal economy better, he would have seen that *soul* is a *faculty*, not an *existence*.' Among the physiological schools prevailing during the times in which he lived, the position of Cabanis is apparently as follows. There are three of these schools; the *first* discerns in the animal economy nothing save peculiar *physical* phenomena, evolved by the same laws which rule inorganic sequences; the *second* admits that independently of physical phenomena, life is a set of special actions, or

consists of vital *properties*; the *third*, to which Cabanis belonged, and which he represents, concedes that with material elements, some peculiar vital *principle* has been conjoined. Although this principle did not in the mind of Cabanis have any relation with intelligence or reason, nevertheless the concession—far from insignificant in France at the time—seems gradually to have opened his mind to those more advanced views expressed in his famous letter to M. Faurel, in which he declares at least for the *possibility* of the existence of the moral system governed by this principle, after the dissolution of the organism. The student will find enough to repay perusal in the works of Cabanis. His style is literary, distinct, and strong; and he has thrown much light on the really physiological and physical phenomena of our human nature. A good edition of his collected works has recently appeared in Paris.

[J.P.N.]

CABARRUS, FRANCIS, Count De, Sp. minister of finance under Joseph Buonaparte, 1752–1810.

CABELL, SAMUEL L., Lieut.-Colonel in the American army during the Revolution; was born about the year 1757, in Virginia. He had not completed his studies when the war broke out, but abandoned them, and joining the army, served in every campaign until he was taken captive in 1780, at the surrender of Charleston. After the conclusion of the war he was a member of Congress, and died in 1818, aged 61.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, WILLIAM DE, a Provençal poet, said to have been k., and his heart served up to his mistress, by her husband, 13th c.

CABEZA DE VACCA, a Sp. naviga., 16th c.

CABOT, GEORGE, a Senator of the United States, born in Massachusetts, in 1752. He was destitute of the advantages of early education, and spent his first years at sea, but he improved his time so well in observation and the acquisition of knowledge, that he became at the age of 25 a member of the Provincial Congress, which met at Concord, and devoted the remainder of his life to politics, and commercial pursuits. His talents and sound principles won for him the approbation of Washington, of whom



he was a firm upholder, and he coincided with Hamilton in his views of finance, as well as in his sentiments respecting the French Revolution. He was a brilliant conversationalist, a man of general intelligence, of integrity, amiability and religious principle. He died in 1823 at the age of 71.

CABOT, JOHN, the discoverer of the Continent of America, was a Venetian, who embarked from Bristol in 1497, with a commission from Henry VII. to conquer and settle unknown lands, and find out a north-west passage to the East Indies. In latitude 58 floating ice compelled him to pursue a more southerly direction, and on the 24th of June he came in sight of some part of the coast of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. He followed the line of coast to the north-east till he reached the latitude of  $67\frac{1}{2}$ , when he changed his course to the south, and next saw land in Florida. A mutiny, owing to the scarcity of provisions, now compelled him to go back, without turning his discovery to any practical account. Columbus did not see the coast of North America till the following year, but as his previous discoveries had prompted the voyage of Cabot, to him after all belongs the honor of having unveiled the New World to the gaze of mankind.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, the second son of John Cabot, whom he accompanied in the voyage of 1497, which resulted in the discovery of the new continent. It was some years before the delusion was



[S. Cabot.]

dispelled that a path to the East Indies lay direct over the western ocean, and Sebastian made another attempt to discover this in 1517. In 1525 he entered into the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, but with no better success than effecting some discoveries on the coast of Brazil. For many years he acted as chief pilot, having the supervision of all projects designed by Spain to lay open the West to the adventurous spirit of Europe. He returned to Bristol towards the end of his life, and was patronized by Edward VI. The favorite enterprise of his later years was the discovery of a North-Eastern passage to China, and through his means the Russian Trading Company was instituted. In 1583 he published a folio volume, entitled 'Navigazione nelle parte settentrionale,' and to him is ascribed the first discovery of the variation of the magnetic needle. He was one of the foremost men of the enterprising age in which he lived. He died in 1557, at the age of 80.

CABRAL, F., a Portuguese missionary, author of 'Letters from Japan and China,' 1528-1609.

CABRAL, PEDRO ALVAREZ DE, was sent out by the king of Portugal soon after the return of Vasco de Gama, in command of a fleet of thirteen ships,

with 1,200 fighting men, and a number of Franciscan monks as missionaries, with the object of making settlements in the East Indies. He was the first who had the boldness to adopt the route now generally followed in order to reach the Cape without incurring the delays and dangers of the coast voyage. His plan was to sail S.W. till he should gain the latitude of the Cape, and thus cross the Atlantic twice. Following this route from the Cape Verde Islands, he came in sight of the coast of Brazil, about lat.  $10^{\circ}$  S., on 3d May, 1500. Coasting S. as far as lat.  $17^{\circ}$ , he took possession in name of his sovereign, and the cross then erected at Porto Seguro is still preserved. A ship was sent home with the news; and although Yanez Pinzon had visited this coast on the part of Spain three months earlier, the claim thence derived was waived, and the sovereignty of Brazil secured to Portugal. In crossing to the Cape, Cabral lost four ships in a dreadful storm which lasted twenty days. With the rest he reached India, made some settlements, and returned in July, 1501, with rich cargoes. Yet he was coolly received by his master, on account of the great loss of life which had been sustained, though without any fault on the part of Cabral, who was undoubtedly a navigator of high ability. [J.B.]

CACCIA, FERD., an Ital. *savant*, 1689-1778.

CACCIA, GUGLIELMO, an Ital. paint., 1568-1625.

CACCINI, GUILLIO, a comp. of music, d. 1615.

CACCINI, FRANCESCA, daughter of the preceed., a poetess and musician of the 17th century.

CADALOUS, P., bishop of Parma, elected anti-pope, under the title of Honorius II., 1061.

CADA MOSTO, ALOISIO DE., a Venetian gentleman sent out by Don Henry of Portugal, in 1444, with Vicento de Lagos, and again in 1446, to examine the coast region of W. Africa. He afterwards published a very interesting account of Madeira, the Canaries, and the districts which he visited on the mainland as far as the Gulf of Guinea, by which he gained some celebrity. [J.B.]

CADAMOSTO, M. A., an Ital. astron., 16th c.

CADE, JOHN, the notorious rebel of the reign of Henry VI., assumed the name of Mortimer, and appeared at the head of 20,000 men, levied in Kent, in the beginning of June, 1450; entered London on the 15th July, and after several reverses, became a fugitive, and was slain at Holkfield, in Sussex, by a gentleman named Alexander Iden.

CADER-BILLAH, caliph of Bagdad, 991-1032.

CADET, J. M., a Corsican geologist, last cent.

CADET DE VAUX, ANTHONY ALEXIS, a French *savant*, known as a writer on agricultural economy, &c., 1748-1828.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, CHARLES LOUIS, brother of the preceeding, distinguished as a chemist, &c., 1731-1799. His son of the same name, author of a 'Diction. of Chemistry,' 'Travels,' &c., 1769-1821.

CADMUS, the reputed founder of Thebes, and inventor of the earliest Greek alphabet, supposed to have flourished in the 16th century B.C.

CADMUS, a Greek historian, 6th century B.C.

CADOCUS, a Brit. or Welch ecclesiast., d. 1550.

CADOG, a Welch bard of the 6th century.

CADOGAN, WILLIAM, first earl of, distinguished as the companion in arms of the duke of Marlborough, 1680-1726.

CADOGAN, WM., M.D., a medical author, died 1797.

CADOUDAL, GEORGE, one of the chiefs in the insurrections of La Vendee, executed for a conspiracy to assassinate the first consul, 1769-1804.

CADWALADYR, CASAIL, a Wel. poet, 16th c.

CADWALLADER, JOHN, general, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, appointed brigadier-general in 1777 and fought at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. During the war he fought a duel with General Conway. He died in Maryland in 1786, aged 43.

CADWALLADER, THOS., a medical author, died 1786.

CADWALLADER, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, attached to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and one of the earliest medical men who practised dissection in America. He published in 1745 an 'Essay on the West India Dry Gripes.' He died at Philadelphia in 1779, aged 72.

CÆCILIUS, STATIUS, a comic poet, 2d c. B.C.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, a Gr. phys., 2d ct.

CÆSALPINUS, ANDRÉ, a celebrated botanist, was born at Arezzo in Tuscany in 1519. He died at Rome in 1603. Destined for the medical profession, he was educated under Luke Ghines, at the time director of the public gardens at Pisa. It was this undoubtedly which gave him such a love for that branch of study by which his name is most favorably known to posterity. After teaching medicine and botany at Pisa, he was invited to Rome, was made physician to pope Clement VIII., and elected professor of medicine at the college of Sapienza. His medical and philosophical works, of which he wrote a considerable number, are seldom now looked into; and were it not for his book 'On Plants,' the name of Cæsalpinus would probably ere this have been forgotten. Previous to his time naturalists had studied plants more as classics and physicians than as botanists. Cæsalpinus was the first who studied them according to nature; and the publication of his system, though very imperfect, forms a decided era in the study of botany. His method was founded upon the parts of fructification and the germination of the plant; and his observations upon these two subjects have laid the foundation for the natural arrangement of plants formed on the differences of the cotyledon, and the more artificial divisions of Linneus drawn from their sexual distinctions. Ray, Tournefort, and Linneus, unite in giving him great credit for his botanical knowledge, and are not above acknowledging the assistance they derived from him in their systems of botany. In his work 'De Plantis,' Cæsalpinus, amongst other things, shows that he had a tolerably good idea of the circulation of the blood. Indeed a knowledge far beyond the age in which he lived, is the grand characteristic of Cæsalpinus.

[W.B.]

CÆSAR, AQUIL. J., a Gr. savant, 1720-1792.

\* CÆSAR, CAIUS JULIUS, the dictator, was born on the 12th of July, B.C. 100. Connected by birth with Marius, and afterwards by marriage with Cinna, he was naturally placed in opposition to the dictator Sulla; and the injuries and insults which he received from the dominant party led, perhaps, to that settled purpose of breaking the power of the aristocratical party, which he cherished from his first appearance in public life. At an early age he distinguished himself both in the camp and in the forum; and had he devoted his great mind to the study of eloquence, he would, doubtless, have been a formidable rival of his great contemporary Cicero. At the age of twenty-three, (B.C. 77,) he made his first appearance in the forum as a public accuser; and though forced for some time by his youth to act a subordinate part, he steadily kept in view the grand object which he had proposed to himself, and used every means to



[Julius Caesar—From an Ancient Statue.]

increase his popularity. He served as quaestor in Spain, B.C. 68, was elected ædile for B.C. 65, and in the following year was made pontifex maximus at the age of thirty-six. When prætor-elect in B.C. 63, during the famous Catilinarian conspiracy, his avowed hostility to the aristocracy excited a suspicion that he was himself privy to it, but no proof was adduced even by his enemies. In the following year he obtained the province of Further Spain, and there first displayed that genius for war which has entitled him to be ranked among the greatest generals of the world. Returning to Rome in B.C. 60, he found Pompey ready to desert the aristocracy; and having succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between him and Crassus, he formed with them the coalition which is known in history as the First Triumvirate. By the influence of his new friends he was elected to the consulship for B.C. 59, and, while in office, obtained the provinces of Transalpine Gaul, Cisalpine Gaul, and Illyricum, with six legions, for five years. Having thus obtained the command of an army, and the management of an important war, he proceeded to prepare himself for the struggle which he foresaw was impending at Rome. His field of operation afforded him peculiar advantages; the Gauls were the hereditary enemies of the Romans, and the glory of subduing them could not fail to increase his popularity; while the opportunity of passing the winter in the north of Italy enabled him to watch the proceedings of parties in the capital. During the next nine years he was occupied in the subjugation of Transalpine Gaul; having also twice (B.C. 55 and 54) landed in Britain, and received the submission of the inhabitants of the southern portion of the island. The interval of Cæsar's absence from Rome had produced a great change in the state of parties. Pompey, jealous of the fame of a man to whose elevation he had mainly contributed, had effected a reconciliation with the aristocratical party; and, aided by their support, resolved to crush the conqueror of Gaul. Accordingly in B.C. 49, a decree of the senate was passed, 'that Cæsar should disband





[Cæsar invading Britain.]

his army by a certain day, and that if he did not do so, he should be regarded as an enemy of the State, the predominant party relying on the influence of Pompey, to whom the management of the contest had been intrusted. But the feelings of the army were entirely with Cæsar; and he, finding that his men were ready to follow him, crossed the Rubicon, which separated his province from Italy, and thus commenced the civil war, the issue of which invested him with dictatorial power. In three months he made himself master of the whole of Italy. Proceeding next to Spain, the stronghold of Pompey, he reduced it to subjection; and after passing a short time in Italy, followed his opponent into Greece, and brought the contest to a final issue on the plains of Pharsalia, 4th Aug., B.C. 48. The battle of Pharsalia decided the fate of the Roman empire: Pompey fled to Egypt, but was murdered as he landed on the coast; and Cæsar, who followed him, speedily quashed all opposition in the eastern portion of the empire. After a short residence in Rome in B.C. 47, he proceeded to Africa to prosecute the war against Scipio and Cato, who had there collected a large army, and finally brought it to a close on the 6th of April, B.C. 46, by the battle of Thapsus, in which the Pompeian party were completely defeated. In his absence Cæsar had been elected dictator for ten years; and his return to Rome was signalized by four magnificent triumphs. Devoting himself now to the duties of a legislator, he corrected various abuses which had crept into the state; reformed the calendar, thereby conferring a real benefit on the civilized world; and exercised his unlimited power with a degree of moderation which affected even his enemies with surprise. But his career was destined to be short: a conspiracy against his life was formed at the beginning of B.C. 44; and on the Ides, or 15th of March, he perished by the hands of assassins in the senate house, in the fiftieth year of his age. As a warrior, a statesman, and a man of letters, Cæsar was one of the most remarkable men of any age.

CÆSAR, SIR JULIUS, a distinguished lawyer, 1557-1636.

CÆSARIUS, a dist. abbot of the 6th cent.

CÆSARIUS, JOHN, a German physician and professional teacher of philosophy, born at Juliers 1460, died at Cologne 1551. The best known of his writings are his notes on Celsus, and his edition of Pliny's Natural History, but he is the author of treatises on dialectics and rhetoric, now almost forgotten. He suffered much persecution for Lutheranism, but returned again to the catholic church.

CAFFA, MELCHIOR, an Italian sculptor, 1631-1687.

CAFFARELLI DU FALGA, L. M. J. M., a republican general, born 1756, killed at St. Jean D'Acre, 1799. His brother CH. AMBROSE, a philos. wr., 1758-1826.

CAFFIAUX, J., a wr. on music, &c., 1712-1777.

CAFFIERI, P., an ornaten. artist, 1634-1716.

CAGLIARI, PAOLO, commonly called PAOLO VERONESE, was born at Verona in 1528. He was the pupil of his uncle Antonio Badile, and having earned considerable reputation in Verona and its vicinity, settled finally in Venice, where he was the rival of Titian and Tintoretto, and where he died in 1588. Paul Veronese may be accounted among the first of the *machinist* painters, many of his works being little more than ornamental schemes, such as the celebrated 'Marriage at Cana' in the Louvre, containing 120 figures, or portions of figures, of the natural size. The magnificent architectural backgrounds to some of these works are said to have been executed by his brother Benedetto Cagliari. The St. Nicholas in the National Gallery, though small, is a fine example of his style: the chief attraction of his pictures is their gay and rich coloring; they are further distinguished for their great freedom of execution, but are often careless in drawing, and for the most part purely capricious in costume. — (Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.; Zanetti, *Della Pittura Veneziana*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

CAGLIOSTRO, ALEXANDER, Count, the assumed name of Joseph Balsamo, the most notorious charlatan of modern times, 1743-1795.

CAGNOLA, a cel. Ital. architect, 1762-1833.

CAGNOLI, ANTH., an Ital. astron., 1743-1816.

CAGNOLO, JER., an Ital. lawyer, 1492-1551.

CAHER-BILLAH, Abasside caliph, 932-950.

CAILLAU, J. M., a medical and poetical writer, author of a great number of professional memoirs, 1765-1820.

CAILLE, NICHOLAS LOUIS DE LA, a French mathematician and astronomer, 1713-1762.

CAILLIE, a young and enterprising Frenchman who penetrated from Senegambia to Timbuctoo, in 1827-28, among the first to visit that part of central Africa. He returned across the great desert to Morocco, but his discoveries were not important. He had not, indeed, properly qualified himself by previous training. His travels have been published. [J.B.]

CAILLEAN, A. C., a French au., 1731-1798.

CAILLOT, a cel. French actor, 1732-1816.

CAILLY, J. DE, a French poet, 1604-1673.

CAIN, the eldest son of Adam and Eve.

CAINAN, the son of Enos. Gen. v. 9; the same name is given as a son of Arphaxad, Luke iii. 36.

CAINES, GEORGE, author of *Lex Mercatoria Americana*, published in 1802, and other works on law; was reporter of the Supreme Court of New York. He died in 1825, at the age of 54.

CAIAPHAS, high priest of the Jews, 29-37.

CAIUS, or GAIUS, a Roman lawyer, 3d cent.

CAIUS, MUTIUS, a Roman architect, 100 B.C.

CAIUS, proconsul of Asia, time of Augustus.

CAIUS, an ecclesiastic of the 3d century.

CAIUS, a Roman saint, pope, 283-295.

CAJETAN (THOS. DE VIO, cardinal), so called from his birth-place, Gaeta, in Latin Cajeta, was born in 1469. At the age of twenty-nine he published a noted book in defence of the papal prerogative as to the calling of general councils, and was in consequence raised successively to the bishoprick of Gaeta and the archbishoprick of Pisa. In 1515 he was created cardinal. As the papal legate, he met Luther at Augsburg, and was signally outwitted

by the reformer. Cajetan relied on philosophy and Peter Lombard, but Luther appealed to the Bible and St. Paul. The cardinal's last years were spent in writing learned commentaries on the scholastic philosophy, and on many books of Scripture. He died in 1534. [J.E.]

CALAMAN, the name of two ks. of Bulgaria; the *first*, reign. 1242-5; the *second*, suc. and k. 1258.

CALAMIS, an Athenian sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.

CALAMY, EDMUND, a presbyterian divine, member of the Westminster Assembly, &c., 1600-1656. His son of the same name, minister of a private church in Cripplegate, 1635-1685. BENJAMIN, son of the last named, a celebrated preacher, prebend of St. Paul's, died 1686. EDMUND, nephew of Benjamin, a celebrated nonconformist and polemic, 1671-1732.

CALANDRINI, J. L., a Swiss phil., 1703-1758.

CALANUS, an Indian phil., time of Alexander.

CALANUS, a bishop of Hungary, 12th century.

CALAS, JOHN, a victim of religious fanaticism, executed for the alleged murder of his son, 1762.

CALAVIO, MARCOE, a Heb. schol., 1550-1620.

CALCAGNINI, COELIO, an Italian officer, distin. as a political agent and man of letters, 1479-1541.

CALCRAFT, JOHN, M.P. from 1796 to 1831, when he gave the casting vote in favor of the Reform Bill, and shortly afterwards committed suicide.

CALDARIC, L. M. A., an Ital. anat., 1725-1813.

CALDAS, F. J., a Sp. naturalist, and patriot of New Granada, put to death by Murillo, 1816.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, PEDRO, the Shakspeare of Spanish literature, was born at Madrid, of a noble family, in 1600. After having completed his studies, he was for some time attached to the court; after which he served for several campaigns in the Low Countries and in Italy. He had already become famous as a dramatic poet, when in 1636 he was called to Madrid by Philip IV., a patron of letters, and himself a play-writer. From this time he was fixed at the court, and produced dramas with incessant rapidity. After he had reached his fiftieth year he took holy orders, and now busied himself oftenest in composing dramatic pieces on sacred subjects. His life was spent in an affluence and popularity very unlike the fate of Cervantes, and did not close till he was very old. He died in 1681 at earliest, and perhaps some years later.—Calderon was neither the founder of the Spanish drama, nor in any respect an improver of its forms or ideas. It had been completely developed before the death of Lope de Vega, which happened while Calderon was still young. But he brought to it both a wealth of fancy, an intensity of feeling, and a fertility and dexterity of invention, which were not paralleled by any other Spanish dramatist, and hardly by those of any other country. Full scope was given for his powers by the structure of the Spanish drama, in which the irregularities of the old English school were not equalled merely, but far outdone. As a painter of character he has little either of strength, of precision, or of accurate observation; he is neither a master of human nature nor a poet of the highest order, while Shakspeare was both; and, indeed, the lyrical cast of all his works gives them the air of dramatic poems rather than of poetic dramas. But, within his own circle of thought and sentiment, he treads with a vigorous and elastic step; and there are few poets that have stronger attractions for minds keenly alive to the poetical and the romantic.—Calderon's dramas are said to have amounted to not fewer than five hundred; a surprising number (though not more than a fourth of

Lope's), and a number which precluded the possibility of deliberate care in construction. The principal of those which have been preserved are distributable into three groups. The first contains his comedies of familiar life, the 'Comedies of Cloak and Sword,' as they were called in Spain. These are equally remarkable for their grace and fluency of dialogue, and for their poetic beauty; for the liveliness and interest which animate the stories of the best of them, their general ingenuity in situation and incident, and the equivocal morality and singular violations of good taste which prevail in them all. From among them may be named, 'The Fairy Lady,' 'Welcome Evil, if it come Alone,' and 'Give Time to Time!' The second division consists of the Heroic Comedies, among which are to be found some of the very finest and most dignified of his works. His master-piece is usually held to be one of these, 'The Constant Prince,' which represents with profound pathos the self-sacrifice of Don Fernando of Portugal, in an unsuccessful expedition into Barbary. The 'Heraclius' became famous in France, Corneille having been asserted to have imitated it. The singular play, called 'Life is a Dream,' unites poetical imagination with melancholy reflectiveness in a way which imparts to it a charm altogether peculiar. The third class of Calderon's dramas embraces his Religious Pieces, or 'Sacramental Acts' (Autos Sacramentales), compositions which bear a strong resemblance to our own miracle-plays of the middle ages, and are, like them, deformed by fantastic extravagances of religious opinion and feeling. Some of them, however, are beautifully poetical. One of the most characteristic, held also by some critics to be the best, is 'The Devotion of the Cross,' a strange farrago of the wildest supernatural inventions, and the most impractically-motivated exhibitions of human conduct, but breathing a poetic spirit which is wonderfully impressive. One of its main incidents is the legend of one dead man shriving another, which had been used in a narrative poem of Lidgate, our old monk of Bury.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, one of the founders of Presbyterianism, banished for his opposition to Episcopacy, died 1651.

CALDWALL, RICH., an Eng. phy., 1513-1585.

CALDWELL, CHARLES, an American physician, medical writer, and professor of the Medical College at Louisville. Died 1853, aged 90.

CALDWELL, ELIAS BOUDINOT, one of the chief promoters of the American Colonization Society, and clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. Died at Washington in 1825.

CALEB, a patriarch of the Jews, 15th cent. B.C.

CALEF, ROBT., author of a book entitled, 'More Wonders of the Invisible World,' in opposition to Cotton Mather's 'Wonders of the Invisible World,' advocating the witchcraft delusion. It was burned in the College yard at Harvard, by order of Increase Mather, in 1700, and its author rendered very unpopular by his manful defence of the truth. He died in 1719.

CALENIUS, WALTER, a Welch hist., 12th cent.

CALETTI, GIUSEPPE, an Ital. paint., d. 1660.

CALHOUN, JOHN EWING, United States senator from South Carolina, and cousin of John C. Calhoun, was born in 1749, and educated by his uncle, Patrick Calhoun. He graduated at Princeton in 1774, and addicted himself to the law. After serving in the legislature of South Carolina he was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1801, but died in November of the following year at the age of 52. He was a man of eloquence and great



independence of character, which he manifested in his brief career in the Senate by voting against his party, and with the federalists in the contest for the modification of the judiciary system of the U. S.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, Vice-President of the United States, was born at Long Cane at Abbeville district, S. C., on the 18th March, 1782. His father, Patrick Calhoun, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1733. From thence the family removed to the west of Virginia, but being driven away by the Indians after the defeat of Braddock, they settled in South Carolina on the borders of the Cherokee territory. Before the Revolutionary war Patrick commanded a body of rangers raised for the defence of the frontiers against the Indians, and afterwards took an active part in the struggle for independence. He was for many years a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and died in 1796. The future statesman remained at home some years after his father's death, but in 1802 was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1804. He then entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn., and having completed his studies returned home and was admitted to the bar in South Carolina. His great abilities as a public speaker immediately designated him for public life, and in 1808 he was chosen to the legislature of his native state, in which he so distinguished himself that in 1811 he was sent to Congress. From that period until his death he was mixed up with all the great events and questions which attracted public attention. After remaining six years in Congress he was in 1817 appointed Secretary at War by President Monroe, and in 1825 was elected Vice-President of the United States. He was in the Senate from 1831 to 1843, when he became Secretary of State. In 1845 he was again returned to the Senate, of which body he continued a member till his death, which took place at Washington, on the 31st of March, 1850. As a public speaker Calhoun occupies the foremost rank among the great orators, not of America merely but of the world. His diction was remarkable for the absence of ornament and metaphor, and for its clear, terse and logical compactness. Avoiding all discursiveness of the imagination, his speeches are characterized by a salient pressure to the point, and a fiery vehemence of dogmatic argumentation unbroken in its flow. His whole mind and soul were given to politics. In earnestness he was never surpassed by even a religious devotee. He was from first to last the unbending advocate of State rights, but though his views were extreme, and his expression of them fearless, he retained till death the respect and esteem of the whole country, which knew his integrity and admired his independence.

CALIDASA, an Ind. dram., supposed 1st c. B.C.

CALIGNON, S. Dr., a political writer and historian, chancellor of Navarre, 1550-1606.

CALIGULA, a tyrant of Rome, whose proper name was Caius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus, was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and began his reign at the age of 25, A.D. 37. After reigning happily a few months, he suffered from a fever, which is supposed to have affected his mind. Four years of the most revolting excesses followed this misfortune, when a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was assassinated.

CALIPPUS, a Ger. mathematician, 4th ct. B.C.

CALIXTUS, the *first*, pope of Rome, 219-222; the *second*, 1119-1124; the *third*, 1455-1458.

CALIXTUS, G., chf. of a prot. sect., 1586-1656.

CALL, J. VAN, a Dutch engraver, 1655-1703.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, the son of Thomas Calcott, bricklayer and builder, was born at Kensington, Gravel-pits, in the county of Middlesex, on the 20th of November, 1766. At a very early age he gave indications of that love of literature, and for the acquisition of knowledge, which distinguished him in his after life. At seven years of age he was sent as a day-boarder to a neighboring school, where he remained five years, made considerable progress in the Latin language, and commenced the study of Greek. He acquired the first rudiments of music from Henry Whitney, organist of Kensington church, to whom he was introduced in the year 1778. In 1779 he began to practice upon the spinnet, with the view of becoming an organist. In 1780 he learned to play upon the clarinet, and made his first essay in musical composition. In the mean time he continued to improve himself in classical learning, and acquired a knowledge of French, Italian, and German, and made an attempt to master the Hebrew and Syriac languages, while mathematics and algebra also occupied his attention. About the year 1782 he became intimate with Drs. Arnold and Cooke, whom he always regarded as his first patrons. In 1783 he obtained the situation of assistant organist at the church of St. George the Martyr, which he held till 1785. At this time his musical compositions were both numerous and varied; but the connections he had formed induced him to make glee-writing his particular study. His first glee, 'O Sovereign of the Willing Soul,' was written in the year 1784. In 1785 he obtained three medals from the Catch Club, for a catch, a canon, and a glee. In the same year he took his degree of Bachelor in Music, and in 1786 he had two medals awarded him by the Catch Club. In 1787, Drs. Arnold and Callcott established the Glee Club, which has ever since continued to form one of the most attractive musical societies in London. In this year he was admitted among the honorary members of the Catch Club, and received two medals. In 1789, and every year till 1793 inclusive, he obtained all the four medals by the club, and took his place as the most popular glee-writer of the day. In 1789, as colleague with Mr. Evans, he entered upon the office of organist at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, which situation he held until the church was destroyed by fire six years afterwards. In 1790 Haydn arrived in England, and Callcott became one of his earliest pupils; and in the same year he took his degree of Doctor in Music at Oxford. In 1791 Callcott was married, and on that occasion he wrote the words and music of his glee, 'Triumphant Love;' and the following year was appointed organist in the chapel of Female Orphans, which place he held till 1802, when he resigned in favor of Mr. Horsley. In 1797 he commenced to collect materials for a musical dictionary, which was never published, but which led to the publication of his musical grammar, which appeared in 1805. Shortly after this he was appointed to succeed Dr. Crotch, as lecturer at the Royal Institution, but his life of arduous and unremitted study weakened his mind, which at length sank under the burdens he had laid too heavily upon it. He died on the 15th of May, 1821. Dr. Callcott was one of the brightest ornaments of the British school of music, and he had the strongest claim to esteem and reverence as a man. His works are well known to all glee clubs, but are much too numerous to be mentioned by name here. A fine selection of his glees, edited by his son-in-law, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon, was published in 2 volumes in the year 1824.

[J. M.]



CALLCOTT, SIR A. W., R. A., eldest brother of the composer, distinguished as a landscape painter, 1779-1844.

CALLCOTT, LADY MARIA, wife of the preceding, author of several works of travel, a history of Spain, &c., 1779-1842.

CALENDAR, JAMES THOMPSON, a political wr. in the interest of Jefferson. Editor of the Recorder and Political Register, and author of 'Political progress of Britain 1795', and 'Sketches of American history 1798.' He distinguished himself by his bitter assault on the administration of Washington. He was drowned, while bathing at Richmond, Va., in July, 1803.

CALENDAR, JOHN, a Baptist minister of Newport, and author of a historical discourse on the colony of Rhode Island, from 1637 to 1738. He died in 1748, aged 41.

CALLET, J. F., a Fr. mathematic., 1744-1798.

CALLET, A. F., a Fr. painter, 1741-1823.

CALLIMACHUS, archi. of Corinth, 6th c. B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, a Gr. poet, and hist. 3d c. B.C.

CALINICHUS, a Gr. rhetorician, 3d cent. B.C.

CALLINUS, a Gr. orator and poet, 8th cent. B.C.

CALLIPUS, a phil. of Athens, assass. 351 B.C.

CALLISTHENES, a Gr. phil., the disciple and grand-nephew of Aristotle, and one of the *servants* who accompanied Alexander into Asia, 365-328 B.C.

CALLISTRATUS, an Athen. orator, 4th ct. B.C.

CALLY, PIENE, a French Catholic divine, dist. for his controver. and philosoph. writings, d. 1709.

CALMET, AUGUSTINE, was born in 1672, near Commercy. After studying at Breuil and Port-à-Musson, he entered the order of Benedictines, assuming the vows finally in 1689. Afterwards he was removed to Münster as sub-prior. For a short time he held the priory of St. Lay, and he was abbé of St. Leopold of Nancy when he was removed to Senones, where he died in 1757. Calmet was a biblical scholar of no mean pretensions and acquirements, as is shown by his *Commentaire Littéral*, by his *Dictionnaire de la Bible*, and by many dissertations on biblical subjects. His dictionary is well known in various English translations and abridgments, the most famous of the former being that of C. Taylor, in 5 volumes quarto. [J.E.]

CALMO, ANDREA, a Venet. poet, 1510-1571.

CALO, JOHN, a chief of Bulgaria, 13th cent.

CALOGERA, FATHER, a philolog., 1699-1768.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, controller-general (or finance minister) of the French government from the fall of Necker, 1783 to 1787. His name is chiefly memorable as the last of the plodding, intriguing, accommodating, and unprincipled statesmen by whom the French monarchy was hurried to the declivity of the revolution; and especially for his daring experiment of assembling 'the notables' on the 22d of February, 1787. Instead of extricating him from his difficulties, this measure really proved the signal of the revolution, as it did of Calonne's disgrace and exile. He was born at Douai, 1734, and educated for the law, which he dishonored by his treacherous conduct to his client La Chalotais. He is the author of numerous political works and financial memoirs, the best of which may be his 'Tableau de l'Europe in November, 1795.' Buonaparte permitted him to return to France in 1802, where he died on the 30th of October, about a month after his arrival. [E.R.]

CALPHURNIUS, J., a Greek scholar, 15th c.

CALPRENEDE, WALTER DE COSTES, lord of La, a Fr. novelist and dramatic poet, d. 1663.

CALPURNIUS, TITUS J., a Latin poet, 3d c.

CALVERT, DENIS, a Dutch paint., 1565-1619.

CALVERT, FREDERIC, seventh Lord Baltimore, author of a 'Tour to the East,' &c., d. 1771.

CALVERT, GEORGE, secretary of state to James I., first Lord Baltimore and founder of Maryland, d. 1632.

CALVERT, BENEDICT, governor of Maryland, from 1727 to 1732. He resigned from ill health, and died on his passage to England.

CALVERT, FREDERICK, baron of Baltimore, and proprietor of Maryland, author of a tour in the East, and *Gaudia Poetica, Lintina, Anglica et Gallica*, died at Naples, in 1771.

CALVERT, GEORGE SIR, baron of Baltimore, was born in England in 1582, and graduated at Oxford, in 1597. After travelling in Europe, he was made clerk of the Privy Council under James I., through the friendship of Sir Robert Cecil. In 1619 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and received a pension from the king of £1,000 per annum. His adoption in 1624, of Roman Catholic principles, seem rather to exalt him in the royal favor, for he was received into the Privy Council, and created baron of Baltimore in Ireland, in 1625. He also received a patent as proprietor of the south-eastern extremity of Newfoundland, but being annoyed by the French, abandoned it, and visited Virginia. Finding his creed displeasing to that colony, he fixed on the unoccupied territory north of the Potomac, and obtained a grant of it from Charles I., but died in London, in 1632, at the age of 50, before the completion of the patent, which was granted to his son Cecil in the same year, and the colony called Maryland, from Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.

CALVERT, LEONARD, the first governor of Maryland, was brother of Cecil, baron of Baltimore, the proprietor by whom he was sent as head of the colony in 1633, accompanied by his brother George and two hundred Roman Catholics. They anchored in the Potomac, on the 24th of February, 1634. Through the agency of Henry Fleet, an Englishman, who lived for some years on the bank of the river, the governor opened a friendly conference with the natives, and was allowed by them to take peaceable possession of the country. The most liberal ground was taken in regard to toleration, and the Roman Catholic Colony of Maryland presented in this respect a striking and remarkable contrast to New England. On the establishment of the commonwealth in England the parliament appointed another governor, and assumed command of the colony, but at the restoration the rights reverted to the original proprietor. At first Maryland was used as a penal colony, but the importation of convicts was prohibited by an act of the Assembly, during the administration of Charles Calvert, son of Cecil.

CALVET, ESPRIT CL. F., a natur., 1728-1810.

CALVI, LAZZARO, an Italian painter, d. 1606.

CALVIN, JOHN, (CAUVIN JEAN,) was born at Noyon, in Picardy, 10th July, 1509. Law and theology were combined in his earliest studies. He received, when he was but twelve years old, a benefice in the cathedral of his native town, and at the age of seventeen, there was added to this previous gift the pastoral cure of Monteville. At his father's request he pursued legal studies at Orleans and Bourges. His mind, however, had been gradually opening to the errors of popery; and, in the place last named, he openly avowed himself a disciple of the reformation. In 1532 he proceeded to Paris, but, having provoked the Sorbonne by his zeal for the new doctrines, he was obliged, with his friend Cop, to quit the city in haste. Under the anticipated



patronage of the queen of Navarre, he returned to the French capital in 1534, but the fate of his previous visit again pursued him, and he retired to Basle, then travelled into Italy, visited the duchess of Ferrara, soon came back, and arrived, 1536, as if by accident, at Geneva, the city with which his name is now immortally identified. His early labors and stern discipline did not at first suit the Genevese, and he was banished along with Farel. The reformer halted at Berne for a time, and then removed to Strasburg, in one of the churches of which town he labored as pastor with all his characteristic activity and decision, and not without marked success. In 1541 he returned to Geneva—or rather was recalled—and from that period till his death, his labors were unremitting in the pulpit and from the press. As a citizen, as a pastor, as an ecclesiastical ruler and reformer, and as a correspondent and counsellor of foreign churches, he was instant 'in season and out of season.' The literary work which he executed is almost incredible, especially when we consider the weak and emaciated constitution in which his indomitable spirit was lodged. Frequent headaches and frequent fastings to relieve those spasms—nocturnal study with a dim lamp suspended from the canopy of his humble bed—watchful anxiety and domestic bereavement—contributed to shorten his life, and on the 27th of May, 1564, he died at the age of fifty-five. He had previously summoned the syndics of Geneva to his deathbed, and solemnly adjured them to persevere in their adherence to the pure gospel of Christ. The works of Calvin comprise commentaries on nearly the whole of the Bible—in all of which, with varying success, the mind of the sacred writers is simply and forcibly expounded, without the parade of erudition, but with a clear perception and logical analysis of the process of inspired thought and argument. His 'Institutes,' published at the early age of twenty-four, are a remarkable monument of precocious ability, and not only speedily gained for its author a European renown, but contributed in no ordinary degree to strengthen, fortify, and extend, the protestant reformation. The Latinity of the long dedication to the king of France is remarkable for its elegance and purity. His numerous tracts against popery have wit as well as wisdom in them—especially the one called the 'Inventory of Sacred Relics.' His voluminous correspondence has been partly published, but a very large collection of letters remain in MSS. in the library of Geneva. The industry of M. Bonnet has, during the last two years, discovered many others, and collected them with a view to speedy publication. Of the system of theology named Calvinism, espoused so extensively in France, Britain, and America, this is not the place to speak. The merits of Calvin have been acknowledged by men of very opposite sentiments—as even by Simon and Bayle. No one now will justify Calvin's share in the burning of Servetus. The other reformers, even the gentle Melancthon, vindicated the sad tragedy. It will not suffice to say that Calvin was drawn into the measure, or that the fate of Servetus was in accordance with the law of the state, and therefore beyond the control of the reformer. Calvin distinctly understood his own part in the business, and felt that compassion was to yield to conscience. The only apology for him is, that Calvin was not, in the matter of religious liberty, before his age. He was no exception to the general rule. Cranmer sent Joan of Kent to the stake, and himself in a few years followed. Five Genevan disciples of Calvin were burnt in France about the same time that Servetus was

committed to the flames in Geneva. John Knox and Peter Dens use the very same argument and imagery for the capital punishment of heretics. Nay, Servetus himself admitted the legal theory under which he suffered; for in his work called *Restitutio*, published a few months before his own death, he says expressly that the crime of blasphemy is worthy of death—'simpliciter'—'without dispute.' Similar doctrines are propounded in old books of Scottish theology, by Samuel Rutherford, and in 'The Hind Let Loose.' It took a long time to teach protestants that man is responsible to God alone for his belief, and that liberty of conscience is a universal birthright. [J.E.]

CALVISIUS, SELLIUS, a composer and writer on music and various subjects of learning, 1556–1617.

CAM, or CANO, DIEGO, a Portuguese who discovered the river Zaire or Congo, and traced part of the S. Guinea coast in 1484–85. [J.B.]

CAMARAY Y MURGA, a Sp. prelate, d. 1641.

CAMBACERES, JEAN JACQUES REGIS DE, duke of Parma, prince of the empire, &c., born at Montpellier 1753, died at Paris 1824. Though a child of the revolution, and from the first favorable to its progress, the ambition of Cambacères was rather constructive than otherwise, and added to his education for the law, well qualified him for his great share in the preparation of the civil code, and the judiciary organization of France. He possessed the rare talent of preserving his credit for patriotism, without committing himself to the strife of parties, and in 1799 was associated with Napoleon Buonaparte in the consulate. It does not appear that the first consul had much regard for him, and his conduct must be regarded as equivocal, at the least, when it is considered that he rose to fresh honors under the second restoration. The real product of his political activity is fairly represented by his 'Projet du Code Civil, et Discours Preliminaire,' published 1794, and the practical application of it in following years. The most distinguished of his relations were his brother, STEPHEN HUBERT DE CAMBACERES, archbishop of Rouen, and peer of France, a most esteemed prelate, 1756–1818; BARON CAMBACERES, his nephew, and one of Napoleon's generals, 1778–1826; and his uncle, the ABBE DE CAMBACERES, distinguished as a religious writer and preacher, 1721–1802. [E.R.]

CAMBON, JOSEPH, one of the more violent Jacobins of the French Revolution, was born at Montpellier, 1754, and returned to the legislative assembly, 1791. He is chiefly memorable as the reporter of the finance commission, by which some kind of order was eliminated from the confusion left by Calonne and his predecessors, and the basis laid for the subsequent financial prosperity of his country. Whatever share he may have taken in the agitation of the period, the merit belongs to him of pursuing this one aim with steady perseverance. He was disliked by Robespierre, and contributed to his fall on the 9th Thermidor, (27th July, 1794), but was shortly afterwards compelled to save himself by flight. In 1815 he reappeared on the public stage as a member of the representative assembly, and in 1816 was driven into exile as a regicide. He died at Brussels in 1820.

CAMBRIDGE, ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, duke of, youngest son of George III., born 1774, served as a volunteer with the duke of York 1793–1795, viceroy of Hanover 1815–1837, d. 8th July, 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, R. OWEN, a miscel. wr., d. 1802.

CAMBRONNE, PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, Baron De, the brave commander of the old guard at the battle of Waterloo, 1770–1842.

**CAMBYSES**, the first of his name, father of Cyrus, lived about 595 B.C.; the second, son and suc. of Cyrus, began to r. 529 or 530 B.C., d. 522.

**CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT**, Earl, a dis. lawyer and statesman, lord chancellor in 1766, president of the council 1782, 1713-1794.

**CAMDEN, JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT**, Marquis, K.G., dis. as a disinterested servant of the state for sixty years, 1759-1840.

**CAMDEN, WM.** the cel. antiquarian, au. of 'The Britannia,' 'Annals,' &c., 1551-1623.

**CAMELLI, G. J.**, a mis. and botanist, 17th c.

**CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM**, a learned German, 1500-74. His son of the same name, one of the first physici., botan., and chem. of his age, 1534-1598.

**CAMERON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALLAN**, dis. for enrolling the 'Cameron Highlanders,' at his own expense, in 1793, died 1828.

**CAMERON, JOHN**, a Scotch theologian, prof. of divinity at Glasgow, and afterwards at Montauban, in France, died 1625.

**CAMILLA**, a princess of the Volsci, k. in battle.

**CAMILLA J. A. V.**, an Ital. actress, 1735-68.

**CAMILLUS, MARCUS FURIUS**, a Roman general of dis. patriotism, made dictator B.C. 396, d. B.C. 365.

**CAMILO, F.**, a Spanish painter, 1610-1671.

**CAMMERHOF, FREDERICK**, a Moravian bishop, came to America in 1746 as assistant to bishop Spangenberg. He ministered to the Indians on the Susquehanna, and also to the Iroquois. He died, much lamented, at Bethlehem, in 1751.

**CAMMOCK, THOMAS**, a patentee under the Plymouth Company of Black Point in Maine, d. about the year 1639.



[Grotto of Camoens at Macao.]

**CAMOENS, LUIS DE**, is the only Portuguese poet who enjoys a European celebrity. He was of noble family, and his ancestors on the father's side were Spanish. He was probably born at Lisbon, and the date of his birth was 1527, or a few years earlier. After having been educated at Coimbra, he passed some time in courtly society at Lisbon; but an attachment to a lady of distinction brought on him a sentence of banishment to Santarem, where he composed several of his poems, and is said to have planned or began that which is the greatest of them. He then volunteered into the fleet, distinguished himself against the African Moors, and lost his right eye in an attack on Ceuta. On his return he found himself neglected and poor; and in 1553 he embarked for India, declaring a resolution of never again seeing his native country. Escaping from a storm, in which the other vessels of the fleet foundered, he reached the Portuguese settlement at Goa; and sixty years passed over him in the East, amidst peri-

ous adventures, and continual disappointments and misfortunes. He failed to obtain employment in the public service, and entered as a volunteer in two expeditions, the one to Cochín, (in which almost all the Europeans were destroyed by the climate,) the other against the pirates of the Red Sea. A versified satire on the abuses of the government, provoked the viceroy to banish the poet to Macao, where he lived for five years, glad to support himself by the fees of a small office. In this period his great poem is believed to have been completed. He saved the manuscript with difficulty on being shipwrecked on the coast of Cambodia, when at length allowed to return to Goa. Here he was twice imprisoned, first on a groundless charge of malversation in office, and again for debts which he was unable to pay. He now took up arms again, in the service of the governor of a remote settlement; and there, weary and dispirited, he was tempted to sail for Europe in a homeward-bound vessel which happened to pass. He returned to Lisbon in 1569, as poor and unprosperous as he had been when he departed. He published his noble poem, but gained by it neither fame nor profit. The public were blind to its value; and the government and court were otherwise occupied. It was probably about this time that Camoens would have died of hunger, had not a black servant begged for him at night in the streets. In 1578 King Sebastian, embarking on his fatal expedition against Morocco, perished in the bloody battle of Alcázar; and, while his mind had been diverted alike from administration and from literature by his chivalrous dreams, his successor, an aged churchman, was engrossed by ecclesiastical business and dismayed by public calamities. The great poet of the nation was left to his fate. He died in a public hospital in the year 1579.—Camoens left untried hardly any department of poetry, from the tragedy to the sonnet; and high praise is given to many of his smaller compositions. But his immortality was caused by the magnificent heroic poem which we commonly call 'The Lusiad.' The name he himself gave to it was 'Os Lusíadas,' that is, 'The Lusitanians,' or 'Portuguese.' He designed in its ten books to celebrate the glory and greatness of a nation, as to which he triumphantly declared that it was soon to surpass the fame and majesty of all others in the world. The main story is the voyage in which Vasco de Gama rounded the Cape of Storms, and discovered the passage to India, but the whole history of Portugal is engrafted on this stock. Nearly a third of the poem is occupied by a narrative of the rise of the kingdom, which Vasco delivers to the king of Melinda, much in the manner of Aeneas's tale to Dido; and occasion is taken for introducing minor incidents and characters in shorter episodes. A plan embracing a field so wide, could not well be executed without making too heavy demands on the attention of the reader; and undoubtedly there are few who do not feel the poem, as a whole, to be wanting in interest. Another weakness lies in the want of local truth which pervades it, and which exhibits itself both in the scenery and in the characters. The work abounds in supernatural machinery, which is nothing else than a repetition of the heathen mythology, while it often passes into undisguised allegory. Nor is any attempt made at describing exactly either the landscapes or the manners of the East: all is general and uncharacteristic. But the glow of patriotic and warlike animation, the frequent pathos, (as in the story of Inez de Castro,) and the constant affluence of imagery beautifully poetical, combine in present-



ing us with a series of pictures, such as is very rarely to be met with in poetry, and fully sufficient to vindicate the place of Camoens as one of the great-est among modern poets. The diction and versification, also, are pronounced by competent critics to possess the very highest merit. [W.S.]

CAMPAN, MADAME DE, a lady of the royal household, celebrated for her memoirs of Marie Antoinette, 1752-1822.

CAMPANELLA, THOMAS, a distinguished Spaniard of the 16th century, no less remarkable from the originality of his writings, than through the extraordinary reverses of his life. The contemporary of Bacon and Des Cartes, he ranks with Giordano Bruno and a few others, as evidence that the time had come for a successful revolt against the philosophy of the Peripatetics and the Church. Like Bruno, his tendencies were towards Platonism; many of his views, also, were tinted with mysticism. He had, however, a clear conception of the nature of metaphysics; and he has contributed one of our many 'Utopias' to political theory, in his 'Civitas Solis.' Campanella found in the Spanish government a mortal foe. Seven times did he undergo the horrors of the *question*; he passed seven years in a dungeon—supporting his courage and nourishing his soul, with thought. At length he escaped to France, and found a protector in Richelieu, with whom the hatred borne him by Spain was sufficient recommendation. Campanella's works cannot be overlooked by the thorough student of metaphysics: the more important of them have been recently collected and published in Germany. [J.P.N.]

CAMPANILE, an Italian satirist, 1630-1674.

CAMPANIUS, TH., a learned Swede, author of a description of New Sweden, America, 1701.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, marquis of Argyre, a distinguished partisan of the covenanters, beheaded 1661. His son of the same name, earl of Argyre, disting. as a royalist, and beheaded 1685.

CAMPBELL, ARCH., bp. of Aberdeen, d. 1744.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., a professor of divinity in the presbyterian church, 1709-1796.

CAMPBELL, J., d. of Argyre and Greenwich, a partisan of the house of Hanover, 1671-1743.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a Scotch archit., d. 1734.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a miscellan. au., d. 1775.

CAMPBELL, MAJOR-GEN. SIR NEIL, British resident at Elba in charge of Napoleon, died 1827.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, was born at Glasgow in July, 1777. His father, descended of a good family in Argyleshire, was a Virginia merchant; but before the birth of the poet, the youngest of his eleven children, he was in decayed circumstances, and subsisted on small annuities from mercantile societies, and by receiving young men into his house as boarders. Thomas, after distinguishing himself at school, passed through the university of Glasgow with high reputation, which, however, was gained less by steady industry or exact learning, than by the precocious brilliancy of his essays in prose and his versified translations from the classics. Till the end of his life, Greek was his favorite study; and he was vainer of his proficiency in it than of his poetry or the fame it brought him. His studies at college were assisted by a bursary or exhibition, and by the hard-won gains of private teachings; and he became successively, for short periods, tutor in two families in the west of Scotland. The poverty of his family precluded his pursuit of the more ambitious professions; and a few months spent as a copying clerk in Edinburgh, disgusted his sensitive and indolent mind with the drudgery and captiousness

of the attorney's chambers. This migration introduced him to the notice of literary men; and to the encouragement and criticism of Dr. Robert Anderson, more than to any thing else, was owing his prosecution of poetical composition.—One of his first printed efforts was 'The Wounded Hussar,' which appeared when he was about twenty years of age. About the same time, living in humble lodgings in Edinburgh, and supporting himself by private teaching of the classics, and by obscure drudgery for booksellers, he was composing poetical fragments,



[Alison Square, Edinburgh, where Campbell wrote his 'Pleasures of Hope.']

which were gradually incorporated into 'The Pleasures of Hope.' This poem, published in 1799, in its author's twenty-second year, became immediately and deservedly famous; and, though, in spite of advice, he sold the copyright absolutely for sixty pounds, the publishers, on its success, were for some time very liberal to him; and the reversion of the copyright became profitable in his declining years. Being now determined on making literature his profession, he spent upwards of a year in Germany. A great poem, 'The Queen of the North,' ardently projected, was soon dropped; but he transmitted from abroad, to the *Morning Chronicle*, several of his finest lyrics, among which were, 'Ye Mariners of England,' and 'The Exile of Erin.' He had intended settling in Edinburgh, where he had long been intimate with Jeffrey, Brown, Scott, and Stewart, and most of all with Alison; and with this design he set down his parents in that city. To them, indeed, to his mother after her husband's death, and to his sisters always afterwards, he was steadily and honorably affectionate and generous.—In 1803, however, he found it advisable to remove to London; and in the same year, uncertain though his prospects were, he married his cousin Miss Sinclair. Next year he obtained an engagement with the *Star* newspaper, from which he received about four guineas a-week, chiefly earned by translating foreign gazettes. About the same time appeared 'The Battle of the Baltic.' For seventeen years from this date he inhabited a house at Sydenham, near London. In 1805 his circumstances were improved by a pension of two hundred a-year bestowed by Fox's administration; partly, perhaps, for zealous advocacy of Whig principles, but prompted also by his poetical celebrity, and by the necessities of one who was always thriftless, and disqualified, both by temperament and by feebleness of health, for steady labor as a bookseller's hack. In 1807 was published one of the fruits of his taskwork, 'The Annals of



Great Britain,' for which he received three hundred pounds from an Edinburgh bookseller. In 1809 appeared 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' to which, the year after, 'O'Connor's Child' was annexed. The place which Campbell justly holds as one of the classics of English poetry was now securely gained, when he had only reached his thirty-third year; and, though his life was but half spent, it may safely be said that nothing which he afterwards wrote was worthy to be ranked with his earlier achievements. His time, in fact, was thenceforth frittered away in desultory and occasional studies, and in toils which had no higher purpose than the subsistence of his family; and the exquisite delicacy and correctness of taste, which give such a charm to his finest poems, did no more than impede him in his prose writing. The romantic glow of imagery and sentiment, which had inspired, in youth, his ethical meditations, and which had risen into a more manly enthusiasm in his martial lyrics, died away amidst the hurry and coarseness of real life; and the poet certainly wanted the leisure, and probably wanted the native vigor of thought, which might have furnished him with other and severer themes, and prompted a new tone of poetic inspiration.—In 1812 he delivered, with great popularity, six lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution: two years afterwards, a long visit to Paris, while the masterpieces of Grecian sculpture and Italian painting were still unremoved from the Louvre, gratified his classical taste, and suggested much of attractive reflection. Soon afterwards a legacy from a Highland cousin placed at his command the income of a sum, which in the end exceeded four thousand pounds. In 1819 appeared his well-selected 'Specimens of the British Poets,' accompanied with criticisms, which, written with very fine judgment and fair knowledge, are the only prose compositions of Campbell that are likely to be remembered. In 1821 he became editor of 'The New Monthly Magazine,' to which he contributed a good many critical essays and poems; and the editorship, though never carefully attended to, was retained for ten years. During these years several events occurred. The ill success of 'Theodoric' disappointed him grievously. His surviving son, (the other having died in infancy,) was now, at the age of fourteen, pronounced to labor under mental aberration, which proved to be hopeless; and in 1828 his domestic calamities were completed by the loss of his wife. In 1825 he was chiefly occupied in organizing the London university, visiting Berlin to obtain information for the purpose. In November, 1826, he was elected rector of the university of Glasgow; and, exerting himself actively in promoting and suggesting reforms, he was reelected twice afterwards. About and after the close of this period, also, very much of his time was taken up with the affairs of the Polish refugees.—In 1831, having resigned his first editorship, he for a short time edited the *Metropolitan*. Seven or eight months from September, 1834, were spent by him in Algiers, which he seems to have had no purpose in visiting except that of making a book. He executed this design in his 'Letters from the South.' Among several pieces of drudgery which he now performed was his 'Life of Mrs. Siddons.' 'The Pilgrim of Glencoe,' the last of his considerable poems, published in 1842, was not successful even in his own estimation. His health, long uncertain, was now irretrievably shattered; and fond of society, and often tempted to convivial excesses, he had taken but too little pains to preserve health, especially since domestic distresses had fallen so heavily on him. His affairs too,

became much embarrassed; and in July 1843, giving up the last of several houses he had successively occupied in London, he retired with his niece to Boulogne. There, after a winter of suffering, he died in June 1844. [W.S.]

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, attorney-general of the United States for Virginia, died in 1796. His uncle, Archibald Campbell, who once resided in Virginia, was the father of Thomas Campbell, the poet.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE W., an Am. statesman, minister to Russia, Senator and Secretary of the Treasury, died at Nashville, Tenn., 1848, aged 80.

CAMPBELL, Lient. Col., an American officer, killed in a successful charge upon the British line in the battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8, 1781.

CAMPBELL, SAMUEL, Colonel, an officer of the American army during the Revolution, born in New Hampshire in 1738; served in the French wars, and especially at the battle of Oriskany. He resided in Cherry Valley at the time of the massacre under Butler and Brant, and together with his family was taken captive, while all his property was destroyed. He died in 1824, aged 86.

CAMPE, J. H., a German author, 1746–1818.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, cardinal nuncio to the court of Henry VIII., 1474–1539.

CAMPER, PIERRE, a celebrated anatomist and naturalist, was born at Leyden in 1722. He died in 1789. He was educated as a medical man, under Albinus, Gaubius, and Musschenbroek. After he had taken his degree, and paid the last duties to his parents, he visited England and Paris, where he made the acquaintance of such men as Hunter, Sir Hans Sloane, Buffon, &c. He successively filled the chairs of philosophy, medicine, and surgery, at Franeker, Amsterdam, and Groningen. At the latter place he spent ten years devoted to study and the duties of his professorship, and used to say these years were the happiest of his life. He was twice elected deputy to the assembly of the states, and was at length nominated councillor of state. Camper possessed a singular facility for acquiring languages. He spoke fluently in Latin, English, German, and French, and read Greek and Italian with ease. The dissertations and memoirs upon medical subjects which he published, extended his fame to all parts of Europe; but it is upon his profound knowledge of comparative anatomy applied to the study of natural history, that his chief reputation depends, and it is by it that his name will descend to posterity with the greatest éclat. One of the great objects of Camper's life, was to show from anatomical details applied to natural history, that there is a regular gradation in animal beings from man downwards, and a scale of proportions by which it might be demonstrated how all living beings are connected one with another in the general system of creation. He was one of the first to lead the way in the study of Paleontology, and in a memoir upon fossil bones, after examining and comparing a series of those with the skeletons of animals existing at the present time, he arrived at the conclusion (since his time so ably carried out by Cuvier) that certain species of animals have at different times been destroyed by various revolutions of the globe. One of his most striking discoveries was that of the bones of birds containing air. It was known that the bones of birds were light, and possessed no marrow; but it was reserved for Camper to show from anatomical demonstration that there was a direct communication between the cavities of the bones and the lungs. Hunter made the same discovery soon afterwards. Camper's memoirs upon the organs of hearing in



fishes—on the anatomy of the orang-outang—on the origin and color of the negro—and on the facial line as applied to characterize the different races of man, show great talent and observation; while the zeal with which he undertook the cure and prevention, by inoculation, of the terrible epizootic which raged amongst the horned cattle in Holland in 1768, proved him to be a patriotic citizen, as well as an enlightened anatomist and physician. [W.B.]

CAMPBUYSSEN, DYRK, a Dutch paint., 17th c.

CAMPI, BEN., an Italian painter, 1522–1592.

CAMPI, P. E., an Ital. dramatist, 1740–1796.

CAMPION, EDMUND, a Jesuit historian and dramatist, executed for conspiracy against Elizabeth, 1581.

CAMPIGLIA, A., an Italian historian, 17th c.

CAMPIGLIA, J. D., an Italian painter, 1692–1770.

CAMPBISTON, J. G., DE, a French dramatist, a protégé of the celebrated Racine, 1656–1723.

CAMPO-LONGO, A., a Neap. paint., d. 1580.

CAMPO-LONGO, E., an Italian physician, 1550–1604.

CAMPO-LONGO, E., a satir. poet, 1732–1801.

CAMPOMANES, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, Count De, a Spanish statesman, distinguished as a political economist, 1723–1789.

CAMPSON, G., sultan of Egypt, 1504–1516.

CAMUS, A. G., deputy to the states-general, 1789; member of the convention, 1792; president of the council of 500, 1796; distinguished as a man of letters, 1740–1804.

CAMUS, E. L., a French mathematician, 1690–1768.

CAMUS, JOHN PET., a Fr. prelate, 1581–1652.

CAMUSAT, NICH., a Fr. historian, 1575–1655.

CANALETTI, A., a Venetian paint., 1697–1768.

CANAAN, according to Gen., the son of Ham.

CANDACE, a queen of Ethiopia, Acts viii. 27.

CANANI, J. B., an Ital. anatomist, 1515–1579.

CANAO, a count of Bretagne, 547–560.

CANCLAUX, J. B., CAMILLE, Count De, an officer in the revolutionary army, afterwards a member of the senate, 1740–1817.

CANDAULES, a king of Lydia, 735–718 B.C.

CANDIANO, a dis. Ven. family, 9th and 10th c.

CANDIDUS, a Ger. historian of the 5th cent.

CANDIDUS, P., a protestant historian, 1540–1608.

CANDOLLE, AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE, a distinguished botanist, was born at Geneva in 1778. He died in 1841. From the age of sixteen he devoted himself to the pursuit of botany. He betook himself to Paris, where he attended the lectures of Cuvier, Lamarck, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, &c., and prosecuted his botanical studies under Jussieu and Desfontaines. He adopted the natural system, and became one of its most distinguished supporters. In 1807 he was elected professor of botany at Montpellier. This chair he resigned upon the restoration of the Bourbons, at which time his native city was restored to its independence. Hither he retired, and was appointed in 1816 to the chair of natural history, which was expressly instituted for him. His botanical works are numerous and excellent. The 'Prodromus Systematis Regni Vegetabilis,' is the most important, though he did not live to complete it. His incessant studies, it is to be feared, at last told heavily upon his constitution. For some years his health was declining, and though in 1840 he undertook a journey as a relaxation from his labors, he did not derive any decided benefit from it. M. De Candolle was distinguished, in addition

to his great and deserved reputation as a botanist, for his activity in promoting measures of public utility, such as the improvement of agriculture, the cultivation of the arts, the advancement of public instruction, and the amelioration of the legislative code of his native city. [W.B.]

CANER, HENRY, D.D., rector of King's Chapel, in Boston, was graduated at Yale College in 1724, and ordained in England in 1727. He became rector of King's Chapel in 1747, and continued in that office until 1775, when the American revolution induced him to retire to England, where he died in 1792, aged 92.

CANGE, CHARLES DU FRESNE DU, a French historian, in high repute for his learning, 1610–1688.

CANINI, J. A., an Ital. paint., 1617–1665.

CANNEMAN, ELIAS, a Dutch statesman, principal agent in restoring the house of Orange, 1813.



[George Canning.]

CANNING, GEORGE, a distinguished British statesman, was born in London, on 11th April, 1770. He began life in circumstances little likely to have fostered a statesman. His father, a man of good family, suffering from the light in which his connections viewed an imprudent marriage, died while George was an infant. The widow was subsequently twice married, tried the stage, and, though there was no blot on her reputation, by a wandering and rather discreditable life, justified the distaste towards her of the Canning family. It is, however, among the amiable features of this statesman's character, that, when he was attracting the attention of the world, and must have felt his mother an impediment to his prospects, he treated her with uniform kindness and public respect. He was educated by his maternal uncle, a merchant in the city, and studied at Christ Church, Oxford. He early showed the versatility of his powers, by not only taking a high academical position, but gaining a host of admirers among his own contemporaries by his conversational powers and efforts in light literature. His early association with Sheridan marked him out as a probable acquisition to the Whigs, and a dramatic anecdote is told of Godwin having been sent to offer him the championship of the friends of the people—an offer on which he is said to have deliberated ere he rejected it. In 1793, however, he entered parliament as a supporter of Pitt. His opinions were naturally liberal, but his fastidious taste, and somewhat scornful temper, revolted against popularity, and thus it was, that, while he joined the Tory party,

he carried into it a decided practical leaning to Whig principles. While the aristocracy have charged him with betraying them, he wrote in the 'Antijacobin,' and other quarters, some of the bitterest satires against democracy that have appeared since the days of Theophrastus. He took office as under-secretary of state, in 1796. In 1800, he married one of the daughters of General Scott of Balcomie, in Fifeshire, whose large fortune rendered him no longer liable to the imputation of being an adventurer. On the return of the Tory party to power in 1807, he was made foreign secretary. In 1809, in consequence of a quarrel with Castlereagh, which produced a duel, he resigned his office. He soon afterwards commenced his pleadings for catholic emancipation, which tended so greatly to the consummation which he did not live to see. He was on the eve of his departure to be governor-general of India when the death of Castlereagh, in 1822, made him yield to the urgent demands that he should strengthen the ministry by taking office as foreign secretary. In 1825, he performed one of his favorite achievements in the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish settlements in South America. In February, 1827, he succeeded Lord Liverpool as prime minister. The chancellor, Eldon, and some other members in the government, of high Tory principles, resigned office on the occasion, in a peculiarly emphatic manner: and Canning sought and to a considerable extent obtained the support of the Whigs. But in his short career he was so severely harassed by the opposition of his former colleagues, that he died on 8th August, 1827, exhausted both in body and mind.

[J.H.B.]

CANO, ALONSO, a celebrated Spanish painter and sculptor, and also architect, was born at Granada in 1601. He studied at Seville, sculpture with J. Montanes, and painting under Pacheco and Juan de Castillo. He was appointed painter to Philip IV., and practised some time at Madrid, but settled finally at Granada, where he established a considerable school; he died there in 1667. The extent and versatility of his powers have procured Cano the title of the 'Michelangelo of Spain;' his pictures are rich in effect, and display great vigor of execution; they are numerous at Seville, Madrid, Toledo, and Granada, where are still preserved some celebrated altarpieces.—(Can Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico de los mas Ilustres profesores de las Bellas Artes en España*.)

CANO, JAMES, a Portuguese navigator, 15th ct.

CANO, J. S. a Spanish navigator, died 1526.

CANONICUS, a Narraganset chief, who the second year after the landing of the Plymouth colony, sent them, as a token of hostility, a bundle of arrows tied with a snake's skin, but was awed into peace by receiving in return the snake's skin filled with powder and shot. He was the generous protector of Roger Williams, when driven by persecution from Massachusetts, and in 1638 made over to him by deed Rhode Island and Providence. He died in 1647.

CANOVA, ANTONIO, one of the most celebrated sculptors of modern times, was born in the village of Possagno, near Trevigi, in 1757. He was sent at an early age by the Venetian government to complete his studies in Rome; for which purpose he was granted a pension of 300 ducats per annum for three years. This judicious liberality of the Venetian government was the indirect cause of Canova's settling in Rome, and similarly in a great measure contributed to the revival of the arts in the nineteenth century. His first work of note was the group of Theseus and the Minotaur; this was succeeded by



[Antonio Canova.]

the great monuments to popes Clement XIII., and XIV., and Pius the VI., which raised the reputation of Canova above that of all his contemporaries; the monument of Clement XIII. is that in St. Peter's of which the celebrated reposing lions form a part.—Canova's works are extremely numerous, and are generally beautiful, combining nature with classic beauty and proportion; his extraordinary ability, and perhaps industry also, are well displayed in the noble collection of casts after his works, preserved together in the academy at Venice, among which Hercules in the tunic of Deianira hurling Lichas into the sea from the rock, is a most imposing group. Some of his best works are preserved in the Vatican, as the Boxers and many others; his celebrated Venus is in the Pitti Palace at Florence; the three Graces are in England. At Apsley House is a colossal statue of Napoleon. Canova died at Venice, October, 1822, and a magnificent design which he had made for a public monument to Titian, was with slight alterations adapted, and in 1827 executed by some of his pupils in commemoration of his own memory; it is in the church of the Frari.—Canova was in every sense a most successful artist; his reputation is European; he amassed great wealth, and was created marquis of Ischia by the pope; there is a portrait of him by Sir Thomas Lawrence.—(Mirsirini, *Vita di Antonio Canova*, 1827; Canova's Works by Moses, &c., &c.)

[R.N.W.]

CANOVAI, STANISLAUS, a math., 1740–1811.

CANSTEIN, CH. HILDEBRAND, Baron, a German nobleman, discoverer of an art analogous to stereotyping, died 1719.

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, one of the most famous emperors of the East, succeeded 1341, abdicated 1354; afterwards distinguished as an historian and theologian, died 1410. His descendants have given many princes to Moldavia and Wallachia, and the last of the name distinguished himself in the cause of Greek independence, 1821.

CANTARINI, SIMON, an Italian painter, died 1648.

CANTEMIR, CONSTANTINE, vaivode of Moldavia, 1630–1693. DEMETRIUS, his son, hospodar of Moldavia, distinguished as an historian, 1673–1723. CONSTANTINE DEMETRIUS, son of the last named, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1709–1744.

CANTERBURY, CH. MANNERS SUTTON, Viscount, speaker of the H. of Commons, 1780–1845.

CANTIPRATANUS, THOMAS, a philosopher, 13th century.



CANTON, JOHN M. A., an astronomer, 1718-72.  
 CANTON, J. G., a German painter, 1710-1753.  
 CANUEL, SIMON, a Fr. general, dis. as a royalist in the war of La Vendée, b. 1767.

CANUTE I., king of Denmark 863-873. CANUTE II., surnamed the Great, suc. 1014, sole master of England, 1016, conqueror of Norway, 1028, died 1035. CANUTE III., called Hardicanute, or Canute II. of England, died 1042. CANUTE IV., k. of Denmark, 1080-1086. CANUTE V., 1182-1202. CANUTE VI., 1182-1202.

CANUTE, a k. of Sweden, 1168-1192.

CAONABO, a Carib chief, who, at the head of 10,000 men, for a long time successfully resisted the Spaniards on the Island of Hayti, but was captured by Ojeda, who taking advantage of his simplicity and vanity, solicited an interview, and under the pretence of doing him honor, mounted him on a trained horse, fettered with manacles of glittering steel, and courteously galloped off with him. Caonabo died of vexation on the passage to Spain.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, Lord, a royalist, noted for the defence of Colchester, bhdd. by the parlt. 1648.

CAPEL, ARTHUR, earl of Essex, son of the preceding, charged with participating in the Rye-house plot, found with his throat cut in the Tower, 1683.

CAPELL, ED., an English critic, editor of an edition of Shakespeare, 1713-1781.

CAPELLEN, G. A. P., Baron, a Dutch statesman, minister of the interior under L. Buonaparte.

CAPELLEN, T. F., a Dutch v.-adm., 1750-1824.

CAPELLO, BIANCA, cel. as the mistress and wife of one of the Medici, supposed to have been murdered, 1587.

CAPEN, JOSEPH, a quaint Puritan poet and divine, who died at Topsfield, Mass., of which he was pastor in 1725, aged 66.

CAPISTRAN, JOHN, DE, many years a papal nuncio, preacher of the crusades against the Hussites and Muhomet II., 1385-1456.

CAPISUCCHI, BLASIVS, marq. of Monterio, a soldier of the ch., dis. against the Huguenots, 1569.

CAPISUCCHI, P., bp. of Neocastro, d. 1539.

CAPITOLINUS, TITUS, a Rom. citizen, br. of Cincinnatus, six times consul from 471 to 439 B.C.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN, count of, Greek diplomat. in the service of Russia; aided the cause of Greek independence, and became president of the Gk. government in 1828; assas. 1831.

CAPONI, A., beheaded for conspir. with Machiand and Baconi against the Medici, 1513.

CAPPE, NEWCOMB, a religious wr., d. 1791.

CAPELLE, J. P. VAN, a Dutch *savant*, au. of a history of the Low Countries, 1783-1829.

CAPRARA, CARD., archbp. of Milan, concluded the concordat of 1801 with Napoleon, whom he crwd. k. of Italy at Milan in 1805, 1733-1810.

CAPUON, ISSANTE DE, a troubadour, 13th c.

CAPUSSO, an Ital. divine and poet, 1671-1746.

CARA-YOISSOUF, first prince of the dynasty of the Turcomans, chief of a faction called 'black sheep,' d. 1420.

CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTON., emp. of Rome, b. 183, suc. Severus, 211, killed 217.

CARACCI. The name of a celebrated family of painters of Bologna.—AGOSTINO CARACCI, was born at Bologna, where his father carried on the business of a tailor, in 1559. He was placed first with a jeweller, and studied painting afterwards under Prospero Fontana, Domenico Tibaldi, and Cornelius Cort: with the last he practised also engraving. Agostino was the most active teacher in the academy opened by the Caracci in Bologna in 1589 until 1600, when

he went to Rome; he was then employed by his brother Annibale to aid him in the Farnese Gallery there, for which he executed the 'Cephalus and Aurora,' and the 'Triumph of Galatea;' the cartoons of these two frescoes are in the National Gallery. But the brothers disagreeing, Agostino retired to Parma, where he died shortly afterwards, March 22, 1602. He was more distinguished as an engraver than a painter. ANNIBALE CARACCI, the younger, brother of Agostino, was born at Bologna in 1560; his father intended him to be a tailor, but his cousin, Ludovico Caracci, induced him to follow painting, for which Annibale showed decided ability, and in which his cousin gave him all necessary instruction. After carrying on conjointly with his brother and cousin the celebrated academy of Bologna for 10 years, Annibale was invited by the cardinal Farnese to Rome in 1600, and he there executed the celebrated frescoes, known as the 'Farnese Gallery,' for that cardinal, receiving a salary of £25 a year besides maintenance. This great work was finished in 1604, when Annibale received a further donation of 100 guineas. It was preferred by Poussin to all the works in Rome after the frescoes of Raphael; it has been engraved by Carlo Cesio. Annibale appears to have been an invalid after the execution of this work, for he did little more in Rome, and died there 15th July, 1609; he was buried in the Pantheon by the side of Raphael.—LUDOVICO CARACCI, the founder of the eclectic school of Bologna, was born there in 1555; he appears to have been very dull in his youth, and at the school of Prospero Fontana was known as the *oz*, (il bue.) He studied afterwards many masters in various places, as Correggio, Julio Romano, Titian, and others, and in endeavoring to combine their several beauties led to the establishment of the principle of eclecticism, and was actually the founder of the academic system.—He was the real head of the academy of the Caracci established in 1589, and after the departure of his two cousins for Rome, carried on by him alone until his death in December, 1619. Domenichino, Guido, Albani, and Lanfranco, were among the numerous distinguished scholars of this celebrated school. Ludovico's principal works were the frescoes of the convent of San Michele in Bosco, near Bologna, long since perished, but existing in the prints after them by Giovannini. There are several excellent oil pictures by Ludovico in the gallery of Bologna.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori Moderni*, &c.; Baglione, *Vite de' Pittori*; Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*; Wornum, *Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Gallery*.) [R.N.W.]

CARACCIO, ANT., a tragic wr. of Ital., 17th c.

CARACCIOLI, DOMINIQUE, Marq. De, an Italian minister of state, and viceroy of Sicily, 1715-1789.

CARACCIOLI, FRANCISCO, a Neapolitan admiral, b. 1748, and hanged at the mast-head of his own vessel, on restoration of k. Ferdinand, 1799.

CARACCIOLI, J., a Neapolitan gentleman, favorite of the q. of Nap., disgraced and slain 1482.

CARACCIOLI, J., prince of Melfi and marshal of France, died 1550. His son, ANTHONY, bishop of Troyes, conv. from the Rom. Cath. faith, and d. 1569.

CARACCIOLI, J. B., a pain. of Nap., 1580-1645.

CARACCIOLI, LOUIS ANTHONY, a fertile writer, most cel. for his pretended letters of Ganganeli, &c., 1721-1803.

CARACCIOLI, MARIN, an expert political agent, and governor of Milan, 1468-1538.

\* CARACCIOLI, an Italian bishop, died 1495.

CARACTACUS, or CARADOG, k. of the Silures, a British tribe inhabiting South Wales, defeated by the Romans, 75.



CARADOG, a Welch chronicler, d. 1156.

CARAFFA, A. C., a French painter, d. 1812.

CARAFFA, ANTHONY, a statesman of Naples, 15th cent. A cardinal and great scholar of the same name, cousin of pope Paul IV., died 1591.

CARAFFA, J. A., put to d. by Pius IV., 1560.

CARAFFA, V., a gen. of the Jesuits, 1583-1649.

CARDAM, a king of Bulgaria, 776-806.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, JOHN, bishop of Messi, dis. as a divine and poet, 1606-1682.

CARASCOSA, BARON, a dis. partisan of the Fr. in the Neapolitan revolution, b. 1769.

CARAUSIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, proclaimed emp. in Britain 287; assass. 291.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHELANGELO MERIGI, commonly called MICHELANGELO DA CARAVAGGIO, where he was born in 1569, was originally a mason's laborer, but while still young gained so considerable a position as a portrait painter at Milan, that he was induced to try his fortune in Venice, where he became a student of the works of Giorgione; and he eventually established himself in Rome. His poverty was a serious obstacle to his success in the great capital of the arts, for some time, when he was obliged to work for the Cavaliere d'Arpino; but his celebrated picture of the 'Card Players,' and shortly afterwards a few religious pieces, of which his masterpiece is the 'Deposition of Christ,' now in the Vatican picture gallery, established his reputation as one of the principal painters of his time.—Caravaggio's good fortune was of short duration: being of a violent temper, he killed a companion in consequence of a dispute at a game of tennis. He fled to Naples, thence he went to Malta, and spent some time at Palermo; but finally having obtained the pope's pardon for the act of homicide, he set out in 1609 in a felucca for Rome; he was arrested on his way by mistake, by a Spanish coast guard, and when he gained his liberty he discovered that the crew of the felucca had gone off with all his property; he wandered despondingly along the coast to Porto Ercole, where, what with disappointment and the extreme heat of the weather, he was seized with a fever, and died in a few days, at the early age of forty. Caravaggio was a great colorist, but his pictures are black and heavy, and so ordinary in their general treatment of form and accuracy, that his style was designated the *naturalist*, in contradistinction to the prevailing *ideal* taste of the time. He had many imitators, who are called *naturalisti* and *tenebrosi*; the celebrated Spagnuololetto is the most distinguished of his followers. This taste was much spread in Spain, and had its votaries in France and the low countries. Valentine and Honthorst (Gherardo, della notte) were decided imitators of Caravaggio.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., Rome, 1672.) [R.N.W.]

CARBACCIA, GENERAL, a French officer, and archaeologist. While in Africa he devoted himself to an exploration of its monuments and antiquities, and wrote an account of it; died in Turkey, where he had gone with the French army, in 1854.

CARDAN, JEROME, one of our true 'curiosities of literature,' born in Pavia in 1501, said to have caused his own death in 1576, that he might not, by living longer, falsify his prediction of that event! There are not many characters more difficult to delineate by a few sketches than Cardan's. Of great industry, undoubted originality and power, and extensive acquirements, his fame yet rests for the most part on his pure charlatanerie. As a moral entity, if indeed the term can with decency be applied to him, he was also a mass of contradiction; he loved knowledge, sought apparently for truth, and experienced high as-

pirations; nevertheless he never shrunk from deceit and falsehood; his practical life full of disorder; his scientific faith worth nothing—he stole from *Tartaglia*, and published as his own the famous rule for the solution of cubic equations. He wrote on every thing—often advancing knowledge; but he pretended to deal with all difficulties under the sun. He said that, like Socrates, he had a demon; like Swedenborg afterwards, he claimed supernatural insight during the *extasis*;—it is not improbable that he was affected by that singular modification of vitality now known as *mesmerism*. It were useless to recount seriously the opinions of a man so strange and disorderly; nor can we undertake to reckon up even the topics on which he wrote. His productions fill ten volumes folio; the oddest of them being the treatise 'De Vita Propria,'—something of the cast of Rousseau's 'Confessions,' as full of vanity, of insincerity, of passion, of eloquence. Cardan's fame, while he lived, resulted from his skill as a physician, and his astrology. He was doubtless helped in his profession by superior acquaintance with chemistry; to which, one may safely give the credit of his celebrated cure of the archbishop of St. Andrews. As might have been expected, his private life and affairs were ever in confusion; one son fell under the axe of the public executioner, because he had poisoned his wife; another was shut up in prison for safety's sake, at the instance of his own father.—These notices may help the imaginative to conceive something of Cardan. [J.P.N.]

CARDELL, W. S., author of a system of grammar and other school books, resided in New York, and died at Lancaster, Pa., in 1828.

CARDI, LOUIS, an Ital. painter, d. 1613.

CARDONNE, DENIS DOMINIQUE DE, an Eastern schol. and historian, prof. at Paris, 1720-1738.

CAREL, JAMES, a Fr. poet, 17th century.

CAREW, GEORGE, made earl of Totness by Chas. I. for his military services, historian of the Irish wars, died 1629.

CAREW, SIR GEORGE, a courtier and fugitive historian, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, d. 1614. His brother, RICHARD, a topographical wr., d. 1620.

CAREW, HENRY, earl of Monmouth, eminent as a scholar and translator, d. 1661.

CAREW, THOMAS, a dramatic poet, d. 1639.

CAREY, HENRY, a distinguished ballad-wr. and composer, died by his own hand, 1743. GEORGE SAVILLE, his son, also a song-wr. and playwright, d. 1807.

CAREY, JOSEPH, a French printer, regarded by his countrymen as the inv. of stereotyping, d. 1801.

CAREY, WILLIAM, was born on 17th August, 1761, in the village of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire. Although his father was clerk of the parish, he early displayed a tendency to dissent, and having announced his adherence to the principles of the Baptist persuasion, was in 1783 baptized in the river Nen, and soon after chosen pastor of a small baptist church in the neighborhood of Northampton. While assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he prosecuted his studies with intense ardor in private, and was greatly distinguished for the extent and variety of his knowledge, his accomplishments embracing all the modern European languages, and several branches of science, particularly botany and natural history. In 1787 Carey was removed to the pastorate of a more numerous church in Leicester, where his flock comprising many educated members, he found better scope for the exercise of his natural and acquired talents. But his mind was absorbed with visions of missionary enterprise among the heathen;



and while on a visit to Mr. Fuller at Kettering, along with Dr. Ryland and Mr. Sutcliffe of Olney, he laid the foundation of a baptist missionary society, of which he himself became the first agent and the brightest ornament. Accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, he embarked on 13th June, 1793, for India, and after experiencing some very trying vicissitudes, he chose Mudnabatty for his station; but the Indian government having refused their permission to any permanent establishment of a missionary kind, he was obliged to quit that place. Through the influence of the governor, who was exceedingly favorable to the missionary cause, Mr. Carey now established his head-quarters at the Danish settlement of Serampore, where, assisted by Messrs. Marshman and Ward, his efforts for the Christian good of a populous and extensive province were followed by a degree of success far exceeding his most sanguine expectations. Carey was appointed by the marquis of Wellesley to the professorship of Bengalee in the College of Fort-William, and as he voluntarily added to the duties of this chair instruction in the Sanscrit and Mahratta languages, he became familiar with the leading dialects of India. Many literary works connected with this department of Oriental philology proceeded from his pen. But his greatest achievements were in the province of biblical translation, having been the main instrument in issuing new versions in upwards of forty of the Indian languages, and bringing the Scriptures within the reach of three hundred millions of human beings. Under these indefatigable exertions the health of Dr. Carey at length sank, and he died in 1834, in the seventy-third year of his age. [R.J.]

CARHEIL, ETIENNE DE, a Jesuit, who for sixty years was missionary among the Huron and Iroquois Indians in Canada, of whose languages he obtained the most complete mastery. The time of his death is uncertain. He first visited them in 1668, and was laboring with undiminished activity, though little success in 1721, when Charlevoix left Canada.

CARLETON, SIR DUDLEY, Lord Dorchester, a statesman of arbitrary principle, an. of 'Letters' during his embassy to Holland, 1616-1620, d. 1632.

CARLETON, GEO., bp. of Chichester, and author of numerous works celebrated in their day, d. 1628.

CARLETON, GUY, Lord Dorchester, captain-general and governor of Quebec during the Revolutionary war. He successfully resisted the attack of Arnold and Montgomery on Quebec in 1775, and at length compelled the American army to recross the St. Lawrence. It was a great misfortune to the British army that he was superseded in his command of the Northern army by Burgoyne. He succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief of the British forces in 1782, and arrived in New York in May. On November 5th, 1783, he evacuated the city, after the signing of the treaty of peace. His death occurred in England, in 1808, at the age of 83. His kind treatment of American prisoners is still gratefully remembered.

CARLETTI, F., an Italian navigator, 16th cent.

CARLETTI, N., a Neapol. archbp., 1723-1800.

CARLISLE, SIR ANTHONY, a distinguished English surgeon, 1768-1840.

CARLISLE, NICH., an antiqu. wr., 1771-1847.

CARLISLE, THOMAS HOWARD, earl of, uncle and guardian of Lord Byron, himself a poet and dramatic author, and in politics a Whig, b. 1748.

CARLOS, DON, crown prince of Navarre, noted for his frequent rebellions, 1420-1461.

CARLOS, DON, son of Philip II. of Spain, and the hero of one of Schiller's tragedies, 1545-1567.

CARLOS, THE DUKE OF SAN, at one time English ambassador from Spain, a great promoter of national improvements, died 1828.

CARLTON, OSGOOD, a mathematician, author of the American Navigator 1801, and of the South American Pilot 1804. Died at Litchfield, N. H., 1816.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH DACRE, an Oriental scholar and poet, fellow-traveller with Lord Elgin, d. 1804.

CARMAN, Captain, celebrated for his brave resistance in 1642, to a Turkish Pirate, carrying 26 guns and 300 men, near the Island of Palma. He had only 20 men and 7 cannon. After a fight of three hours he was boarded by the Turkish captain and 100 men, but he killed her commander, and the pirate retreated leaving 50 men on board Carman's vessel, whom he either shot or forced into the sea. In 1645 his vessel ran aground off the coast of Spain and he perished.

CARMEI, MICHELANGELO, an Oriental scholar, editor of the Greek classics, and author of commentaries, 1706-1766.

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM, a diplomatic agent of the American government at the Courts of Paris, Berlin, and Madrid. He was aid to Mr. Deane at Paris in 1776. In 1778 he was member of Congress from Maryland. In 1789 he became secretary of legation to Mr. Jay in Spain. In 1782 he was left by him Chargé d'Affaires, in which capacity he continued, after receiving his commission from Congress, for several years. He died in 1795, after his return to the United States.

CARMONTELLE, a miscel., Fr. wr., 1717-1806.

CARNARVON, HY. JNO. GEORGE HERBERT, earl of, and formerly Lord Porchester, distinguished as a writer of his travels, 1800-1849.

CARNE, J., author of 'Travels in the East,' 1789-1840.

CARNEADES, a Greek philosopher and ambassador, celebrated for his eloquence as a dialectician, died 125 B.C.

CARNES, THOMAS P., member of Congress from Georgia, in which State he was solicitor-general, attorney-general, and judge of the Supreme Court. He died in 1822, aged 60.

CARNOT, LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE, characterized by Bourdon de l'Oise as 'the man who had organized victory in the French armies,' is one of the fairest and most steadfast characters in the history of the French revolution. He was distinguished in early life for his application to the exact sciences, and the mathematical and philosophical works which he has left behind him are no mean monument of his genius and industry in the pursuit of his favorite studies. But it is as a military engineer and minister of war under the revolutionary government and the empire that the reader of history is most interested in him. He was born in 1753, and was only eighteen years of age when his skill in fortification and tactics procured him an appointment as second lieutenant in a corps of engineers. In 1783 he received the laurel crown from the academy of the ancient capital of Burgundy for his eulogium of Vauban, and in 1791 was sent to the legislative assembly by the Pas-de-Calais. In the convention he voted for the death of Louis XVI., and in the Committee of Public Safety was implicitly and exclusively trusted with the direction of the military operations, a trust which he fully justified by his admirable conduct of affairs on the defection of Dumouriez. His influence and daring in the committee, where he always opposed himself to the dictatorial ambition of Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just, was

due to his 'cold mathematical head,' which enabled him to organize so many armies and send them all to combat with the *prestige* of victory. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was some time minister of war, but voted against the consulate for life and the empire, and when all hope of the republic was lost, retired from public life and devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits. The disasters of 1812, and the dangers which threatened France, recalled his public spirit, and he frankly offered his sword to the emperor, who appointed him to the command of Antwerp, and on his return from Elba restored him to his old functions as minister of war. He opposed the second abdication, but it was in vain, and Napoleon manifested his esteem and regret in the memorable words,—'M. Carnot, I have known you too late!' He was proscribed at the restoration, and died at Magdeburg in 1823. Some of his brothers have also acquired a name in French history, of these we may mention JOSEPH FRANCOIS CLAUDE, a magistrate and writer on criminal law, born 1752; and CLAUDE MARIE, a military officer and minister of state, born 1755, whose identity, perhaps, is sometimes confounded with that of his brother Lazare. [E.R.]

CARO, ANNIBALE, a scholar and poet of Italy, engaged in public affairs as secretary to the cardinal Alexander Farnese, 1507-1566.

CAROLI, F. P., an Italian painter, 1638-1716.

CAROLINE, queen of George II., 1682-1737.

CAROLINE, AMELIA ELIZABETH, sister of the duke of Brunswick, and wife of George IV., born 1768; married 1795; quitted England 1814; returned 1820, died 1821.

CAROLINE, daughter of the emperor of Germany, known in recent history as queen of Naples, 1754-1814.

CAROUGE, B. A., a Fr. astronom., 1741-1798.

CARPACEIO, V., an Italian painter, 16th ct.

CARPENTER, DR. LANT, an industrious theological writer, and unitarian minister, 1780-1840.

CARPENTER, R. C., an English architect, died 1855, aged 43.

CARPENTER, RICHARD, a theologian, 17th c.

CARPI, UGO DA, an engraver, 16th century.

CARPINI J., a Venetian painter, 1611-1674.

CARPOCRATES, founder of a heresy, 2d cent.

CARR, SIR JOHN, au. of several 'Tours,' d. 1822.

CARR, W. H., a clergyman, and patron of the fine arts, distinguished for a bequest of pictures to the National Gallery, died 1830.

CARR, SIR ROBERT, commissioner from Charles II. to New England, in 1664. On the 27th August, in conjunction with his colleague, Colonel Nicolls, he captured, with a small force, the Dutch settlements at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange on the Hudson, which were respectively named New York and Albany, in honor of the duke of York. After completing his conquest by the addition of New Jersey, Carr returned to Boston. He returned to England on June 1st, 1667, and died immediately after landing.

CARRA, JEAN LOUIS, a political and historical writer, condemned with the ill-fated Girondists by the revolutionary tribunal, 1793, was one of the earliest in the field at the outbreak of the French revolution, as editor of the 'Annales Patriotiques.' He was born in 1743, and though his parents were in narrow circumstances, received a liberal education. He was a man of adventurous spirit, and astonished Mirabeau by offering to raise all Germany against the emperor with only 'fifty thousand men and twelve printing presses.' He is worthy of re-

membrance as the chief instrument in exciting a vindictive feeling against the royal family, and this, perhaps, may be considered his real part in the revolutionary drama. His condemnation with the illustrious party of the Gironde, was an honor to which he was scarcely entitled, and is a sign, at least, of his improved taste as he approached the end of his career. Having when a young man spent some time in the Danubian provinces, he published a work on the history of Moldavia and Wallachia, with an essay upon their actual state in 1776.

CARRANZA, B. a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1503-1573.

CARRARA, FRANCIS, lord of Padua, memorable for his wars with the Venetians, died 1393. His son of the same name, after a long struggle with them, strangled in a Venetian prison, 1406.

CARRA-SAINT-CYR, J. F., Comte De, a French officer distinguished in the late wars, died 1834.

CARRE, the name of several Dutch painters, flourished at Amsterdam 17th and 18th centuries.

CARRE, a Fr. East Indian voyager, 1666-1671.

CARRE, LOUIS, a Fr. geometrician, 1663-1711.

CARRE, REMI, a writer on singing, 1706-1773.

CARRE, W. L. J., a wr. on civil law, 1777-1832.

CARREL, NICOLAS ARMAND, one of the most sincere patriots and noble-minded men of modern times, chief editor of the *National*, and author of several historical works, was born at Rouen, 1801, and killed in a duel by M. Girardin, 24th July, 1836. He received a military education at St. Cyr, and fought in the auxiliary legions of Spain in the late struggle against absolutism. He took the direction of the *National* after the revolution of 1830, and distinguished himself by his fine spirit and patriotic sincerity. He was extremely sensitive in points of honor, and had fought several duels before his last fatal rencontre with his more wily opponent. He bears the reputation of a good man, and was much beloved by his friends in private life. His principal work is a 'History of the Counter-Revolution in England.' [E.R.]

CARRERAS, JOSE MIGUEL, a patriotic Spaniard of South America, engaged with his two brothers, JUAN and LUIS, in the revolution of Chili, and executed in 1822, as the latter had been 1818.

CARRIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, born in 1756, was an obscure attorney, brought into note by the progress of the French revolution, and sent to the national convention, 1792. His memory is held in execration for deeds of horror without a parallel, except in the similar scenes of iniquity enacted by his rival in cruelty, Collet D'Herbois. He was sent to Nantes in October, 1793, to assist in repressing the civil war commenced in La Vendée by the priests and royalists. He selected his committee, to give an air of legal sanction to his atrocities, from the very refuse of the canaille, and at length dispensed with all form whatever, and executed his prisoners *en masse*, no less than 15,000 being disposed of by fusillades or drownings in one month, with whose corpses the waters of the Loire were literally infected and the banks strewn. The refinement of cruelty with which all this was accomplished, and the obscenities with which he seasoned his repast of blood, almost surpass belief. He was at length recalled by the Committee of Public Safety, and on the fall of Robespierre, condemned by the revolutionary tribunal and executed. A memoir upon the life and crimes of Carrier was published by Bœuf in 1798. Care should be taken not to confound this monster with a professor of civil law, and author of various treatises on jurisprudence, born 1770, who must have felt it a misfortune to bear precisely the same names. [E.R.]



CARRIER, THOMAS, died at Colchester, Conn., in 1735, aged 109. He was a native of England. His wife was burned for witchcraft at Salem, in 1692, on the charge of appearing to her daughter as a black cat. Carrier retained his strength and faculties to the last, and walked six miles a few days before he died.

CARRIERES, L. DE, a biblical com., 1662-1717.

CARRINGTON, N. T., an Eng. poet, 1777-1830.

CARRINGTON, EDWARD, an officer in the American army—served at the South under General Green, was delegate to Congress from Virginia, and foreman of the jury which tried Aaron Burr. Died 1810, aged 61.

CARRINGTON, PAUL, Judge of the Superior Court of Virginia, fought while a boy in the actions of Guilford and Green Spring. Completed his studies at William and Mary College after the war, and served as a delegate in the Virginia legislature. He died in 1816, aged 52.

CARRION, E. R. DE, a learned Spaniard, 17th c. CARRIGAIN, PHILIP, for many years the most eminent physician in New Hampshire, was born in New York, 1746, and died at Concord in 1806. His son, bearing the same name, was secretary of state in New Hampshire about the year 1806.

CARROLL, JOHN, D. D. L. L. D., first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States, was a native of Maryland, and educated at St. Omer's, Liege and Bruges, in the last of which he was professor in 1773. He came to America in 1775—was appointed vicar-general in 1786, and in 1790 was consecrated in England with the title of the Bishop of Baltimore. He was afterwards made Archbishop. He died in 1815, at the age of 80.

CARROLL, CHAS., of Carrollton, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence. He survived all his associates in that memorable act. He was a native of Annapolis, and was born in Sept., 1737. His parents were of Irish descent, and educated him as a Roman Catholic. Having studied civil law in France, he went to England to acquire at the Temple a knowledge of the Common law. On his return to his native land he soon distinguished himself by his able political writing, and his opposition to the arbitrary encroachments of the British ministry. He was elected to the Congress of 1776, where he placed his name to the declaration of independence. In 1778 he entered the state legislature, in which he continued until 1789, when he was chosen to the Senate of the United States. He was actively engaged in public life until 1810, when at the age of 74 he retired to spend his last days in tranquillity amid his friends in the grateful pursuits of literature. His valuable life was prolonged until 1832, when he expired in his 96th year.

CARS, LAURENCE, a Fr. engraver, 1703-1771.

CARSTARES, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, an adherent of William, prince of Orange, afterwards his chaplain, 1649-1715.

CARTE, S., a wr. on chronology, died 1740. His son THOMAS, dist. as an antiquarian and historian, noted in the polit. troubles of the period, 1686-1754.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, daughter of a clergyman, disting. for her extraordinary learning, 1717-1806.

CARTER, JOHN, an antiquar. wr., distinguished also for his skill in drawing and engraving, d. 1818.

CARTER, JAMES, an English writer, author of 'Memoirs of a Working Man,' d. 1853, aged 61.

CARTER, NATHANIEL HAZELTINE, an American writer, born in New Hampshire in 1788, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811. In this institution he became professor in 1817, and contin-

ued so for several years. In 1820 he became editor of the *Albany Register*, and in 1822 of the *New York Statesman*. He travelled on the continent of Europe from 1825 to 1827. Spent the winters of 1827 and 1828 in Cuba, revisited Europe and died at Marseilles in 1830. He published in 1827 his travels in two volumes, under the title 'Letters from Europe,' and was also author of several poems of which the 'Pains of Imagination' is the most considerable. His versification is easy and simple.

CARTER, ROBT., died in 1813 in Virginia. He was a wealthy planter, memorable for the philanthropic emancipation during his own life of 700 or 800 slaves.

CARTER, ROBT., president of the Council of Virginia in 1726. He was owner of 1100 slaves, and 300,000 acres. He died in 1732, aged 69.

CARTERET, JOHN, earl of Granville, an adherent of the house of Hanover, born 1690; secretary of state 1721; lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1723-1726, and again 1727-1730; in opposition to Sir R. Walpole 1730-1741; in office again as secretary of state 1742-1744; and as president of the council from 1750 till his death, 1763.

CARTERET, GEORGE SIR, in 1664, one of the first proprietors, under Patent from the Duke of York, of the Province of New Jersey, which he named from the Island of Jersey, where his family resided, calling Elizabethtown after his wife. Lord Berkeley was the other proprietor. In the division of the Province, East Jersey fell to him. Philip Carteret was governor of New Jersey from 1665 to 1682.

CARTERET, PH., a naval officer, 18th cent.

CARTIER, JACQUES, a French navigator and traveller, sent out by Francis I. in 1534 to make discoveries in the Western Hemisphere. He visited the mouth of the St. Lawrence and returned, having taken possession of the countries adjoining the gulf in the name of the king of France. He again sailed with a more ample commission and equipment in 1535. In this voyage he visited the spots now occupied by Quebec and Montreal, the latter of which he called Mont-royal. On his return in 1536, he carried with him an Indian king named Donnacona, who died in France. In 1540, with five ships he sailed on a third expedition, and on the 23d August arrived in the neighborhood of Quebec. François de la Rogue, Lord of Roberval, had been appointed lieutenant-governor of Canada, but for some cause did not accompany him. On his return in 1542 he met Roberval at St. Johns, Newfoundland, who wished him to go back to Canada, but he declined, and pursued his journey to France. Roberval's attempt to colonize Canada proved a failure, and fifty years elapsed before the experiment was repeated. Cartier published a narrative of his two first voyages and his discoveries in Canada.

CARTOUCHE, L. D., a Fr. brigand, exec. 1721.

CARTWRIGHT, DR. E., a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished for his discoveries in mechanics, died 1824.

CARTWRIGHT, GEORGE, colonel, one of the commissioners sent by King Charles to New England in 1664. He was captured by the Dutch when on his return to England in the following year and deprived of all his papers, which loss was perhaps fortunate for the colonies, as the free spirit of New England had much offended him. His colleagues were Nicholls, Carr, and Maverick.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, at one time major of the Notting. militia, a not. advoc. of reform, 1740-1824.

CARTWRIGHT, T., a biblical com., 1535-1603.



CARTWRIGHT, W., a royalist divine, disting. also as a playwright and poet, 1610-1643.

CARUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, emp., 276-282.

CARUSO, J. B., a Sicilian historian, 1673-1724.

CARUSO, LUIGI, a composer of music, last ct.



[Landing of the Pilgrims.]

CARVER, JOHN, first governor of Plymouth Colony, was born in England, but emigrated to Leyden, with Mr. Robinson's congregation. He came to New England in the Mayflower in 1620. It was the design of the emigrants to settle on the Hudson, upon land obtained by patent from the Virginia company, in which negotiation Carver had acted as agent of the Colony, but they were driven to the North by stress of weather and anchored in the harbor of Cape Cod. Before landing Carver was unanimously elected governor for one year on the 11th November, 1620. For five weeks the vessel lay in the harbor, while expeditions for the purpose of observation were made by order of the governor. In one of these a discharge of arrows and shots was exchanged between the emigrants and the Indians. On the 11th of December, they landed upon Plymouth Rock. The last day of the month was signalized by the first public religious services held on shore. In the beginning of 1621 sickness broke out, and Governor Carver was himself ill with a scorbutic disease in January, from which he did not recover till March. Providence provided the Colony with an interpreter in a Patuxet Indian named Squanto, who six years before had been taken captive, and carried to Malaga, but being liberated found his way to London, and from thence homeward, with some fishermen, after acquiring some use of the English language. A treaty of peace was now established between the Colony and Massasoit, the king of the neighboring Indians. All now betook themselves to labor, and the Indian interpreter was of great assistance in instructing the colonists. But to the grief of all Governor Carver received a stroke of the sun while working in the field and died after a few days illness. His wife survived him but six weeks. His death occurred at the beginning of April, 1621. He was succeeded by Governor Bradford. His sword may still be seen in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the town of Carver, in Plymouth County, perpetuates his name.

CARVER, JONATHAN, an American traveller, born in Connecticut in 1732, who after the peace of 1763, attempted to traverse the continent of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the latitude

of the great lakes, with the hope of discovering some shorter communication with the East Indies than by the Cape of Good Hope. He set out from Boston in 1766, but found it impossible to advance much further than the north-eastern border of Lake Superior. He returned to Boston in 1768, after having travelled 7,000 miles, and after arranging his papers and maps went to England to publish them. They were, however, seized by government after he had sold them to a bookseller, and he did not obtain possession of them for ten years. He died in 1780, two years after their publication, in utter destitution, an example of the treatment usually allotted by the world to those who make great adventures for its sake.

CARY, F., a Fr. antiquarian writer, 1699-1754.

CARY, REV. H. F., the well-known biogr. wr., translator of Dante, and ed. of the poets, 1772-1844.

CARY, LOTI, an intelligent and enterprising negro, born in Virginia, who having purchased in 1813 his own freedom and that of his two children, took a leading part in the attempts to colonize the coast of Africa, and was for some months as vice-agent in command of the settlement of Liberia. He was killed in November, 1828, by the explosion of gunpowder in the agency house, together with seven other persons, while engaged in making cartridges for the defence of the colony against the natives.

CARY, ROBERT, LL.D., a learned div., d. 1688.

CARYL, JOHN, a poet and tragical writer, secretary to Mary, queen of James II.

CARYL, Jos., au. of a 'Com. on Job,' d. 1673.

CASA, JOHN DELLA, an Italian orator and poet, disting. as a statesman and ecclesiastic, 1503-1556.

CASALI, J. B., a Roman antiquarian, 17th ct.

CASALI, JOSEPH, an archæologist, 1744-1797.

CASALINI, LUCIA, a female artist, 1677-1762.

CASANOVA, MARK ANT., a Lat. poet, d. 1527.

CASANOVA DE SEINGALT, J. J., an unprincipled adventurer and intriguer, called the Gil Blas of the 18th century, remarkable for his proficiency in science and literature, 1725-1803. His brother FRANCIS, a painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, 1727-1805. A third brother, JEAN BAPTISTE, professor of painting at Dresden, and fellow-laborer with Winckelmann, 1730-1798.

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW LAS, a Frenchman by blood, though born in Seville, is memorable in history for his philanthropic efforts in behalf of the aborigines of America, and the sinister effect of those exertions upon the African race. While yet a student at Salamanca, his father, who had been a companion of Columbus, gave him an Indian slave brought from Hispaniola. This event turned his attention to the wrongs endured by the natives of America, and visiting Hispaniola in 1502, his sympathies were so deeply excited by their sufferings that he devoted the rest of his life to the intrepid advocacy of their cause. To spare them he encouraged the introduction of African slaves, on the ground that it was less cruel to employ them, as their power to endure the fatigue of severe labor was greater. He employed his vigorous and caustic pen in behalf of the Indians, and the Spanish government has never permitted the publication of his principal work, which still exists in manuscript. Several able productions on the subject were, however, published by him. He was consecrated Bishop of Chiapa in 1544, but returned to Spain in 1551, and died at Madrid in 1566, where his remains are buried in the Dominican church.

CASAUBON, ISAAC, one of the most learned schol. and penetrating critics of his age, 1559-1614.



CASAUBON, MERIC, D.D., son of the preceding, and like his father, a controv. wr., 1599-1671.

CASE, JOHN, a scholastic philosopher, d. 1599.

CASENEUVE, P. DE, a Fr. antiq., d. 1650.

CASELLA, P. LE, an hist. and Lat. poet, 16th c.

CASIMIR I., the Pacific, k. of Poland, 1034-1058.

CASIMIR II., the Just, dethroned and d. 1194.

CASIMIR III., the Great, born 1309; elected king on the death of his father, 1333, died 1370.

CASIMIR IV., formerly d. of Lith., 1447-1492.

CASIMIR V., born 1609; became a Jesuit and cardinal, and was secularized when elected king, 1648; abdicated 1667, and died abbé of St. Germain-des-Prés, 1672.

CASIMIR, ST., son of Casimir IV., and duke of Lithuania, since his death canonized and invoked as the patron of Poland, 1458-1483.

CASLON, W., an Eng. type-founder, 1692-1766.

CASS, JONATHAN, the father of general Lewis Cass, was a native of Salisbury, Connecticut, and entered the army as a private soldier the day after the battle of Lexington. He fought in almost all the great battles of the Revolution, and continued in the army until 1800. He attained the rank of major. He married in 1790. He died at his residence near Zanesville, on the Ohio, in 1830, at the age of 77.

CASSAGNES, J., a Fr. poet and preacher, translator of Sallust and other classics, 1636-1679.

CASSANDER, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and after his death a sharer in the divided monarchy, as k. of Macedon, &c., d. 298 B.C.

CASSANDER, F., a French *savant*, 1620-1695.

CASSANDER, G., a Germ. *savant*, 1515-1566.

CASSARD, J., a cel. Fr. navigator, 1672-1740.

CASSASS, L. F., a Fr. painter and architect, au. of an illust. book of *Travels in the East*, 1756-1827.

CASSERIO, GIULIO, an Ital. anat., 1556-1616.

CASSIBELAN, or CASSIVELAUNUS, a chief of the Britons at the time of Cæsar's invasion.

CASSINI. The family name of several distinguished observers and astronomers.—1. JOHN DOMINIC, born in Piedmont in 1625: the first professor in the Royal Observatory in Paris, which was founded in 1670. Cassini was one of the earliest to conjecture that the comets, like the planets, move in regular curves; he published valuable observations on Jupiter's satellites; but his fame chiefly rests on his discovery of four of the satellites of Saturn. He labored also at measurement of the meridian through France. He died in 1712.—2. JOHN JAMES, son and successor of the foregoing, also enriched science with valuable observations and discoveries—in physics as well as astronomy. Through an unfortunate misapprehension he maintained in opposition to Newton that the figure of the earth is an *oblong* spheroid; and as the contest grew keen, the French sovereign sent out two commissions, one to the equator, the other to the polar circle, to decide it. These are the famous commissions, the first under Bouguer and La Condamine, the second under Maupertuis, &c. Newton's view was of course confirmed. Cassini died in 1756.—3. CASSINI DE THURY, CÆSAR FRANCIS, second son and successor of James. Also a good and laborious observer, he was chiefly occupied with the measurement of the meridian in Europe. He observed also a transit of Venus, and wrote much on parallax and refraction. He died in 1784, and was succeeded in the observatory by his son, Count JOHN DOMINIC, with whom terminated a family illustrious in the scientific annals of France.

CASSINI, A. H. G., a botanist, 1781-1832.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a Latin historian, minister and consul of Rome, 6th cent.

CASSIUS, J. L., a Latin historian, 2d c. B.C.

CASSIUS, LONGINUS CAIUS, fellow-patriot and conspirator with Brutus, and called by him 'the last of the Romans,' supposed to have died by his own hand at Philippi, B.C. 42.

CASTAGNO, A. DEL., an Ital. paint., 1409-1480.

CASTALIO, or CASTELLIO, SEBASTIAN, author of a very valuable Latin and French version of the Old and New Testaments, once the friend of Calvin, by whom he was cruelly treated in after years when living in poverty, 1515-1563.

CASTANOS, duke of Bayleu, a Spanish patriot, who fought and distinguished himself under Wellington in the Peninsular campaign against Napoleon, from 1808 to 1813. He received his title from the place which was the scene of a memorable victory over the French under Dupont, 1818. Died 1852, aged 95.

CASTEL-CICALA, FABRIZIO, prince of, a minister and ambassador of Naples, died 1822.

CASTELL, EDMUND, celebrated as author of a dictionary compiled in seven languages, 1606-1685.

CASTELLAN, A. L., a pain. and eng., 1772-1838.

CASTELLI, BERN., a Genoese pain., 1557-1629.

CASTELLO, G. L., an antiq. of Sicily, 1727-1794.

CASTELLOSA, DONNA, a female poet, 13th c.

CASTELNAU, M. DE, a Fr. states., 1518-1592.

CASTELNAU, R. DE, a troubadour, 13th cent.

CASTELVETRO, L., an Ital. critic, 1505-1571.

CASU, J. BARRISTA, an Ital. poet, 1721-1803.

CASIGLIONE, BALD., an Italian statesman and ecclesiastic, distinguished also as a poet and man of letters, 1468-1529.

CASTIGLIONE, G. B., a landscape painter of Genoa, a pupil of Vandyck, 1616-1670.

CASTILLEJO, CHR. DE, a Sp. poet, d. 1596.

CASTILLO, AUG. DEL., a Sp. paint., 1565-1626.

CASTILLO, BERN. DIAS DEL., companion in arms of Cortez, and hist. of his campaign, 1519-1560.

CASTILLON, J. F. SALV. DE, a phil., 1709-91.

CASTIN, SAINT BARON DE, a French officer, captain in Carignan's regiment which was sent to Canada in 1665. He was placed in command of the Penobscot Indians, and married an Abénaquis. In 1690 he captured Fort Pemaquid, and assisted in the defence of Port Royal in 1706 and 1707. He died on his estate in France. His son, who inherited his title and succeeded him in his command, was taken prisoner and carried to Boston in 1721.

CASTLEREAGH, ROBERT STEWART, marquis of Londonderry, a British statesman, was born on 18th June, 1769. In the Irish parliament, where he first sat, he was reputed to belong to the opposition, but obtaining a seat in the English Commons, he chose the ministerial benches. On his accession to the title of Castlereagh, in 1797, he returned to the Irish parliament. As secretary of state he made great and successful efforts for the achievement of the Irish Union, and he was one of the statesmen most prominently marked out on that occasion for the wrath of the Irish people. He sat for Down in the united parliament, and in 1805 became the war and colonial secretary, resuming these offices on the restoration of his party in 1807. In 1809, a dispute, on the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, drove him to a duel with Canning, and the resignation of his offices. In 1812, he again became foreign secretary; and in 1814 and 1815 he represented Britain at the settlement of Europe by the congress of Vienna. He was popularly charged with connivance at the aims of the European despots; and yet, arbitrary as were his principles, it is now understood that his liberality and firmness did much to check the tyrann-

ny and rapacity of the continental monarchs. In April, 1821, he succeeded his father as marquis of Londonderry in Ireland, but this did not prevent him from retaining his seat in the House of Commons. He was a man of fine person, and commanding manner, and could look a proud defiance when assailed, which often elicited the admiration of his many adversaries. He was a ready but bad speaker, and his contorted and jumbled similes have often been quoted with much ridicule. In the session of 1822, he seemed to be suffering severely from over exertion and excitement, and on the 12th of August he deliberately terminated his days by a slight incision in the carotid artery. [J.H.B.]

CASTOLDI, GIOV. GIAC., a composer, 16th c.

CASTOR, the first chronological wr., 200 B.C.

CASTOR, St., founder of an abbey, 4th cent.

CASTRACANI, C., an Ital. general, afterwards duke of Lucca, known also as a poet, 1281-1328.

CASTRO, ALVAR DE, a Sp. general, d. 1239.

CASTRO, DON FERD. DE, favorite of Peter the Cruel, died a refugee in England, 1375.

CASTRO, GABRIEL PEREIRA DE, an Epic poet, complimented as the second Camoens, 1571-1632.

CASTRO, INEZ DE, a beautiful lady of Castile, secretly married to Pedro, son of Alphonso IV., and assassinated by order of the latter, 1357.

CASTRO, JOHN DE, a Portuguese commander, afterwards governor of the Portuguese possessions in the East Indies, 1500-1548.

CASTRUCCI, P., a cel. violinist, last century.

CASTRUCCIO, a chief of the Ghibellines, died 1328.

CASWELL, RICHARD, governor of North Carolina, was educated for the bar and elected to the first Congress in 1774. He took up arms at an early period in defence of American liberty. At the head of a regiment he opposed in 1776 a body of loyalists who styled themselves regulators, and consisted chiefly of ignorant and disorderly persons on the frontiers who had emigrated from the highlands of Scotland. This party was under the command of General McDonald, who toward the end of February, being pursued by General Moore, was under the necessity of engaging Caswell at the head of 1,000 men near Moore's Creek Bridge, about 16 miles from Wilmington. Caswell defeated him, killed and wounded 70 of his men, took him prisoner and captured about 1,500 rifles. This brilliant action was of eminent service to the republican cause. In 1776 Caswell presided at the convention of North Carolina, convened to form the constitution, and was governor from 1777 to 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. He died at Fayetteville in Nov., 1789.

CATALANI, ANGELICA, the cel. cantatrice and opera performer, born at Sinigaglia 1782, d. 1849.

CATEL, C. S., a compos. of music, 1770-1830.

CATESBY, MARK, F. R. S., a distinguished naturalist, born in England in 1679. He visited Virginia in 1712, for the purpose of gratifying his passion for researches in natural history, and after making extensive observations and collections returned to England in 1719. He again crossed the Atlantic at the request of scientific men in 1722, and spent four years in examining the natural productions of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and the Bahama Islands. Attended by an Indian who carried his painting materials and acted as his guide, he scaled the mountains and penetrated into the recesses of the country, delineating on the spot every object worthy of attention. On his return to England in 1726, he devoted himself to the preparation of his great work on the natural history of America,

which, though superseded by the more profound and elaborate works of modern times, exceeded any thing which had then been published. The plates were engraved by his own hand. It was completed in two volumes in 1748, and so great was the interest excited by it in the scientific world, that as each number appeared an account of it was inserted in the philosophical transactions. A second edition was published in 1754 and a third in 1771. He died in London in 1749, aged 70, having devoted his whole life to one object.

CATHALINEAU, JAMES, general-in-chief of the royalist armies in La Vendée, surnamed by his soldiers the 'saint of Anjou,' where he was born 1769; mortally wounded in the attack on Nantes, 29th June, 1793.

CATHARINE, St., of Bologna, an extatic, of the order of St. Francis, canon. 1724, 1413-63.

CATHARINE, St., a virg. and martyr, 4th ct.

CATHARINE, St., of Genoa, canonized 1737, an. of a dialogue between the soul and body, 1448-1510.

CATHARINE, St., of Sienna, celebrated for the political influence of her revelations in the pontificate of Gregory XI., and for her extatic writings, 1347-1380.

CATHARINE, queen of Bosnia, died 1478.

CATHARINE OF ARAGON, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, b. 1483; married to Prince Arthur 1501, and to her brother-in-law, afterwards Henry VIII., 1514; died 1536.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA, or Portugal, born 1638; married to Charles II., king of England, 1661; died 1705.

CATHARINE OF FRANCE, daughter of Charles VI., b. 1401; married to Henry V., k. of England, 1420, and after his death to Owen Tudor; d. 1438.

CATHARINE PARR, queen of Henry VIII. 1543, afterw. wife of Sir Thos. Seymour, d. 1548.

CATHARINE DE MEDICI, the only child of Lorenzino de Medici, duke of Urbino, and Maddeleine de la Tour, a French princess, sister-in-law of the duke of Albany, was born 1519, and married to the duke of Orleans, afterwards Henry II., 1533. During her husband's lifetime, who was mortally wounded at a tourney, 1559, the political history of Catharine possesses little interest for us. He was succeeded by their eldest son, Francis II., who also died the following year, 1560, when Catharine was named regent of France during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. The great events which now succeeded each other, and which belong to the early history of the reformation, were the battle of Dreux, fought between Guise and Condé 1562; the truce concluded between the rival interests represented by these leaders, 1563; the league of Bayonne formed against the protestants, and the commencement of the religious war, 1566; the battle of St. Denis, and the death of Montmorency, 1567; the battle of Jarnac, and assassination of Condé, 1569; the appearance of the courageous Jeanne D'Albret with her son Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., in the camp of the protestants, and the battle of Mont-Contour, 1569; the peace of St. Germain, to which Catharine submitted under the dictation of Coligni and the protestants, 1570; and the treacherous massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.—In 1574 Charles IX. died of the fruits of his debaucheries, and Catharine's third son, who had been elected king of Poland the previous year, succeeded under the title of Henry III., the virtual government of the kingdom still remaining with the queen-mother, who alone preserved it from total anarchy. In 1575 Henry of Navarre was the recognized leader of the



protestants. In 1576 the famous catholic league was formed, and the duke of Guise appointed chief of the crusade. In the next year or two, the war had been renewed from one end of France to the other, and the kingdom was threatened with entire destruction by the rival factions. In 1587 Henry of Navarre gained the battle of Coutras. In 1588 the people of Paris were in insurrection, the states-general were assembled at Blois, and the duke of Guise was assassinated in the palace. In the following year Catharine died. A bare outline of the political complications which produced these events would fill many pages, but they all turn upon the struggle between the catholic and protestant leaders, which rent the kingdom to pieces, and the reckless determination with which the daughter of the Medici endeavored to maintain the royal authority. To estimate her conduct with perfect fairness the character of the age must be considered, and especially the pretensions of a severe Calvinism, its vast network of affiliated societies overspreading France, and the social revolution which it threatened. We have no wish to apologize for the crimes of a Medici, but to understand how they were possible. If a woman without human sympathy occupied the throne of France, can we contrast her cold heart and plotting intellect with an example of Christian meekness and womanly tenderness in the curule chair of Geneva! As we venture to read history, the massacre of St. Bartholomew stamps the period, rather than this single actor in it, with deserved infamy and when we have said this, enough remains in the Machiavel-like subtlety of her policy, and the dark ambition which did not scruple at the debauchery of her own sons, to justify the hatred of her memory. It should not be forgotten that the lurid colors in which this extraordinary woman has been painted are brightened by commanding talents, and by that taste for art, hereditary in the family of the Medici, which has graced her adopted country with the palace of the Tuileries, and which commenced a new era in arts and literature. [E.R.]

**CATHARINE I.**, empress of Russia, as the wife and successor of Peter the Great, 1689-1727.

**CATHARINE II.**, one of the greatest sovereigns of the Russian empire, born 1729; wife of Peter III. 1745; crowned empress after his death 1762; died 1796.

**CATHARINE OF RUSSIA**, daughter of the emperor Paul, queen of Wurtemberg, 1788-1819.

**CATHARINUS, AMB.**, a catholic wr., d. 1553.

**CATHCART**, Earl, a British officer, and was aid-de-camp to Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, then to Sir Henry Clinton, and subsequently quarter-master general in the American revolutionary war. He commanded the British troops at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, and acquired other military distinction. In political life, he became ambassador to Russia and a privy counsellor. Died 1843.

**CATHCART, GEORGE**, General, an officer of distinction in the British army, third son of the Earl of Cathcart, was born in London 1794. He entered the army in 1810 and was engaged in the Russian campaigns against Napoleon in 1813 and 1814, his father being at that period British minister at the court of St. Petersburg. He published a history of these campaigns. He served under Wellington at Waterloo, and commanded the British troops in Canada in the rebellion of 1834 and the English forces employed against the Caffres at the Cape of Good Hope. General Cathcart was killed on the 5th November, 1854, at the siege of Sebastopol during a

sortie of 60,000 Russians, which resulted in the battle of the Inkermann, and in which the enemy were repelled by the English and French allies of only 14,000 with immense slaughter.

**CATHRALL, ISAAC, M.D.**, a physician of Philadelphia, where he practised from 1793 till seized with paralysis in 1816. He was a man of as much courage as skill, and while the yellow fever raged in Philadelphia in 1793-7-8 and 9, anatomized its victims and even tasted the black vomit. He published Buchan's Domestic Medicine with notes, and several papers on the nature and treatment of the yellow fever. He died in 1819 of apoplexy, aged 55.

**CATILINE, LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINA**, the Roman conspirator, subject of Cicero's famous declamation, which precipitated the action before Rome, in which he was defeated and slain, B.C. 62.

**CATINAT**, the name by which Abdias Maurel, one of the most intrepid of the Camisard chiefs, is known, (the revolted protestants of Languedoc,) distinguished as a cavalry officer, burnt alive 1705.

**CATINAT, NICH.**, a Fr. marshal, 1637-1712.

**CATLIN, JACOB**, author of a compendium of the system of Divine Truth, published in 1825, was minister of New Marlborough, Mass., and born at Harington, Conn. He died in 1826, aged 68.



[Cato, about to kill himself.]

**CATO**, the Wise, or the Sagacious, was a name first given to Marcus Porcius Cato the Censor. I. This extraordinary man was born at Tusculum, a municipal town of Latium, B.C. 234. At the usual military age he commenced his career as a soldier in B.C. 217, the year in which Hannibal was laying waste the north of Italy; and served again under Fabius at the capture of Tarentum (B.C. 209), and under Claudius Nero in the memorable battle on the banks of the Metaurus (B.C. 207). His fame, however, does not rest on his military achievements alone. In the intervals of war he employed himself in cultivating his hereditary farm, adopting the simple habits and manners of the peasantry; and soon became conspicuous among them for superior intelligence, prudence and sagacity. Having in this way attracted the notice of L. Valerius Flaccus, a young nobleman of considerable influence, by whom his military talents, eloquence, and integrity were duly appreciated, he was induced to remove to Rome; and there, aided by the support of his patron, soon



began to distinguish himself in the forum, and became a candidate for office. Passing through the subordinate offices of *questor*, *edile*, and *prætor*, and exhibiting in these the principles which he had adopted in youth, he was elected consul in B.C. 195, along with his friend and patron Flaccus. In Hither Spain, which was assigned to him as his province, he displayed military genius of a very high order, which speedily reduced the whole country to subjection. In B.C. 191, he distinguished himself greatly in the battle of Thermopylae, and there seems to have finished his career as a soldier. Cato henceforth appears as an active and leading citizen, taking a conspicuous part in every public measure. The great epoch in his life was his election, in B.C. 184, to the censorship, the duties of which he performed with the fearless strictness of an ancient Roman. His unshaken firmness in checking the luxurious habits of the nobles, and in assailing their crimes and vices, exposed him to great obloquy; but he pursued the course which he had prescribed to himself, regardless of the consequences. With all his rusticity, Cato was a friend to literature, and was one of the patrons and admirers of the poet Ennius. He applied himself in old age to the study of Greek literature, and is represented by Cicero as an ardent admirer of the historians, philosophers, and orators of Greece. Cato died in B.C. 149, at the age of eighty-five, leaving behind him 150 orations, which were admired for many ages; a work on rural affairs, entitled '*De Re Rustica*;' and an historical work, entitled '*Origines*.'—II. MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, surnamed *Uticensis* (of Utica), the great grandson of Cato the Censor, was born B.C. 95. Even when a boy, he is said to have given indications of sturdy independence; and as he advanced towards manhood, he displayed that decision, severity, and harshness of character which marked him out from his contemporaries during the remainder of his life. Taking his great ancestor as his model, he adopted his principles and imitated his conduct; strengthening his vigorous constitution by exposure to cold and fatigue, and bearing physical infirmities with a degree of patience worthy of the Stoic philosophy to which he had attached himself. He commenced his military career in B.C. 72, as a volunteer, in the servile war of Spartacus; and afterwards earned a high reputation as a military tribune in Macedonia. After some time spent in the study of his favorite philosophy, and in diligent preparation for the duties of official life, he was elected *questor* for B.C. 65; and acting on the principles which he had prescribed to himself, corrected various abuses which had been sanctioned by his predecessors. As the supporter of Cicero, in B.C. 63 in all his measures for suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, he decided by his speech, on the 5th of December, the motion that the conspirators should be put to death. Along with the senatorial party he strenuously opposed the coalition of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, in B.C. 60; but the supporters of the triumvirate dexterously removed him from the scene of action by conferring upon him an appointment which called him first to Cyprus, and afterwards to Byzantium. When *prætor* in B.C. 64, he was exposed to the outrages of the mob, in consequence of his endeavors to put a stop to the bribery and corruption which prevailed. On the commencement of the civil war in B.C. 49, Cato joined the party of Pompey; and, after the battle of Pharsalia, proceeded to Africa, where the hopes of the republican party were finally extinguished by the battle of Thapsus (6th April, B.C. 46). The town of Utica alone remained in the interest of the

followers of Pompey; and Cato, failing to inspire his countrymen who were collected there with courage to endure a siege, resolved not to outlive the downfall of the republic. After providing for the safety of his friends, and instructing them as to the means of effecting a reconciliation with the conqueror, he spent the greater part of the night in perusing Plato's *Phædo*, and then inflicted on himself the wound of which he died in the forty-ninth year of his age. Caesar's estimate of Cato's character is shown by the exclamation which he uttered when he heard of his death: 'Cato, I grudge thee thy death, since thou hast grudged me the glory of sparing thy life!' [G.F.]

CATON, RICHARD, an English gentleman, resident in Baltimore, who married a daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and was the father of the Marchioness of Wellesley, Duchess of Leeds and Lady Stafford. Died in Baltimore 1845, aged 83.

CATON, Mrs., the wife of Richard Caton, Esq., and eldest daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. She was the mother of the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Duchess of Leeds, &c. Died in Maryland 1846, at an advanced age.

CATTENBURG, A. VAN, a theologian, 1664–1737.

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, an amatory and epigrammatic poet, the rare elegance of whose compositions is most unfortunately disfigured by their licentiousness, died B.C. 40.

CATZ, JAMES VAN, a statesman and poet, surnamed the La Fontaine of Holland, 1577–1660.

CAUDERAS, B., a Portuguese painter, d. 1606.

CAULAINCOURT, A. G., one of the 'suspects' of the revolution, liberated from prison on being drawn for the republican army, attained eminence under Buonaparte as a general and minister of state, and died duke of Vicenza at the age of fifty-four, 1827.

CAUMARTIN, L. DE, a French statesman, 1552–1623.

CAUS, SOLOMON DE, a French architect, d. 1630.

CAUSSIN, NICH., a French rhetorician, d. 1651.

CAVALCANTI, G., a phil. and poet, d. 1300.

CAVALIER, JOHN, chief of the protestants in revolt agt. Louis XIV., after. a royalist, 1679–1740.

CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURA, a very eminent Italian mathematician; the pupil of Galileo and friend of Torricelli. Cavalieri's chief work is on the '*Geometry of Indivisibles*,' in which he details an artifice by aid of which curve surfaces, &c., may be quadrated. In one respect this method must be reckoned the logical predecessor and herald of the infinitesimal calculus. Cavalieri wrote also on trigonometry, astronomy, and astrology. He died in 1647.

CAVALLI, F., a Fr. opera composer, d. 1673.

CAVALLINI, P., a sculpt. and pain., 1259–1344.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, an Italian philosopher, inventor of several physical instruments, 1749–1809.

CAVANILLES, A. J., a Sp. botan., 1745–1804.

CAVE, EDW., the celebrated bookseller of St. John's gate, founder of the '*Gentleman's Magazine*,' d. 1754:

CAVE, DR. W., a learned and religious writer, 1637–1713.

CAVENDISH, THE HON. HENRY, born at Nice 1731, died at London 1810. The father of Mr. Cavendish was Lord Charles Somerset, a cadet of the house of Devonshire. But unlike the class to which his family belonged, the chemist had no sympathies with his fellow-men, either above or below him. He made important discoveries; but when we are ac-



quainted with his history and his self-seclusion, the wonder is that his researches were not more abundant. Compare the millionaire chemist with the poverty-struck, but indefatigable and noble-spirited Priestley, or with the calm and amiable Black, and we have an intellectual machine contrasted with talent accompanied by humane and generous hearts. 'We start, for soul is wanting there.' Mr. Cavendish was a profound mathematician, electrician, and chemist. Dr. Black, who had discovered carbonic acid, laid the foundation of pneumatic chemistry. Cavendish is usually said to have discovered hydrogen (although it was prepared by Mayow, Boyle, and Hales long anteriorly), and placed the second stone on the great superstructure which was afterwards to be raised by Priestley and others. That common air consisted of oxygen and nitrogen was known; but Cavendish demonstrated (1783) that it consisted by a volume of 20·833 oxygen and 79·166 nitrogen—a result which has been thoroughly confirmed by subsequent experiments. He likewise demonstrated the exact constitution of water, although it is confidently affirmed that James Watt at the same time knew its composition, and that his views were known to Cavendish. Cavendish likewise showed that nitric acid is composed of nitrogen and oxygen—Priestley having previously found that electric sparks, when passed through air, turned litmus red, Cavendish added potash to the solution, evaporated, and obtained nitre. While there is scarcely any doubt that there has been a tendency to overrate Cavendish at the expense of others, he must be always ranked as one of the first of English chemists, who has, by the accuracy of his experiments, assisted in laying the sure foundation of the science. [R.D.T.]

CAVENDISH, THOMAS, was the son of a gentleman of fortune in Suffolk. Coming into possession of his father's property in 1585, he applied his ample means to the fitting out of a stout barque of 120 tons, and accompanied Sir Richard Grenville to the West Indies and Virginia. The object is not ascertained; but of a second voyage, on which he sailed in July, 1586, the purpose certainly was to recruit his finances, wasted in personal extravagance, by plundering on the western sea-board of S. America. England and Spain were long at open war, and among men of fortune this practice was not uncommon in the days of Elizabeth, a commission from the queen being previously obtained. He had only 123 men, and three vessels, respectively 120, 60, and 40 tons burden, for the fitting out of which he had to sell or mortgage what remained of his estates; with these he circumnavigated the globe in twenty-five months, making important surveys in Magellan Straits, plundering and burning many towns of the Spanish colonies, and capturing on the coast of California the great annual galleon, 700 tons burden, laden with valuable merchandise, and 122,000 Spanish dollars. He also reduced to its proper length the distance between Java and the Cape, which the Portuguese had made much too great; and reaching home in safety, 'rich enough to purchase a fair earldom,' he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. His ill-gotten wealth being dissipated in three years, he embarked in a joint-stock expedition of a like kind, but on a larger scale; this proved unsuccessful from disagreement among elements discordant from the first; and while on his return, in 1593, he died at sea of vexation and fatigue, at the age of twenty-nine. He was the first to point out the importance of St. Helena to the English government. [J.B.]

CAVENDISH, Sir W., a gentleman in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards of Henry VIII.,

by whom he was knighted, 1505–1557. His son of the same name, created duke of Newcastle, distinguished in the civil wars as a royalist, 1592–1676. A descendant of the same name, third earl of Devonshire, and friend of William III., 1640–1707. JOHN, Lord Cavendish, br. of the last named, and chan. of the excheq., d. 1796.

CAVOLINI, PH., a naturalist, 1756–1810.

CAWDREY, DAN., a controversial wr., d. 1664.

CAWTON, THOS., and his son of the same name, both dist. as Oriental scholars, d. 1659 and 1677.

CAXES, PATRICK, an architect of the 16th ct.



[Caxton's Printing Office, Almonry, London.]

CAXTON, WILLIAM, dist. as the introducer of printing into Eng., originally a mercer, 1410–1491.

CAYLUS, MARTHA MARG., marquise of, auth. of 'Souvenirs,' edited by Voltaire, 1673–1729. Her son, ANNE CLAUDE PHILIP, Count Caylus, distinguished as a writer on art, 1720–1765.

CAZALES, J. A. M. DE, a Fr. royal, 1757–1805.

CAZALET, J. A., a pharmacoplist, 1758–1825.

CAZES, P. J., a French painter, 1676–1754.

CAZOTTE, JOHN, a French poet, distinguished for the humor and spirit of his compositions, executed as a royalist, 1792.

CAZWYNY, an Arabian naturalist, 1210–1283.

CEBA, AUFALDO, a dramatic poet, died 1623.

CEBES, a pupil of Socrates, 5th century B.C.

CECCATI, D. F., a sculptor of Lombardy, distinguishing as an artist in wood and ivory, 1642–1719.

CECCHERELLI, AL., an Italian hist. 16th ct.

CECCHI, J. M., an Italian poet, 16th century.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, an Ital. philos. and poet, burnt alive for his practice of the occ. sciences, 1327.

CECIL, ROBT., earl of Salisbury, son of Lord Burleigh, and minister of James I., 1563–1612.

CECIL, WM., Lord Burleigh. See BURLEIGH.

CECILIA, St., a virg. and martyr, 4th century.

CECROPS, the founder of Athens, 16th c. B.C.

CEDREMIS, G., a monk and historian, 11th c.

CELESTI, AND., a Venetian painter, 1637–1706.

CELESTINE, the first of this name, pope of Rome, 422–432; the second, 1143–1144; the third, 1191–1198; the fourth, eighteen days only, 1241; the fifth, founder of the Celestines, 1294–1296.

CELESTIUS, a heretic of the 4th century.

CELLARIUS, CH., a Germ. savant, 1638–1707.

CELLINI, BENvenuto, a celebrated sculptor and goldsmith, was born at Florence in 1500, and was brought up as a musician (a flute-player) by his father. He entered the service of Clement VII. at

Rome, at an early age, as goldsmith and musician; his active services for this pope and other art-patrons in Rome, especially Porzia Ghigi, were altogether suspended by the sack of the city in 1527, by the soldiers of the constable Bourbon, whom Cellini boasts of having killed in the act of scaling the walls. Cellini returned to Rome a few years afterwards, and continued his works for the pope. Cellini executed several designs also in France for Francis I., for the palace at Fontainebleau, but a portion only were carried out. He returned to Italy in 1545 and executed his celebrated bronze of Perseus with the head of Medusa, now in the Loggia de' Lanzi.—Cellini married at the age of sixty, and died in 1572, leaving two daughters and a son.—Though an able sculptor, Benvenuto Cellini is more distinguished as a goldsmith, or for his ornamental works; he has been long the coryphæus of silversmiths, and until quite recently, was unrivalled as a metal-chaser, but he is now surpassed by several of the modern artists of France, especially M. Antoine Veehte.—Cellini's style is that peculiarly known as the Renaissance, in which scrolled shields or cartouches, and strapwork perform a prominent part; his works are also conspicuous for a minute imitation of natural objects, as in the celebrated silver hand bell made for Clement VII., formerly in the possession of Horace Walpole. Cellini is the great model to this day of the principal ornamental artists of France.—(See *Cellini's Autobiography*.) [R.N.W.]

CELS, J. M., a French botanist, 1743-1806.

CELSIUS, OLAUS, a Swed. naturalist, distinguished as the teacher and protector of Linnaeus, 1670-1756.

CELSUS, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a physician who flourished in the reign of Tiberius, in the first century of the Christian era. He is distinguished for having bequeathed to his successors in the healing art his work 'De Medicina,' written in elegant Latin, and familiar to every student in medicine. His views are characterized by great judgment and sense, especially when we recollect the barbarism of science in the times in which he lived. He has explained many of the opinions of Hippocrates, which would be difficult of appreciation without his commentary. [R.D.T.]

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher, 2d century.

CELTES, CONRAD, a Latin poet, 1459-1508.

CENCI, BEATRICE, the heroine of Shelley's drama, executed at Rome as a paricide, 1605.

CENSORINUS, APPIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman consul, elected emp., and murd. shortly after, 270.

CENSORINUS, a grammarian of the 3d cent.

CENTLIVRE, MRS., an English dramatic writer, 1667-1723.

CEOLWULF, a k. of Northumberland, 8th cent.

CERATINUS, J., a Greek scholar, died 1530.

CERCEAU, J. A. Du, a Fr. hist. of Rienzi, &c., au. of Lat. poems, a mem. of the Jesuits, 1676-1730.

CERDA, J. L. DE LA, a Spanish critic, classical commen., and grammarian, Toledo, 1560-1643.

CERDA Y RICO, F., a Sp. *savant*, 1730-1792.

CERDIC, a Saxon king of Wessex, 519-534.

CERDON, a Syrian gnostic, 2d century.

CERE, JOHN NICH., a Fr. botanist, 1737-1810.

CERINTHUS, a Jew, and a noted heretic of the first century, who had been taught literature and philosophy at Alexandria. In the age of the apostle John he propagated many absurdities about the person of Christ and a sensual millennium, based on Jewish dreams and Gnostic speculations. His fantastic reveries need not to be repeated. According to some, the fourth gospel was written specially against his tenets, but there is no solid ground for

such an opinion, though it has been plausibly defended. [J.E.]

CERISANTES, MARK DUNCAN DE, a Scotch physician in the polit. service of Richelieu, k. 1618.

CERMENATI, JOHN DE, a Latin hist., 14th et.

CERQUEIRA, a Portug. mission. 1552-1614.

CERRATO, PAUL, an Italian poet, 16th cent.

CERULARIUS, patriarch of Constantin., and au. of the Gr. schism, crnd. Isaac Comnenus, 1058.

CERUTI, FRED., a classical schol., 1541-1579.

CERUTTI, J. A. J., a Jesuit and miscel. writer, author of an 'Apology' for his order, 1735-1792.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE, was born in 1547, at Alcala, in New Castile, of an ancient but poor family. His taste for literature seems to have been early developed, and to have been chiefly directed towards poetry. In his twenty-second year, he quitted Spain for Italy, holding a place in the household of a cardinal; and, volunteering in the papal army, he fought bravely in 1571 against the Turks, in the battle of Lepanto, receiving there a wound which lamed his left hand for life. He continued to be a soldier, serving under several leaders, till, in 1576, sailing for the Low Countries, he was taken prisoner by an Algerine corsair. His sufferings and adventures during his three years of slavery in Algiers, are said to be described in his novel, 'The Captive,' inserted as an episode in 'Don Quixote.' On being ransomed in 1580, he resumed military service. In 1584 appeared his first printed work, 'Galatea,' a pastoral romance, mixing prose and verse after the model of Montemayor's 'Diana.' In it he represented, under feigned names, himself and a lady whom he immediately married. He afterwards wrote a considerable number of plays, which have never become famous. About this time of his life his history becomes particularly obscure. He was for some time, at Seville, a purveyor of stores for the Indian fleet; and he is traditionally asserted to have collected tithes in La Mancha. In 1605 he published the first part of 'Don Quixote.' The appearance of this celebrated work of genius speedily made him famous, without, however, rescuing him from poverty, although it brought him some patronage from the court, which drew him to Madrid for the rest of his life. No other work came from his pen for several years. But in 1613 he published the 'Exemplary Novels,' a collection of twelve stories, some of which are the only minor works of his that are at all worthy of the author of 'Don Quixote.' Next year there was printed his 'Journey to Parnassus,' critical and satirical essay in verse. This piece, and the celebrity of his great romance, provoked attacks on him, of which the most bitter were introduced into a spurious continuation of 'Don Quixote.' This work was at length completed by the appearance of the second part in 1615. It is needless to commend 'Don Quixote;' and this is no place for endeavoring to analyse its character and design. The author did not long survive its completion. He died in his sixty-ninth year, on the 23d day of April, 1616; and Shakspeare died on the very same day. 'Persiles and Sigismunda,' a romance which Cervantes left unpublished, is universally allowed to be unworthy of the liking with which he himself regarded it. [W.S.]

CERVETTO, a music. of Garrick's time, d. 1783.

CESARINI, JUL., a cardinal employed in polit. negotiations, and kd. at the battle of Varna, 1444.

CESARINI, VIRG., a Latin poet, 1595-1624

CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, professor of Gr. and Heb., also dist. as a poet and essayist, 1730-1808.

CESEPEDES, A. G. DE, a Sp. geog., 1560-1608.



CESEPEDES, P. DE, a Sp. painter, 1538-1608.

CESTI, M. A., a composer of music, died 1688.

CESTIUS, GALLIUS, Rom. gov. of Syria, 1st ct.

CEVELLOS, THE CHEVALIER DE, a Spanish statesman, author of the manifesto on Napoleon's invasion, 1763-1838.

CEZELLI, CONSTANCE, a heroine of the 16th ct.

CHABERT, J. B., marquis of, a Fr. command., celeb. as a navigator and astronomer, 1724-1805.

CHABERT, M. DE, author of 'Voyage dans l'Amérique,' Septembre, 1750 et 1751.

CHABERT, P., a wr. on veter. surg 1727-1814.

CHABOT, FRANCIS, one of those unquiet malignant spirits raised from the deep by the French revolution, was a Capuchin monk, who abandoned his order when the door had been opened by a decree of the constituent assembly, and was deputed to the legislative assembly, 1791, and to the convention, 1792. His declamatory powers and vehement passions were directed by the most unsparing hatred of royalty, and according to his own declaration, he even offered himself for assassination that his corpse might be carried through the streets, and the inhabitants of the Faubourgs excited to insurrection. He voted for the king's death without appeal to the people and without delay, and proved himself so shameless in the advocacy of violence and murder, that he has been called the type of sansculottism. Chabot foresaw his fate when the national convention succumbed to the dictates of the Committee of Public Safety, and one day remarked to his compatriots, 'There ought to be a *Côté Droit*, (opposition side.) If none else will form it, I will alone. People say to me, you will all get guillotined in your turn; first, you and Bazire, then Danton, then Robespierre himself.' The event proved that these apprehensions were well founded. Chabot had married into the family of an Austrian banker, and from his connection with the financial speculations of his brothers-in-law, was accused of falsifying a decree of the convention. Whether this was true or false, it served equally well as a pretext for his execution. He was conducted to the scaffold after attempting to poison himself with corrosive sublimate, 3d April, 1794. [E.R.]

CHABOT, G. A., a wr. on civil law, 1753-1819.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian, general, 6th cent. B.C.

CHABRY, MARK, a Fr. painter, 1660-1727.

CHACON, ALPH., a Sp. antiquary, 1540-1599.

CHACON, P., a Spanish critic, 1525-1581.

CHAH-AALEM, emp. of Hindos. 1759, d. 1806.

CHAH-DJIHAU, emp. of Hindost., 1622-1656.

CHAH-ROUKH-MYRZA, son of Tamerlane, sov. of Khorassan, conq. of Persia, &c., d. 1447.

CHAHYN-GUÉRAI, last khan of Tart., 1883.

CHAI, CHARLES, a protes. theolog., 1701-1785.

CHAISE, F. DE LA, conf. of Louis XIV., d. 1709.

CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher, 3d c.

CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS, a refugee from Constantinople, au. of a Gr. grammar, d. 1513.

CHALCONDYLES, N. a Greek hist., 15th c.

CHALES, C. F. DE, a Fr. mathem., d. 1678.

CHALKLEY, THOMAS, founder of the Quaker library at Philadelphia; came to Pennsylvania from England in 1701, in 1705 visited the Indians on the Susquehannah, died in 1741, at Tortula. His ordinary residence was Philadelphia. His writings were published after his death.

CHALLE, C. M., a Fr. painter, died 1778.

CHALMEL, J. L., a Fr. hist., 1760-1828.

CHALMERS, ALEX., an industrious editor and contributor to the press, in most repute for his 'General Biographical Dictionary.' 1759-1834.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, author of 'Political Annals of the United Colonies, 1780,' 'Estimate of the strength of Britain, 1782,' 'Opinions on subjects of law and policy arising from American independence 1784,' 'Opinions of lawyers on English Jurisprudence, 1814,' and 'A Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 1822. In early life he was a lawyer in Maryland, but removed to England, and died in London, 1825.

CHALMERS, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., the celebrated pulpit orator and divine, was born on 17th March, 1780, at Anstruther, in Fifeshire, of respectable and pious, though humble, parents. After receiving the elements of knowledge at the parish school, he was entered a student in St. Andrews College at the early age of twelve; and soon gave indications of that strong predilection for the physical sciences which he retained through life. He prosecuted the course of study prescribed to students in divinity, and obtained license to preach in connection with the Established Church of Scotland while only 19, two years under the legal age, on the express ground that he was 'a lad of pregnant parts.' His views towards the church, however, were at this period of his life entertained not from any ulterior intention of giving himself to the sacred duties of the ministry, but from the belief that the character of a licentiate would advance him in his path to the summit of his ambition—a university appointment. Accordingly, after having been employed about a year as assistant in the parish of Cavers, he relinquished that situation for the more congenial office of assistant teacher of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews. His eminent success in that department procured him a presentation to the parish of Kilmany, the patronage of which



[Kilmany Church.]

was vested in the college, and accordingly he was ordained to the pastoral charge of that place on 12th May, 1803. How subordinate to scientific pursuits he then considered the functions of the sacred office to be, appears from the fact that he spent two successive winters in St. Andrews, in giving public lectures during the week on mathematics and chemistry, while he returned to his parish only on Saturdays, leaving it again, early on Monday morning. A great and happy change, superinduced by long personal illness and several domestic bereavements, took place in his views of religion. From being a very secondary concern with him he was brought to regard it as a subject of paramount importance. He now became as assiduous and earnest in his attention to his sacred functions, as he had been formerly negligent of them; and applying his great powers to the illustration and enforcement of Christian truth with all the enthusiasm of a new convert, his fame as a zealous and eloquent preacher spread far and wide. His servi-



ees were now eagerly sought for other and more important places, and accordingly, after having resided twelve years in Kilmany, he was translated in the summer of 1815 to the Tron Church and Parish, Glasgow. His reputation as a preacher continued rapidly to advance. His church was besieged every Sabbath by crowds of admiring listeners; and a volume of sermons entitled 'Astronomical Discourses,' enjoyed a circulation as wide as the 'Tales of My Landlord,' published during the same season. On several public occasions he was engaged to officiate both in Edinburgh and London at this period of his ministry, and the sensation universally produced by his preaching surpassed all that was ever known or heard of in the annals of pulpit eloquence. Chalmers had long devoted his attention to the subject of pauperism, on which he entertained some peculiar views as to the superior efficacy of voluntary and Christian efforts in meeting its evils. To enable him to carry his views into operation, the magistrates of Glasgow erected the new parish of St. John's, to which he was presented as first minister, and in which he was allowed the fullest liberty to work his parochial machinery. A number of enlightened Christian laymen aided his efforts; and the scheme in the hands of such an agency met the highest success. But although he wrought it with characteristic ardor, and developed its principles at full length in his 'Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns,' it never obtained in any other parish, and has long been abandoned as impracticable, even in St. John's. After a most active and successful incumbency for eight years in Glasgow, Dr. Chalmers relinquished the exercise of the ministry for the more retired, but not less useful office of training the rising hopes of the church. In 1823 he became professor of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews; and in 1827 he was translated by the unanimous presentation of the Town Council of Edinburgh, to the chair of divinity in the university of that city. The splendor of his fame attracted an unusual number of professional as well as amateur students to his prelections in both of these offices; and the ability as well as learning he brought to bear on the topics of his chair, amply justified his elevation to the highest and most responsible position in the church. Dr. Chalmers now commenced a career of authorship, by which he still further extended his reputation as a divine. The most flattering honors were heaped upon him from various quarters; for not only was he elected moderator of the General Assembly—the highest position in the Church of Scotland—but he was chosen president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, created Doctor of Laws by the university of Oxford, selected by the trustees of the earl of Bridgewater one of the eminent writers to publish a treatise in proof of the wisdom and goodness of God in Creation, and appointed corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France—a compliment which no clergyman in Britain had ever previously enjoyed. Dr. Chalmers, who had zealously espoused the popular side in church politics, allowed himself to be prevailed upon, contrary to his own better judgment, to propose the enactment of the veto law in 1833, in the fond hope that it would produce the effect of popularizing the Established Church; and there can be no doubt that it was successful to an eminent extent in realizing his fondest wishes. Never was the church stronger than during its prevalence; and it was on this auspicious period he commenced and carried on his gigantic labors in the cause of church extension. Adhering to the veto act, after the civil courts had decided on its illegality, he min-

gled in all the stormy controversies which followed; and at length finding it hopeless to maintain the position he had assumed, he seceded in May, 1843, with a large body of adherents who joined him in forming the Free Church. He was the first moderator, and indeed there can be little doubt that his name, which was a tower of strength, and his eloquence, which possessed resistless power over the popular mind, contributed more perhaps than any other cause, to give the new secession a local habitation in the land. Dr. Chalmers's health, impaired by his extraordinary labors,—especially in organizing the new church, sank rapidly, and his death, which was sudden, was lamented by Christians of all denominations. His collected works, including sermons, theological lectures, &c, amount to 25 volumes. [R.J.]

CHALMERS, PATRICK, a Scotch antiq., d. in Scotland, in 1854, aged 51.

CHALMERS, LIONEL, M. D., an em. physician of Charleston, S. C., bor. at Cambleton, in Scotland, in 1715, and emigrated at an early age to America. He first practised at Christ Church, but removed to Charleston. He was the author of an essay on fevers, and of a valuable work on the weather and diseases of South Carolina, in two vols. He also published in 1754, in the first volume of the Observations and Inquiries of the Medical Society of London, some useful remarks on opisthotonos and tetanus. He died in 1777, aged 62, leaving behind him the reputation of an honest and highly skilful physician.

CHALONER, B., a Catholic prelate, 1691–1781.

CHALONER, SIR THOS., a scholar and statesman of the age of Elizabeth, 1515–1565. His son of the same name, distinguished as a chemist, 1559–1603. EDWARD, son of the last, chaplain to James I., died 1625. JAMES, a second son, an adherent of the parliament, committed suicide at the restoration, 1660. THOMAS, brother of the preceding, absconded at the restoration, and died 1661.

CHALOTAIS, G. R. LA, the *cel. procureur-général* to the parliament of Brussels, whose exposé of the Jesuits provoked their expulsion and his own imprisonment, which produced a great effect in France, 1701–1785.

CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, a poet, d. 1637.

CHAMBERLAYNE, ED., LL.D., au. of the 'Present State of England,' 1616–1703. JOHN, his son, a *cel. philologist and translator*, died 1724.

CHAMBERS, EPH., the *cyclopædist*, d. 1740.

CHAMBERS, SIR WM., an archit., 1725–1796.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, governor of Iowa and Indian commissioner, d. 1852.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, chief justice of New York, died April 10, 1765. In 1754 he was a member of the Executive Council.

CHAMBERS, WM., a physician in New York, who attained some celebrity by the successful cure of intemperance. This plan was to associate the taste of intoxicating liquors with things insufferably nauseous. He died in 1827.

CHAMBLY, DE, Captain, an officer in the French service, who was appointed Governor of Acadia in 1680, and afterward of Grenada. He constructed a fort in Canada in 1665, which took its name from him. In 1673 he commanded at Penobscot, and was taken prisoner the next year.

CHAMBRAY, ROLAND, FREARD, lord of, a French statesman and architect, time of Louis XIII.

CHAMILLARD, M. DE, a Fr. states., 1651–1721.

CHAMILLARD, STEF., a Fr. antiq., 1656–1730.

CHAMISSO, ADELBERT VON, a fertile and interesting wr., especially as a natur., 1781–1838.

CHAMPE, JOHN, an Am. soldier, belonging to



Lee's regiment, who was employed by Gen. Washington as a spy immediately after the capture of Major Andre. He was born in Loudoun Co., Virginia, in 1756, and entered the army in 1776. As soon as Arnold's treason became known, Lee, in whose regiment, he was sergeant-major, sent him, at the request of the commander-in-chief, to New York, to ascertain whether General Gates was implicated in the conspiracy, and also to attempt the capture of Arnold, in order to preserve the life of Andre by the trial and punishment of the true criminal. Champe dreading the ignominy attending apparent desertion, and apprehensive that his hopes of promotion might be destroyed, hesitated to undertake the exploit until assured that at the proper time his character should be fully vindicated. At a late hour, withdrawing his horse from the picket, and taking with him his cloak, valise, and orderly book, he fled under cover of the night from the American camp at Tappan, and though pursued in order to save appearances, escaped as a deserter to some English vessels in the river, and was conveyed to New York. Sir Henry Clinton after hearing his story placed him as recruiting sergeant under Arnold. As he had no immediate opportunity of seizing the traitor, the unfortunate Andre was executed on the 3d of October, but he speedily sent information to Washington, which removed from his mind all suspicions unfavorable to General Gates. Though the chief object in attempting the capture of Arnold was done away by the death of Andre, Champe persisted in the enterprise, as Washington was anxious to make an example of the traitor. His plan was to seize him, while walking, according to his custom, in his garden, late at night, gag him, and drag him as a drunken soldier to a boat on the Hudson, and then convey him to Hoboken, where Lee was to await his coming. This bold but well-contrived plot was foiled by an accidental change in Arnold's quarters, and the subsequent embarkation of his legion to Virginia. On the appointed night Lee impatiently watched the expected arrival on the Jersey shore, and reluctantly withdrew as morning dawned to the American camp. After landing in Virginia, Champe escaped to the quarters of General Greene, who received him honorably, and sent him back in safety to Washington. His services were remembered in subsequent years, but his death prevented any substantial expression of Washington's gratitude for the risk he had endured.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIP DE, a disting. Flemish painter, instructed by Fouquieres, and employed with Lebrun in the Luxembourg palace, and other public buildings of Paris. His works consist of sacred subjects and portraits; born at Brussels, 1602, d. 1674. His nephew, JEAN BAPTISTE, also a painter, born at Brussels, 1643, d. 1688.

CHAMPEAUX, W. DE, a celeb. philosoph. and theolog. of the 12th century, understood to be the first public professor of scholastic divinity, and the founder of scientific realism. Abelard was one of his scholars, and it is by his attacks upon Champeaux that the latter is best known, his works being lost, d. 1121.

CHAMPIER, S., a Fr. physician, soldier, and historical writer, 1472-1539.

CHAMPIONNET, J. S., a Fr. gen., 1762-1800.

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE, Governor of Canada, and founder of Quebec, from whom Lake Champlain takes its name, was born at Brouage in France. The first attempt to establish a French colony in Canada, after being prosecuted by Cartier from 1534 to 1542 was abandoned, but the enterprise was resumed about the beginning of the 17th century, and Champlain, who had obtained a reputation as a

naval officer in the East Indies, was appointed pilot to De Chatte, the Lieut. General of Canada. In 1603, he ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the Falls of St. Louis, explored the country, and returned to France. The years 1604 and 1605 were spent in further explorations of the coast, and in 1607 went to Tadoussac. Quebec was founded by him in 1608, and the same year he discovered and suppressed a dangerous conspiracy which had for its object his murder, and the abandonment of the expedition. The early part of 1609 was occupied with contests with the Indians, in which he proved successful. He went to France in September, leaving the colony under the care of Peter Chavin, but returned in the spring of 1610. He again engaged in war with the Iroquois with similar success. In 1611 he went again to France, but returned in 1612, as lieut.-governor under Charles de Bourbon. The winter of 1615 was spent among the Hurons. For many years he was actively employed in promoting the interests of the colony, which, however, was taken by the English in 1629, and Champlain, who had capitulated to Sir David Kirk, carried by him to France. In 1633, Canada having been restored to France the previous year by the treaty of St. Germain, he was appointed Governor, which office he retained till his death in December, 1635. He published, in 1632, a history of New France, or Canada from its first discovery to 1631, containing a minute account of his voyages. He deserves credit for his fidelity as an historian, and his skill and courage as an officer.

CHAMPMESLE, MARY DESMAIRES DE, a French actress, pupil of Racine, 1644-1698.

CHAMPOLLION, J. F., the cel. French archæol. and interpreter of hieroglyphics, 1790-1831.

CHANCELOR, RICHARD, an Englishman, pilot-major of Sir Hugh Willoughby's fleet, sent out by Cabot in 1553, and commander of one of the ships. Landing at Archangel, he proceeded to Moscow, and by his address and judgment in his interviews with the Czar, laid the foundation of the trade to Russia. Returning from a second voyage in 1556, he was drowned, with most of his crew, in Pitsligo Bay, on the E. coast of Scotland. The Russian ambassador, however, who accompanied him, escaped, was conducted to London, and received with great distinction. [J.B.]

CHANDLER, E., a wr. on prophecy, 1671-1750.

CHANDLER, M., an Eng. poetess, 1687-1745.

CHANDLER, R., an antiq. wr., 1738-1810.

CHANDLER, SAM., a religious au., 1693-1766.

CHANDLER, THOMAS BRADBURY, D.D., a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, was graduated at Yale College, in 1745. He was ordained in England in the year 1751, and became rector of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was a zealous advocate of the principles of the Episcopal Church, and distinguished himself in his controversy with Dr. Chauncey of Boston. Besides his controversial works and occasional sermons, he was author of the life of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, which on account of the war was not published until 1805. He died in 1790, aged 64.

CHANDOS, JOHN, an English general, lieut. of the French provinces for Edward III., k. 1369.

CHANGEUX, P. N., a Fr. mathe., 1740-1800.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, an em. member of the society of 'Liberal Christians,' was born on 7th April, 1780, at Newport, Rhode Island, in the United States of America. William Ellery, his maternal grandfather, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, who was a merchant at Newport, designed him for the medical



[Wm. Eilery Channing.]

profession, but after he had completed his studies at Harvard College, he chose himself the Unitarian ministry.

CHANTAL, JEANNE FRANCOISE, Madame De, a distinguished pupil of St. Francis de Sales, and grandmother of Madame de Sévigné, was born at Dijon, 1572, and married to the Baron de Chantal in 1592, who died eight years afterwards, leaving her with a young family, to whose instruction, and the performance of charitable offices to the poor, she devoted her life. She is celebrated for having founded, under the advice of De Sales, the order of the Visitation at Annecy in 1610, and such was her zeal and virtues, that she acquired the reputation of a saint among the common people, and was canonized 1767. She died 1641. In 1660 a volume of 'Letters' by her was published, of which a new edition appeared with a life prefixed in 1823. Her other biographers are the Jesuit Fichet, Maupas de la Tour, Father Beauvils, and the Abbés Marsollier and Cordier.—(*Biographie Universelle*.) [E.R.]

CHANTEREAU, LOUIS, a French antiqu., d. 1668.

CHANTREAU, P. N., a French grammarian, 1741-1808.

CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS, was born at Norton in Derbyshire, April 7, 1781. He was bound to a carver at Sheffield, but established himself as a modeller in clay, first in Dublin, then in Edinburgh, and finally in London, where he was aided by Nollekens. Chantrey distinguished himself by his sepulchral monuments, and as a sculptor of busts, and experienced a uniformly successful career; he was elected a Royal Academician in 1818, and was knighted by the queen in 1837. He died on the 25th of November, 1841.—By the disposition of his property, Sir Francis Chantrey has secured a more prominent place in the history of art in Britain, than his mere reputation as a sculptor would have secured him. He left the reversion of the greater portion of his property to the Royal Academy, for the promotion of British fine art in painting and sculpture, including an annuity of £300 for the president, and £50 for the secretary, payable on the 1st of January of every year. The amount available will be about £2,500 per annum, which after the deduction of the salaries of the president and secretary, will leave upwards of £2,000 to be spent annually, on the average, in the purchase of paintings and sculpture executed within the shores of Great Britain, towards the formation of a British gallery of art. The funds

cannot accumulate for more than five years, and no commissions can be given to any artists, all purchases must be *bonâ fide* purchases of finished works.—(Jones, *Recollections of Chantrey*, 1849; Holland, *Memorials of Sir Francis Chantrey*, R.A., 1851.) [R.N.W.]

CHAO-YONG, a Chinese philosopher, d. 1077.

CHAPEAUVILLE, J., a theological writer, 1551-1617.

CHAPELAIN, JOHN, a Fr. poet, 1595-1674.

CHAPELAIN, C. J. B. LE, a Jesuit, 1710-1779.

CHAPELLE, C. E. LUL, a poet, 1626-86.

CHAPMAN, ASA, judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, to which office he was appointed in 1818, was a graduate at Yale College in 1792, and died at New Haven in 1825, aged 54.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, an English dramatist, 1557-1634.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, an English engineer, the projector of the great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, and writer. He was the author of several works upon the natural and industrial resources of India, and a contributor upon cognate subjects to the Westminster Review. Died 1854.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, an English divine, 1704-1784.

CHAPONE, HESTER MULSO, afterwards Mrs., the celebrated authoress of 'Letters on the Improvement of the Mind,' was born in Northamptonshire 1727, and introduced to her future husband by Richardson the novelist. After being married ten months only, she was left a widow in 1760, and survived her loss till 1801. A collected edition of her works was published in 2 vols., with a sketch of her life prefixed, 1807.

CHAPPE, D'AUTEROCHE, a celeb. French astronomer, 1722-1769. His nephew, CLAUDE, noted as the discov. of the telegraph, 1763-1805.

CHAPPEL, WM., an Irish prelate, to whom the authorship of 'The Whole Duty of Man' has been imputed, (first published 1657,) died 1649.

CHAPPELLO, L., an Oriental schlr., 1683-1768.

CHAPPUIS, CLAUDE, a Fr. poet, d. 1572.

CHAPTAL, J. A. C., a Fr. chemist, contractor for the supply of gunpowder to the revolutionary government, afterwards one of Napoleon's ministers, and count of Chanteloupe, author of works on practical chemistry, 1756-1832.

CHAPUZEAU, S., a topographical wr., d. 1701.

CHARDIN, SIR J., an Eastern trav., 1643-1713.

CHARDON, PETER, a learned Jesuit, missionary among the Indians on the borders of Lake Michigan for 25 or 30 years. He settled among them about 1697 and had his usual residence at Ponteaumasis on the river St. Joseph.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, FR. ATHANAS-  
SIUS DE, royalist chief in La Vendée, taken and shot 1796.

CHARILLUS, a king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.

CHARLEMAGNE. This illustrious prince, the restorer of order and obedience in a state of society when only the most commanding talents and heroic steadfastness of purpose could have availed him in a struggle against anarchy and ignorance in their worst forms, was the grandson of Charles-Martel, king of the Franks, and lived 742-814, master of an empire which embraced all France, a part of Spain, more than half of Italy, and nearly all Germany. To feel his greatness adequately it must be remembered that all the ancient landmarks of social order had been overthrown with the colossal Roman power, and that the whole civilized world was covered with its ruins and infested with its crimes. The ancient seat of empire was divided among a score of petty



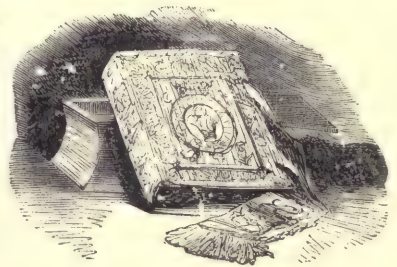


[Charlemagne.]

tyrants; the Saracens had overrun Spain and threatened the farther west; the northern kingdoms were only known as the cradle of adventurous armies, whose leaders in after years organized the feudal governments of Europe; Russia did not even exist; and England was just emerging from the confusion of the Heptarchy. Some two centuries before, 507-511, Clovis had founded the Frankish monarchy and established himself at Paris, but his power was that of an absolute military chief, and he was succeeded by a line of phantom-kings, whose action is scarcely distinguishable from that of the barbarous fermentation proceeding around them. At length Pepin-Heristal and his son Charles-Martel, slowly paved the way for a new authority, the former by familiarizing men's minds with justice and goodness in the sovereign, and the latter by his heroic resistance of the Saracens, and the promise of an irresistible power in the government. The successes of Charlemagne were the natural issue of these circumstances under the command of his ambition and vast genius, favored by the compliance of the popes; who were willing to encourage a Christian protectorate in the west as a counterpoise to the eastern empire of Irene, and the dreaded power of Haroun-al-Raschid. A catalogue of the principal events and dates is all that we can give in the space to which we are limited. In 768 Charles succeeded to the government conjointly with his brother Carloman; and on the death of the latter in 771, became sole master of France by wisely refusing to divide the authority with his nephews. In 770 he subdued the revolt of Aquitaine. In 772 he marched against the still idolatrous Saxons, and commenced a conflict which he maintained for upwards of thirty years. In 778 he crossed the Alps, and was shortly crowned king of Lombardy, and acknowledged suzerain of Italy by the pope, with the right of confirming the papal elections. In 778 he carried his arms into Spain, and pursued his victorious career as far as the Ebro, but was surprised on his return in the pass of Roncesvalles, where many of his knights perished, and among the rest Orlando or Roland, his nephew, the hero of Ariosto. In 780 Louis-le-Débonnaire, his youngest son, was crowned by the pope king of Aquitaine, and Pepin, his second son, king of Lombardy, both at Rome. Between 780 and 782 he visited a terrible retribution upon the Saxons, and compelled their chief to accept Christian baptism. Towards 790 we find him establishing seminaries of learning, and doing all in his power to elevate the character of the clergy, the most of whom had hitherto known little but the Lord's prayer; besides en-

gaging in projects for the acceleration of commerce, the general improvement of the people, and the promotion of science. Before the end of the century he had invaded Pannonia, and extended his dominions in this direction to the mountains of Bohemia and the Raab. In 800 he was crowned at Rome emperor of the west; and in 803 was negotiating a union with Irene in order to consolidate the eastern and western empires, when the empress was dethroned and exiled by Nicephorus. From this period to his death, which took place at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the seventy-first year of his age, and the forty-seventh of his reign, he was engaged in fortifying the coasts of France against the Northmen, and various matters relating to the security and the prosperity of the empire, including the settlement of the succession.—In person and manners Charlemagne was the perfection of simplicity, modesty, frugality, and in a word, of true greatness; and though he was too much given to the society of women, he had the reputation of a good father, a tender husband, and a generous friend. He was indefatigable in all the duties of government, and whether in the camp or the court, had fixed hours for study, in which he took care to engage his courtiers by forming them into an academy. 'For shame!' he exclaimed, to one who came before him attired more elegantly than the occasion demanded,—'dress yourself like a man; and if you would be distinguished, let it be by your merits, not by your garments.' His nearest friend and companion was the illustrious Alewyn, and his fame was so widely spread that the only man, perhaps, of kindred genius in that age, the great caliph, Haroun-al-Raschid, courted his good-will, and complimented him by an embassy bearing presents. Before his death he confirmed the succession in the person of his son Louis, by an august ceremony. Placing the imperial crown upon the altar, he ordered Louis to take it with his own hands, that he might understand he wore it in his own right, under no authority but that of God.—Perhaps we cannot conclude better by way of further illustrating the character of Charlemagne than with his words of advice to this prince:—'Love your people as your children,' said he; 'choose your magistrates and governors from those whose belief in God will preserve them from corruption, and see that your own life be blameless.' [E.R.]

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, earl of, an Irish politician, time of Burke, 1728-1799.



[Bible used by Charles I. on the Scaffold.]

CHARLES I., king of England, born 1600; succeeded his father James I. 1625; dissolved his third parliament 1629; troubles in Scotland 1637; long parliament convened 1640; battle of Edge-Hill 1642; defeat of Marston Moor 1644; defeat of Naseby 1645; executed 30th January, 1649.

CHARLES II., born 1630; arrived in Scotland

1650; crowned at Scone and Carlisle, and afterwards defeated at Worcester 1651; restored to the throne 1660; war with Holland, Denmark, and France, 1663; execu. of Russell and Sidney 1684; d. 1685.

CHARLES, 'the Pretender,' grandson of James II., b. 1720; defeated at Culloden 1746; d. 1788.

CHARLES I., of Germany and France. See CHARLEMAGNE.

CHARLES II., surnamed 'the Bold,' b. 823; kg. of France 840; emp. of Germany 875; d. 877.

CHARLES III., king of Suabia 876; king of Italy 879; emperor 880; king of Saxony 882; king of France 884; deposed, and supposed to have been assassinated 887-888.

CHARLES IV., born count of La Marche, 1294; king of France and Navarre 1322; died 1328.

CHARLES V., b. 1337; k. of Fr. 1364; d. 1380.

CHARLES VI., born 1368; king of France 1380; war with England 1404; defeated at Agincourt 1415; treaty with Henry V., and his marriage with the French princess 1420; died 1422.

CHARLES VII., born 1403; dauphin 1417; sustained a disastrous struggle with the English from the death of his father to the appearance of Jeanne d'Arc 1429; ent. Paris as king 1437; d. 1461.

CHARLES VIII., b. 1470, k. of Fr. 1482, d. 1498.

CHARLES IX., son of Henry II. and Catharine de Medici, born 1550; king of France 1560; civil wars between the catholics and protestants, leading to the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572; d. 1574.

CHARLES X., grandson of Louis XV., born 1757; left France soon after the taking of the Bastille 1789; succeeded Louis XVIII. 1824; dethd. by the revolution of July 1830; died 1836.

CHARLES I., II., and III., of Germany, same as France. CHARLES IV., b. 1316, emp. 1347-1378.



[Convent of St. Yuste where Charles V. died.]

CHARLES V., born 1500; succeeded his grandfather, Ferdinand, as king of Spain 1516, and was elected emperor of Germany 1519; presided at the diet of Worms 1520; sustained a long war with Francis I., whom he took prisoner at the battle of Pavia, 1521-1525; abdicat. in favor of his son, after years of conflict with the protestant princes of Germany, 1556; died in the retirement of a convent 1558.

CHARLES VI., father of Maria Theresa, born 1685; kg. of Spain 1703; emperor 1711; d. 1740.

CHARLES VII., succeeded his father as elector of Bavaria 1726; crowned k. of Bohemia and emp. 1742; defeated by Maria Theresa, and died 1745.

CHARLES I., king of Navarre, same as Charles IV. of France, successor of his brother Philip V.

CHARLES II., born 1332, king of Navarre 1350; d., after losing a part of his kingdom, 1387.

CHARLES III., son and successor of the preceding, dist. by the surname of 'Noble,' 1387-1425.

CHARLES I. of Spain, same as Charles V. of

Germany, the great contemporary, of Fran. I. and Hen. VIII.

CHARLES II., son of Philip IV., born 1661; king of Spain and Naples 1665; died 1700.

CHARLES III., son of Philip V., born 1716; proclaimed king of Tuscany 1731, and afterwards king of Naples under the title of Charles VI.; succeeded as king of Spain 1759; died 1788.

CHARLES IV., suc. 1788; abdic. 1808; d. 1819.

CHARLES I., k. of Naples and Sicily, 1264-1285.

CHARLES II., king of Naples only, 1288-1309.

CHARLES III., succeeded Queen Joan, whom he put to death 1380; poisoned after his election to the crown of Hungary, 1386.

CHARLES I., or VII., king of Sweden, 1161-1168.

The six preceding of this name are not known to history, but are given in the partly fabulous and partly invented list of Joannes Magnus, and the style has been too long sanctioned by the usage of historians to be altered.

CHARLES VIII., elected king 1448, d. 1470.

CHARLES IX., fourth son of Gustavus Vasa, born 1550; king 1604; died 1611.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X., suc. 1654, d. 1660.

CHARLES XI., son of the preceding, born 1655, king 1679-97; distinguished as a successful opponent of Christiern V. of Denmark, and for his able administration.



[Charles the XII.]

CHARLES THE XII. of Sweden came to the throne in A.D. 1697, at the age of fifteen. The rulers of Russia, Poland, and Denmark, despised him as a weak boy, and formed a league for humbling the power of Sweden, and appropriating many of her best provinces. In this crisis the young Swedish king showed a degree of energy and courage that astonished both friends and foes. He put himself at the head of his army, invaded Denmark, and besieged Copenhagen. This bold stroke forced the Danish sovereign to beg for peace, and abandon the anti-Swedish confederacy. Charles then turned against his other enemies. On the 30th Nov., 1701, with 8,000 Swedes, he attacked and entirely routed the Russian army of 40,000 men at Narva. He then marched across Livonia and Courland into Poland, gained repeated victories over the enemies of his enemy Augustus, (who was elector of Saxony as well as king of Poland,) took Cracow, Warsaw, Dantzic, and other important cities; and in 1704 compelled the Poles to depose Augustus, and choose Stanislaus Lescinski as their king. Charles then ad-



vanced into Saxony, which he occupied with his victorious troops, and forced the elector to beg a peace, the terms of which Charles dictated, (1707.) Charles lingered for some time in Saxony at the head of his army, which amounted to 50,000 veterans. The eyes of all Europe were now fixed on him. His numerous victories, his daring and resolute spirit, the bearing and discipline of his troops, filled sovereigns, generals, and statesmen with admiration and anxiety. Louis XIV. earnestly implored his assistance against the arms of Marlborough and Eugene; and Marlborough himself undertook a special embassy to the Swedish camp in order to baffle the attempts of the French to win over the hero of the North to their alliance. Charles himself cherished the most ambitious projects. He was bent, in the first instance, on deposing his enemy, Peter, from the throne of Russia, as he had deposed his other enemy, Augustus, from the Polish throne. One year, he thought, would suffice for the conquest of Russia. He next designed to attack the pope; and he had despatched officers privately into Asia and Egypt, to survey the towns and military resources of those countries, with the intention of entering on a career of Oriental conquest, so soon as he had subdued his European foes. He marched out of Saxony in the autumn of 1707, and entered the Russian territory in 1708. He crossed the Beresina in June, defeated a Russian army that was entrenched near

of Pultowa, fought July 8, 1709, between the rival sovereigns, ended in the total defeat of the Swedes. Charles made his escape from the field with difficulty, and sought refuge in Turkey, where he was hospitably received and sheltered. He remained there five years, during which time his enemies were conquering the best Swedish possessions in Germany and on the east of the Baltic. At length Charles suddenly left Turkey, and joined the scanty Swedish bands that were struggling against the forces of Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Denmark. After several chequered, though generally unsuccessful campaigns, Charles met his death before the fortress of Frederickshall, in Norway, in the winter of 1718. He was leaning, at right, on a breastwork, watching the operations of the siege by moonlight, under the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, when a shot struck him on the head, and he died instantly, in the thirty-seventh year of his life, and the twenty-first of his reign. [E.S.C.]



[Mask of Charles XII, taken after death.]

that river, and advanced as far as Smolensko, where he gained another victory, (28th Sept., 1708.) Instead of marching forward against Moscow, Charles now turned to the Ukraine, trusting to the promises of the old Cossack chief Mazeppa, who boasted that he would bring the whole Cossack nation over to the cause of Charles, but who was only able to persuade 7,000 men to join the invaders. Charles wintered in the Ukraine; but he moved forward upon Moscow in the spring of 1709, and besieged the city of Pultowa, where the Russians had collected large military stores. His army had been fearfully reduced by famine, fatigue, and the fatal frosts of Russia, as well as by the numerous skirmishes and actions in which it had been engaged. He had not more than 25,000 men under him at Pultowa, and at least half of them were Cossack and Wallachian recruits. The Russian czar, Peter the Great, advanced to relieve Pultowa with a well-equipped army, 60,000 strong. The decisive battle



[Monument to commemorate the battle of Pultowa.]

CHARLES XIII., son of Adolph-Frederick, born 1758, regent 1792; king 1809; died 1818.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, 1482-1489. CHARL. II., 1489-1497. CHARL. III., 1504-1553.

CHARLES EMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, made count of Provence by the league, 1580-1630.

CHARLES EMANUEL II., duke 1638-1675.

CHARLES EMANUEL III., second king of Sardinia of the house of Savoy, born 1701, succeeded 1730, died 1773.

CHARLES EMANUEL IV., suc. 1706, abdic. in favor of his brother VICTOR, 1802, d. 1819.

CHARLES FELIX, k. of Sardinia, 1821-1831.

CHARLES ALBERT, prince of Carignano, born 1798; succeeded Charles Felix as king of Sardinia 1831; made an attempt to liberate Northern Italy from the Austrians 1848; and died broken-hearted after his abdic., 18th July, 1849.

CHARLES LOUIS, count palat. of the Rhine, mem. of the league formed agt. France, 1617-1685.

CHARLES THEODORE, elect. pal., 1724-1777.

CHARLES OF FRANCE, received the duchy of Lorraine from the emperor Otho II., but was vanquished by Hugh Capet, and died 993.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, 1371-1431. CHARLES II., called the Great, 1543-1608. CHARL. III., was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. 1631, and recovered a part by the treaties of 1641 and 1659, died 1675. CHARLES IV., a general in the service of Austria, married to the sister of the



emperor Leopold, died 1690. CHARLES LOUIS, of Lorraine, arch-duke of Austria, born 1771; companion in arms of Prince Cobourg from 1793; commander of the imperial armies on the Rhine 1796; defeated by Buonaparte and Massena in Italy; died 1847.

CHARLETON, LEWIS, bp. of Hereford, d. 1639.

CHARLETON, WALTER, an English physician, distinguished as a writer of natural history, theology, and natural philosophy, died 1707.

CHARLEVILLE, CHARLES WM., earl of, com. of cavalry during the Irish rebel., 1763-1835.

CHARLEVOIX, PETER FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a French historian, born in France in 1684. He was for some years a teacher in the Society of Jesuits of which he was a member. He travelled in America in the years 1720, 1721 and 1722, by the royal command, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence westward to Lake Michigan, and thence by the Illinois and Mississippi to New Orleans, returning to France by way of St. Domingo. The historical production by which he is best known is the History of New France, to which is appended a journal of his travels, besides which he published the histories of Japan, St. Domingo and Paraguay, and a life of St. Mary. He was also for twenty-four years one of the Editors of the Journal des Trevoux. He died in 1761, aged 78.

CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, commonly called the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, born 1796; married to Prince Leopold, the present king of the Belgians, 1816; died in childhood, 5th November, 1817.

CHARNOCK, JOHN, a naval writer, 1756-1807.

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, an English Calvinistic divine, distinguished for his learning, d. 1680.

CHAROBERT, or CHARLES-ROBERT, a king of Hungary, 14th century.

CHARONDAS, a legislator of Gr., 5th c. B.C.

CHARPENTIER, FR., a man of let., 1620-1702.

CHARPENTIER, F. P., an engrav., 1734-1817.

CHARPENTIER, J., a Fr. philos., 1524-1574.

CHARPENTIER, J. F. J., a mineral, 1738-1805.

CHARPENTIER, M. A., a composer, 1634-1702.

CHARPENTIER, R., a sculptor, 1680-1723.

CHARRERIE, MADAME DE ST. HYACINTHE, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, died 1806.

CHARRIER, M. A., a royalist leader of the insurgents of Lozere, executed 1793.

CHARRON, PETER, a French moralist and theologian, author of a book famous in its day, entitled a 'Treatise on Wisdom,' &c., 1541-1603.

CHARTIER, ALAIN, a French poet and prose writer, 'the father of Fr. eloquence,' 1386-1458.

CHARTIER, R., a Fr. Orientalist, 1572-1654.

CHASE, SAMUEL, judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Maryland 1741. His father was a missionary of the Church of England, and personally superintended his education. Having acquired distinction by his eloquence and ability as a lawyer in Annapolis, and his resistance of the stamp act, he was elected to the general Congress in 1774, and in 1776 undertook a mission to Canada to excite resistance to Great Britain. In 1783 he went to England as agent of the State of Maryland to recover property intrusted to the Bank of England, and while there formed the acquaintance of Pitt, Fox, and Burke. In 1788 he was appointed presiding judge in Baltimore County, Md., and in 1791 chief justice of the general court of Maryland. In 1706 he was made associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1804 he was impeached by the House of Representatives for misdemeanors in

political trials, but acquitted in his trial before the Senate, which after long attracting public attention ended March 5, 1805. He died at the age of 70, in June, 1811. He was a man of integrity, boldness, and decision, and a characteristic instance of the two latter qualities will long be remembered. While on the bench in Maryland in 1794, no person being willing to serve on the *posse comitatus* to assist the sheriff in the apprehension of the ringleaders in a riot, "summon me," cried Chase, "I will be the *posse comitatus*," and he was as good as his word.

CHASE, PHILANDER, Am. episcopal bishop of Illinois. Consecrated bishop of Ohio in 1819, subsequently elected bishop of Illinois; d. 1852, aged 77.

CHASLES, F. J., a French author, last cent.

CHASLES, GREG. DE, a Fr. author, d. 1720.

CHASSE, PIERRE DE LA, superior general of the Jesuit missions in America, to which office he was appointed in 1720. He had been employed as a missionary for many years. He did not depend altogether upon spiritual means for the conversion of the Indians, but sought in the usual spirit of his order to employ political inducements.

CHASSENEUX, BARTH. DE, a writer on civil law, eminent for his conduct as president of the parliament of Provence, when it was in his power to delay the decree against the Vaudois, 1480-1541.

CHASSIGNET, J. B., a French poet, 1578-1621.

CHASTELARD, P. DE BOCOSLE DE, a French gentleman surprised in the bed-room of Mary Stuart, and beheaded on a charge of treason.

CHASTELER, J. G., marquis of, an Austrian general, finally governor of Venice, 1763-1820.

CHASTELET, G. E. DE BRETEUIL, marchioness of, translator of Leibnitz and Newton into French, 1706-1749.

CHASTELET, PAUL DER HAY, lord of, a Fr. hist., and min. of state under Richelieu, 1593-1636.

CHASTELLUX, FRANCIS JOHN, marquis of, a marshal of France, and member of the French Academy, dist. in Germ. and America, 1734-1788.



[Chateaubriand's Residence, where he wrote the 'Memoirs']

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANCOIS AUGUSTE, Vicomte De, was born in Brittany, of an ancient family, in 1769. At the age of seventeen he was removed from home to enter the army; but, his regiment revolting, he retired from the service; and after several of his relations had been executed in the reign of terror, he emigrated, returning only for a short time to serve in the invasion attempted by the emigrants under Condé. For several years he resided chiefly in England, paying, however, a visit to the United States, in the course of which he dreamt of discovering the North-west Passage, and gathered among the red men materials for 'The Natchez' and 'Atala.' In this period he published his 'Essay on



Revolutions,' in which there were expressed a good many opinions speedily abandoned by their writer, as conceding too much to the spirit of the age.—In 1799, when Buonaparte had overthrown the directory, Chateaubriand returned to France. In 1802 he became one of the most celebrated authors in Europe, by the publication of his 'Genius of Christianity,' ('Génie du Christianisme,') a work which is in every way instructively characteristic both of his merits and his defects. It has no value either theological or philosophical, even for those who regard Christianity, as the writer did, from the Roman Catholic point of view. But it is a work possessing great attractions for those readers who can sympathize with its tone of feeling, and who are not so severe in taste as to be repelled by its excessive pomp of ornament. It records, with seeming method, but real desultoriness, and with dazzling force of representation, the reflections, and pictures, and emotions, arising in the mind of a man who, though he did not think either profoundly or exactly, possessed a singular fulness of imagination, and was animated by a fervent spirit of religious reverence. Religion, however, interests Chateaubriand most keenly when it is regarded in its relations to literature and art. He exhibits here the same incapacity to apprehend practical realities, which afterwards distinguished his political writings, and his course of political action: and the romantic turn of his elaborate treatise on sacred things is illustrated by the fact, that there was introduced into it as an episode the Indian tale of 'Atala,' subsequently separated from it and receiving the tale of 'René' as a supplement. The 'Génie du Christianisme,' like all the author's other works, is eloquent; but its eloquence is artificial, theatrical, and monstrously strained. It is often pathetic; but its pathos continually tends to degenerate into mawkish sentimentality. Such as it is, however, the ambitious effort displayed an animation and warmth which, breaking in on the recent deadness of French literature, excited universal attention and admiration.—The views which the work expressed were likewise in accordance with the ecclesiastical policy of the new ruler of France; and the imposing character of Napoleon made a vivid impression on Chateaubriand's excitable fancy. He immediately entered the service of the first consul in the diplomatic department. In 1803 he visited Rome as secretary to Cardinal Fesch. He had very soon an opportunity of exercising that courageous integrity by which he was always so honorably distinguished. He had just been appointed minister to the Valais, when, in the spring of 1804, Napoleon sullied his name by the execution of the Duke D'Enghien. Chateaubriand instantly resigned his place, forfeiting, of course, all claims to favor under the empire. In 1806 he set out on those travels to the East, which are recorded in his 'Itinerary from Paris to Jerusalem.' Now likewise he added another imaginative illustration to his 'Génie,' by publishing 'The Martyrs,' a Christian romance of the Roman empire. Afterwards, returning to France, he took no part in public affairs till the fall of Napoleon.—In 1814, while the disposal of the sovereignty of France remained doubtful, he wrote his famous pamphlet, 'Of Buonaparte and the Bourbons.' It is generally allowed that this well-timed appeal did much in diminishing the unpopularity which Louis XVIII. had incurred, by using the arms of foreigners in the recovery of his crown. During the Hundred Days Chateaubriand attended the king at Ghent, and acted as his foreign minister. After the battle of Waterloo, he received a seat in

the Chamber of Peers, and a nominal appointment as a minister of state. But he held no actual office under the ultra royalist ministry, which was the first after the restoration. He came into place with the more liberal administration of Villele. In 1821 he was ambassador in London. In 1822 he was one of the two plenipotentiaries of France at the Congress of Verona; and in his History of it he claims the credit of having been the real instigator of the French invasion of Spain. Next year he had, as minister of foreign affairs, the satisfaction of directing the ill-advised expedition undertaken in consequence of that resolution of the Congress. He remained in private life during the arbitrary reign of Charles X., excepting that, in 1828, he was appointed ambassador to Rome, but resigned immediately when Polignac was placed at the head of the administration.—On the revolution of 1830, Chateaubriand delivered in the Chamber of Peers an oration, in which he advocated strongly, but by no means on high monarchical grounds, the claim of the Duke of Bourdeaux to the throne. This was his last appearance in public life. On the election of Louis Philippe, he refused to take the oaths, resigned even his pension as a peer, and occupied himself thenceforth in literary labors. These were now necessary for his support, his whole property having been spent. Most of his writings during this period of declining age, such as his 'Sketches of English Literature,' are of small value. His chief employment was the composition or completion of his voluminous 'Memoirs from Beyond the Tomb,' ('Mémoires d'Outre Tombe;') and the right of publishing these after his death was sold by him for a large life annuity. They exhibit an amount of vanity and egotism almost unparalleled; but they are full of interesting details, and have very much of his peculiar kind of eloquence. Chateaubriand died at Paris in the summer of 1848, when he had almost completed his eightieth year. [W.S.]

CHATEAUBRIANT, J. B. V. DE, a dramatic poet, member of the French Academy, 1686–1775.

CHATEAUNEUF-RANDON, COUNT DE, a Fr. deputy, afterw. gen. under the directory, d. 1816.

CHATEAU-REGNAUD, FRAN. LOUIS ROUSSELET, count of, a French admiral, 1637–1716.

CHATEL, FR. DU, a Flemish painter, 16th ct.

CHATEL, PETER DU, a Fr. prelate, cel. as a Greek scholar and controversial writer, d. 1552.

CHATEL, TANNEGUY DU, a Fr. gen., d. 1449.

CHATELAIN, J. LE, a monk, burnt alive, 1525.

CHATELLARD, J. J., a mathem., 1693–1757.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, earl of, was the second son of Robert Pitt of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, where he was born on 15th November, 1708. His family was extensively connected with the higher English country gentry, and his grandfather, William Pitt, governor of Madras, was the owner of the celebrated Pitt diamond. Young Pitt studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and on leaving the university he obtained a cornetcy in the Blues. Walpole afterwards, following his relentless system of party warfare, deprived him of his commission. Perhaps this act entirely altered his destinies, since he possessed qualities that, had he remained long enough in the army to have felt an interest in his profession, might have developed great powers of military command. He entered parliament for the family borough of Old Sarum, in 1736. He immediately joined the opposition, which placed the name of the Prince of Wales at its head. The most eminent of his early speeches were delivered in that last effective attack on Walpole, which, in 1742, drove him from power.



They are said to have been brilliant and astounding efforts of oratory, but the usual versions of them are so steeped in the antithetic mannerism of Johnson, who professed to report them for the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' that it is impossible to know how far they are genuine; while other reports, professing to be verbatim, do not justify the high reputation of these earlier efforts. His opposition to the government did not cease with the fall of Walpole. His bold declamation, so much in contrast with the personal and narrow party discussions which then occupied parliament, drew a substantial token of admiration from a kindred spirit, Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, who bequeathed him £10,000. On the other hand, the king had a thorough dislike to him, as a person whose opposition was not of that usual kind which merely tries to remove a ministry and occupy their place, but which aimed at a political power independent of, if not above, the throne. The Pelhams, however, saw the great importance of adding his strength to their ministry, and in 1746 the king unwillingly submitted to his appointment first to a subordinate place, and immediately after to the lucrative office of paymaster-general. The same haughty self-reliance which he had shown in opposition distinguished him in office, and it served to restrain him from drawing on those many sources of irregular emolument which were then attached to official power. His marriage, in 1754, with the sister of George Grenville, opened to him a new political connection. In 1755, he was dismissed, along with his brother-in-law, but in the ensuing year it was found necessary to bring them both back to a cabinet of which Pitt was virtually the head. In 1757, an attempt was again made to dispense with the services of the 'great commoner,' but after the country was two months and a-half without a government, he returned with greater power than ever. It was then that, backed by national enthusiasm, he conducted the brilliant operations which paralyzed France and drove her fleets from almost every sea. On the accession of George III. he was superseded by the royal favorite, Lord Bute. Various overtures were made to him to join or form a ministry, and in 1766 he undertook the latter function, choosing, to the surprise of the world, a sinecure place for himself, and a seat in the upper house. Repeated attacks of gout, from an early period of life downwards, had injured both his constitution and tem-

from which he never recovered, dying in a month afterwards, on the 11th of May, 1778. [J.H.B.]

CHATHAM, JOHN, earl of, eldest son of the cel. statesman and brother of Wm. Pitt, 1756-1835.

CHATILLON, G. DE, a Fr. captain, d. 1210.

CHATILLON, G. DE, constab. of Fr., 1249-1329.

CHATILLON, L. DE, a Fr. enam., 1639-1734.

CHATILLON, N. DE, a Fr. arch., 1539-1616.

CHATRE, CLAUDE, Baron De La, a Fr. marshal, gov. of Berry, under Charles IX., 1526-1614.

CHATRE-NANCAY, THE COUNT DE LA, a military officer of France, au. of Memoirs, d. 1645.



[Charter Room, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.]

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, born at Bristol in 1752, was the son of a poor schoolmaster, who died a little before his birth. After having spent some years in a charity school, he was articled to an attorney in his fifteenth year. He was not quite sixteen when he published in a Bristol newspaper the first of his extraordinary forgeries, being an account of an ancient procession, which, on being questioned, he alleged to have been found in the charter-room of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe. He next exhibited specimens of old poetry, which he asserted were written in the fifteenth century, by a priest named Thomas Rowley. At the same time, pieces, both in prose and verse, which were avowedly his own, appeared in London magazines; and these, by their singular force and originality, showed him to be quite capable of having concocted the supposed antiques. Indeed, wonderful as was, in the circumstances, the antiquarian and other knowledge which he wasted on his impostures, their spuriousness was at once evident to the few who were competently familiar with the Old English language and history. The poet Gray, and his friend Mason, unhesitatingly denounced the imposition, when some of the poems were sent to them by Horace Walpole. The best imitation of the antique, is perhaps the minstrel's song inserted in the tragedy of *Ella*; but everywhere there is evidence of genius which, if it had been guided by good intention, and fostered by mature study, would certainly have given birth to poetical masterpieces. But perversity of principle was manifest alike in the unhappy boy's writings, and in his conduct. He extorted a release from his master before he had served him for three years; and immediately sought and found literary employment in London, busying himself chiefly with political and satirical writings. A very few months of toil, ill remunerated, and disappointments in his expectation of patronage from the great, drove his undisciplined mind to despair. He became indignant to the verge of starvation, and poisoned himself in August 1770, when he wanted some weeks of completing his eighteenth year. [W.S.]



[Holwood House, the residence of the Earl of Chatham.]

per. He resigned office in 1768. Opposed to the taxation of America, he was, on the other hand, indignant at the proposed abandonment of the colonies, and it was while exhorting the House of Lords against the measure that he was seized with a fit

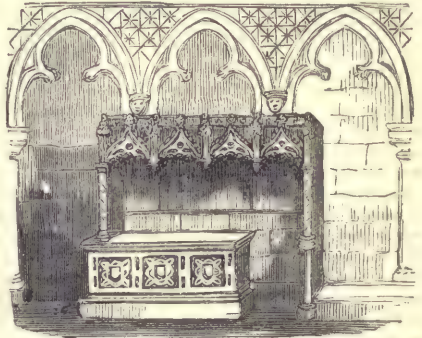




[Chaucer.]

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, the father of English poetry, lived in the fourteenth century, one of those periods which are most important and interesting, both for the history of the nation and for that of our native literature. The sovereigns of England in his time were Edward III. and Richard II.; Wickliffe, his contemporary, to whose opinions, in regard to ecclesiastical polity, Chaucer was inclined through his connections at court, was beginning to undermine the rule of the Church of Rome; the language of the people was now, for the first time, so far developed as to be a fit organ for literary composition, both in prose and verse; and, while the romances and other poems of France were still the favorite models of poetry, higher aims and greater correctness of execution were taught by the Italian masterpieces of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio.—Nothing is known as to Chaucer's parentage, and hardly any thing as to the events of his youth. He was born about 1328, probably in London, and is said to have been educated at both universities, and to have also studied law. Very early he obtained public employment, attaching himself to Edward's son, John of Gaunt, 'time-honored Lancaster. The second wife of this prince, who had already been his mistress, is believed to have been the sister of Chaucer's wife. In 1359 the poet served, and was taken prisoner, in the king's invasion of France; and besides discharging other foreign missions, he was sent to Genoa in 1373, a journey which is supposed to have given him an interview with Petrarch. Among other offices which he held in the course of this reign, was the comptrollership of customs in the port of London; and a pension, with a grant of a daily pitcher of wine, has been erroneously referred to as constituting an appointment as poet-laureate. He likewise received a house in the royal demesne of Woodstock; and there most of his later works are traditionally said to have been composed. In the disturbances which arose after 1377, when the feeble Richard II. succeeded to the throne, Chaucer was implicated; and he is said, on doubtful authority, to have been at one time a fugitive to the continent, and at another a prisoner in the Tower. In 1386, however, he was knight of the shire for Kent. He died in London in 1400, soon after the accession of Henry IV., the son of his early patron. One of his sons became speaker of the House of Commons, and the other married a daughter of the ducal house of De la Pole.—Chaucer de-

serves commemoration as one of the very earliest of those who wrote prose in a language which can properly be called English. But his compositions of this sort have little value for any but the philologist. His minor poems, also, although they would secure his name from neglect, would cause him to be remembered only as one of those who improved most actively a kind of poetry, borrowed in the main from the allegoric and chivalrous fancies of the French, and cultivated for several generations before his time. Some of his works are free translations, or loose abridgments. Such are the 'Romance of the Rose,' from the French; the 'Troilus and Cressida,' from the Italian of Boccaccio; and 'The Legend of Good Women,' derived from the epistles of Ovid. Among his original poems, 'The House of Fame,' and 'The Flower and the Leaf,' are very fine in themselves, and have received injury, not improvement, in the modernized paraphrases of Pope and Dryden.—Chaucer's claim to immortality, as one of the greatest of English poets, and as a poet essentially and strikingly original in spite of many borrowings in detail, rests on his 'Canterbury Tales.' These are currently said to have been all written after the poet's sixtieth year. But there is reason for suspecting that many of the pieces may have been composed before; and that we are not entitled to assign peremptorily to his old age any thing beyond



[Tomb of Chaucer.]

the collection of the stories into a series, and the writing of that introduction to them which is certainly the best part of the work. This introduction is described as the prologue. It relates how a band of pilgrims, bound for the shrine of Saint Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, meet at the inn of the Tabard in Southwark; and how they agree to relieve the weariness of the way by the telling of stories. The portraits of the pilgrims are among the most admirable things in the whole range of poetry: they are equally good for their delineation of character, for their variety and depth of serious sentiment and arch humor, and for a pointed strength and aptness of language which, antiquated though the diction is, may be understood by every well-educated reader with very little study. Similar excellencies belong to the Tales which follow, and which, breaking off abruptly, leave us to suppose that the design was not more than half completed. The humorous tales are coarse and sometimes immoral, yet felicitously humorous: some of the serious ones are in every way beautiful. The 'Knight's Tale,' telling in chivalrous guise the adventures of the Greek knights Palamon and Arcite, has aptly been called the *Iliad* of Old English literature [W.S.]

CHAUDET, A. D., a Fr. sculptor, 1763-1810.

CHAUDON, L. M., a Fr. ecclesiastic, author of historical and chronological works, 1737-1817.

CHAUFFEPIE, J. G. DE, a Calvinist minister, and historical and critical writer, 1702-1786.

CHAUFOURRIER, J., a French painter, 1672-1757.

CHAULIEU, W. A. DE, a Fr. poet, 1639-1720.

CHAULNES, HONORE D' ALBERT, Duke DE, marshal of France, and favorite of Louis XIII., died 1649. His son, LOUIS, an ambassador, 1625-1698. A later inheritor of the title, distinguished as a mathematician and naturalist, 1714-1769; and his son and successor as a chemist, 1741-1793.

CHAUMETTE, PIERRE GASPARD, one of the vilest scoundrels by whom the French people were maddened in the period between 1789 and 1794, was the son of a shoemaker, and before his advent as a street orator and journalist, had run through a career which seems to have perfected him for every species of villainy, as a cabin-boy, a schoolmaster, a lawyer's clerk, and a novice in a convent. He was born in 1765, and began his public career in one of the low clubs. In 1789 he edited a journal entitled 'Les Révolutions des Paris.' In 1792 he was elected procureur-syndic, or attorney, for the commune of Paris, on which occasion he formally renounced his christian name, and declared that he took that of Anaxagoras, 'a saint who had been hung for his republicanism.' He was the virtual chief of the 'Hébertists,' the inventor of the Feast of Reason, and the high priest who officiated at the worship of the demoiselle Candeille in the cathedral of Notre Dame. His brutal character may be judged from the fact that he presented the prince or dauphin with the model of a guillotine for a plaything, and that the revolting questions put by Herbert to the queen originated in his obscene imagination. His features were abject, yet marked by insolence; and his style of address, to judge from the specimens which have been preserved, was characterized by the vulgarest claptrap, and insolent use of apostrophe. There is reason to believe that he plotted for the destruction of the entire body of the convention along with that of the Girondins. It became his boast that 'he knew the suspect in the streets by the very face of them.' The prisons of Paris were filled with his victims, and the violence and immorality of his party were so extreme, that the Committee of Public Safety could not be insensible to the danger which threatened the republic from this quarter. Robespierre watched his opportunity, and these wretched panderers to the worst vices of the people were sent to the guillotine on the 24th of March, 1794.

CHAUMONT, JOSEPH, an Italian, who settled as a Jesuit missionary among the Hurons on the borders of Lake Erie about the year 1642, and continued for nearly fifty years to labor in North America. He was the author of a grammar of the Huron language.

CHAUMONT, P. P., a French ecclesiastic, died 1697.

CHAUNCEY, CH., D.D., a relig. au., 1705-87.

CHAUNCEY, SIR HEN., the well-known hist. of Hertfordshire, knighted by Char. II., 1632-1700.

CHAUNCEY, ISAAC, commodore, a distinguished naval officer in the U. S. service, was born at Black-rock, Conn. He served with distinction under Preble and Truxton, and in the war of 1812 was placed in command of Lake Ontario. He also negotiated the treaty with Algiers, in 1816. His death occurred in 1840.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, LL.D., a judge of the Su-

preme Court of Connecticut, born in 1747, was also a descendant of President Chauncy. He was admitted to the bar in 1768. His appointment as judge took place in 1789, and his resignation of the office in 1793. He was a man of profound learning, and especially so in his own profession. He died at New Haven, in 1823, at the age of 75.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, president of Harvard College. He was born in England, in 1589, and educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was appointed Greek professor in the university. In 1627 he became vicar of Ware, but was soon brought into collision with the ecclesiastical authority for denouncing as unlawful the practice of kneeling in the sacrament, and opposing the making a rail around the communion table. Being brought to trial, and suspended from the ministry, till recantation, he gave in his submission February 11, 1637, but repenting of his conformity he avowed his previous sentiments and emigrated to New England in 1638. Here he was re-ordained and became pastor of Scituate, but not agreeing in sentiment with some around him, and being reduced to poverty, was on the point of returning to England, when he was offered the presidency of Harvard College, which had become vacant by the resignation of the first president, Mr. Dunster. He accepted the office, and entered upon it in 1654. He was a man of great learning, but had all the eccentricity of opinion peculiar to the times. He preached against wearing long hair as a heathen practice and a crying sin. In 1662 he published *Antisynodalia Americana*, in opposition to the decree of the synod of that year, admitting to baptism the children of non-communicants. He died in 1672, aged 81.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, D.D., born in 1705, in Boston, was a descendant of president Chauncy. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and became pastor of the first church in Boston in 1727. He was a voluminous writer, and published a great many sermons and lectures. He engaged in a controversy with Dr. Chandler, of New Jersey, respecting episcopacy, and published his historical views on the subject in 1771. He was greatly opposed to itinerant preaching, which in his estimation threatened as much danger to the Puritan system established in New England as the introduction of bishops from England. He died in 1787, in the 83d year of his age.

CHAUSSE, M. A. DE LA., a French archæ., died 1724.

CHAUSSEE, P. A. NIVELLE DE LA, a French dramatist and member of the academy, 1692-1754.

CHAUVELIN, G. L. DE, a French statesman in the confidence of Cardinal Fleury, 1685-1762. F. CLAUDE, his son, lieutenant-general in the army, and ambassador to Italy, died 1774. BERNARD FRANCIS, son of the last named, a diplomatist of the revolution, 1766-1832.

CHECKLEY, JOHN, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, born in Boston, in 1680. Notwithstanding his eminent ability, wit and learning, he experienced some difficulty in obtaining ordination in England in consequence of his attachment to the principles of the church, and the opposition which his opinions encountered in Massachusetts. In 1724 he was found guilty of a libel in Boston, and fined £50, for publishing 'Leslie's short and easy method with the Deists, with an appendix in favor of Christianity and the church of England.' The Bishop of Exeter admitted him to orders after they had been refused him by the bishop of London. He was a missionary at Narraganset, and well acquainted with the In-



dian dialect. He distinguished himself as a controversialist against Calvinism, and in favor of Episcopacy, and had for his opponents Thomas Walters, Wigglesworth, and Martin Mar Prelate. He died in 1753, aged 73.

CHEDORLAOMER, a king of the Elamites, supposed to be the ancient Persians, or a neighboring people, about 2000 B.C.

CHEER, BENJAMIN, chief-justice of Pennsylvania, born in 1722, was the son of the preceding. He was successively recorder of Philadelphia, attorney-general, chief-justice, and president of the high Court of Errors and Appeals. He died in 1810, aged 87.

CHEER, SAMUEL, chief-justice of Newcastle then in Pennsylvania, died in 1744.

CHEESHAUTEAUMUCK, an Indian, who graduated at Harvard College in 1665, being the only person of his race who ever did so. He died the following year in Charlestown.

CHEETHAM, JAMES, author of a *Life of Tom Paine*, and editor of the '*American Citizen*,' died in New York, in 1810, aged 37.

CHEEVER, EZEKIEL, a schoolmaster at Boston, from 1671 to 1708, author of an *Essay on the Millennium*, and a *Latin Grammar*, which passed through 20 editions. Cotton Mather was one of his pupils. He died in 1708, aged 93.

CHEHAB-EDDYN, an Arab. hist., 1300-67.

CHEKE, SIR JOHN, a Greek schol. and statesman, exiled as an adherent of Lady Jane Grey, afterwards confessed Catholicism, 1514-1557.

CHEMCOTTE, ALEX., a Swed. Orien., d. 1835.

CHEMIR, M. J., a Fr. dramatist, d. 1811.

CHENIER, M. A., a French poet, 1763-1794.

CHENIER, M. J., a Fr. dram. poet, 1764-1811.

CHEOPS, the rep. builder of the great pyramid.

CHERUBIN, a Fr. astron. and math., 17th c.

CHERUBINI, LUIGI CARLO ZENOBIO SALVATOR, founder of the Fr. Conservatory and instructor of thousands of eminent musicians, was b. at Florence on the 8th September, 1760. He commenced his musical studies at nine years of age, first under Bartolomeo and Alessandro Felici, father and son, and afterwards under Bizarri Castrucci, and last under Sarti at Bologna, from whom he derived the greatest benefit. At thirteen years of age he wrote a mass which gave ample promise of his future eminence as a composer. From this time till 1778 he wrote a great number of works in various styles, and all successful. During the time he was a pupil at Bologna, some of Sarti's most celebrated operas were produced, and two of these, '*Achille in Sciro*,' and '*Giulio Sabino*' were afterwards acknowledged to have been almost entirely from the pen of Cherubini. In 1784 Cherubini came to the Italian Opera at London, where he remained two years, and produced his operas '*La Finta Principessa*,' and a re-written version of his '*Giulio Sabino*,' both of which were successful. In 1786 he went to Paris, which became thereafter his adopted country. In 1788 he visited his native country, and produced his '*Iphigenia in Aulida*.' He never went to Italy again. Soon after this he brought out his '*Demophoon*' in Paris, which from various causes proved a failure. In 1791 Cherubini brought out his opera of '*Lodoiska*' at the Theatre Feydeau, which, though it established his reputation as a first-rate composer, was, however, swamped by Kreutzer's more popular opera of the same name. In 1794 he brought out '*Eliza*,' in 1797, '*Medea*,' in 1798, '*L'Hotellerie Portugaise*,' in 1800, '*Les Deux Journees*,' in 1803, '*Anacreon*,' and in 1804 his ballet '*Achille a Seyros*.' His fame, which had now spread far and wide, led to an invitation

to Germany, whither he went in 1805, and produced his opera '*Faniska*,' at the Imperial Theatre of Vienna. During his sojourn all his most favorite works were brought out, and became quite the fashion with the German people, and the great musician of Germany, Beethoven, when he heard the '*Faniska*,' said Cherubini was the first dramatic composer of his time, and Haydn embraced him, and called him his son. In 1809, having returned to Paris, he produced his opera of '*Pygmalion*,' in 1810 '*Le Crescendo*,' in 1813 '*Les Abencerrages*,' the promising career of which was shortened by the news of Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow. In 1815 Cherubini was invited by the Philharmonic Society to come to London, which invitation he accepted, and composed an overture, a symphony, and a grand concerted vocal piece, all of which were performed under his own direction in the concerts of that society. On his return to Paris, the dynastic and musical changes had so materially affected the position and prospects of Cherubini, who was of far too independent a temperament to become a courtier, that he retired from some of his situations in disgust. He was, however, soon recalled, and was appointed composer to the king's chapel and professor of composition at L'Ecole Royale (of which institution, in 1822, he was appointed director), and was elected a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts. These appointments were considered all the more honorable to Cherubini, as he had never condescended to become a flatterer of royalty, and as because of the independence of his character he had received insults and indignities from Napoleon. In 1833 he composed his grand opera '*Ali Baba*,' which was well received in France, but did not long keep the stage. In 1835, in consequence of the ecclesiastical authorities having forbidden the employment of female voices in the service of the church, it was impossible that Cherubini's grand requiem could be performed at the funeral of Boildieu. He then, at the advanced age of seventy-six, undertook to compose a requiem for male voices only, which was his last composition, and was chosen as the one which should be performed at his funeral obsequies. Shortly before his death, he resigned the office of Principal of the Conservatory of Music, of which establishment he had been the head for twenty years, and with which he was connected for forty-eight years; and a month before his demise, which took place on the 15th of March, 1842, he was invested with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. Cherubini's fame as a composer of instrumental and operatic music is world-wide, but his reputation with future ages will rest chiefly on his sacred compositions. Cherubini was a good man, as he was a great artist. Thoroughly independent, he spoke fearlessly as he felt, and he was loved and venerated by his pupils and all who belonged to the large circle of his friends.

CHESELDEN, R., an English surgeon, d. 1831.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, earl of, son of the third earl, was born in 1694. After studying in his youth with a zeal of which afterwards he thought proper to be ashamed, he learned on the continent his polished smoothness of manners, his love of gaming, and his loose code of morality. He entered public life in 1715, soon after the accession of George I. In the course of this reign he distinguished himself in the House of Commons as an exceedingly skilful and effective debater; and he supported his reputation when his father's death transferred him to the House of Lords, shortly before the prince of Wales, to whose party and household he had belonged, succeeded to the throne as George II. From this time till 1748, when deafness and other



[Chesterfield.]

infirmities compelled him to retire from public life, Lord Chesterfield took an active part in the petty intrigues and party squabbles which make up the parliamentary and court history of the reign. His diplomatic skill was made useful in two foreign embassies; and his lord-lieutenancy in Ireland, beginning in 1745 and lasting only a few months, has always been mentioned with distinguished praise. After a sickly and melancholy period of old age, he died in 1773. The only writings of this accomplished person that are at all remembered, are his 'Letters' to his natural son, remarkable for their ease of style and their knowledge of society, but notoriously reprehensible for the principles of conduct which they inculcate. [W.S.]

**CHETARDIE, MARQUIS DE LA**, a Fr. diplomatist, ambassador to Russia, 1705-1758.

**CHETHAM, HUMPHREY**, the cel. fndr. of the college and public library of Manchester, d. 1653.

**CHEVALIER, A. R.**, a Fr. Hebraist, 1507-72.

**CHEVALIER, F.**, a Fr. historian, 1705-1808.

**CHEVALIER, J.**, a Latin poet, 1587-1644.



[Statue of Cardinal de Cheverus at Mayenne.]

**CHEVERUS, LEFEBURE DE**, Cardinal, was born at Mayenne, in 1768, and was consecrated in 1810 the first Roman Catholic bishop of Boston, in which

city he had previously resided as a priest. On the restoration, Louis XVIII. invited him to return to France, and conferred upon him the Bishopric of Montauban in 1823, and in 1826 the archbishopric of Bordeaux. He died on the 19th July, 1836.

**CHEVILLIER, AND.**, a Fr. antiq., d. 1700.

**CHEVREUSE, MADAME DE ROHAN-MONTAZON**, Duchess De, a court beauty, and polit. intrigante of the time of Richelieu, 1600-1679.

**CHEYNE, GEO.**, a Scotch physician, and au. of works on disease, diet, &c., 1661-1743.

**CHEZY, A.**, a Fr. engineer, 1718-1798.

**CHIABRERA, GABRIEL**, alyric poet and dramat., surnamed the Italian Pindar, 1552-1637.

**CHIARAMONTI, S.**, an Ital. hist., 1565-1652.

**CHIARI, FAB.**, an Italian painter, 1621-1695.

**CHIARI, J.**, a Rom. painter, 1654-1727.

**CHIARI, PIETRO**, a comic poet, 1720-1788.

**CHICHELEY, HENRY**, an English scholar and statesman, at length abp. of Canterbury, 1362-1443.

**CHICKERING, JESSE**, an Am. statistician, author of 'Population of Mass.,' 'Immigration into the U. S.,' &c., died 1855.

**CHICOYNEAU, F.**, a Fr. physician and wr. on the plague of Marseilles, 1672-1752.

**CHIERICATO, J. M.**, an Ital. theo., 1633-1717.

**CHIESA, SILV.**, an Ital. painter, 1623-1657.

**CHILD, SIR JOS.**, a merchant of London, known as a wr. on political economy and trade, 1630-1699.

**CHILD, WM.**, an English composer, 1607-1697.

**CHILDEBERT**, the first of this name k. of Fr., 511-558; the second 575-596; the third 695-711.

**CHILDEBRAND**, a br. of Charles Martel, and his comp. in arms against the Saracens, 8th c.

**CHILDERIC**, the first of this name, k. of France, 457-481; the second 656-673; the third 742-755.

**CHILDREY, JOSH.**, a nat. phil., 1623-1670.

**CHILDS, TIMOTHY, M.D.**, a physician of Massachusetts, born in 1748. Before the Revolution he was engaged in the practice of medicine at Pittsfield. As surgeon in Patterson's regiment, he accompanied the American army to New York and Montreal. He served for many years as representative and senator in the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, and died in 1821, aged 73.

**CHILLINGWORTH, WM.**, an Eng. theo., dis. for his controversial ability, 1602-1644.

**CHILMEAD, E.**, a wr. on music, 1616-1653.

**CHILO**, one of the seven Gr. sages, 6th c. B.C.

**CHILPERIC, I.**, prince of Soissons and Paris, the youngest of the sons of Clothaire I., 561-584.

**CHILPERIC, II.**, conq. by Ch. Martel, 715-720.

**CHIPMAN, NATHANIEL**, author of a work entitled 'Sketch of the principles of Government,' was b. at Salisbury, Conn., in 1752. He emigrated to Vermont, and was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1786, and in 1791 was employed to negotiate the admission of Vermont as a State into the Union. He died in 1843.

**CHIPMAN, JOHN**, Colonel, fought in the battles of Bennington and Hubbardton, and commanded Fort George, which he surrendered to a superior English force. He died in 1829, aged 87.

**CHIPMAN, WARD**, judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and president of the province, d. at Frederickton in 1824.

**CHISHULL, EDM.**, an Eng. antiq., 1580-1633.

**CHI-TSONG**, emp. of China, 1507-1566.

**CHI-TSOU**, otherwise KOUBLAI-KHAN, grandson of Gengis-Khan, a celebrated Mogul emperor who reunited China to his dominions, 1214-94.

**CHITTENDEN, THOMAS**, first governor of Vermont, born in Connecticut, 1730, settled in Ver-



mont in 1774, on the New Hampshire grants, and by occupying a large portion of farm land laid the foundation of his fortunes. When Vermont was declared an independent state he was an active member of the convention, and the next year was elected governor. The situation of the state during a great portion of his administration was peculiar, its independence of New York not being acknowledged. He therefore occupied a species of mutual position, as if he meditated submission to England, with whom he opened correspondence, and thus obtained with greater ease the admission of state independence. He retired from public life in 1796, and died in August of the following year, aged 67.

CHITTY, Jos., an English lawyer, 1776-1841.

CHOISEUL, STEPHEN FRANCIS, Duke De, minister of state to Louis XV., by whom he was dismissed under the influence of Du Barry, 1719-1785.

CHOISI, Fr., Abbé De, a Fr. hist., 1644-1724.

CHOPART, F., a Fr. wr. on surg., 1750-1795.

CHOPIN, FRED., a Polish composer, d. 1849.

CHOPIN, R. a Flemish priest, 1537-1606.

CHORIS, LOUIS, a Russian painter, 1795-1828.

CHOSROES, or KHOSROU I., king of Persia, d. in prison after ravaging Asia Minor, 531-563.

CHOSROES II., grandson of the prec., 590-628.

CHOUL, WM. DU, a Fr. antiquarian, 16th c.

CHRETIEN, FLORENT, a Fr. poet, 1541-1596.

CHRETIEN, G. L., a Fr. wr. on mus., 1783-1811.

CHRIST, J. F., an art-writer, 1700-1756.

CHRISTIAN, C., a gem engraver, 1695-1725.

CHRISTIAN, E., an English lawyer, d. 1823.

CHRISTIERN I., born 1425, succeeded as king of Denmark 1448; king of Norway 1450; k. of Sweden 1456; died 1481.

CHRISTIERN II., surnamed *the Cruel*, b. 1480; suc. as king of Denmark and Norway 1513; king of Sweden 1520; defeated by Gustavus Vasa, and died after many years' imprisonment, 1559.

CHRISTIERN III., king of Denmark only, born 1503; suc. his father, Frederic I., but had to fight his way to the crown, 1533; died 1558.

CHRISTIERN IV., k. of Denmark, b. 1577; suc. 1588; chief of the protestant league 1625; peace with Tilly 1645; d. 1648.

CHRISTIERN V., king of Denmark and Norway, born 1646, suc. 1670, died 1699.

CHRISTIERN VI., k. of Denmark, 1699-1746.

CHRISTIERN VII., king of Denmark, b. 1749; suc. and married to Caroline Matilda, sister of Geo. III., 1766, died 1808.



[Christina.]

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, born 1626; suc. her father Gustavus Adolphus 1632; abdic. in favor of Charles Gustavus 1654, died 1689.

CHRISTINA OF FRANCE, daugh. of Henry IV.

and Marie de Medici, born 1606; married to the duke of Savoy 1619; reg. at his death 1637; d. 1637.

CHRISTOPHE, emp. of the East, 920-931.

CHRISTOPHE, the *first* of this name, king of Denmark, 1252-1259; the *second* at the beginning of the 14th century; the *third*, king of Denmark and Sweden, cel. as a legislator, 1440-1448.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRY, a negro leader in the insurrection of St. Domingo, and afterwards king under the title of Henry I. He assumed this title after the seizure of Toussaint L'Ouverture, but as he not only acted with skill and ferocity against the French, but treated his subjects with tyranny, a rebellion was excited, which being fomented by Boyer, president of a republic in the south of Hayti, he was deserted by all, and in despair committed suicide on the 8th of October, 1820.

CHRISTOPHER, d. of Wurtemberg, 1515-1568. CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN, bp. of Chichester, celeb. for his learning and literary talents, d. 1558.

CHROCUS, a king of the Vandals, died 260.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, 2d c. B.C.

CHRYSTOSTOM, JOHN, was born at Antioch about the year 351, and was the son of Secundus, a military officer on the staff of the Roman governor of Syria. While the son was yet an infant, the father died, but the widowed mother devoted herself with intense energy to her son's education. Having studied under Libanius and others, with a view to his being placed at the bar, where he practised for a short time with considerable promise, he, in his twentieth year, embraced a monastic life. Some short time afterwards he was ordained deacon, and began to publish. He was not ordained presbyter, and did not preach till about his fortieth year. Many of his most famous homilies, such as those on the 'Statutes,' were preached at Antioch, and his growing fame soon led to his translation to the see of Constantinople in 398. His vigorous prosecution of radical reform among the clergy, his fidelity in rebuking offenders of the highest class, even the empress, and his own sternness of resolution, made him an object of jealousy and dread. An irregular council condemned him in 403 upon the most flimsy grounds, and upon his refusal to submit, he was arrested and sent to Nice in Bithynia, but he had scarce arrived at his place of exile when he was recalled, for fear of an insurrection, and his return had all the appearance of a popular triumph. But the empress was again provoked, and the patriarch was again banished, first to Cucucus in the mountains of Tauris, where he busied himself in instructing the pagan natives, and then to Pityus on the bleak borders of the Black Sea. In travelling to the latter place he reached Somana, and died about the age of sixty. Thirty years after his death his body was brought back to Constantinople, and his bones at length found repose beneath the shadow of St. Peter's at Rome, where the Sistine choir daily chants its requiem over his ashes. It is not to be denied that the 'golden mouth' was occasionally impetuous and self-willed, but he bore his misfortunes with manly piety and fortitude. The faults of his style lie upon the surface of it, in its florid exuberance and continuous accumulation of metaphors. His rhetoric sometimes overlaid his logic. Yet the effects of his eloquence were prodigious, his thrilling appeals went at once to the heart. His conceptions are all painted—ideas start up as images, and his orations resemble a crowded panorama. The humble conventicles of Syria heard the same gospel which at length rolled in glowing periods beneath the great dome of St. Sophia. Splendor of intellect, mellow-

ness of heart, and gorgeousness of fancy, characterize all his sermons, expositions, orations, and letters. He has left behind nearly a thousand homilies, sermons, or expositions, still of great value to the interpreter, besides some polemical writings, tracts on monasticism, and a treatise 'on the priesthood.' The best edition of his works is that of Montfaucon in 1718-38, and in 13 folios. [J.E.]

CHTCHERBATOV, a Russian histor., d. 1790.

CHUBB, THOS., a deistical writer, 1679-1748.

CHUN-YEOU-YU, an early emp. of China.

CHUN-TCHI, emperor of China, 1644-1661.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN, a Boston physician of great literary ability, who, having by his extravagance involved himself in debt, entered into a treasonable correspondence with the British commander in Boston, Gen. Gage, while a member of the provincial congress. A letter in cipher was intercepted, the authorship of which he did not deny, but pretended it was designed to mislead the enemy, from whom however there is every reason to believe he obtained large sums of money. He was expelled the house and imprisoned. He was, however, released in 1776, but was lost at sea on his way to the West Indies. As a graduate at Harvard college he contributed to the 'Pietas et gratulatio Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos,' in which he was esteemed the best poetic writer.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN, commander-in-chief of the forces of Plymouth colony in the Indian wars, was born in Massachusetts in 1639. In 1676 he pursued the famous King Philip, sachem of Pokanoket, and took him prisoner in a swamp. He ordered him to be shot, beheaded him, cut his body in pieces, and gave one of his hands as a reward to the Indian who killed him. He was placed in command of the forces of the colony in 1689 and sent against the Eastern Indians, to relieve the town of Casco. In his second expedition, the following year, he fought the Indians at Fort Amerascogen and Perpodack, showing no mercy to the prisoners, whatever their age or sex. He set out a third time, in 1692, against Penauquit and Taconoc, and a fourth time, in 1696, to Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. During the next ten years he remained tranquil, having been superseded in his command by Colonel Hawthorne, when the massacre at Deerfield rekindled his ancient hatred of the Indians, and his services being accepted by Gov. Dudley he made fearful reprisals upon the savage foe. A history of King Philip was compiled by his son, under his direction, and published two years before his death, which occurred in January, 1718.

CHURCHILL, CHAS., an English poet, eminent for the keenness of his satire, and equally noted for the laxity of his morals and love of pleasure, was ordained a priest in the Church of England, but first disgraced, and then contemptuously abandoned his clerical character. He was born in 1731, and as early as 1761 had placed himself in this equivocal position. His poems were all written in the short interval between 1760 and 1764, when he died. Though his productions are highly praised for the humorous and effective character of their composition, it is as impossible to regard them with unqualified approbation, as to admire the character of the author.

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON, father of the duke of Marlborough, known to history as a royalist knighted after the restoration, and to literature by his 'Divi Britannici,' or memoirs of English sovereigns, 1620-1688.

CHURCHMAN, JOHN, author of a work entitled

'Magnetic Atlas, or variation of the charts of the globe.' Died at sea, 1805.

CHURCHYARD, TH., an English poet, 17th c.

CHYR-CHAH, a king of Hindostan, d. 1545.

CIASSI, J. M., an Ital. naturalist, 1654-1679.

CIBBER, COLLEY. The life of this comedian has been written by himself, and forms one of the liveliest of autobiographies;—a work sufficient to disprove of itself the charge of being a dunce brought against him by Pope. Mr. Colley Cibber was born, according to his own account, on 6th November, 1671, in Southampton-street, London. His father, Caius Gabriel Cibber, was a statuary, and native of Holstein, who came into England some time previous to the restoration. 'The basso relievo,' says his son, 'on the pedestal of the great column in the city, and the two figures of the lunatics, the raving and the melancholy, over the gates of Bethlehem Hospital are no ill monuments of his fame as an artist.' When ten years of age (1682) Cibber was sent to the free school of Grantham, Lincolnshire, where the boy appears to have shown the same giddy negligence that marked the man; and to have unconsciously made enemies by an inveterate habit of jesting, besides the envy exercised by his literary progress. We may form some idea of his provoking humor from what occurred in 1730, when he had recently received the laurel, and there was so much discontent expressed that it should be conferred upon a comedian. The 'public papers were elivened with ingenious epigrams, and satirical flirts,' on the occasion. The witty author entered the lists against himself, and published a doggerel copy of verses in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, in which he lampooned himself. His vanity, as well as his vivacity, had much to do with this strange conduct. But the former is the actor's foible, and must be put up with. Previous to choosing the stage for a profession, Cibber had the offer of several chances for the church, the court, and the army; but notwithstanding the prejudices of his father, he preferred the boards. The famous year, 1688, witnessed this important revolution in the state of our author's private affairs. At the time that Cibber joined Sir William Davenant's company (1690), the principal performers were Betterton, Montfort, Kynaston, Sandford, Nokes, Underhill, Leigh, Mrs. Betterton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Montfort, and Mrs. Bracegirdle,—'all,' as Cibber calls them, 'original masters in their different styles; not mere auricular imitators of one another.' At this period, it was not customary to pay young actors during their probation, and it was three quarters of a year before young Cibber became entitled to ten shillings a-week. By the time that he received double that salary, he ventured on matrimony. Necessity soon made him a poet. Fortune had begun to smile on his new career. By the recommendation of Mr. Congreve, he had the honor of acting before Queen Mary in one of Kynaston's parts. His next step was the production of a prologue, which was accepted and spoken. *Alderman Fondlewife*, in the play of 'The Old Bachelor,' next afforded him an opportunity of astonishing his fellow-performers, though he received small encouragement from them. The expediency of writing a part for himself led to his composing the comedy of 'Love's Last Shift,' which was produced on the boards in January, 1695, and in which he acted the character of Sir Novelty. Still Cibber won his way but slowly with the actors; and even up to the end of his career had not secured their full faith in him. His talents were at least of the versatile order, for he not only performed the



fops and coxcombs of comedy, but Iago, Wolsey, Syphax, and Richard III. in tragedy. But the performance of vicious characters he seems to have considered injurious to his reputation.—Owing to the censure of dramatic poets, by Jeremy Collier, in his 'Short View of the Stage,' the master of the revels became cautious in granting licenses to new plays. Nevertheless, Cibber contrived to get on pretty well; his muse and his spouse, to use his own words, 'being equally prolific, that the one was seldom the mother of a child, but in the same year the other made him the father of a play.' 'I think,' he adds, 'we had a dozen of each sort between us, of both which kinds some died in their infancy, and near an equal number of each were alive when we quitted the theatre.' 'The Careless Husband' has always been reckoned Cibber's best play. 'The Nonjuror,' however, was the most popular, owing to its political character. It was levelled against the Jacobites, and was the reason, in fact, of Cibber's being made poet-laureate in 1730, when he quitted the stage. He died in 1757. His 'Apology,' from which we have derived the materials for his life, is an exceedingly amusing work. His works fill five vols. 12mo., published in 1760. [J.A.H.]

CIBBER, THEOPHILUS, son of the celebrated comedian, and like him an actor and play-writer, was a man of profligate character, and very inferior talents, 1703–1758. His second wife, SUSANNAH MARIA CIBBER, was a sister of Dr. Arne, and often performed with Garrick as a tragedian; 1734–1766.



[Marcus Tullius Cicero.]

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, was born at Arpinum, an ancient city of Latium, in B.C. 106; the same year which gave birth to Pompey. The great aptitude for learning which he displayed in boyhood induced his father to remove to Rome, where the future orator and statesman was educated under the best masters of the time. In B.C. 89 he served his first and only campaign under Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey, who was then engaged in the Social war. Having thus complied with the custom of his age, Cicero devoted the next six years to the studies which were necessary to raise him to distinction as a lawyer and an orator; practising declamation in Latin and Greek, and storing his mind with those precepts of philosophy, which, throughout his eventful life, cheered him amidst professional toils, and consoled him under disappointment and persecution. At the age of twenty-five he came forward as a pleader, and, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of Sulla, defended clients who were obnoxious to the dictator. But his health, which was

naturally feeble, gave way under incessant application to study; and, for the purpose of invigorating his constitution, as well as correcting certain defects in his style of oratory, he visited Athens (B.C. 79), made a tour of Asia Minor, and for some time resumed his studies at Rhodes, under Molo, from whom he had received instructions at Rome. After an absence of two years, he returned to Rome with renewed health and enlarged knowledge, and speedily placed himself at the head of the Roman bar. Being qualified by law at the age of thirty to become candidate for the lowest of the great offices of state, he was elected *quæstor* in B.C. 76, and obtained each of the higher offices as soon as he was permitted by law to hold it, reaching the consulship in B.C. 63. During his consulship he was called upon to grapple with the famous Catilinarian conspiracy; and the courage, prudence, and decision which he manifested in directing the difficult and complicated investigations that led to the detection and punishment of the conspirators called forth the encomiums of all classes of the citizens. The public enthusiasm heaped upon him unwonted honors: in the senate and in the forum he was saluted as *parens patriæ* (the father of his country); thanksgivings in his name were voted to the gods; and all Italy united in testifying their admiration and gratitude. But his unexampled good fortune had excited the jealousy of many of the leading nobility, and his irrepressible vanity exposed him to the ridicule and assaults of his enemies. He was accordingly destined soon to experience a reverse of fortune as remarkable, and more sudden than his rise. It had been judged necessary to put to death five of the ringleaders in the conspiracy; and though this was done in virtue of the dictatorial authority with which the consuls were invested by the senate, and with the consent and approval of that body, Cicero was indicted for having put a Roman citizen to death untried, and forced to go into banishment in April, B.C. 58. But private malice soon expended itself, and public feeling, reverting to his signal services in rescuing his country from impending ruin, recalled him after an interval of seventeen months. His reception at Rome cheered his dejected spirits; but the circumstances which led to his banishment prevented him from ever after recovering his former position. In B.C. 53 he was admitted a member of the college of *Angurs*, and towards the end of B.C. 52 he was appointed proconsul of Cilicia. He administered the affairs of his province with the strictest impartiality, corrected the abuses which had been introduced or sanctioned by his predecessors, and realized in practice the precepts which in his writings he had inculcated. He returned to Italy in B.C. 49, at the commencement of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, and finally resolving to espouse the cause of the latter, followed him to Greece. After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, at which he was not present, he again returned to Italy, and was received into favor by Cæsar. Separating himself now entirely from all parties in the state, he arranged and published during the next three years nearly all his most important works on rhetoric and philosophy. But the tumults excited by Antony after the murder of Cæsar, B.C. 44, again drew him from his seclusion; and Augustus, knowing the value of such an ally, and carefully concealing from him his real intentions, gladly availed himself of his services as leader of the senate. Cicero's zeal, which was not always tempered with discretion, now exhibited itself in the famous philippics against Antony, which again made him the idol of

the Roman people. But the formation of the second triumvirate sealed the fate of the great Roman orator. His name appeared in the list of the proscribed, having been placed there by Antony as one of the conditions of the league; and after an unsuccessful attempt to escape, he stretched forward his head to his executioners, and called upon them to strike (B.C. 43). His head and hands were conveyed to Rome, and, by the orders of Antony, nailed to the Rostra. We have not space to delineate the character of Cicero, or to enumerate his works. These have been repeatedly published, both in mass and in detached portions. [G.F.]

CICOGNA, PASCAL, doge of Venice, 1195.

CICOGNARA, LEOPOLD, a painter, 1767-1834.

CID, THE, DON RODRIGO LAYNEY (often called, by his countrymen, by the abbreviated appellation Ruy Diaz), was born at the paternal castle of Bivar, in Castile, about the year 1026. He was of the purest Gothic blood; but his family possessions were small; and he was indebted to his own valor and martial genius for the renown and importance which he acquired. His military career against the Moors of Spain was commenced under the banners of Don Ferdinand, king of Castile; and he soon became celebrated throughout Europe as the model of Christian chivalry. Five Moorish kings, whom he defeated and took captive, and to whom he generously granted life and liberty, bestowed on him the title of Sayd (i. e., my lord); whence arose the name of the Cid, by which he is best known in poetry and in history. Don Sancho, who succeeded Ferdinand on the throne of Castile, made the Cid generalissimo of his armies; whence came the title Campeador, by which also the hero is often named by his countrymen. Under the next sovereign, Alfonso VI., the Cid was frequently the mark of unmerited royal jealousy; and he was more than once banished from Castile. On these occasions he took refuge with some of the Moorish princes of the peninsula, where he served gallantly in their wars with one another. But his loyalty to Castile was unblemished; and when recalled by the capricious Alfonso, the veteran Campeador combated for him as zealously as he had fought in his youth for more generous and grateful sovereigns. Among many other achievements, he is said to have wrested the city and kingdom of Valencia from the Mahometans, and to have annexed it to the Castilian dominions. The reputed year of his death is 1099. His tomb is still shown at Bivar; and his countrymen, after so many centuries and so many changes, still speak of him with enthusiastic pride. His victories and his romantic personal adventures furnish the themes of many of the finest old Spanish ballads; and they are also narrated in the 'Poom or Chronicle of the Cid,' the earliest great poem of modern Europe, which is supposed to have been framed about fifty years after the hero's death, from an original chronicle written in Arabic by two Moorish pages of the Cid. [F.S.C.]

CILLEY, JOSEPH, General, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, was born in New Hampshire in 1735. In 1775 he assisted to dismantle the fort at Portsmouth, and shortly after the battle of Lexington was appointed colonel by Congress. He fought at Ticonderoga, Stony Point, and Monmouth. He died in 1799, aged 64.

CILLEY, JONATHAN, a member of U. S. Congress from Maine, who, at the age of 35, fell in a duel fought with rifles by the hand of W. I. Graves, member of Congress from Kentucky, in Feb. 1837.

CIMA, J. B., an Italian painter, 15th cent.

CIMABUE, GIOVANNI, commonly called the father

of modern painting, was born at Florence in the year 1240. The prominence given to the name of Cimabue in the history of painting in Italy, is due solely to the place he has in the 'Lives of the Painters, &c.,' by Vasari, whose work is the great text book on this subject, as far as relates to the revival of painting in Italy. Cimabue possessed more than ordinary merit in his time, but was little if at all superior to his reputed master Giunta of Pisa, whom he is supposed to have assisted in the church of San Francesco at Assisi in 1253. Cimabue had several other able contemporaries, as Margaritone of Arezzo, Duccio di Buoninsegna of Siena, and Gaddo Gaddi of Florence; all, including Cimabue himself, strictly belonging to the Byzantine school of painters. Many Greek artists were established in Italy in the thirteenth century, especially at Venice, Pisa, and Siena; the event which brought the eastern and western civilization into more immediate contact at this time, was the Latin conquest of Constantinople in 1204.—The pictures of this time were executed in *tempera*, and have generally gold grounds: there is still a large picture of the Madonna, by Cimabue, preserved in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence; and there is another of the Madonna and Child in the academy of Florence. Cimabue was still living in the year 1302. He was the master of Giotto, whose ability he discovered and cultivated.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

CIMAROSA, an opera comp. of Nap., 1754-1801.

CIMON, an Athenian gen., the son of Miltiades, dist. himself against the Persians, 470 B.C., d. 449.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINTUS, the illustrious Roman patriot, consul about 460 B.C., and twice afterwards dictator. The dates and events are somewhat uncertain, but it is sufficiently known that he delivered the republic from her domestic and foreign enemies with the skill of a statesman and soldier, and retired to his farm refusing all recompense.

CINELLI, GIOV., an Italian phys., 1625-1706.

CINGAROLI, M., an Ital. painter, 1667-1729.

CINNA, CNEIUS CORNELIUS, consul of Rome 4.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, the celebr. colleague and partisan of Marius, consul B.C. 87, killed 84.

CINNAMUS, JOHN, a Gr. historian, 12th cent.

CINO DA PISTOIA, an Ital. poet, 1270-1337.

CINQ-ARRES, J., an Orientalist, died 1587.

CINTRA, P. DE, a Portuguese nav., 15th cent.

CIPRIANI, J. B., an Italian painter, 1732-85.

CIRILLO, DOM., an Ital. botanist, 1734-1799.

CITTADINI, J. F., a flower paint., 1616-1681.

CLAIR, ARTHUR ST., General, was a native of Scotland. He came to America in 1775 with admiral Boscawen, and served in the French war. When the Revolution broke out, he espoused the American cause, and was appointed major-general by Congress in 1777. The same year he was forced to retire before General Burgoyne, and abandon Ticonderoga. The best military judgments applauded his prudence. On the cessation of hostilities he entered into political life. He was president of Congress in 1787, and governor of the North-west Territory from 1789 till 1802. In 1791 he was appointed to the chief command of the operations against the Indians, but was defeated with a fearful sacrifice, near the Miami villages, on the third of November. The disaster resulted from the panic flight of the militia, who recoiled upon and threw the regulars into disorder, from which it was impossible to recover. Thirty-eight officers, among whom were General Butler and Major Ferguson, were left dead upon the field, with 538 men. St. Clair himself behaved with skill and courage, and eight balls passed through his clothes.



He resigned his commission in the army in 1792, and was removed by Jefferson from his territorial government in 1802, having declined an election as governor in Ohio. He died in Pennsylvania in 1818, aged 84.

CLAIRAUT, ALEXIS CLAUDE, a French mathematician of great genius, of the times of Euler and D'Alembert. He was born at Paris in 1713, and died in 1765. Clairaut wrote on the figure of the earth, and on curves of double curvature, besides many separate memoirs and elementary works on algebra and geometry. In his time he belonged to the 'great world' of Paris: the thorough student will read his writings still; he had much taste in composition as well as great analytic power.

CLAIRAUT, J. B., a French mathematician, 1680-1766.

CLAIRBORNE, WILLIAM C. C., governor of Mississippi in 1802, and of Louisiana in 1804. He occupied the latter office from 1812 to 1816 under the constitution. He died at New Orleans in 1817, shortly after his election to the Senate of the U. S.

CLAIRFAIT, COUNT DE, an Austrian general, d. 1798.

CLAP, ROGER, one of the early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and author of a Sketch of the History of New England. Came to America in 1630. For many years he endured great hardships. In 1665 he was appointed to the command of Castle William, which he held till 1686. He died at Boston in 1691, aged 81.

CLAP, THOMAS, president of Yale College, born in Massachusetts 1703, and was graduated at Harvard in 1722. He was for some years pastor of Windham, Conn., but in 1739 accepted the presidency of Yale College, which he resigned in 1766. He made a collection of materials for the history of Connecticut, but lost his manuscript when New Haven was attacked by Gen. Tryon. Besides sermons and essays he published a history of Yale College. He died at Seitate Jan. 7, 1767, aged 63.

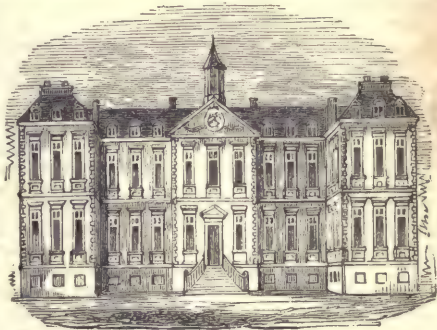
CLAPPERTON, HUGH, was born in 1788, at Annan, in the county of Dumfries, where his father practised as a surgeon. After having entered the merchant service, and made several voyages to America, he was impressed on board a man-of-war. By the influence of an uncle, a captain in the marines, young Clapperton soon attained to the rank of a midshipman; and some time after, while on service in Canada, to that of lieutenant. He gained, in various actions, the reputation of a skilful and brave officer. Being at home on half-pay for five or six years, he became acquainted, at Edinburgh, with Dr. Oudney, then engaged in plans of African discovery; and was soon after associated, under the directions of Earl Bathurst, with this gentleman and Major Denham in an expedition to the sources of the Niger. They crossed the desert from Tripoli to Lake Tchad, which they were the first Europeans to visit, reaching it on 5th February, 1823. Here our travellers separated for a time; and Clapperton explored the country to the S. W. as far as Sokatou, in lat. 13° N., long. 5° 45' E., a distance of 700 miles from Lake Tchad. Dr. Oudney, who accompanied him, died by the way about a month after they started. Meeting in health at Kouka, the capital of Bournou, where they left Mr. Tyrwhit as consul, Denham and Clapperton recrossed the desert to Tripoli, at which they safely arrived on 25th January, 1825. Clapperton was soon after raised to the rank of commander, and equipped for a second expedition, intended to reach the sources of the Niger by ascending the stream from its mouth. This was found impracticable

by the unhealthy nature of the delta of this great river. Proceeding by land Clapperton reached Sokatou from the S. W., thus connecting his observations with those of his former journey. Here, however, he was destined to end his active and useful life; weakened by fatigue, with feelings irritated by the obstacles thrown in his way, he was seized with dysentery, and after a lingering illness, he expired on the 13th April, 1827. Richard Lander, his faithful and attached servant, was the only European who remained of the party, Captain Pearce R.N., Dr. Morrison, and others, having died soon after they left the coast. Full accounts were published of the several journeys, which added immensely to our knowledge of central Africa. [J.B.]

CLARE, Sr., a follower of St. Francis Assise, and founder of an order of nuns, 1193-1253.

CLARENCE, GEORGE, duke of, brother of Edward IV., drowned in a butt of Malmsey, 1478.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, earl of, was born in 1608, at Hinton, in Wiltshire, the estate of Henry Hyde, his father. He studied at Oxford with the design of entering the church, but became a lawyer on the death of his elder brother, through which, in 1632, he succeeded to his father's property. Although he practised his profession for a time, it does not seem to have ever engaged so much of his attention as literature did at first and politics afterwards. In 1640 he was elected a member of Charles I.'s Short Parliament, in whose moderate attempts at reform he bore an active part; and when the king contemplated dissolving it, Hyde took advantage of an intimacy he had contracted with Archbishop Laud, to offer earnest remonstrances against that arbitrary and imprudent step. He sat again in the Long Parliament, which the king was forced to summon before the end of the same year. He concurred in some of the earliest of the strong measures now adopted by the house, such as the proceedings against the judges in Hampden's case, and the impeachment of Strafford; but in no long time he became startled by the lengths to which the popular



[Dunkirk House, the Residence of Lord Clarendon.]

leaders were disposed to carry their opposition to the crown. The king seized the first opportunity of securing to himself so useful a servant. Hyde, Lord Falkland, and Colepepper, were secretly appointed to manage the interests of the crown in parliament; and although the cautious and reasonable counsels of the first two of these advisers were disregarded by their master, Hyde continued to frame the royal messages and other documents till the breach with the parliament took place. In 1643, having now attached himself to the king's person, he was knighted and made chancellor of the exchequer; after which he was actively engaged in the king's



affairs till 1646, when, on the irretrievable ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied the prince of Wales in his flight from England.—He now resided for two years in Jersey, occupying himself in study and in the composition of his History; after which he joined the prince at the Hague, and continued in his service when his father's death had made him nominally king. He spent more than a year in Spain, vainly soliciting aid, but extending his own knowledge as well as writing moral and devotional treatises. For several years afterwards he was Charles's chief adviser, and, in 1658, received the place of lord chancellor, then only nominal, but soon real.—He returned with Charles II. to England in May, 1660, and immediately began to act both as speaker of the House of Lords, and as chief judge in the Court of Chancery; being soon also raised to the peerage. At this time his prospects were seriously endangered, by the discovery of the secret marriage of his daughter to the duke of York, through which he became the grandfather of two queens of England. The storm passed away without doing immediate harm. Lord Clarendon was virtually the head of the administration till near the close of 1667; and, as the responsible adviser of Charles II. for more than six years, he cannot but have done many things which would then have been condemned by patriotic men, and many others which would now appear still more censurable. The sale of Dunkirk, and the promotion of the king's marriage, though they were the main causes of the unpopularity which gradually gathered around the chancellor, were certainly not the worst of the steps which were taken, either by his advice or with his sanction and assistance. He had taken a prominent part in the bloody vengeance which in the beginning of the reign was inflicted on the regicides and other parliamentary leaders; he was yet more active in conducting that prosecution of the dissenters, of which the Act of Uniformity was the consummation; and, in conducting the secret negotiations for a loan from France, he made the king of England to be independent of parliament and the pensioner of a foreign and hostile power. Yet even these acts were only such as the circumstances might have prompted to one who was at once a zealous royalist, a somewhat bigoted churchman, and a statesman fond of power, and actuated by considerations of expediency rather than by elevated principles. If such motives are not very dignified, they are at least very much above the level of those that prevailed among the corrupt and profligate politicians who swarmed about the restored king. Nor was Clarendon's fall caused by any of those acts of his that were really reprehensible. He became unpopular with the nation because of the disgraces incurred in a war undertaken in spite of his dissuasions; he made himself obnoxious to the courtiers by reserved haughtiness of manner, and by a strictness of private conduct which silently rebuked their debauchery; and he lost the favor of the king because he connived only at royal vices instead of pandering to them, and countenanced reluctantly acts of misgovernment to which he was expected to give hearty support. After Clarendon's unpopularity had become general, Charles and his parliament vied with each other in their eagerness to ruin him. Repeated messages from the king failed in prevailing on him to make a voluntary surrender of the great seal; and after he had been displaced, and impeached at the bar of the House of Lords, it was only a distinct warning that his master could not and would not save so much as his life, that induced

him to leave the country.—He fled to the continent in November, 1667, and would have returned to face his trial had not illness prevented him. He moved from one town of France to another, resuming his studies and writing some of his works; and at length he died at Rouen in December, 1674. The principal writings which he left were his 'History of the Rebellion,' and his Account of his own Life. The former of these, with all its errors and shortcomings, is unquestionably a valuable storehouse of historical materials; while its comprehensiveness of views, its skill in the portraiture of character, and the interest which is excited by its minutely-drawn narratives of events, combine in securing for it a distinguished place among the monuments of English literature. [W.S.]

CLARIDGE, R., a Quaker writer, 1649–1723.

CLARK, ABRAHAM, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, born at Elizabethtown, N. J., 1726, and died at Rahway, 1794, aged 67.

CLARK, McDONALD, commonly known as the 'mad poet,' author of various fugitive poetical pieces in which there are some glimmerings of genius, died in the Insane Asylum at Bloomingdale, N. Y., 1842.

CLARK, JONAS, minister of Lexington, Massachusetts, at the time of the battle. He was born in 1730, was graduated at Harvard in 1752, ordained in 1755, and died in 1805, at the age of 74. On the first anniversary of the battle of Lexington, he gave a narrative of that famous struggle in a discourse, afterwards published.

CLARK, WILLIS GAYLORD, an Am. journalist, poet and miscellaneous writer, d. 1841, aged 32.

CLARK, WILLIAM, an American statesman, was born in Virginia in 1770, and emigrated with his family at the age of fourteen to the falls of the Ohio, in Kentucky, on the present site of Louisville, which then consisted only of a few rude huts. He availed himself to the utmost of the limited advantages his situation afforded, and in 1808 was appointed in conjunction with captain Merriwether Lewis to the command of the expedition designed to explore the north-western territory lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. He acquitted himself with consummate ability in this hazardous employment, which required the combination of military and scientific skill. His journal and the account kept by him of the astronomical observations made by him and Captain Lewis, have been published. He was appointed in 1813 governor of the north-west territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, which offices he retained until 1820, when Missouri was erected into a State. Two years afterwards he was again appointed commissioner and superintendent of Indian affairs, in which capacities he performed great services for the government. He died in 1838.

CLARK, JOHN, a medical author, 1744–1805.

CLARK, WILLIAM TIERNEY, a civil engineer of distinguished merit. He was early apprenticed to a millwright in Bristol, and worked successively at Colebrookdale and in London under the great Rennie, with whom he remained till 1811. He was the engineer of the West Middlesex Water Works, and to the advancement of this important undertaking his energies were devoted for many years. Suspension bridges early excited his attention, and he has left Hammersmith, Marlow, Norfolk, and Pesth suspension bridges, as monuments of his taste in design, and skill in engineering. The suspension bridge of Pesth, while it stands a monument to his genius, is



the admiration of all who have seen it. It was the last and crowning act of a life devoted to a profession of which he was an ornament. He died 22d September, 1852, aged 69. [L.D.B.G.]

CLARKE, DR. ADAM, was a native of Moybeg, in Ireland, where he was born, 1760. Like many other men of eminence, he was indebted to the influence of maternal counsels and example in the formation of his youthful character, as well as in the choice of his future course; for while his father was an episcopalian, his mother, who was a Scotchwoman and a presbyterian, had, on her settlement in England, warmly espoused the cause of Wesleyan Methodism, and used every endeavor to bias the ductile mind of her son in favor of that sect. Though rather dull when first placed at school, his faculties rapidly developed and gave strong pledges of his future eminence. Having in his seventeenth year become impressed with deep views of religion, he resolved to consecrate his future life to the service of God in the ministry of the gospel, and through the recommendation of Wesley, was sent to complete his education at the Kingswood school. There his taste for Hebrew and Biblical studies was awakened; and so strong a hold had a love of sacred literature taken of his mind, that even amid all his wanderings and harassing difficulties as a Methodist preacher, he continued with unflinching resolution to carry on his course of intellectual improvement. He not only occupied his leisure moments while stopping at inns, but even in riding on horseback he generally had a book in one hand; and by this rigid economy of time, he was storing his mind with useful knowledge, as well as collecting materials for his future works. The circuit assigned him to perambulate as an itinerant preacher was Wiltshire. And although, of course, he had various stations in the country, he pitched his residence at Trowbridge, where he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Cooke, daughter of Mr. Cooke, clothier, and a lady of great piety, prudence, and amiable dispositions. Mr. Clarke's fame as an Orientalist and biblical scholar having spread extensively, he received the honorary title of LL.D. from the university of St. Andrews, and was enrolled a member of several learned societies both in Britain and America. His ardent attachment to general, and especially to Oriental literature, led him to take an active part in the management and secretaryship of several of those societies. And the duty of maintaining the various correspondence, together with the pressure of his congregational labors, which always held the first place in his regard, so greatly affected his health, that his medical advisers persuaded him in 1815 to resign his pastoral charge. Retiring to a rural retreat in Lancashire, which the liberality of a few friends had presented to him, he lived in the enjoyment of literary leisure. His Commentary on the Bible was prosecuted with ardor; but finding himself deprived of many advantages which to a literary man are indispensable, he disposed of his farm, and after a residence in Lancashire of eight years, returned to establish himself at Eastcott, a small village in the vicinity of London. In Haydon Hall, an elegant mansion he purchased there, he completed his Commentary, an elaborate work in 8 vols. 4to, which had occupied his attention more or less for forty-eight years, and the publication of which was issued at intervals from 1810 to 1826. Dr. Clarke, though unconnected with any particular charge, had never wholly discontinued the practice of preaching. An engagement of this kind was to have been fulfilled at Bayswater on the morning of

the day on which he died. But having been seized with a sudden attack of Asiatic cholera, which was then committing dreadful ravages in London, he was cut off on the 26th August, 1832, maintaining to the last, amid the paroxysms and frightful bodily contortions which that formidable pestilence produced, a mind calm, collected, and firmly reposing on the bosom of his Saviour.—Besides his commentary, Dr. Clarke was the author of several other works, the chief of which are, 'The Succession of Sacred Literature,' 'Memoirs of the Wesley Family,' 'Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites,' 'Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World,' 'Sturm's Reflections, translated from the German,' and 'Harmer's Observations.' In addition to these he was employed several years by the government in collecting materials for a new edition of 'Rymer's Fœdera,' which since his death has been carried on by a commission under government. [R.J.]

CLARKE, ALURED, au. of sermons, &c., 18th c.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, LL.D., celebrated for his travels through many countries of Europe and Asia, was born at Wellingdon, in Sussex, 5th June, 1769. His father was a clergyman of rather limited income, and died before his son's education at Cambridge was completed. After graduating, he obtained, between 1790 and 1798, several situations as resident family tutor; and as travelling tutor and companion to gentlemen of fortune, with whom he visited most parts of England and Scotland. In the latter year he was elected fellow of his college, (Jesus) and came to reside in Cambridge. In the year following he went abroad as travelling companion to Mr. Cripps, and made an extended journey, occupying three years and a-half, a most interesting account of which, originally given in 6 vols. 4to, was his principal work. In 1808, he was appointed first professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, whose museum and library he had greatly enriched by his collections. The British Museum owes to him the celebrated Sarcophagus, incorrectly called that of Alexander, as well as other objects. He took orders in 1805, and enjoyed two livings. His death occurred at London on 9th March, 1822. He was, besides, the auth. of many papers in Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, on physics, and chemistry; and of some dissertations on antiquarian subjects. [J.B.]

CLARKE, H., LL.D., a mathematic., 1745–1818.

CLARKE, HY. JAS. WM., Duc De Feltre, descended from a partisan of the Stuarts settled in France, min. of state under Buonaparte, 1765–1818.

CLARKE, JAS. STANIER, LL.D., brother of Edward Daniel Clarke, a naval historian and founder of the 'Naval Chronicle,' died 1834.

CLARKE, JOHN, a Scotch engrav., 1650–1721.

CLARKE, JOHN, brother of Dr. Sam. Clarke, a classical scholar, author of sermons, &c., d. 1759.

CLARKE, RICHARD, a clergyman of the Church of England, rector of St. Philip's Church in Charleston, about the middle of the 18th century. He was author of several works on the fulfilment of prophecy, and though an excellent scholar seems to have imbibed the mystical sentiments of Behmen. He returned to his native country in 1759, and after nine years became curate of Cheshunt, in Derbyshire. The time of his death is uncertain.

CLARKE, JOHN, author of a narrative of the 'Persecutions in New England.' He practiced as a physician in London before he emigrated to Massachusetts, from which he was driven by persecution and took refuge in Rhode Island. He went to England as agent of the Colony in 1663 to obtain a new charter, in accomplishing which he sacrificed his proper-

ty in Rhode Island. He was for many years pastor of a Baptist church in Newport, where he died in 1676, aged 56.

CLARKE, MARY ANNE, the mistress of the duke of York, son of George the Third, who obtained great notoriety in consequence of her intrigues in connection with army patronage, d. at Boulogne, in France, 1852, aged 74.

CLARKE, GEORGE ROGERS, General, an American officer during the Revolution, who commanded the forces sent against the Indians after the massacre at Wyoming in 1778. The next year he captured Hamilton, governor of Detroit, at Vincennes, and intercepted £10,000 sterling of British money coming from Detroit. He also performed valuable services in Virginia. In 1781 he was made brigadier-general. He was a man of great decision of character and a skilful officer.

CLARKE, DR. SAMUEL, the celebrated metaphysical divine, was born at Norwich on 11th of October, 1675. His father, who had held the highest offices in that city, and was in comfortable circumstances, determined to afford him the advantages of the most liberal education, and accordingly sent him in due time to Caius College, Cambridge, where amid the various objects of academic interest, young Clarke evinced a decided preference for theology. Engaging with untiring ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, he acquired an extensive acquaintance with the different branches of physical sciences, especially optics, and made his first essay before the world as an author by the translation of Rohault's physics—a work which long continued to be regarded in England as the best elementary work for students. While thus, however, improving his mind in general knowledge, his chief attention was directed to theology, and desirous of drawing his information from the fountain head, he gave himself to the earnest study of the Scriptures in the Hebrew and Greek originals. By such devotion to study, Clarke early shone by his theological attainments, and almost immediately after obtaining orders in 1669, he began his career as a theological author by publishing 'Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance,' and shortly afterwards, his 'Paraphrase on the Four Gospels.' In 1704 he was appointed to a lectureship on the 'Evidences,' and it was in the course of the duty which this situation imposed on him, that he prepared those profound and elaborate works which have raised him to the first rank of philosophical divines, viz., 'A Lecture on the Being and Attributes of God,' and a second on the 'Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion.' These lectures were afterwards expanded into the form of treatises; and although a diversity of opinion prevails as to the soundness and value of the *a priori* argument, no difference has ever existed as to the force with which Dr. Clarke has discussed the subject, and the piety which pervades the composition. The publication obtained for him a European renown as a Christian philosopher, and a more substantial reward followed in the preferments which were liberally offered to him in his own church. In 1706 he was appointed rector of St. Bennett's, Paul's Wharf, London, and though he was the reverse of a popular preacher, he showed exemplary diligence in the performance of his parochial duties. Amid his multifarious engagements his active mind found time to gratify his taste by the culture of physical science; and he published a translation of Sir Isaac Newton's Latin treatise on Optics, for which that philosopher gave him a present of £500, with the still more valuable addition

of his private friendship. Dr. Clarke published a new theological treatise entitled 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity,' in which he is supposed to lean towards Arianism. He died very suddenly on 7th May, 1729, of an inflammatory attack. [R.J.]

CLARKSON, D., a nonconfor. div., 1622–1686.

CLARKSON, MATTHEW, General, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, aid-de-camp to General Gates at the battle of Stillwater. He was vice-president of the American Bible Society.



[Thomas Clarkson.]

CLARKSON, THOMAS, was born on 28th March, 1760, at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire. His father, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, taught the free grammar school of the place, and prepared his son for entering St. John's College, Cambridge, which he did in 1783. In that college his accurate scholarship was rewarded by high honors, and the next year when the subject for prize essay among the senior Bachelors of Arts was announced to be, 'Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare—is it right to make slaves against their will?' Clarkson entered the lists with increased ardor. In the course of his researches into the history and practices of the slave trade, he was led to read 'Benezet's Historical Account of Guinea;' and the perusal, which had been undertaken for a special and merely literary purpose, produced a harrowing impression on his feelings which time could not efface. Ease and tranquillity were entirely banished from his mind; and the first gleam of inward satisfaction that shone into his sensitive and Christian bosom after his introduction to Benezet, arose from his resolution to set about some practicable scheme for mitigating or preventing the horrors of the slave trade. The formation of such a plan was almost as difficult as its execution. But he resolved on surmounting all difficulties. The first step he took was to translate his Latin prize dissertation into English, and by diffusing information on the subject of slavery in as attractive a form as possible, arouse the interest and sympathies of the British public. His proceedings were viewed with earnest attention by several eminent philanthropists, amongst whom were Rev. James Ramsay, Lord Barham, and Granville Sharpe, Esq. By the counsel and aid of these gentlemen he procured intelligence from every vessel lying in a British harbor that had been engaged in the African trade. In addition to oral information, Mr. Clarkson endeavored at great labor and expense to obtain specimens of the industry and manufactures of na-



tive Africans for public exhibition. And last of all, he procured an accurate engraving of a slave ship, with its cells and gratings and barricades, for the confinement of the poor unfortunate creatures that were kidnapped. The impression produced by this drawing lent, more than any thing else, a powerful impulse to the cause in which he was engaged. Besides all these preliminaries, Mr. Clarkson published a pamphlet on the subject of the slave trade every year—although it was not till 1788 that his great work on the impolicy of that traffic was given to the world. Immediately after this publication he went to France for the public advocacy of the cause in that country. His benevolent exertions met with the warmest encouragement, not only from the French monarch and the celebrated Necker, who was then at the head of the government, but many of the most influential members of the national assemblies, as well as catholic prelates. He needed all this encouragement, for a host of enemies, both in Britain and on the continent, sprang up against him, consisting of parties interested in the maintenance of the slave system, and who foreseeing the hope of their gains to be gone if he should be successful in his aims, used every means, both fair and foul, to thwart his purposes, and disgust him with his task. But the fierce opposition of these enemies only made the friends of the cause rally more closely around him; and two auspicious circumstances turned the scale opportunely in his favor. The one of these was a voluntary and public offer of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., 'to make good all injuries which any individual might suffer in their business from aiding and abetting the movement;' and the other was the interview to which Clarkson was admitted with the emperor Alexander, at the congress of Aix La Chapelle in 1818, and that emperor's promise to employ his influence with his royal brothers of Austria and Prussia to procure the abolition of the slave trade. The hopes, however, excited in that quarter were slow in being realized. But Mr. Clarkson enjoyed the high satisfaction of witnessing the final triumph of his labors in the enactment of the British legislature in 1807, by which the slave trade was thenceforth declared illegal. Mr. Clarkson belonged to the Society of Friends, and published in 1807 'A Portrait of Quakerism,' and a 'Life of William Penn' in 1813; d. 1846. [R.J.]

CLAUBERG, J., a Calvinist philoso., 1622-1665.

CLAUDE, queen of Francis I., 1499-1524.

CLAUDE, duchess of Lorraine, 1547-1575.

CLAUDE. CLAUDE, GELEE, commonly called CLAUDE LORRAINE, from the country of his birth, was born at Château de Chamagne, near Charmes, in the year 1600. He was originally placed with a baker and pastry-cook, and when still young went in company with some cooks of Lorraine to Rome. Claude found a situation as ordinary servant with Agostino Tassi, the landscape painter; he both prepared his master's meals and ground his colors for him. It was to this coincidence that Claude seems to have owed the development of his faculty of painting; he must have been with Tassi towards the close of the pontificate of Paul V.; he became a distinguished landscape painter as early as the time of pope Urban VIII. (1623-44). Claude appeared as an engraver as early as 1630, and his best pictures seem to have been painted from that time to about 1645 or 50. He was extremely slow and careful in his execution; his friend Sandrart, who first taught him to sketch from nature, mentions that he would work a week or more at some portion of a picture without showing any progress; he had great diffi-

culty in drawing the human figure or animals: these were generally added by F. Lauri, J. Courtois, or A. Both, and others. He died at Rome in 1682. The National Gallery possesses some good specimens of Claude, and there is a fine collection of his drawings in the British Museum.—(Sandrart, *L'Academia Todesca*, &c.; Wornum, *Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Gallery*.) [R.N.W.]

CLAUDE, J., a French protestant in the highest repute as a controversialist, 1619-1687. ISAAC, his son, also a protestant min., 1653-1695. JEAN-JACQUES, son of Isaac, a man of letters, afterwards pastor of the Fr. ch. in London, 1684-1712.

CLAUDIUS, APPIUS, decemvir of Rome, noted in the story of Virginii, 451-449 B.C.

CLAUDIUS, APPIUS CÆCUS, a Roman censor, the founder of the celeb. Appian Way, 311 B.C.

CLAUDIUS I., by name TIBERIUS DRUSIUS CLAUDIUS, fourth emp. of Rome, b. B.C. 9; elected after the murder of his uncle Caligula, 41; poisoned 54.

CLAUDIUS II., by name MARCUS AURELIUS FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, proclaimed emp. 268, d. 270.

CLAUDIUS, FELIX, Roman governor of Judæa in the time of the apostle Paul, recalled 60.

CLAUDIUS, LYSIAS, a tribune of the Roman troops at Jerusalem, whose name occurs in the history of Paul.

CLAUDIUS, MATT., a Germ. poet, 1743-1815.

CLAUSBERG, C., a German math., 1689-1751.

CLAUSEL, BERTRAND, a count and marshal of France, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon. He was born at Mirepoix in 1773. After gaining a high reputation by his services on the Pyrenees, in Hayti, Italy and Dalmatia, he accompanied Junot and Massena to Spain in 1810. He laid siege to Ciudad Rodrigo, and was wounded at Salamanca. By his skill and conduct the army of Portugal was preserved and led into Spain. In 1813 Napoleon rewarded his valor by conferring on him the chief command of the forces in the north of Spain. On the restoration of the Bourbons he came to the United States, and lived there for a long time in retirement, but when Charles X. was overthrown in 1830, he received from Louis Philippe the command of the French troops in Algeria, which he retained until 1836, when he resigned in consequence of the defeat he had sustained at Constantine. He died in 1842.

CLAUVEREAU, N. M., a Fr. archit., 1755-1816.

CLAVIER, STEPH., a Fr. hellenist, 1762-1817.

CLAVIERE, STEPHEN, born at Geneva 1735, was by profession a banker, and one of the first to unite with Brissot under the republican banner in 1789. He shared in the successes and the fall of the Girondins, especially as minister of finance in 1792, and being arrested with the rest of his party, and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, put an end to his life in prison, 8th December, 1793.

CLAVIGO, RUY GONZALES DE, a distinguished Spaniard sent by Henry III. of Castile, in 1403, as ambassador to the court of the great Tamerlane, at Samarcand. The account which he published on his return contains many important observations on the countries through which he passed. [J.B.]

CLAVIGERO, FRANCESCO SAVERRO, a distinguished writer on the ancient history of Mexico, its antiquities, and conquest by Spain, was born at Vera Cruz in 1720. He spent thirty-six years among the Indians as Jesuit missionary, but little is known of his private life. He died in Italy about the end of the century. His work was published in Italian in 1780-81, 4 vols. 4to., with maps and plates, and is regarded as a high authority. It was translated into English, London, 1787, 2 vols. 4to. [J.B.]





[Birthplace of Henry Clay.]

CLAY, HENRY, a distinguished statesman of the United States, was born in Virginia, in a humble dwelling, in the neighborhood of a region known as the *Slashes* (hence the sobriquet of "The mill boy of the Slashes"), on the 12th of April, 1777. His father was a clergyman, whose means would only allow of a very humble education to his son, who was sent to the district school, whence, after some elementary learning, he at an early age was put as copyist in the office of the clerk of the Court of Chancery in Richmond. With a strong desire for a higher education, Henry Clay commenced the study of law at the age of nineteen, and such was his rapidity of progress that he was admitted to the bar in the course of a year. In 1799 he emigrated to Kentucky, and commenced the practice of his profession at Lexington, which became his permanent home. In connection with the practice of the law, young Clay took a warm interest in politics. When a convention was called for the revision of the constitution of Kentucky, the youthful politician rendered himself remarkable, for his efforts towards the election of such delegates as were in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. His conduct incurred much unpopularity, but his future action, particularly in regard to the alien and sedition laws, which he opposed, soon made him a political favorite, and he was elected in 1803 by a large majority member of the legislature of Kentucky. His natural powers of eloquence, and argumentative skill, acquired for him at once the highest rank, and such was his repute that he was chosen, in 1806, senator of the United States for one year, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Adair. His presence in that eminent body was marked by extraordinary powers of eloquence and argument in debate, and he acquired at once that reputation as a great statesman which never failed to distinguish him during his long political career. After the expiration of his year of service in the Senate of the United States, Clay returned to Lexington, and being elected member of the legislature was chosen speaker of the Assembly, which position he filled with distinction for two sessions. In 1809, a vacancy again occurring in the Senate of the United States, he was appointed to fill it, and served for two years, during which period he took a prominent position on the great questions of the day, and sustained himself with his usual eloquence and argumentative skill. In 1811, Clay was elected a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, and was chosen by that body as their speaker, which office he filled

with great ability until 1814, when he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate at Ghent a treaty of peace with Great Britain. He returned from Europe in 1815, having proved himself no less skillful as a diplomatist than he was eloquent as an orator and able as a debater. During the year of his return he was re-elected a member of Congress, and took his seat in 1815. He now exerted his great powers on all the important questions of state, and shone conspicuously as an advocate of the cause of the republics of South America, and of the interests of his country in the support of a natural system of internal improvements. Clay identified himself with the tariff question in 1819 and 20, and became the acknowledged champion of domestic industry, by his resolute advocacy of protective duties. He also took an active part in the adjustment of the Missouri Compromise, and in other great subjects of national concern. After a retirement of three years from public life, in consequence of the embarrassment of his private affairs, Clay was again returned to Congress in 1823 and was elected speaker of the House. When Daniel Webster presented his resolutions in behalf of the oppressed Greeks, he was ably seconded by Clay, who responded to the appeal of the great New England statesman, in an eloquent strain of sympathy with the benevolent cause. On the accession of John Quincy Adams to the presidency, Henry Clay was made secretary of state, and continued in that office until the election of Andrew Jackson as president in 1829. In 1831, Clay was elected as United States Senator from Kentucky, and being soon after nominated as a candidate for the presidency, he competed in 1832 with Andrew Jackson for that high office, but was defeated. In 1836 he was re-elected to the U. S. Senate, and served until 1842. In 1844 he was nominated by the whig party for the presidency in opposition to James K. Polk, the democratic candidate, and was again defeated. In 1849 he was elected senator of the United States, and made his presence remarkable by his support of the Compromise Act of 1850. His health now began to decline, and after a voyage to the West Indies for the improvement of his condition, he returned to Washington, where he died on the 29th June, 1852, at the age of 75 years.

CLAY, JOSEPH, a judge of the District Court of Georgia, was born in 1764 at Savannah, and elevated to the bench in 1796. He resigned his office in 1801, and in the year 1803 became a Baptist minister, first in Savannah and then in Boston, where he died in 1811.

CLAYTON, JOHN, a distinguished botanist, born in England but emigrated to America in 1705. He was the author of a learned work, entitled 'Flora Virginica,' which was highly esteemed by Linnæus. Two volumes of MSS., on the botany of America, with plates, which he left at his decease, were destroyed by fire at New Kent during the war. He died in 1773, aged 87. He was an able contributor to the Philosophical Transactions.

CLAYTON, JOSHUA, governor of Delaware from 1793 to 1796, having previously been president from 1789 to the period of his election. He was chosen United States senator in 1798, and died the following year.

CLAYTON, ROBT., bishop of Clogher, author of an 'Introduction to the History of the Jews,' &c., 1695-1758.

CLEANTHES, the pupil and successor of Zeno as chief of the Stoic philosophers, 3d cent. B.C.

CLEEF, JOHN VAN, a Fl. painter, 1616-1716.



CLEAVER, WM., bishop of St. Asaph, disting. as a Greek scholar and religious writer, died 1815.

CLEEVES, GEORGE, an early settler of Maine and deputy governor of Logonia in 1643. He died about 1670, aged 90.

CLEGHORN, GEO., a Scotch phys., 1716-1787.

CLELAND, JAS., LL.D., a stat. wr., 1770-1840.

CLEMENCE OF HUNGARY, queen of France, married to Louis X. 1315, died 1328.

CLEMENT, the *first* of this name, bishop of Rome, generally allowed to be the same that St. Paul mentions as his fellow-laborer, died about 91.

CLEMENT II., pope, 1046-1047. CLEMENT III., promoter of the third crusade, 1187-91. CLEMENT IV., concluded the pragmatic sanction with St. Louis, 1265-1268. CLEMENT V., the first who wore the triple mitre, and removed to Avignon, under the influence of Philip the Fair, 1305-1314. CLEMENT VI., noted for his political activity, 1342-1352. CLEMENT VII., under whom Rome was besieged by the Constable of France, and by whom Henry VIII. was excommunicated, 1523-1534. CLEMENT VIII., whose pontificate was distinguished by the elevation of Baronius, Bellarmine, Du Perron, and other eminent men to the rank of cardinals, 1592-1605. CLEMENT IX., 1667-1669. CLEMENT X., 1670-1676. CLEMENT XI., by whom the condemnation of Jansenius was confirmed, and the bull 'Unigenitas' promulgated, 1700-1721. CLEMENT XII., 1730-1740. CLEMENT XIII., noted for his political reverses, the loss of Avignon, &c., 1758-1768. CLEMENT XIV., distinguished by his enlightened policy, and for his Brief suppressing the Jesuits, who afterwards poisoned him, 1769-1774.

CLEMENT, FR., a learned Fr. monk, d. 1793.

CLEMENT, J. M. BER., a Fr. critic, 1742-1812.

CLEMENT, N., a French librarian, 1647-1712.

CLEMENT, TITUS FLAVIUS, was born toward the middle of the second century. In early life he was a pagan, and strongly addicted to philosophical pursuits. After travelling extensively he became a pupil of Pantaenus, master of a Christian academy at Alexandria. Here he became a Christian and a proselyte, and ultimately rose to be the head of this school of divinity, in which capacity he taught with great renown during the reign of Alexander Severus. About the year 202 he retired at length to avoid persecution, and after various wanderings died about A.D. 220. Clement was an Eclectic in philosophy, but with a very decided bias to Platonism. The besetting sin of his theology is a discursive habit of speculation, without regard to fixed principles, and the fault of his exegesis is his excessive love of allegory, which he indulges without scruple, and on every occasion. His books are valuable for their delineations and samples of contemporary literature and manners. His '*Paedagogus*,' in three books, contains good instructions to a young convert, and his '*Echortatio ad Graecos*' has many striking and curious thoughts in it. But his best known work is his '*Stromata*' (patch-work) or Miscellany, which is a disorderly storehouse filled with useful and interesting information and anecdotes. One of his tracts 'On the Danger of Riches' has been translated into English, London, 1711. The best edition of his works is that of Potter, Oxford, 1715, 2 vols. folio. Some of his treatises have been lost, such as his '*Hypotyposes*' or commentaries. [J.E.]

CLEMENTI, MUZ., an Ital. pianist, 1752-1832.

CLEMENTI, PROSP., an It. sculptor, d. 1584.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven Greek sages, and king of Rhodes, 6th century B.C.

CLEOMBROTUS, the *first* of the name, king of

Sparta, 480-479 B.C.; the *second*, 380-371; the *third*, dethroned by Leonidas, 259-239.

CLEOMENES, the *first* of the name, king of Sparta, 519-489 B.C.; the *second*, 371-309; the *third* put an end to his existence in prison, 238-219.

CLEOPATRA, the second wife of Philip of Macedonia, after his death cruelly murdered, together with her son, by Olympias, the first wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great.

CLEOPATRA, the daughter of Olympias and sister of Alexander the Great, queen of Epirus by her marriage with Alexander, her maternal uncle, 337; assass. 308 B.C.

CLEOPATRA, the celebrated queen of Egypt, was joint successor with her brother to her father Ptolemy Auletes, 52 B.C.; and being deprived of her share in the government, was re-established by Cæsar as sole sovereign, 47. Some fourteen years later several eastern provinces were added to her dominions by Anthony, and on the defeat of the latter at the battle of Actium she put herself to death, probably by the bite of an asp, B.C. 30.

CLEPHIS, a king of the Lombards, 573-575.

CLERFAYT, COUNT DE, a field marshal of Austria, dist. as com. in the Fr. war, 1733-1798.

CLERK, C., a fellow-voy. with Cook, 1741-79.

CLERK, J., a Scoten wr. on tactics, 1730-1812.

CLERKE, CAPTAIN EDWARD, commanded the ship *Discovery* in Cook's third voyage; on whose death he succeeded to the command of the expedition. In attempting to carry out the intentions of his late superior, he penetrated through Behring's Straits to lat. 70° 33', when, being stopped by a barrier of ice, he prepared to return home, but died of decline on reaching the harbor of Petro-paulski, in Kamtschatka. He had served first under Byron.

CLERMONT, J. DE, a Fr. commander, k. 1356.

CLERMONT-GALLERANDE, C. G., a military officer and partisan of Louis XVIII., author of '*Memoirs*,' 1744-1823.

CLERMONT-TONNERRE, CARDINAL ANNE ANT. JULES DE, a deputy to the states-general in 1789, and strenuous opponent of the French ministry in 1829; author of a '*Journal*' concerning the captivity of Louis XVI. in the temple, 1749-1830.

CLERSELLIER, C., a Cartesian phil., 1614-84.

CLEVELAND, J., a royal, and pol. wr., d. 1659.

CLEVELAND, HENRY R., an Am. writer, author of *Life of Henry Hudson* in Spark's *American Biography*, and editor of various classical works, was b. in Boston, d. at St. Louis, 1843, aged 34.

CLEVINGER, S. L. V., an Am. sculptor, died at sea, 1843.

CLIFFORD, G., a Dutch botanist, last century.

CLIFFORD, GEORGE, earl of Cumberland, one of Q. Elizabeth's most famous sea capt., 1558-1605.

CLIFTON, WILLIAM, an Am. satirical poet, author of the '*Chimriad*,' ridiculing the excesses of the French Revolution. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1772, and died in 1799, aged 26.

CLINE, HENRY, F.R.S., a surgeon, d. 1827.

CLINT, GEORGE, an Eng. painter and engraver, 1770-1854.

CLINTON, CHARLES, Lieutenant-colonel, was b. in Longford, Ireland, in 1690, and emigrated to America in 1719. He settled in Ulster county, New York, and fought at the capture of Fort Frontenac, by Bradstreet. He died in 1773, leaving four children, of whom George was governor of New York and vice-president of the United States. William Charles, the ancestor of the Clinton family, in the time of Charles I. was a royalist, and fled for safety to the north of Ireland.





[Residence of De Witt Clinton at Maspeth, L. I.]

CLINTON, DE WITT, was the son of brigadier-general James Clinton, and born in Orange county, New York, in 1769. He was graduated at Columbia College, in 1786. He studied law under the Hon. Samuel Jones, became secretary to his uncle, the governor of New York, and was chosen to the Senate of New York in 1799. In 1802 he was appointed to the Senate of the United States, and was mayor of New York with the exception of two years from 1803 to 1815. He was elected governor of New York in 1817, and again in 1820. He declined renomination in 1822. In 1823 and 1824 he was president of the Board of Canal Commissioners, but being unjustly deprived of his office by the Legislature, was elected governor, with a majority of 16,000, and once more elected in 1826. He, however, died suddenly, before the expiration of his office, on the 11th February, 1828, of disease of the heart. The city and State of New York are greatly indebted to him for his patronage of literature, science and art, and his zeal and enterprise in internal improvements. While mayor of New York, the Historical Society and Academy of Arts were instituted, and the City Hall founded. In 1811 he published a discourse delivered before the Historical Society, and was the author of many other able literary and scientific papers.

CLINTON, GEORGE, governor of New York from 1743 to 1753, was the youngest son of the Earl of Lincoln. James De Lancy, who was very popular during that period, occasioned him much trouble. On his return to England he became governor of Greenwich Hospital.

CLINTON, GEORGE, vice-president of the United States, was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1739. He served as lieutenant under his brother James at the capture of Frontenac, but afterwards betook himself to the study of the law. He was member of Congress in 1776, and voted for the Declaration of Independence, but was summoned to the army as brigadier-general before it was prepared for signature. In 1777 he was elected governor and at the same time lieutenant-governor of the State of New York, which latter office was, on his acceptance of the other, conferred upon Mr. Van Courtlandt. He continued governor during the next eighteen years, for which eventful period the history of his life is that of the State. He was again chosen governor after spending five years in private life, in 1801, and in 1804 became vice-president of the U. S. He died in Washington, in 1812, aged 72.

CLINTON, HENRY FYNES, an English classical historian, author of the *Fasti Hellenici*, and *Fasti Romani*, d. 1842, aged 72.

CLINTON, HENRY, SIR, son of George Clinton, the colonial governor of New York, was a major-general in the British army, and served in the Hanoverian and American wars. He fought bravely at Bunker Hill, and was soon afterwards sent, but without success, against New York and Charleston. In 1776 he defeated the Americans on Long Island, and captured New York, and the next year took Forts Clinton and Montgomery. In 1778, having succeeded Howe in command at Philadelphia, he was forced by Washington to retire, but captured Charleston, in 1779. His negotiations with Arnold for the surrender of West Point, which ended in the death of the gallant Andre, need not be here repeated. He was superseded by General Carleton in 1782, and died in 1795. He wrote a review of Stedman's History of the American War, and had some controversy with General Cornwallis on the same subject.

CLINTON, JAMES, brigadier-general, born in Ulster county, New York, 1736. With his father he served at Frontenac, in 1756, as captain, and commanded in 1763 the forces raised to protect Ulster and Orange counties against the Indians. He accompanied Montgomery to Quebec in 1775, and was appointed brigadier-general the following year. While his brother George was governor of New York, he was overpowered at Fort Clinton by the superior force under Sir Henry Clinton, and being severely wounded narrowly escaped with his life. He afterwards served against the Indians under Sullivan, in 1779, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the peace he occupied many distinguished civil stations, and died in 1812, aged 75.

CLISSON, OLIVIER DE, const. of Fr., 14th ct.

CLIVE, CATHERINE, an Irish actress, d. 1785.

CLIVE, ROBERT, born 29th Sept., 1725, was the son of a gentleman of good family, but small estate, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire. Robert was noted, in his boyhood, as a daring and unmanageable spirit; and at the age of eighteen was sent out to Madras as a writer in the Company's service—an appointment which was then regarded in a very different light to what it is now—and which Clive's friends looked on as providing for them a good riddance of a wild and unpromising youth. The scanty possessions of England in India were then menaced by the French, and their native allies; and, fortunately for Clive, he was soon called on, like other merchant-clerks in India, to turn soldier in self-defence. His mercantile employment had been, in the last degree, distasteful to him; and he had twice in one day, at Madras, attempted suicide, by snapping a loaded pistol at his own head. The pistol missed fire each time. Clive asked a friend, who came into the room soon afterwards, to fire the pistol out of the window; the pistol then went off. Satisfied thus that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded, Clive sprang up, exclaiming with an oath, 'I must be reserved for something great,' and gave up the idea of suicide. In 1747, three years after his arrival in India, he formally abandoned the mercantile profession, and took a captain's commission. He then rapidly distinguished himself, not only as a most daring, but as a most skillful leader; and showed pre-eminently the true characteristic of genius—the power of inspiring all whom he commanded with his own energy and resolution. In 1751 the French were besieging the important city of Trichinopoly; and Clive proposed to make a diver-



sion in its favor, by an expedition from Madras against Arcot. At the head of 800 sepoys and 200 Europeans, Clive surprised and captured Arcot; and then defended that place successfully against the hostile army, 10,000 strong, that speedily besieged him. Being joined at last by a body of friendly Mahrattas, Clive advanced against his enemies, completely defeated them, relieved Trichinopoly, and captured several places of importance, which had been in the hands of the French or their allies. In 1753 the state of Clive's health compelled him to return to England, where he was received with great honor. Both the king's ministers and the Company were now eager to employ him; and in 1755 he was sent out to India as lieutenant-colonel in the army, and governor of St. David's. He destroyed some nests of pirates on the Coromandel coast, and reached Madras on the 20th June, 1756. On that very day the English in Bengal experienced the heavy disaster of the capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah, the savage who caused his prisoners to perish in the hideous agonies of the Black Hole. Clive sailed from Madras to the Hoogly to save the English power in Bengal from being utterly destroyed by Surajah and his French auxiliaries. He drove the enemy out of Calcutta, and a temporary treaty was made; but hostilities soon recommenced, and on the 23d June, 1757, Clive, with 3,000 men, only one-third of whom were Europeans, encountered and utterly routed the nabob's army of 50,000, in the ever-memorable battle of Plassey. This decisive victory secured for the English not only the mastery of Bengal, but the permanent ascendancy over the East. Clive gained other important military advantages over the European rivals, as well as over native enemies, and returned to England in 1760, loaded with wealth and glory. He was enthusiastically received, and created (by an Irish peerage) Lord Clive, baron of Plassey. In 1764 he was again sent out to India, where the affairs of England had fallen into confusion during his absence. Clive on this occasion had no opportunity of earning more military fame; but he honorably distinguished himself by his exertions in the more difficult and invidious duty of reforming the gross abuses that abounded in the Indian administration. This made him many enemies; and on his final return to England, in 1767, he became the object of incessant obloquy and attack in the public press, in the discussions at the India House, and ultimately in the House of Commons. Clive was, in fact, far from a faultless man. Throughout his career in the East, he had, in his negotiations and diplomatic dealings, acted on the maxim, that it was quite allowable to fight the cunning and faithless natives with their own weapons. He said, in his defence, that it was a matter of true policy and justice to deceive such villains. Acts of chicanery, and even of forgery, could thus be truly charged against Clive, which, in the judgment of many of the best of his countrymen, no amount of success could justify. But Clive's fearless defence of himself in parliament was very effective. The magnitude of his services was undeniable; and the House of Commons, after a long debate on 23d May, 1773, refused to vote that Lord Clive had abused his power, and came to the resolution, that 'Lord Clive has rendered great and meritorious services to his country.' But though thus honorably acquitted in parliament, Clive's haughty spirit suffered deeply from the attacks aimed at him; his health also was impaired, and he aggravated fearfully both his mental and physical prostration by the immoderate use of opium. Robert Lord Clive, baron of Plassey,

died by his own hand, on the 22d November, 1774.

CLODIUS, a Roman tribune, killed 51 B.C.

CLODOMIR, king of Orleans, 523, killed 524.

CLONCARRY, LORD, an Irish nobleman, who in early life was identified with Emmett, Curran, Grattan, and others, in the popular movement, and became one of the 'United Irishmen,' of his native country. He was the author of a book of political memoirs, entitled 'Personal Recollections of his life and times,' died 1853, aged 80.

CLOOTS, JEAN BAPTISTE DU VAL DE GRACE, better known as Anacharsis Cloots, the classical prenom being adopted by him from Greek history as a substitute for his baptismal names, which he rejected as having a superstitious origin, was a Prussian baron, notorious for his violence in conjunction with the Chaumettes and Héberts of the French revolution, and for his intense hatred of any natural or revealed religion. He was a political fanatic of the blackest dye, and openly proclaimed himself 'the personal enemy of Jesus Christ.' This sentence, from his book entitled 'De la République Universelle,' expresses at once the character of the man and the tendency of his doctrines: 'The people is the sovereign and God of the world; France is centre of the People-God; only fools believe in any other God or Supreme Being.' His particular monomania was a universal republic, of which he professed himself the ambassador, with the title of 'Orator of the Human Race,' and in this character he paraded his followers of all nations, or vagabonds attired to represent them, before the bar of the national assembly. He had visited the greater part of Europe, and expended a considerable fortune to propagate his opinions, for which he at last found a platform in the national convention, where he was sent by the department of the Oise, 1792. He is the author of several works published between 1780 and 1793, the last entitled 'Base Constitutionnelle de la République du Genre Humain.' He was included in the accusation of St. Just, and executed with Chaumette and others, 1794. [E.R.]

CLOSS, J. B., a Ger. phys. and poet, 1735-87.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a Ger. paint., d. 1713.

CLOTAIRE, the first of this name, king of France, 497-558; the second, 584-628; the third, king of Burgundy, d. 1670; the fourth, nominal king under Charles Martel, 717-720.

CLOTILDA, the queen of Clovis, 493-543.

CLOUD, Sr., a son of Clodomir, devoted to a monastic life after the murder of his brother, 533.

CLOVIS, the first of this name, king of France, celebrated for his conversion to Christianity and his extensive conquests, born 467; succeeded 481; married Clotilda, the princess of Burgundy, 493; acknowledged king of his consolidated dominions by the emperor of the East, and fixed his residence at Paris, 510; d. 511.

CLOVIS II., k. of Neustria and Burgundy, 638-656; the third of the name, 691-695.

CLOWES, JOHN, a clergyman of the Church of England, more than 60 years rector of St. John's, Manchester, disting. as a religious writer, and translator of Swedenborg, 1743-1831.

CLUGNY, F. DE, an ascetic wr., 1637-1694.

CLUTTERBUCK, R., an Eng. hist., 1772-1831.

CLYMER, GEORGE, one of the signers of the Am. Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, in 1739. He was three times elected to Congress, and was president of the Bank of Philadelphia, and of the Academy of Fine Arts. He died in 1813, aged 73.

COBB, EBENEZER, born in Plymouth, Mass., 1694, and died in 1801, aged 107. Like all persons remarkable for longevity, his diet was very simple. He formed a connecting link between the establishment of the republic and the foundation of Plymouth colony, having been for ten years the contemporary of Peregrine White, who was born on board the Mayflower, while in the harbor of Cape Cod, in 1620.

COBB, JAMES, an Engl. dramatist, 1756-1818.

COBB, SAMUEL, an English poet, died 1713.



[Wm. Cobbett.]

COBBET, WILLIAM, a self-taught man, who obtained great celebrity and influence during the early part of the nineteenth century, by his genius, energy, and waywardness, is generally said to have been born in the year 1762. His father was a farmer, who kept a small public house in Surrey. William was brought up to that stolid ignorance which has long been the general inheritance of the English peasant; but his was not a temper to endure such bondage, and from an early age he greedily acquired knowledge, stamping all he obtained with that mark of individuality which the self-learner sets on his acquisitions. Fate made him for some time engrossing clerk to an attorney, a pursuit which his soul abhorred. It appears to have been his loathing towards the drudgery of the desk that drove him to enlist in an infantry regiment destined for American service. He became a testimony to the small amount which the routine duties of a soldier can take from the available services of an active mind, for in his leisure hours he gave himself an education such as few hard-working scholastically-taught men possess, and performed his duty so punctually and effectively that he was immediately raised over the heads of many seniors to the rank of sergeant-major. In his service in America he met the young girl who afterwards became his wife, and his conduct towards her throughout, as well as his domestic virtues generally, should be balanced against his public failings. In the year 1791 he desired his discharge from the army and obtained it on the ground of good conduct. He brought a charge of peculation against four officers under whom he had served, and when a large body of witnesses were in attendance, and other preparations were made for the trial, he abandoned it by suddenly disappearing, leaving it still a question whether he acted under caprice or settled design. From this

period to the day of his death, he led a restless life as a political writer. To enumerate his works by their mere names, would fill more space than can be afforded here for his biography. The work for which he was chiefly noted in his day was the 'Weekly Register,' which kept him for thirty-three years in the eye of the public. But his most meritorious service to literature was in his English and French Grammar; while his best gift to the humbler classes, whose cause he always professed, was his 'Cottage Economy.' He was a signal exception to the uneventful nature of literary lives, for his pen was ever exciting new sources of conflict, and the prosecutions he underwent from men of all parties, make in themselves an incidental history. It may be said that he never supported an opinion which he did not live to attack, or praised a man whom he did not live to censure; and in his old age he seemed to be returning to those high Tory opinions of his younger years, which he employed his middle age in lashing with savage scorn. He had to a wonderful degree the capacity of not only advocating a particular side in a question, but of making whatever he took up seem vitally important, while every thing of a different character was childish or foolish. The reader of the greater portion of his works would pronounce his mind capable of appreciating merely the material elements of existence, and entirely destitute of idealism, poetic dreaming, or enthusiasm. But this appearance is mainly owing to his perverse censures of all his fellow-workers in the intellectual field. He was in reality a wayward victim to the influence of fancy, though it took its character from his energetic nature, and there are few such instances of a perverse idolatry recorded in later times, as he committed when he brought the bones of Thomas Paine to Britain to be consecrated by his homage, like the relics of a saint. He had made several attempts to enter parliament, but did not succeed until after the passing of the Reform Act, when in 1832 he was returned for Oldham. In the House of Commons, where only wonderful eloquence covers such defects as caprice and factiousness, he found his level as a senator, and few members had less influence. To the last, however, his capacity was the object of high admiration. Yet he left nothing behind him indicative of a permanent influence on the opinions or conduct of mankind. He died on the 18th of June, 1835.

[J.H.B.]

COBBETT, THOMAS, a controversial writer and minister in New England; born in the county of Berks, in England, 1608. He came to America in 1637. He was author of a work on infant baptism, and of another on the powers of the civil magistrate in matters of religion. He became pastor in Ipswich, and died in 1685, aged 77.

COBDEN, EDWARD, an English divine, died 1764.

COBENTZEL, CHARLES, Count De, an Austrian diplomatist and governor of the low countries, founder of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, 1712-1770. LOUIS, the son and successor to the title of the preceding, a distinguished diplomatist, 1753-1808. JOHN-PHILLIP, cousin of Louis, a diplomatist and vice-chancellor of Austria, 1741-1810.

COBURG, FREDERICK JOSIAH, duke of Saxe, an Austrian general in the coalition against France, dtd. by Moreau and Jourdan, 1737-1815.

COCCEIUS, AUCTUS, a Roman architect, 1st c. B.C.

COCCEIUS, or COOK, JOHN, an eminent Hebrew prof., and teacher of theolo. at Leyden, 1603-1669. CO-CHEOU-KING, a Chinese astron., 13th ct.



COCHLÆUS, JOHN, a famous opponent of the reformation, especially of Luther, 1479-1552.

COCHRAN, WM., a Scotch artist, 1738-1785.

COCHRAN, JOHN, M.D., Director General of the Hospitals of the United States in 1781; born in 1730, and died in 1807. Washington had the highest confidence in him, and as an army-surgeon he performed inestimable service during the war. He married the sister of Gen. Schuyler.

COCHRANE, SIR ALEX. FORESTER INGLIS, an English admiral, distinguished in the wars with America and France, especially for an unequal combat with five French vessels in Chesapeake Bay, 1758-1832.

COCHRANE, ARCHIBALD, earl of Dundonald, distinguished for his useful discoveries in chemistry, 1749-1831.

COCHRANE, CAPTAIN JOHN DUNDAS, R.N., an eccentric traveller who performed a pedestrian journey through France and the peninsula; and afterwards through Russia and Siberia, as far as Petropaulski, in Kamtschatka; whence, having married a young lady of the country, he returned to England. His travels were published in 1824. Having engaged in mining enterprises, he went to Colombia, where he d. when contemplating a journey on foot through the whole of S. America. [J.B.]

COCKBURN, CATHARINE, formerly Miss Trotter, a dramatic, philosophical, and religious writer, 1679-1749.

COCKBURN, SIR GEORGE, an English admiral, who, in 1814, laid waste the defenceless banks of the Potomac, and was guilty of the vandal act of burning Washington to the ground. D. 1853, aged 81.

COCKBURN, HENRY THOMAS, Lord, a Scotch judge, and author of the life of Jeffrey. D. 1854, aged 75.

COCKER, EDWARD, an arithmet., 1631-1715.

COCKTON, HENRY, an English novelist, author of 'Valentine Vox.' Died 1853, aged 45.

COCLES, BARTHOLOMEW DELLA ROCCA, an Italian physician and physiognomist, 1467-1504.

CODDINGTON, WILLIAM, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, was born in England, and arrived in Massachusetts in 1630. He remained in Boston for several years, but not being able to agree with the authorities of the colony, he removed in 1638 to Aquetneck or Rhode Island, where he founded a colony to be governed 'by the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ.' It was soon found necessary to abandon this vague scheme, and in 1640 he himself was chosen governor, and in 1647 aided in the formation of a regular body of laws. He was unable to secure the reception of Rhode Island into the colonial confederacy. In 1674 and 1675 he was again elected governor. Died in 1678, aged 77.

CODRIKA, PANAGIOTI, a Greek diplomatist and man of letters, born 1660, died in Paris, 1830.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, distinguished for his noble bequest of £10,000 in aid of All-Souls College, Oxford, at which he was educated, and for the gift of his estate in the West Indies to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was the author of some Latin poems, published in the *Muse Anglicanae*, and of some commendatory lines to Garth on the publication of the 'Dispensary.'

CODRINGTON, SIR EDWARD, an English admiral, commanded the British fleet in the famous battle of Navarino, October 20, 1827. Died 1851, aged 81.

CODRUS, the last k. of Athens, 1160-1132, B.C.

COEN, J. P., founder of Batavia, died 1629.

COEUR, JAMES, a wealthy French merchant, who distinguished himself in the political history of Charles VII., 1400-1461.

CORFEY, CH., an Irish dramatist, died 1745.

COFFIN, NATHANIEL, M.D., the first president of the Maine Medical Society, was born in 1744, at Portland, Maine—where, after completing his medical studies in London, he spent a long professional life, and died in 1826, aged 82.

COFFIN, ROBT. S., an American poet, known as the Boston Bard, born in 1797—lived a worthless, intemperate life, and died in extreme destitution, in 1827.

COFFINHALD, J. B., vice-president of the revolutionary tribunal, shared in the fall of Robespierre, executed 1794.

COGAN, THOMAS, an English physician and philosophical writer, 1736-1818. A physician and medical writer of the same name died 1607.

COGGESHALL, or COXEAL, JOHN, governor of Rhode Island in 1647. Was exiled from Massachusetts in 1638, and became first president of Rhode Island, and governor after Mr. Coddington.

COGGESHALLE, RALPH, an English annalist, 13th century.

COGSWELL, MASON FITCH, M.D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Connecticut, born in 1761, and graduated at Yale College in 1780. He had a daughter deaf and dumb, and formed the design of establishing an asylum for those thus afflicted, in which Mr. Gallaudet's institution at Hartford originated. He was for ten years president of the Connecticut Medical Society, to which office he was elected in 1812. He died in 1830, aged 69.

COGSWELL, WILLIAM, a theological writer of New Hampshire, born in 1788. He was professor of Dartmouth College, president of the Gilmantic Theological Seminary, and also secretary of the Education Society. He died in 1830.

COHORN, MENNO, Baron De, a military officer and engineer, called the Dutch Vauban, 1641-1704.

COLINET, ISAAC, a French musician, 1736-1811.

COKEYNE, SIR ASTON, a dramatic poet, 17th century.

COKE, SIR EDWARD, a great practical and institutional lawyer, was born at Mileham in the county of Norfolk, on 1st February, 1552. He was called to the bar on the 20th April, 1578. Next year he began his career of fame and practice by being appointed recorder of Lyons Inn. He was appointed recorder of Norwich in 1586, and of London in 1592. He had not, however, held the office for a year, when he resigned it on being appointed solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general. He had in such difficult times much very serious and laborious business to transact as a crown lawyer. He has been subject not unjustly to reproach for his overbearing and insulting demeanor to the unfortunate victims of the crown prosecutions, and especially towards Sir Walter Raleigh. He was a man of haughty manners, severe spirit, and irritable temper, and he had little toleration for anything standing in the path of what he deemed his duty. But his severity was not dictated by subserviency to the court, and no influence in the corrupt reign of James could prompt him to go out of the line of his duty. He was made chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1606, and of the King's Bench in 1613. Here he exerted himself sternly in the investigation of the horrible system of iniquity which Somerset, the court favorite, concentrated round him, and showed a determination which not only overawed the parasites,

but intimidated James himself. In 1616 a systematic attack, in which Bacon had the baseness to aid, was made on the resolute chief justice, and he was dismissed. He was partially restored to favor, but was again subject to attacks, which very naturally disposed him to put his great acquisitions at the disposal of the constitutional opposition, which arising in the reign of James, completed its work in that of Charles. He owed much of his success in early life to two marriages—the one bringing fortune, the other connection. After spending his old age in wealthy retirement, he died on 3d September, 1634. His celebrated 'Institute,' which grew out of a commentary on 'Littleton's Treatise on Tenures,' has made him the great oracle of English law. His expressions, however antiquated they may appear, are deemed sacred, and are always embodied where their substance has not been superseded by changes of the law, in the works of subsequent commentators. [J.H.B.]

COKE, THOMAS, a clergyman of the church of England, born in 1747, and educated at Oxford. He became an adherent of John Wesley, and visited New York in 1784. He assumed the title of superintendent of the Methodists, which was gradually changed into that of bishop; but after the consecration of Bishops White and Seabury, he entered into a correspondence with the former, hoping to obtain at their hands reconsecration for himself and Mr. Asbury, and reordination for the whole body of Methodist ministers, but as the scheme contemplated that the Methodists should continue a separate organization under the government of their existing superintendents, the proposition was not acceded to. In this singular correspondence Dr. Coke expressed his fears that he had gone beyond the intentions of Wesley, which Charles Wesley afterwards assured Bishop White was the case. Dr. Coke died in 1814, on his passage to Ceylon.

COLARDEAN, C. P., a Fr. poet, 1732–1776.

COLBATCH, JOHN, an Eng. pharmacop., 17th ct.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a financial statesman, was born at Rheims in 1619. His immediate origin was somewhat obscure. It is disputed whether his father was a wine merchant or a member of the council of state, but he met the prejudices of the noblesse against his rise to power by professing to belong to an ancient Scottish family. The recommendation to employ him was a legacy of Cardinal Mazarin to Louis XIV., and in 1661 he was made comptroller-general of finances. Using the great power either for good or evil belonging to this high office, he redeemed much money to the state by mercilessly scrutinizing the proceedings and liabilities of the farmers-general, and came to an adjustment with the national creditors. He extended the colonial power of France, carried on great public works, created a navy, and fostered into existence several manufactures. In this last operation, as his administration was very prosperous, he seemed to justify the system of government protection and interference with trade, but it was the spending of the resources which his vigorous financial system put at his disposal that created the appearance of prosperity, and subsequent reaction showed that successful trade could not be artificially created. He founded the Academies of Inscriptions, of Sciences, and of Architecture. He died in 1683, neglected by the court, and suspected by the people, who charged him with acquiring his great fortune by unworthy means. [J.H.B.]

COLBURN, ZERA, a native of Vermont, born at Cabot in 1804, died in 1840. He attracted public attention on both sides of the Atlantic by his natural

power of solving in an instant the most intricate arithmetical problems. After an abortive effort to qualify himself for the stage, he became a Methodist preacher.

COLBURN, WARREN, a writer of educational books; author of a treatise on algebra, arithmetic, &c. Died 1833, aged 40.

COLCHESTER, LORD. See ABBOTT, CHARLES.

COLCHEN, VICTOR, Count De, a French diplomatist and senator, 1752–1830.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, a Scotch physician, medical author, and naturalist, 1688–1776.

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, Lieut.-Governor of New York, was born in Scotland in 1688, and emigrated to America in 1708, after graduating at the University of Edinburgh. Though devoted to the pursuit of medicine, and the study of botany and astronomy, on all of which subjects he was a voluminous writer, circumstances induced him to turn his chief attention to political affairs. He was successively surveyor-general of the colony of New York, master in chancery, king's council, and president of the council. In 1760 he retired to Newburg on the Hudson, where he had a grant of land, but the next year was appointed lieut.-governor, and continued in that office until his death, in 1776. He was a bold, energetic, and ardent adherent of the British government, and rendered himself both conspicuous and unpopular by endeavoring to enforce the stamp act. He published a history of the Indians called the Five Nations, of the Prevalent Diseases of America, besides many papers and essays upon scientific subjects, respecting which he was a constant correspondent of Linnaeus, Gronovius, and Dr. Franklin. He imagined himself to have discovered the cause of gravitation, and published a learned treatise in 1751 on the subject. The American Philosophical Society was first proposed by him.

COLE, SIR CHR., a naval com., 1771–1836.

COLE, SIR G. L., a penins. officer, 1772–1842.

COLE, HENRY, a distinguished Roman Catholic divine, died 1519.

COLE, WILLIAM, an English herbalist, died 1662.

COLE, THOMAS, a distinguished landscape and imaginative painter, whose exquisite serial pictures entitled the 'Course of Empire,' the 'Voyage of Life,' and 'Past and Present,' have placed him in the foremost rank of his profession in modern times, was a native of England, where he was born while his parents, who had previously lived in the United States, were on a visit to that country. He was brought in childhood to America, and after a brief stay in Philadelphia was carried to Ohio. His intense delight in beautiful scenery displayed itself at an early age, and with the intuition of genius he began while a child to cultivate the art by which he was to be immortalized. For some time he made his rude sketches almost unaided, when Providence threw him in the way of a travelling painter named Stein, who, struck with the indications of genius he exhibited, left with him a work on painting which enabled him to pursue his studies in a more scientific manner. He now determined to imitate his benefactor, and led for some time a rambling life, beguiling his way like Goldsmith with his flute, making sketches, feasting his eye with the magnificence of western scenery, and obtaining a precarious support by portrait painting. At last he found his way to Philadelphia about the time of Lafayette's visit to that city, and was employed to paint some transparencies for the occasion. From thence he went to N. York and rejoined his relatives, who had removed there from Ohio in reduced circumstances. He



practised his art in obscurity for some time with little profit, but his genius and the kind patronage of his friends at length triumphed over these incipient difficulties, and he was enabled to visit Italy and improve himself by the sights and study of its treasures. His chief productions were painted after his return to America. He fixed his residence at Catskill, on the Hudson, the magnificent scenery surrounding which afforded endless materials for his pencil and incentives to his genius. He died there much lamented in 1847.

COLE, JAMES L., an American writer, who for many years under the name of Adrian wrote in the *New York Statesman*. His compositions were chiefly in verse and of a satirical character. He died at Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1823, aged 24.

COLEBROOKE, H. T., an English Orientalist, 1765-1837.

COLEONI, B., an Italian condottiere, d. 1475.

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, remarkable for his original talents as a poet and essayist, and for his unhappy habits, 1797-1849.

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON, cousin of the preceding, a distinguished lawyer and classical scholar, died 1843.



[Coleridge's Cottage.]

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, the youngest son of the vicar of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, was born at that place in October 1772. Left an orphan in his ninth year, he was educated for seven years at Christ's Hospital, where Charles Lamb was his fellow-pupil; and in 1791 he became student of Jesus College, Cambridge. He had already devoured numberless books of all kinds, and especially attached himself in boyhood to metaphysics and theology, and had been inoculated with a love for poetry by the sonnets of Bowles. At the university his reading was great; but it was desultory and irregular, and hardly at all directed to the sciences which led to academical distinction. In 1793, vexed by debts, he went to London, and enlisted in a dragoon regiment, from which he was released after four months, and returned to Cambridge for another term or two. Now, however, his theological creed had become unitarian; and he at once gave up all views towards academical preferment. In 1794 was published the drama called 'The Fall of Robespierre,' of which the first act was Coleridge's, and the other two were Southey's; and the two poets, then entertaining, in common, many of those extreme opinions which they afterwards abandoned so thoroughly, occupied themselves at Bristol in planning a new social community, which they were to found in the United States. At this town and elsewhere Coleridge

delivered courses of public lectures (some of which he published), dealing both with politics and with religion; and he also preached in unitarian pulpits. In 1795 he married Miss Fricker, whose sister soon afterwards became Mrs. Southey. In this year also he became acquainted with Wordsworth.—In 1796 he published, without success of any kind, ten numbers of a political miscellany called 'The Watchman;' and in the same year appeared his first volume of 'Juvenile Poems,' to which, in a second edition the years afterwards, other pieces were added. His genius, however, was not exhibited in its strength till the summer of 1798, when Wordsworth's famous volume of 'Lyrical Ballads' appeared. It contained Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' 'Love,' 'The Nightingale,' and 'The Foster-mother's Tale.' The first part of 'Christabel' was written in 1797, the second in 1800; but both parts were for a good many years known only to a few literary men. The tragedy of 'Remorse' also was written in 1797; though being despised by Sheridan, it did not find its way either to the stage or to the press. It is thus a fact, one of the many singular ones in the history of this remarkable man, that almost all the poems on which his celebrity rests, were composed in one short period, not extending much in either direction beyond his twenty-fifth year. We of this generation, whose youth received its poetic lessons from a school in which Coleridge is one of the masters, have difficulty in apprehending aright either the real importance of Coleridge's poetry, or the reasons which naturally exposed it for a time to extremes of dislike or admiration. It bears hardly any traces of those doctrines, in obedience to which Wordsworth worked so doggedly; unless such doctrines dictated to him the outline of 'The Ancient Mariner.' Indeed he never, either then or afterwards, was guided in poetical composition by any deliberately-conceived theory. In poetry, as in philosophy, his thinking was fine and subtle, but neither systematic, nor consistent, nor clear. But in imagery, as in thought, his poetic originality is marvellous; his pictures float in an atmosphere romantically and ideally beautiful; and his tone of sentiment varies from an imaginative rapture to solemn or intense tenderness. 'Christabel,' a poet's hazy dream of loveliness, suggested much both in matter and in versification to Scott, who admiringly owned his obligations: it and others of his poems prompted more than any other works to the later poets of the time; they were the prototypes of that visionary beauty which was elaborated by Keats and Shelley; and none owed more to them than Byron, who professed to despise them.—Even before all these fine poems had been written, the poet's worldly helplessness became but too evident. Scheme after scheme failed in securing to him the means of livelihood; and among these was a proposal by his generous friend Mr. Poole to procure an annuity for his support. In 1798 the munificence of Mr. Wedgwood enabled him to reside for more than a year in Germany; an event which opened to him a new world of thought, and modified essentially the whole subsequent history of his intellect. On his return to England he resumed an engagement he had already formed for contributing political articles and poems to the *Morning Post* newspaper, which was followed, some years later, by similar employment in the *Courier*. But notwithstanding the acknowledged ability of his essays, he was neither practical nor industrious enough to be a useful newspaper writer. He resided chiefly, for a considerable time, in the Lake district, near Southey and Wordsworth; and for fifteen months in 1804 and



1805 he made his last attempt as a man of business, by acting as secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, the governor of Malta.—His noble translation or paraphrase of Schiller's 'Wallenstein' appeared in 1800. In 1809 and 1810 he wrote and published at Grasmere, in 27 numbers, the periodical called 'The Friend,' which, though undigested and ill calculated for popularity (like all his prose works), contains much both of deep speculation and of fine criticism. In 1813 'Remorse' was acted with much success at Drury Lane; and 'Christabel' was published in 1816. In that year and the next appeared the two 'Lay Sermons;' and 1817 produced both the dramatic poem 'Zapolya,' the poems entitled 'Sibylline Leaves,' and the series of essays called the 'Biographia Literaria.' In the last of these works he gave his earliest exposition of those philosophical opinions which he had formed since his return from the continent, deriving his groundwork mainly from the German thinkers who had written since Kant. His metaphysical system, here presented in its speculative aspect, is in substance identical with the 'Natur-philosophie' of Schelling; although in many points of detail there is much of originality and acuteness both of thinking and illustration. The dreamy indistinctness which, now and ever after, hung about the philosophy of Coleridge, was owing, doubtless, in part, to the difficulty of the problems with which, in emulation of his German models, he continually ventured to grapple. Much of it, however, arose from the native character of his own mind, and from that tendency towards excursive musing which had become habitual with him. The borrowings from Schelling and others which he made so freely in the 'Biographia,' were repeated, Wilhelm Schlegel being now the leader, in a course of Lectures on Literature which he delivered in London in 1818. He had lectured previously; but this is the only course which has been preserved, and even it only in the shape of fragmentary notes.—Some time before this he had found a quiet and friendly home, in which were spent the last eighteen years of his life. It was in the house of Mr. Gillman, surgeon at Highgate, where he died in July, 1834. There both mind and body were restored, as far as it was possible, from the excitement and ill health which had been caused by the use of opium, resorted to at first as a palliative of illness, but afterwards taken habitually. There, also, in the close vicinity of London, Coleridge, one of the most striking and eloquent of talkers, drew round him attentive listeners to his meditative harangues, and had his words recorded by hands as reverent as those that had chronicled the sayings of Johnson. Some of the fruits were published as his 'Table-Talk.' The principal aim of his thoughts in those later years was the construction of a Philosophy of Religion, bearing a spiritual and mystical cast, and quite alien from the opinions of his youth; and to this point tend, more or less directly, almost all his works of that period. In 1825 appeared the 'Aids to Reflection;' in 1830 the work 'On the Constitution of the Church and State;' extracts from his note-books, with the lectures of 1818, and a good many poems, made up four volumes of his 'Literary Remains,' published in 1836-39; and in 1840 was printed his short treatise on the inspiration of the Scriptures, entitled 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit.' [W.S.]

COLEMAN, WILLIAM, editor of the New York Evening Post, a zealous adherent of the principles of Alex. Hamilton, died in 1829, aged 63.

COLERIDGE, SARAH, the only daughter of Coleridge the poet, and widow of her cousin Henry Nel-

son Coleridge, d. 1852. Her notes and illustrations to her father's 'Literary Remains,' show great vigor of intellect and a remarkable appreciation of Coleridge's subtle metaphysical inquiries.

COLIGNI, GASPARD DE, marshal of France, commander at the battle of Marignano, died 1522. ODET, his son, cardinal archbishop of Toulouse, converted to protestantism, poisoned by his valet, 1515-1571. GASPARD, another son, celebrated as leader of the protestants and opponent of Guise, and one of the first victims of St. Bartholomew, 1517-1572. FRANCOIS DANDELLOT, a younger brother, also a protestant leader and general, 1511-1569. GASPARD, son of Francois, marshal of France, 1584-1646. GASPARD, son of the preceding, lieutenant-general in the royal army, whose son was the last of the Colignis, 1605-1639.

COLIGNI, JOHN DE, descended from another branch, a lieutenant-general, author of 'Memoirs,' d. 1686.

COLIGNI, HENRIETTA, a Fr. poetess, d. 1673.

COLLAMORE, JOHN, born in Ireland 1715, died in Kensington, New Hampshire, 1825, aged 110. His hair from silver white regained its original color before his death.

COLLATINUS, LUCIUS TARQUINIUS, nephew of Tarquin, and husb. of Lucretia, consul 509 B.C.

COLLE, C., a French dramatic wr., 1709-1783.

COLLETON, JAMES, governor of South Carolina. His administration, which was very unpopular and ended in his being expelled from the colony, lasted from 1686 to 1690. The difficulties principally arose from his attempt to alter the constitution and diminish the privileges of the church.

COLLIER, ARTHUR, an original and curious writer, born in 1680, died in 1732. In 1713 he published his singular work 'Clavis Universalis'—a book in remarkable analogy with the writings of Berkeley. It is worthy of attention.

COLLIER, JEREMIAH, one of the English non-jurors of the revolution of 1688, celebrated for his attack on the immorality of the stage, 1650-1726.

COLLIN, HENRY DE, a Ger. dram., 1772-1811.

COLLIN, H. J., a German med. wr., d. 1784.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, J. F., a French comic poet and mem. of the Institute, 1755-1806.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Admiral Lord, distinguished at the blockade of Toulon, the battle of Cape St. Vincent, the blockade of Brest, and especially at Trafalgar, where he succeeded to the command on the fall of Nelson, 1748-1810.

COLLINGWOOD, ED., a naval officer, d. 1835.

COLLINO, IGNATIUS, an It. sculp., 1724-1793.

COLLINS, ARTH., a genealog. wr., 1682-1760.

COLLINS, J. an English geometr., 1624-1683.

COLLINS, JOHN ANTHONY, born 1676, died in 1729; a daring freethinker, and a friend of Locke. He attached himself to the most objectionable part of Locke's system, denying human liberty, and of course impugning immortality. His writings do not contain much that can interest the student now.—He was one of the adversaries of Dr. Clarke.

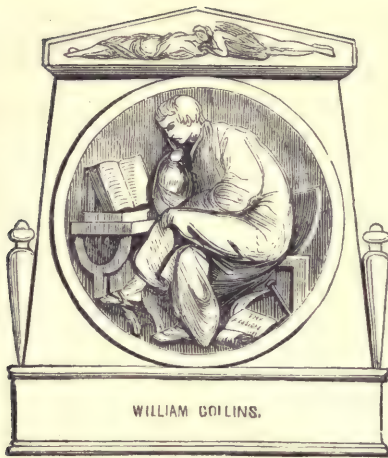
COLLINS, JOHN, governor of Rhode Island, and the father-in-law of Dr. John Warren, of Boston. He was governor from 1786 to 1789, and died in 1795, aged 78.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, an English phys., 17th ct.

COLLINS, WM., a disting. artist, 1787-1847.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, the most interesting of all the minor poets of England, was born at Chichester, in 1720, and died there in the care of his sister, 1756. He was the son of a respectable tradesman of that city, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford.





[Collins's Monument in Chichester Cathedral.]

Before leaving the university he published the 'Oriental Eclogues,' along with an epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakspeare. In 1744 he came to London as a literary adventurer, and about two years afterwards published his 'Odes,' and made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who held him in high esteem. His life in the metropolis seems to have been irregular, and until the death of an uncle who left him a legacy of £2,000, was one of continual hardship. His conduct to his publishers on the receipt of this little fortune was most honorable, his first use of it being to repay the losses they had sustained by rating his genius more highly than the unappreciating public. Unhappily the seeds of disease and occasional insanity had been too deeply sown in his former abject condition to be eradicated, even by the alteration of climate and the scenes of other lands, and after a short sojourn in France, he passed through the doors of a lunatic asylum to his early home. The tribute paid to his memory by Dr. Johnson is too long to cite here, but some passages of it must not be omitted:—'The appearance of Collins,' he says, 'was decent and manly; his knowledge considerable, his views extensive, his conversation elegant, and his disposition cheerful. He was a man of extensive literature, and of vigorous faculties. He was acquainted not only with the learned tongues, but with the Italian, French, and Spanish languages. . . . His morals were pure, and his opinions pious: in a long continuance of poverty and long habits of dissipation, it cannot be expected that any character should be exactly uniform. There is a degree of want by which the freedom of agency is almost destroyed; and long associations with fortuitous companions will at last relax the strictness of truth, and abase the fervor of sincerity. That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always unentangled through the snares of life, it would be prejudice and temerity to affirm; but it may be said that at least he preserved the source of action unpolluted, that his principles were never shaken, that his distinctions of right and wrong were never confounded, and that his faults had nothing of malignity or design.' With regard to his poetical genius, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing the Odes of William Collins to be unsurpassed by any thing of the same species of composition in the English language, and that to the 'Passions' is a perfect masterpiece of poetical description. The Ori-

ental Eclogues are exquisite portraiture of natural feeling, and, to do them full justice, perfect cabinet pictures of Eastern scenery. [E.R.]

COLLINS, PETER, an English naturalist and antiquarian, 1694–1768.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, JEAN MARIE, known for some twenty years previous to the French revolution as a dramatic author and actor, and afterwards as a sanguinary Jacobin, was born at Paris 1750, and commenced his political career as a club orator, and author of the famous 'Almanack of Father Gerard,' which raised him into such notoriety that he was sent to the national convention by the department of the Seine 1792. His first act was to propose a decree declaring the abolition of royalty, and ever after his voice was one of the most influential in the Jacobin Club, the Committee of Public Safety, and the convention, and was always raised in favor of the most violent measures. He was a man of drunken, debauched habits, but had the advantage of a fine figure and commanding voice. His audacity and hardness of heart pointed him out as a proper agent for the punishment of the Lyonnese, after the insurrection of that city and its conquest by the army of the republic. His colleague in effecting these reprisals was the notorious Fouché. Finding the guillotine somewhat formal and tardy in its vengeance, they collected their prisoners together and disposed of them by fusillade. Collot himself admitted, and defended the act, that on one occasion sixty prisoners were killed at a blow by cannonading. It would be difficult to find a redeeming trait in his character, which may be summed up as that of a cruel unprincipled adventurer, in whose estimation the scenes in which he acted involved no higher responsibility than those of his own dramas. The tragical reality to him and his party were their fears of Robespierre, to whose fall Collot contributed as president of the convention on the night preceding the 9th Thermidor. He was among the sansculottes scoundrels transported to Cayenne in 1795, where he died in horrible and most appropriate torments through drinking a bottle of brandy when suffering from the yellow fever. [E.R.]

COLLYER, JOSEPH, an Engl. transl., d. 1776.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, an Engl. engrv. 1748–1827.

COLLYER, WM. BENGO, an English congregational divine and religious writer, author of 'Lectures on Scripture Facts,' &c. Died 1854, aged 72.

COLMAN, GEORGE, was born about 1733, at Florence, where his father was then the British minister. While a student at Oxford he began in 1754 to publish, with Bonnel Thornton, the series of periodical essays called 'The Connoisseur.' He was afterwards called to the bar, but never prosecuted the profession, and was speedily immersed in other pursuits. In 1767 he became a joint lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, and was for some time the acting manager; and in 1777 he succeeded Foote in the Haymarket Theatre, which he managed till palsy, followed by mental imbecility, unfitted him for all exertion. He died in 1794. Besides a good translation of Terence in blank verse, and a translation and commentary on Horace's 'Art of Poetry,' he wrote several comedies and farces, and altered a good many older plays for the stage. He is remembered as the author of two stock comedies, 'The Jealous Wife,' and 'The Clandestine Marriage,' the latter of which was in part written by Garrick. [W.S.]

COLMAN, GEORGE, the Younger, the son of the preceding, was born in 1762. After a somewhat shifting course of education, he commenced the



[George Colman, jr.]

study of the law, which, however, he, like his father, soon abandoned. He was the manager of the Haymarket Theatre during the years of his father's illness, on whose death he received a renewal of the patent. He was the author of a good many comedies and farces; and possession of the stage is still kept by some of his pieces, such as 'John Bull,' 'The Iron Chest,' 'The Mountaineers,' 'The Heir at Law,' 'The Poor Gentleman.' Colman, not very witty in his plays, was remarkably so in his conversation; and there is great liveliness, with still greater coarseness, in his collections of comic rhymes, such as 'Broad Grins,' and 'Poetical Vagaries.' For the last few years of his life he was deputy licenser of plays, and distinguished himself by a more than puritanical severity in the censorship of the language of the dramas he had to read. He died in 1836. [W.S.]

COLMAN, JOHN, a New England minister, pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston, ordained by some dissenting ministers in London 1699, and died in 1747. He gave offence by introducing the practice of reading Scripture in public and saying the Lord's Prayer, which were condemned as savoring of Episcopacy. He was chosen president of Harvard College, but declined.

COLOCOTRONIS, THEODORE, a patriot, and commander in the revolution which established the independence of Greece, 1770-1843.

COLOMAN, a k. of Hungary, reig. 1095-1114.

COLOMBIERE, CL. DE LA, a French Jesuit, disting. for his eloquence as a preacher, died 1682.

COLOMBO, M. R., an Ital. physiol., d. 1577.

COLOMIES, PAUL, a French theol., 1638-92.

COLONNA, FABIO, an It. botanist, 1567-1650.

COLONNA, GILES, a schol. phil., 1247-1316.

COLONNA, GIOV., legate to Palestine, d. 1245.

COLONNA, LEO, an Ital. painter, 1561-1605.

COLONNA, MICHELANGELO, a paint., 1608-87.

COLONNA, PROSPERO, one of the greatest generals of Italy, died 1523. FABRICIO, his cousin, and like him in the military service both of the French and Spaniards, died 1520. MARC' ANTONIO, nephew of the two preceding, the defender of Ravenna in 1512, and of Verona in 1515, against the Venetians and the French; in the service of Francis I., 1517; killed at the siege of Milan, 1522. Another MARC' ANTONIO COLONNA, distinguished against the Turks at the battle of Lepanto, and honored by a triumphal entry into Rome, 1571, died 1584.

COLONNA, VITTORIA, an Italian poetess, dist. for her beauty, talents, and virtue, 1490-1547.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, a statistical and economical writer, celebrated for his works on the police of the metropolis, the population and resources of the British empire, &c., 1745-1820.

COLSTON, EDW., a rich English merchant, distinguished for his munificence and philanthropy, 1636-1721.

COLTON, CALEB C., an eccentric wr., d. 1832.

COLTON, WALTER, chaplain in the U. S. Navy and author of 'Ship and Shore,' consisting of sketches on the coast of the Mediterranean.

COLUMBA, ST., an Irish or Scotch miss., d. 615.

COLUMBUS, DON BARTHOLOMEW, brother and fellow-voyager of the great discoverer, whose tutor he had been, remembered as a constructor of charts and founder of St. Domingo, died 1514.



[Columbus, after a portrait by Parmegiane.]

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, was born in Genoa, about the year 1435 or 1436. His father followed the trade of a woolcomber, and his ancestors had long occupied a like humble position. The name was Colombo in the Italian; the Latin form was given to it by himself at an early period, in his letters; and conceiving that Colonus was the Roman original, he changed the name to Colon when he went into Spain, better to adapt the word to the Castilian tongue. With the exception of one year spent at Pavia, his education was conducted in his native city, and was confined to such studies as fitted him for the nautical profession, to which he showed an early bent. He went to sea at the age of fourteen, and though few of the events which marked his life for twenty years are known, it is certain that he was often engaged in perilous enterprises, both as commander and serving in a subordinate capacity. We find him at Lisbon in 1470, probably attracted by the fame of the discoveries on the African coast, and a desire to obtain employment under the Portuguese princes. He was now about thirty-five years of age, tall and well-formed, of dignified carriage, and engaging manners. Already his hair had become quite white, doubtless in consequence of the hardships and anxieties of his early days. About this time he married Felepe Mõnis de Palestrello, daughter of an Italian gentleman deceased, who had been a navigator under Prince Henry, and had colonized, and been governor of, the isle of Porto Santo.



He now occupied himself in constructing maps and charts, contributing of his means to the support of his aged father at Genoa; he made several voyages to the coast of Africa, and resided for some time at Porto Santo, where his wife had a small property; and here his son Diego was born. He visited also the Canaries and Azores; and, eager to pass the bounds of existing knowledge, made a voyage in 1477 to the northwards of Iceland. Before this date, however, as early as 1474, he had conceived the design of reaching India by a westward course. Judging from the latest and best accounts, he gave by far too great an extension to the east of Asia, and on high authority took the size of a degree considerably below the truth, thus greatly underestimating the earth's size. It followed that the Atlantic might easily be traversed. The scheme was a magnificent one; but it is difficult for us now, in the advanced state of our knowledge, to look at it in all its grandeur and boldness. He supported his views by the authority of Aristotle and other ancient writers, who had suggested that India might be reached by going west from the Pillars of Hercules; and by traditions and rumors concerning land to the west, and objects seen floating in the Atlantic, or cast ashore by westerly winds. Copious memoranda of all the grounds of his persuasion were found among his papers. To reach India by sea was still the great problem of geography. Columbus offered to John II. of Portugal to solve it by sailing westwards; and would most probably have prevailed upon the king to send out an expedition, had it not been for the secret counterplotting of some of the council, whose duplicity, winked at by the monarch, so disgusted Columbus, that he took his departure for Spain. This was in 1484 or 1485; his only companion was his son Diego, then about eleven years old, his wife having died some time previously. Though entering Spain in great poverty, he soon made friends, and got an introduction to the king and queen. They hesitated to undertake so great an enterprise, and several councils reported unfavorably; still Columbus persevered in new applications, and for seven years was kept in a painful state of suspense. At length, after a last trial, in February, 1492, he left the residence of the court, and set out on his way to France. Two of his friends got an immediate interview with the queen—overcame her scruples—and Columbus was brought back. Isabella had offered to pledge her jewels, but the king was afterwards prevailed upon to furnish the greater part of the funds, Columbus himself undertaking an eighth, and getting the same part of the profits. He was to have one tenth of all metals, gems, and merchandise, the office of admiral with descent of title, and to be viceroy and governor-general of the new lands. The articles of agreement were signed on the 17th April, 1492. On Friday, 3d August, 1492, the expedition sailed from Palos, near Moguer on the Tinto; it consisted of three small vessels, two without decks, and 120 men, who had been procured with the utmost difficulty, owing to the general dread of the voyage. The celebrated brothers Pinzon commanded the two smaller vessels, of about fifty tons each, named the *Pinta* and *Nina*, the admiral the *Santa Maria*. The only difficulty encountered was the mutinous tendency of the crews, excited by their terrors. Columbus repressed these with extraordinary tact; he was, besides, a skilful sailor, and had helps which a few years before did not exist. The compass had been receiving more attention, and the astrolabe, an instrument like our sextant, had been lately introduced.—Sitting on the

high poop of his vessel, at ten o'clock on the night of the 11th October, 1492, gazing earnestly ahead, Columbus plainly saw moving lights upon some land. Four hours of most exciting suspense followed. At 2 A.M., Rodrigo Triana, a sailor in the *Pinta*, which was a little in advance, saw the land itself. Dawn revealed a lovely island—Guanahani or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. He afterwards discovered Cuba and Haiti; and deeming all these portions of Asia—a delusion under which he labored till his latest hour—he called the inhabitants Indians; a name which became general before the truth was known. The discovery produced an extraordinary sensation in Europe; and Columbus was received by the sovereigns, and in every part of Spain, with the highest honor. On September 25th, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships and 1,500 men, and discovered the Windward Isles, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c., and founded a colony in Hispaniola. Disappointed in their hopes of making rapid fortunes, many of the adventurers who went out with him became discontented, and returning home spread calumnies against the admiral. Leaving his brother Bartholomew governor, he returned home, was received with favor, and refuted all the charges preferred by his enemies. His third voyage, entered upon 30th May, 1498, was rewarded by the discovery of Trinidad, the Orinoco, and the coast of Para. He found the new colony in a disorganized state, and remained some time to restore order. Complaints, however, still reached Spain, and a commissioner named Bobadilla was sent out to institute inquiries. He exceeded his powers, and sent Columbus home in irons, with his two brothers, Bartholomew and Diego. There was a general burst of indignation in Spain; the king disclaimed complicity, and the queen bestowed her usual favors. Bobadilla was recalled, but the admiral was not reinstated. This favor he long sought in vain, and till the day of his death he got no redress, though there was not the semblance of proof against him. Columbus had served the king's purpose, who now repented that he had bestowed such powers and privileges. The admiral was, however, sent upon a fourth voyage, 9th May, 1502, to search for a passage from the Caribbean Sea into what was supposed to be the great Indian Sea, from which Vasco de Gama had recently returned laden with the richest treasure. The voyage was disastrous; and the constitution of Columbus, on which the infirmities of age had already made inroads, never recovered from the shock which it sustained. In coasting central America, he got a hint, which if followed up might have led to the discovery of Mexico and the Pacific, and shed new lustre on his declining years. He returned in the end of the year 1504, and renewed his appeals to the justice and generosity of the king. While urging them in person, or by means of his son, brother, and other friends, he was seized with a violent attack of gout, and expired on the 20th May, 1506, in full possession of his faculties, and in a very pious frame of mind. In his latter days his connection with, and neglect of, Beatrice Enriquez of Seville, mother of his natural son Fernando, 'weighed heavily on his conscience,' and on his deathbed he made provision for her. Fernando was now eighteen years of age; he became the biographer of his father, by whom he had always been treated with the same affectionate regard as his other son. The latter, Don Diego, renewed the application for redress; and at length commenced a law process against the king before the 'high



council of the Indies.' This court decided against his majesty; and about the same time a mutual attachment having sprung up between the young admiral and the Dona Maria de Toledo, niece of the celebrated duke of Alva, who was cousin-german to Ferdinand, and high in his favor, such influence was brought to bear, that the king was obliged to yield, though not so far as to restore fully the dignities and privileges at first conferred. As vice-queen in Hispaniola, this lady behaved with great dignity, propriety, and spirit, and did excellent service to her husband, who, like his father, was never free from the persecution of enemies. Her eldest son, Don Luis, resigned all claim to the former titles for a handsome pension, with the titles of duke of Veragua and marquis of Jamaica. His eldest daughter mar-



[House in which Columbus died at Seville.]

ried Don Diego, her cousin; and they jointly enjoyed the honors and estates, but died without issue;—and the legitimate male line became extinct. At length, in 1608, the property and titles passed into a branch of the house of Braganza, in the person of Don Nuno de Portugallo, who was grandson of Isabella, third daughter of Don Diego Columbus, by his vice-queen, Donna Maria de Toledo. [J.B.]

COLUMELLUS, LUCIUS, an agricult. wr., 1st c.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet of the 5th century, author of 'The Rape of Helen.'

COMBAULT, C. DE, a French hist., 1588–1670.

COMBE, ANDREW, M.D., one of the most popular writers on medicine of the present day, distinguished as an advocate of phrenology, but especially for his important practical works on 'The Moral and Physical Management of Infancy,' 'The Principles of Physiology Applied to the Preservation of Health and to Education,' and 'The Physiology of Digestion.' Born at Edinburgh, where he also received his medical education, 1797; pub. the above works between 1834 and 1839; d. 1847.

COMBE, CH., a classical scholar, 1743–1817.

COMBE, TAYLOR, son of the preceding, a classical scholar and antiq. author, 1774–1826.

COMBER, THOMAS, the name of three religious and learned writers; the first, dean of Carlisle, 1663; the second, dean of Durham, died 1699; the third, a rector in Huntingdonshire, died 1778.

COMBES, F. a Span. missionary, 1613–1663.

COMENIUS, J. A., a Moravian brother and gram., au. of the 'Janua Linguarum,' 1592–1671.

COMINES, PHILIP DE, lord of Argenton, a Flem. statesman in the service of France, cel. for the memoirs of his own times, 1445–1509.

COMMANDINO, F., an It. mathem., 1509–75.

COMMELIN, ISAAC, a Dutch hist., 1598–1676. GASPARD, his son, also an historian, 1636–1693.

JOHN, another son, cel. as a botan., 1629–1692. GASPARD, nephew of the preced., a botan., 1667–1751.

COMMERSON, P., a Fr. naturalist, 1727–73.

COMMODUS, one of the most debauched and cruel of the Rom. emp., poisoned by Marcia, 180–192.

COMNENUS. For the Eastern sovereigns of this name see ALEXIS, ANDRONICUS, ANNA, DAVID, ISAAC, JOHN, and MANUEL. The last descendant of this house was DEMETRIUS STEPHANOPOLI CONSTANTINE COMNENUS, born at Corsica, 1749; captain of dragoons in the French army, 1778; author of a history of the Comneni, 1781; afterwards pensioned by Napoleon and Louis XVIII., and died 1821.

COMPAGON, a Fr. traveller, founder of the Fr. African Company, early last century.

COMPTÉ, LOUIS LE, a Fr. mathem., d. 1729.

COMTE, F. C. L., a polit. and moral wr., b. 1782.

COMPTON, WILLIAM, Lord Compton, created earl of Northampton, 1618, died 1630. SPENCER COMPTON, son and successor of the preceding, one of the bravest adherents of Charles I., killed at Hopton Heath, 1642. HENRY, a younger son of Spencer, the second earl, celebrated as bishop of London, for his adherence to protestantism, and the cause of William and Mary, d. 1713.

COMYN, SIR ROBERT B., an English judge in India, and author of a Treatise on the law of Usury, and other works, d. 1853, aged 62.

CONAU, the name of several counts or dukes of Brittany; the first, 952–992; the second, 1040–1066; the third, 1112–1148; the fourth, 1155–71.

CONCINI, D., a Venet. theologian, 1686–1756.

CONCINI, CONCINO, an Italian courtier, who accompanied Mary de Medici to France, and exercised great power during her regency; assassinated, and his wife burned as a sorceress by consent of her son Louis XIII., 1617.

CONDAMINE, CH. MARIE DE LA, a disting. Fr. traveller and natural philosopher, 1701–1774.

CONDE, a branch of the house of Bourbon, the most noted members of which are LOUIS, the first prince, son of Charles Duc de Vendome, and chief of the Huguenots, slain at Jarnac, 1532–1569. HENRY, son of the preceding, poisoned, 1552–1588. LOUIS, son of Henry, usually called the Great Condé, and Duc d'Enghien, 1621–1686. LOUIS JOSEPH, fourth in descent from the Great Condé, distinguished in the seven years' war, chief of the army of the emigrants at the revolution, 1736–1818. LOUIS ANT. HENRY, grandson of the preceding, known as the Duc d'Enghien, born 1772, shot at Vincennes by order of Napoleon, on the night of the 20th March, 1804.

CONDE, L. M., a Fr. naval com., 1752–1820.

CONDER, JOHN, D. D., a religious wr., d. 1781.

CONDILLAC, ETIENNE BONNET DE, born at Grenoble, 1715, died in 1780; certainly the metaphysician who, until the recent revival of philosophy, has exercised greatest sway in modern times over the tone of speculation in France. It is explained under the article LOCKE, under what circumstances, and in what direction, the English philosopher gave an impulse to the inquiry, concerning the *origin of our ideas*. Erroneously we think, it had become, nevertheless, the ambition of metaphysical inquiry to establish, as its starting point, some theory which might account for the generation of human thought; and the doctrine propounded by Locke had obtained



extensive acceptance. Condillac at the outset acknowledged the Englishman as his master; maintaining in his earliest publication, that all knowledge is made up of our sensations, and of the action of the mind in reflecting upon these. Sensation and Reflection; no idea exists or can exist in the human intellect which may not be traced to one or other as its source. As we have shown elsewhere (article LOCKE) this doctrine ignored the existence of all ideas involving the characters of universality, necessity, and infinity,—reducing them to mere negations, or averments that certain things have *no known limit*; nevertheless, it continued to recognize as much *activity* on the part of the mind, as enabled Locke to preserve the conception of human liberty; but this too fell before the subsequent 'simplification' by Condillac. French philosophy—technically so called—reached its culmination in the 'Traité des Sensations'; the agency of *Reflection* being there dispensed with, and all knowledge traced to *Sensation* alone. As a specimen of Condillac's reasoning, take his positions—fundamental ones—regarding Attention. If, he asserts, a multitude of sensations of equal vivacity are experienced at the same time by any mind, nothing occurs save the perception of the feeling occasioned—a perception which passes off with the circumstances; but if, amidst the crowd of feelings, some one exists of great comparative vivacity and so predominates, the mind is instantly riveted by this sensation in proportion to its vivacity;—which riveting we call *Attention*. Condillac overlooks, of course, the attribute which chiefly characterizes every act of attention, viz. its dependence on the WILL; to be impressed keenly depends indeed not on us,—to be attentive to any impression, does depend on us. In a way quite as faulty, Condillac, with great logical parade, seeks to account for acts of memory, of judgment, of reasoning, and for all our sentiments and emotions. Mind with him is a mere bundle of sensations now being experienced, or which have been experienced; there is nothing in it save the consciousness of all the external world is doing to it, or the recollection of all it has done to it. It is easy to see that in such a system, no pretence of a recognition of human Liberty could find a place; nevertheless, Condillac was not a *materialist*. He held firmly by the averment, that the seat of sensation is the *soul*, not the *organ*—leaving it to Cabanis to take the next downward step,—even then not the last, for we have seen how the physiologist saved himself by the fancy of a supermaterial *vital* principle.—The vices inhering in Locke's *method*, but veiled so far by effect of the good sense and practical sagacity of the Englishman, stand out as they really are, and are virtually destroyed through exaggeration, in the writings of Condillac. It never seems to have occurred as desirable to this logician, that he should ascertain whether the ideas he is accounting for, be really the ideas which constitute human thought; certainly it would be reckoned strange now in a *physical* inquirer, were he to ignore facts, or rather—without compunction and without shame—to twist facts, so that his theory be saved! Unhappily it is easy to theorize in metaphysics; it is easy to produce schemes which will account, if not for actual fact, at least for something a little like actual fact; the difficulty lies in the just description and analysis of psychological phenomena.—Condillac's precision and clearness suited the French taste. Not given to introspection, and apparently not capable of it, that accomplished and interesting people have never, notwithstanding their acuteness, succeeded in grappling with mental or moral problems; their metaphysics is like their poe-

try—purely logical and purely *objective*.—A student with much leisure may still pursue Condillac with some interest; his writings—especially those on language—contain acute remark; but on the whole they are very wearisome.—In private life Condillac is said to have been estimable. He mingled with the *Encyclopedists*—those heralds of the revolution; but his habitual reserve kept him apart from politics, and from writing either on morals or religion. He was brother of Abbé Mably. [J.P.N.]

CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTONIE, marquis de Caritat; an eloquent man, a good mathematician, an earnest political writer, and a victim of the reign of terror. Born in Picardy in 1743, he poisoned himself through dislike to the guillotine in 1794. The circumstances connected with his death are even affecting. Proscribed after the fall of the Girondins as an accomplice of Brissot, he found an asylum in the house of Madame Vernet; and there, with no aid from books, he wrote out his 'Sketch of an Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind.' Every evening he gave his protectress the sheets he had written during the day; and it is said he did not even revise them. A new decree of the convention having threatened with death any one who should harbor a proscribed person, Condorcet resolved to leave Madame Vernet's; and in spite of her entreaties he did so. Half naked he wandered for several days through fields; but, hunger prevailing, he entered an auberge at Clamont, and was arrested. A dose of stramonium (the gift of Cabanis) concealed in his ring, set him free:—it is probable that he thought the right of the condemned Roman Noble, to choose the manner of death, not extravagant or unreasonable.—Like most literary men of that time in France, Condorcet was a *materialist*; nevertheless, his higher aspirations could not be silenced; one sees their vigor in the very wildness of his dreams concerning the perfectibility of our Race. The 'Esquisse' will amply repay perusal. It is an exaggeration, and often false; but it abounds with penetrating appreciations of history; and the serenity which reigns through it—a serenity undisturbed by word of reproach or repining—deeply interests one in the doomed man. Condorcet's best mathematical work is on the 'Calculus of Probabilities'; his life of 'Turgot'—perhaps that of Voltaire—is likely to last.—A worthy and affectionate *éloge* on Condorcet we owe to M. Arago. [J.P.N.]

CONEGLIANO, C. DE, an It. painter, 15th c.

CONESTAGGIO, J. F., DE, an It. hist., d. 1635.

CONEY, JOHN, an Eng. engraver, 1786–1833.

CONFORTI, F., a jurist and theol., 1743–1780.

CONFUCIUS, the philosophical Socrates, or rather demi-god of China. He lived about 550 years before Christ. His moral system seems in the main a *prudential* one; but its entire structure is scientific, and it pronounces much more determinately than any mere chronological record could do, concerning the antiquity of civilization in China. There are great ceremonial festivals in honor of Confucius, held through all China in spring and autumn. They approach as nearly to hero-worship as may be possible with this singular people.—A good analysis of the contributions of Confucius to philosophy is a desideratum; it could not fail to enable us to understand better, at once the history and the character of the remote East.

CONGALL, the first of this name k. of Scotland, 470–500; the second, 558–568; the third, d. 814.

CONGLETON, ST. B. PARNELL, Lord, a late member of parliament, celebrated for his knowledge of finance, 1776–1842.



CONGREVE, WILLIAM, the second son of a Staffordshire gentleman, was born near Leeds in 1669. His father, who was in the army, being long stationed in Ireland, he was educated at Kilkenny, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was entered at the Middle Temple, but speedily deserted law for literature, and for the pleasures of a gay life in London. His first comedy, 'The Old Bachelor,' which had remarkable success, was acted in 1693; and 'The Double Dealer' appeared the year after, and was followed by 'Love for Love.' His tragedy of 'The Mourning Bride,' played in 1697, gained for him a brilliant reputation as a serious dramatist; and his writings for the stage were closed in 1700 by his comedy 'The Way of the World.' He was perhaps lazy, perhaps disgusted by the ill success of this last play, perhaps alarmed by the severe denunciations of the immorality of the stage which were thundered forth by Jeremy Collier, and for which Congreve's comedies, though not the coarsest of their day, yet furnished perhaps stronger grounds than any others, through the coolly systematic immorality which is the staple of them all. In skill of construction, wit of dialogue, and liveliness in the portraiture of manners, these pieces are very admirable. His tragedy has as little real value as his other verses, though these were pretty numerous. He was placed in easy circumstances by places under government, bestowed by Lord Halifax; and was much esteemed, both as an agreeable companion, and as a friendly though prudent man. He died in London in 1729.

[W.S.]

CONGREVE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent military engineer, inv. of the Congreve rockets, 1772-1828.

CONNOR, BERNARD O', an Irish physician, flourished at the court of Sobieski, king of Poland, author of 'Medicina Mystica,' &c., 1666-1698.

CONNOR, ROBY O', the last Irish king of the Milesian dynasty, subdued by Henry II., d. 1156.

CONON, an Athenian general, killed 390 B.C.

CONON, a Gr. his. and mytholog. wr., 1st c. B.C.

CONON, a pope of Rome, 686-688.

CONRAD. The emperors of Germany of this country are CONRAD I., duke of Franconia, elected king of Germany 912, d. 918. CONRAD II., duke of Franconia, elected king of Germany 1024, crowned emperor of the West at Rome 1027, d. 1093. CONRAD III., duke of Franconia, born 1093, elected emperor of Germany 1137, d. 1152. CONRAD IV., duke of Swabia, born 1228, elected emperor 1250, d. 1254. CONRAD, or CONRADIN, the son of the last named, was left king of Sicily when only two years of age, and lost the crown and his life at the age of sixteen, 1268.

CONRAD, a king of Burgundy, 937-994.

CONRAD, duke of Bohemia, the first succeeded 1092, d. 1093; the second suc. 1190, d. 1191.

CONRAD D'HOCHSTADT, one of the warrior priests of the middle ages, abp. of Cologne, d. 1261.

CONRAD DE LICHTENAU, a German ecclesiast., suppos. au. of the 'Ursperg Chronicle,' d. 1241.

CONRAD DE WURTZBOURGH, a German poet and historian, 13th century.

CONRAD, F. W., a Dutch mathematic., last ct.

CONRING, HERMANN, a Ger. savant, 1606-81.

CONSALVI, HERCULES, a cardinal and statesman of Rome, minister of war under Pius VI., 1789, and many years afterwards the political minister of the Roman court, 1757-1824.

CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD, a Scotch bookseller, well known for his enterprise and literary taste, com. the 'Edinburgh Review,' 1775-1827.

CONSTABLE, HENRY, an Eng. poet, 16th c.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, R.A., was born at East Bergholt in Suffolk in 1776, and became a student of the Royal Academy in 1800, having selected the department of landscape. He was elected an academician in 1829. He died in London in 1837.—Constable's landscapes are simple in character and composition, and peculiar in execution, having a spottiness which appears to have arisen from a habit of early sketching, when the dew was on the grass, an effect he constantly represents; his pictures improve by time. He always strongly affected originality of style; at the very commencement of his career, being asked by Sir George Beaumont what style he proposed to adopt, he replied, — 'None but God Almighty's style, Sir George.' The neighborhood of Hampstead was the chief arena of his labors.—(Leslie, *Memoirs of John Constable*, &c.)

[R.N.W.]

CONSTABLE, THOMAS HUGH CLIFFORT, an Engl. botanist and topographical wr., 1762-1823.

CONSTANCE, queen of France 998, d. 1032.

CONSTANCE, q. of the Two Sicilies, 1194-98.

CONSTANCE, queen of Sicily, 1261-1297.

CONSTANS, the first of this name, emp. of Rome, third son of Constantine the Great, suc., together with his two brothers CONSTANTINE and CONSTANTINUS, 337, killed 350; the second of the name, emperor of the East, 641-668.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, BENJAMIN. There are few names in the political and literary history of France, since the first revolution, which present us with a more curious subject of speculation than that of BENJAMIN CONSTANT; but the leading facts of his career, and a very summary judgment upon them, is all that we can give in the space allotted to us. He was the descendant of a French family, denaturalized by the edict of Nantes, and was born at Lausanne, 1767. He came to Paris in the heat of the revolutionary period, and his philosophical spirit led him into alliance with the most talented men of that epoch. In 1796 he brought himself into notice by a work entitled 'De la Force du Gouvernement Actuel de la France et de la Nécessité de s'y Rallier,' being an appeal in support of the directory. The year following he claimed the rights of a French citizen, and procured a decree which restored the descendants of the religious exiles of France to their proper country; increasing his literary fame about the same period by his treatises on political reaction, and on the effects of terror. Though an influential member of the political circle, M. Constant was not called upon to exercise any public function until the ascendancy of Napoleon was established, when he became a member of the tribunate, and aspiring to lead the opposition, was ordered to quit France in 1802. Madame de Staël, with whom he was politically connected, being ordered into exile at the same time, they left the capital together, and travelled over many parts of Europe, at length fixing their abode in Germany, where they cultivated an acquaintance with its rising literature, and enjoyed the intimacy of Schlegel. It was here that Constant wrote his famous work on the religious spirit, and the different modes of worship, his tragedy of 'Walstein,' &c.; and besides courting the muses, contrived to form an alliance with the daughter of the Prussian minister, Prince Hardenberg. On the fall of Buonaparte, in 1814, Constant returned to Paris, and not only advocated the alliance of the Bourbons, as he hoped, with the institutions achieved by the people, but denounced in bitter language the conqueror, who was even then returning to reclaim his authority. By whatever



arguments he was won over to the cause of Napoleon—and there is reason to believe they leave no stain on his patriotism—this singular politician figured as a counsellor of state, during the hundred days, and though he quitted France at the crisis of the second restoration, he appeared again as deputy under Louis XVIII. Benjamin Constant, Manuel, and Lafayette in the chamber of representatives (1819), boded no good to the royalists, and the murder of the Duc de Berry, followed by the discussion of the electoral laws, was the signal for a new conflict, and for that brilliant opposition which ended in the revolution of 1830. During this interval M. Constant, besides taking a leading part in the discussions of the chambers, contributed many political and other works to the literature of his country; and was also actively engaged as one of the editors of 'The Minerva.' The presumed cause of his death, which happened within six months after the abdication of Charles X., was the fatigue and exposure which he underwent during the tumults of July; and it is singular to add, that he closed his career by accepting favors from Louis Philippe. The problem for the biographer is to reconcile his loyalty to constitutional principles, and his cosmopolitan views with his versatile conduct as a politician. We are inclined to believe that he was *trustful* beyond what would be esteemed political propriety, and *hoped*, it may be, too much. Hence he was disposed to accept the *fait accompli*, and make the best of it, and only when his too generous expectations were disappointed, commenced those chivalrous attacks which appear so extraordinary in contrast with his liaisons in the camp of the enemy. His philosophical refinement, his dramatic tastes, and his high sense of honor when placed on one side, in the scale of royalty, as it was natural they should be, weighed too much against his political sagacity on the other. His romance of 'Adolphe,' also, shows that he thought it dangerous to resist the established opinions of the people; but what rule had he for ascertaining what should really be considered as established in scenes so changeable? [E.R.]

CONSTANTIA, FLAVIA JULIA VALERIA, sister of Constantine the G., and wife of Licinius, d. 329.

CONSTANTINA, el. sister of the preced., d. 354.

CONSTANTINE I., called the Great, born 274, proclaimed Augustus by the army 306, embraced Christianity 311, transferred the seat of government from Rome to Byzantium 329, d. 337.

CONSTANTINE II., reigned over the Roman empire, in conjunction with his brothers CONSTANT and CONSTANTIUS, from 337 to his d. in action, 340.

CONSTANTINE III., elected emp. 407, k. 411.

CONSTANTINE IV., emp. of the East, 668–685.

CONSTANTINE V., suc. as emp. 741, d. 775.

CONSTANTINE VI., suc. Leo II. 780, and was dethroned by his mother Irene, who had been regent of the empire during his minority, 792.

CONSTANTINE VII., b. 905, s. 911, pois. 959.

CONSTANTINE VIII., is a title given to the son of Basil, the Macedonian, elected Augustus, 868, and died before his father, 878. Some historians give the title to one of the sons of Romanus Lecapenus, d. 944 or 945.

CONSTANTINE IX. was associated in the empire with his brother BASIL II., by John Zimisces, 969, and succeeded the latter 976, d. 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., emp. of the East, 1042–54.

CONSTANTINE XI., succeeded 1056, d. 1067.

CONSTANTINE XII., last emp. of the East, suc. 1448, and died gloriously in the defence of Constantinople, then taken by the Turks, 1453.

CONSTANTINE I., k. of Scotland, 458, d. 479.

CONSTANTINE II., suc. 858, k. in battle 874.

CONSTANTINE III., suc. 903, abdicated 943.

CONSTANTINE IV. usurped the throne, and was killed by the brother of Kenneth 1002.

CONSTANTINE, 'the African,' a Benedictine monk, known as a medical author, 11th c.

CONSTANTINE DE MAGNY, C. F., a critic of Savoy, au. of a commen. on Milton, 1692–1764.

CONSTANTINE, PAULOWITCH, grand duke of Russia and viceroy of Poland, elder br. of the emp. Nicholas, to whom he ceded the crown, 1779–1831.

CONSTANTINI, an Italian actor, d. 1729.

CONSTANTINUS, a poet and historian, d. 1614.

CONSTANTIUS, the first of this name, emp. of Rome and father of Constantine the Great, adopted and named Cæsar by Maximian 292, Augustus 305, d. 306; the second, FLAVIUS JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, second son of Constantine the Great, born 317, made Cæsar 323, emperor 337, d. 361.

CONTADES, L. H. ERASMUS, Marquis De, a marshal of France, distinguished in the wars of Italy, 1704–1795.

CONTANCIN, CYRIAC, a Fr. mis., 1670–1733.

CONTARINI, an illustrious family of Venice, which gave seven doges to Venice from 1043 to 1676, and boasts of many ambassadors, cardinals, and men of letters. The most celebrated is GASPARD CONTARINI, papal legate to the diet of Ratisbon, and a philosophical writer, 1483–1542.

CONTARINI, J., a Venet. painter, 1549–1605.

CONTE, N. J., a French artist, mechanician, and chemist, attached to the Egypt. exp., 1755–1805.

CONTI, LOUISA MARG., princess of, celeb. for her beauty and brilliant talents, born 1577, died in exile 1631. The house of Conti was a younger branch of the princely house of Condé, and sprang from ARMAND DE BOURBON, 1629–1666. The line ended with LOUIS FRANCIS JOSEPH, lieutenant-general in the royal army, d. 1814.

CONWAY, HENRY, General, an officer in the American army, who passed unharmed through the battles of the Revolution to be stung to death by bees in 1812, in East Tennessee.

CONWAY, THOMAS, Major General in the American army during the Revolution, was a native of Ireland. While in the service of Congress he fought a duel with General Cadwallader, who challenged him for intriguing against Washington. He received a severe wound, and left the country.

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR, Field Marshal, an eminent English statesman and military officer. After serving with distinction in the seven years war, he was appointed secretary of state in 1765, and remained in office until 1768. In 1782, he became commander in chief, and on his death in 1795, was Senior Field Marshal in the British service.

CONWAY, ROBERT, General of South Carolina, an officer in the American service during the Revolution, died at Georgetown in 1823.

CONYBEARE, JOHN, bp. of Bristol, au. of a Defence of Revld. Relig. against Tindal, 1692–1755.

CONYBEARE, JOHN JOSIAS, prof. of Anglo-Saxon and poetry, and author of many contributions to mineralogical and antiquarian science, 1779–1824.

COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES, was born at Marton, near Stockton-upon-Tees, 27th October, 1728. His father, who was an agricultural laborer and farm bailiff, apprenticed him at the age of thirteen to a haberdasher in Staiths, near Whitby. Disliking this business, and having a strong inclination for a sea life, he obtained a discharge, and entered into new indentures with a coal company at Whitby. In



[Capt. Cook.]

their employment he gained great practical knowledge of sailing, and soon rose to the situation of mate. Impression for the navy was actively carried on in 1755; being then in the Thames, Cook at first hid himself to avoid the press-gang; but afterwards judged it best to offer himself as a volunteer. In 1759, by the interest of Mr. Osbaldiston, M.P. for Scarborough, and Capt. Sir Hugh Palisser he obtained the mastership of a sloop; and soon afterwards joined the fleet in the St. Lawrence, operating against the French. His judgment, bravery, and great skill in conducting hydrographic surveys, gained for him the highest credit, and secured his promotion. Returning home in 1762, he married Miss Elizabeth Batts, by whom he had a family of six children. In 1764 he was appointed marine surveyor of Newfoundland and Labrador; and was chosen three years after to command an expedition to the S. Pacific, sent out on the recommendation of the Royal Society, to observe an approaching transit of Venus over the sun's disc, in order that, by a comparison with observations at home, data might be obtained for a more accurate determination of the sun's distance. He was accompanied by Mr. Green as astronomer, Dr. Solander as naturalist, and a gentleman of fortune, Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks. All the phenomena were successfully observed at Otaheite, on June 3, 1769. Cook then sailed S. in quest of the supposed southern continent; encountering New Zealand, he circumnavigated it; sailed up the E. coast of New Holland, and determined that it was not joined to New Guinea; thence he crossed to Batavia. Before reaching the Cape, Mr. Green, Dr. Solander, and twenty-eight other persons died. On June 12, 1771, the Endeavor came to anchor in the Downs; Cook's promotion to the rank of commander followed soon after. It was proved by this voyage that New Holland and New Zealand were not parts of the *terra australis incognita*; and that if such a continent did exist, it must be beyond the lat. 40° S. The object of his second voyage was to circumnavigate the globe in high S. latitudes, in order to settle this question. Leaving on July 13, 1772, he was absent about three years, during which time he lost only one man by sickness. He sailed S.E. from the Cape, and returned by Cape Horn; and was the first who traversed the S. Pacific; the highest lat. reached was 70° 10' S. The results of this voyage were most important, and excited a great interest among scientific men. He was now raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed one of the captains of

Greenwich Hospital, a situation of considerable emolument. In February, 1776, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after received the Copley medal for a paper on the methods used to preserve the health of his crews—which was thus adjudged to be the best experimental paper of the year. The second voyage having proved that if a *terra australis* existed, it was too far S. to be of any use—a question set at rest in 1842 by Captain James Ross's discovery of Victoria Land—attention was once more turned to the problem of a N. W. passage between the Atlantic and Pacific; and the act of Parliament of 1745, which had offered a reward of £20,000 for the discovery, having been recently altered so as to include the king's ships, government proposed an expedition. Cook was entitled to repose; but having volunteered to take the command, his offer was accepted; and in the ship *Resolution*, accompanied by the *Discovery*, under Captain E. Clarke, Cook sailed from Plymouth in July, 1776. Passing from the Cape to New Zealand, and thence through the Pacific, he made many important discoveries, of which the chief was the Sandwich group, named after his friend the first lord of the admiralty. Early in the summer of 1778, he reached Behring's Strait; but was able to penetrate no farther than lat. 70° 44'. Having carefully surveyed the Aleutian group and adjoining coasts, he returned to winter in the Sandwich isles. On the 13th February, 1779, at Owhyhee, one of the boats was stolen by natives during the night. Next day active measures were taken to enforce restitution, and to prevent similar occurrences. For this purpose Cook attempted to carry the aged king on board, but on reaching the boats he refused to embark, and his wives set up a lamentation; at the same time a shot from one of the boats, fired to prevent a canoe leaving the bay, accidentally killed a chief. The crowd was roused to fury, and rushed upon Cook and his men; four of them were killed, the rest in the confusion could not render assistance to their commander, and he was overpowered, after a desperate and prolonged resistance. His mangled remains were treated with the greatest indignity, and his bones only were recovered by his attached and sorrowing crews. In the extent and value of his discoveries, Cook surpasses every other navigator; his surveys and determinations of latitudes and longitudes are extremely correct; he may be said, indeed, to have been the first scientific navigator. His success in preserving the health of his crews removed all dread of long voyages; and this was certainly not the least of his services. A pension was bestowed upon his widow. [J.B.]

COOKE, SIR A., tutor of Edw. VI., 1508–1576.

COOKE, BENJ., a comp. of music, d. 1814.

COOKE, GEORGE, an English engr., 1781–1834.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, the great tragic actor of the eighteenth century, and rival of John Kemble, whose supremacy he might have successfully disputed, but for his own fatal habits of intemperance, was born in Westminster, 17th April, 1756. His father was an Irish officer and captain in the 4th Dragoons, but died while Cooke was yet an infant. His mother, on her widowhood, went to reside at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where her son received his school education. In the Town Hall of this place he saw the first play in his experience acted—it was 'The Provoked Husband'—the time either 1766 or 1767; and the circumstance made so strong an impression on his mind, that he began to study a part for himself, that of Horatio in 'The Fair Penitent.' In 1769 he joined a strolling company of players in a barn in the same town, and at-



tempted Young Meadows, in 'Love in a Village.' From this time his passion for the stage increased, and at the age of fifteen he got to London, notwithstanding he was previously apprenticed to a printer; and afterwards, probably as midshipman on board of a king's ship, visited Holland. He was at all times a sedulous reader of plays, and a diligent playgoer. In 1774, and subsequent years, he witnessed in London the best actors of the time—Foote, Garrick, Macklin—and first appeared (1761) as a professed actor himself at Brentford in the character of Dumont. Next year he visited Berwick and Edinburgh, and in 1778 made his *debut* in London; but being neglected, retired with chagrin, to return in 1800 with decided triumph. During the interval he acquired those habits in the provinces which were the bane of his future life. Cooke was eight-and-thirty before he made good his position on a metropolitan stage, and this was at Dublin, which place he left, and enlisted as a soldier, from which Messrs. Banks and Ward, the managers of the Manchester theatre, procured his discharge; and after relieving the distress which his follies had brought upon him, sent him to Manchester. In 1796 he married a Miss Daniels of the Chester theatre, which marriage was afterwards declared null and void by Sir W. Scott in Doctors Commons.—Cooke's successful appearance in London was in the character of 'Richard III.' He was at that time in his forty-fifth year. He next performed 'Shylock,' 'Sir Archy Mac-Sarcasm,' and 'Sir Pertinax MacSycophant,' in all of which he was unapproachably great. Cooke was exceedingly fine in sarcasm, and both in town and country became immensely popular, notwithstanding his irregularities and continual disappointment of his audience. In 1803 he became acquainted with Mr. Cooke, an American actor, who ultimately conceived the design of delivering Cooke from his vices, by changing the scene of his associations, and after much difficulty and some stratagem, got him safely across the Atlantic. The voyage, and necessary total abstinence from spirituous liquors, completely renovated the actor's health; and for some time he ran a triumphant career in the United States. Gradually, however, he relapsed into his former habits of fatal indulgence, and died at New York in 1812. Next day his remains were deposited in the burying ground of St. Paul's Church, where many years afterwards his grave was visited by Edmund Kean, whose character and genius closely assimilated, both in faults and merits, those of his predecessor, and who erected a tablet to his memory. [J.A.H.]

COOKE, ELISHA, agent of the colony of Massachusetts in 1689 to procure the restoration of the charter, was born in Boston in 1637, graduated at Harvard College in 1657, and practised as a physician. He married the daughter of Governor Leverett. He opposed the new charter granted in 1691. He was for many years a member of the council, though Gov. Dudley several times put his veto upon the election. He died in 1715. His son of the same name, was in 1720 speaker of the house, and for many years the leader of the popular party in Boston. He died 1737.

COOKE, HENRY, an Engl. painter, 1642–1700.

COOKE, THOMAS, an Engl. poet, 1707–1750.

COOKE, THOMAS, a dist. singer, 1781–1848.

COOKE, W., a wr. on bankrupt law, 1757–1832.

COOKE, W., a misc. wr. and poet, 1766–1824.

COOMBE, WM., a humorous miscellan. writer, au. of 'The Tour of Doctor Syntax,' &c., 1741–1823.

COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, first earl of Shaftesbury, disting. as a statesman and political intriguer

in the time of Cromwell and Charles II., born 1621, raised to the peerage 1672, d. 1683. He was a talented but dissolute man, and we are indebted to his administration for the famous *habeas corpus* act. His grandson and namesake, third earl of Shaftesbury, dist. as an essayist and moralist, b. 1671–1713.

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY PASTON, Bart., 1768–1841, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, rector of Yelverton and Morley, Norfolk, under whom, and the village schoolmaster of Brooke, he received the elements of his education. In 1784, he became a pupil of his uncle, William Cooper, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and, as soon as he was qualified, a lecturer at St. Thomas's on anatomy and surgery, and speedily acquired great reputation as an operating surgeon. In order to succeed his uncle at Guy's, he found it necessary to change his politics, which were previously liberal; and, very fortunately, a certain 'disagreeable sensation' about his throat, which he regarded as a prelude to his fate, added physical to his moral reasons for adopting this step. His important literary labors were his great work on Hernia (1807), his books on dislocations and fractures, and on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast. Sir Astley was principally distinguished as a bold operator, a decided practitioner, and as a most industrious and popular teacher. Perhaps no man has ever taught any branch of medicine who possessed more of this element of great success. His manners were of the most engaging kind, while his attention, urbanity, and regard for his pupils, were of the most exemplary character. He thus acquired a hold of the rising profession, which insured him the largest consulting practice probably ever enjoyed by any practitioner that ever existed, his annual income having been at one time £21,000. [R.D.T.]

COOPER, MYLES, D.D., President of Kings College, New York, was a graduate of the University of Oxford, and at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury came to America in 1762 as assistant to Dr. Johnson, then president, upon whose resignation the following year he was elected in his stead. He returned to England in 1775, and officiated in Edinburgh during the remainder of his life, which terminated suddenly in 1785. His son, William Samuel, was, after the Revolution, president of the College.

COOPER, SAMUEL, D.D., a congregational minister of Boston, born in 1725, was pastor of the Brattle street congregation, which office had previously been held by his father. He took an active part in politics, and was a correspondent of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams while they were in France. He wrote much in the journals of the day, and was one of the contributors to the "*Pietas et gratulatio*."

COOPER, BRANSBY, an English surgeon and writer on surgery, died in 1853, aged 61.

COOPER, THOMAS, an eminent political writer, born 1759 in London. His zealous advocacy of the principles of the French Revolution drew on him the indignation of Burke. He emigrated to the United States, and though educated as a physician, devoted himself to the practice of law. He was for some time the companion of Priestley. During the administration of John Adams his seditious conduct occasioned his prosecution. Besides employing his vigorous but unscrupulous pen upon political subjects, he wrote many treatises on scientific and metaphysical points, translated the Institutes of Justinian, and published a work on the Bankrupt laws. Retiring from the profligate pursuit of politics, he became professor of chemistry in Dickinson College, and in Columbia College, S. C.



COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, a celebrated American novelist, was the son of Judge Cooper, and born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1789. After successfully completing his studies at Yale college, he entered the American navy as a midshipman in 1805, and continued for six years. In 1810 he married, and quitted the navy, and commenced his brilliant career as a writer of fiction, and rapidly produced 'The Spy,' 'The Pioneers,' 'The Pilot,' and other novels, which excited great interest. In 1826 he visited Europe, and every where met with a most cordial reception. His works are throughout distinguished by purity, and brilliancy of no common merit. Died at Cooperstown, in the state of New York, in 1851.



[House of James Fenimore Cooper.]

COOPER, J. G., a miscel. Engl. wr., 1723-1767.  
COOPER, SAMUEL, an Engl. artist, 1609-1672.  
COOPER, WILLIAM, an Engl. poet, 1731-1800.  
COOTE, SIR CHARLES, a royalist officer, d. 1661.  
COOTE, SIR EYRE, a descendant, of the preceding,  
dis. in the service of the East India Co., 1726-1783.  
COOTWICK, J., a Dutch traveller, d. 1629.



[Statue of Copernicus.]

COPERNICUS, NICOLAS, or ZEPERNICH, an illustrious astronomer, who restored the true system of the world as first proposed by Pythagoras, was born at Thorn, in Prussia, on the 19th February, 1473. His father was a surgeon, and his maternal uncle bishop of Ermeland. After taking his degree

of doctor of medicine, with the view of practising the healing art, he devoted his time to the study of perspective and the art of painting; but in consequence of attending the mathematical lectures of Brudzevius, he entered with great zeal upon the study of astronomy. With this view he became the pupil and assistant of Dominic Maria, professor of mathematics at Bologna, and he subsequently went to Rome, where he taught mathematics and made astronomical observations.—Upon his return to his native country, he was appointed to a canonry in the chapter of Frauenberg, and chosen archdeacon of the parish of St. John's. His chief residence, however, was at Frauenberg, where he carried on his astronomical studies. In order to prove the annual motion of the earth, and the immobility of the sun in the centre of the solar system, truths of which he had conceived in 1507, he constructed a large quadrant, by means of which he made numerous observations, afterwards published along with those of Tycho in 1666. These observations were the basis of his new tables of the planets, and enabled him to complete, in 1530, his great work 'On the Revolution of the Celestial Bodies.'—Although the doctrine of the motion of the earth, and the immobility of the sun, published one hundred years afterwards in Galileo's 'System of the World,' was denounced as a heresy by the Church of Rome, yet these great truths, when propounded by the canon of Frauenberg, were not only applauded by his friends, but adopted by the bishops around him. The cardinal Nicholas Schonberg, bishop of Capua, and Tydemann Gyse, bishop of Culm, urged Copernicus to publish his work, but, dreading the prejudices of the public, he resisted every application. He appears, however, to have taken measures for gradually bringing his system before the world. George Rheticus, professor of mathematics at Wittemberg, had resigned his chair in order to study the new system under Copernicus himself, and they appear to have adopted a method of communicating it to the public without any shock to their religious feelings. In 1540 Rheticus published, without his name, an account of his friend's discoveries, but in consequence of its favorable reception by the public, he published a second edition with his name in 1541. Other writers followed in the train of Rheticus, and thus encouraged by the reception which his discoveries had met with, Copernicus placed the MS. of his work in the hands of Rheticus, who superintended the printing of it in Nuremberg, where it was published in 1543, at the expense of Cardinal Schonberg, bishop of Capua. Copernicus, however, was not permitted to read his own work. He received and handled a copy of it on the 22d May, 1543, a few hours before his death, which took place at Frauenberg, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, and a paralytic affection of his side. His house at Frauenberg has been lately discovered, and also his tomb, with spheres cut out in relief, in the cathedral church of the same town. 'It is impossible,' says David Brewster ('Life of Copernicus' in *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, vol. vii. p. 203, 4,) 'to survey the preceding sketch of the life and discoveries of Copernicus without being struck by the indifference with which the Church of Rome witnessed the propagation of a system so adverse to the principles of its faith. More than a century afterwards, when civilization and liberal sentiment had made considerable progress, Galileo was persecuted for holding the same opinions which Copernicus had propagated with impunity. We cannot allow ourselves to imagine that the church was less vigilant in 1530 than in



1634, or that the doctrine of the earth's immobility was less heretical at one period than at the other. We are therefore led to consider the persecution of Galileo rather as the consequence of his personal imprudence than of his astronomical opinions, and to imagine that the cardinals had seized the opportunity which the publication of his dialogues presented of gratifying a private resentment, which might possibly have been well founded. Upon what other supposition can we account for the extreme severity of the church against the Pisan philosopher, and for its total indifference to the same crime in the canon of Ermeland? The publication of Copernicus's system gave no shock to the public mind; and the religious feelings of no individual, and the watchful jealousy of no tribunal were alarmed. The most distinguished members, on the contrary, of the Catholic church encouraged and promoted the propagation of the new system of the world. The cardinal Nicholas Schonberg pressed Copernicus to publish his discoveries. The bishop of Culm employed his influence in the same cause. The work was dedicated to the pope himself. The king of Holland even proposed him as a candidate for the vacant bishopric of Ermeland; and thirty-eight years after his death Cromerus, bishop of Ermeland, erected a monument to his memory. The charge of heresy was never preferred against Copernicus, either during his life or after his death; and we have never been able to discover that the slightest disapprobation had been either cherished or expressed by the church against his system of the universe. Had Galileo been canon of Ermeland, and Copernicus professor of mathematics, at this day religion would never have been degraded by the persecution of the philosopher, nor science afflicted at the ignominious compromise by which it was averted. 'It is a singular fact,' says the same writer, 'in the history of Copernicus, that while he himself was zealously engaged in establishing a system in direct opposition to the faith of the catholic church, he should have viewed with indifference, and even with hostility, the great reformation which Luther was accomplishing in Germany. An edict was even issued by Maurice, bishop of Ermeland, in 1526, and signed by Copernicus and the other canons, the first article of which was directed against the exertions of Luther; and it is certainly a remarkable circumstance that the diocese of Ermeland, illuminated by the wisdom of Copernicus, should have preserved the catholic religion while all the surrounding provinces had embraced the doctrines of the reformation.' [D.B.]

COPLESTON, RIGHT REV. E., bp. of Llandaff, dis. for his polemical wr., 1776-1849.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, one of the most distinguished American painters, whose picture of the Death of Lord Chatham has given him an European reputation. He entered on his profession as a portrait painter in Boston, where many of his productions are still to be found. Before the war broke out he went to England, and became a member of the Royal Academy, in 1770. After travelling in Italy he appeared before the public as an historical painter, in which he excelled. He died suddenly in 1815.

COPONIUS, a gov. of Judæa, time of Augustus.

COQUEBERT-MONTBRET, C. S., Baron De, a Fr. natural, phy., and wr. on statistics, 1725-1831.

COQUILLE, WM., a Fr. jurist, 1523-1603.

CORAY, DIAMANT, a Gr. patriot and scholar, dis. in the revival of Gr. independence, 1748-1835.

CORBET, RICH., an Eng. prelate, better known as a wr. of humorous poetry, 1582-1635.

CORBIAN, P., Dr., a Provençal poet, 13th c.

CORBITANT, an Indian chief, in league with Massasoit, who opposed the settlement of the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts, but at length made peace, and in 1623 was visited by the celebrated John Hampden.

CORDARA, JULIUS CÆSAR, a learned Italian Jesuit, known as a literary satirist and his., 1704-1790.

CORDAY, CHARLOTTE, properly MARIANNE CHARLOTTE CORDAY D'ARMANS. Charlotte Corday is one of those rare characters in history which it is impossible to contemplate without a feeling of enthusiastic admiration, and with respect to whom we are willing that the judgment should remain in suspense rather than conclude against the instincts of the heart. She was born at St. Saturnin, near Séez, in Normandy, 1768, and, as her name testifies, was the daughter of a family belonging to the higher classes of society. She was educated in the retirement of a convent, but having a fine understanding and indomitable spirit, she seems to have followed the bent of her own genius, and formed her mind to the classic models of antiquity. In the bosom of her family she pursued these studies with unabated enthusiasm, and as the progress of the revolution, and the dispersion of the Girondins, made her acquainted with a Louvet and a Barbaroux, it is not surprising that her attention was excited by the spectacle of the squalid, blood-thirsty Marat presiding at the sacrifice of all that was noblest and worthiest of her heart's love in her poor country. It has been said that she struck the blow which has rendered her name immortal in revenge of her lover, M. Belsunce, one of the officers in the garrison of Caen, but this supposition is far from well-founded, and we prefer, for many reasons, her own declaration:—'I killed one man to save a hundred thousand; a villain (un scélérat) to save innocents; a ferocious wild beast to give repose to my country!' How she effected her purpose, and how she paid the sad penalty afterwards, we are under the necessity of relating in few words. Her resolve was formed, as she declared at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, after the proscriptions of the 31st of May, 1793, which is sufficient of itself to prove that she was not moved to it by the murder of M. Belsunce, who was killed in 1790, though it cannot be doubted that the appalling manner of his death must have affected her with a lasting horror of the excesses of sansculottism. She left home secretly, and arrived at Paris on the 9th of July, with an introduction to Duperret, with whom she transacted some business connected with certain family papers in the course of the next day or two. On Saturday the 13th she purchased a large knife, and at seven o'clock in the evening procured admittance to Marat with this weapon concealed under her garments. She had obtained this interview by writing to him that she was from the seat of rebellion, and would 'put it in his power to do France a great service.' Marat was in his bath, with a stool by his side to write upon, and entering into conversation with Charlotte, he penned with ferocious joy the fresh list of victims with which she pretended to supply him. At the instant when he turned aside, muttering of the chastisement they should receive, Charlotte with desperate determination, plunged her knife into his heart. Her aim was so sure that the monster could only exclaim, as he choked with blood,—'A moi, ma chère amie je meurs,' (Help dear, I am killed!) and instantly expired. It would not be easy to exaggerate the sublime attitude of this beautiful young girl, with her long dark hair and flushed cheek for one moment, and how submissively the



next she surrendered herself to the gendarmes. Her self-possession, sincerity, and maidenly modesty at the trial, were marvellous in the midst of the tumult that agitated Paris. The evidence was prepared, and Tinville commenced the proceedings by addressing some questions of form to Charlotte:—‘All these details of form are needless,’ she said. ‘It was I who killed Marat.’ ‘What instigated you?’ ‘His crimes.’ ‘What do you mean by his crimes?’ ‘The ill that he has done to France since the revolution, and which he would yet do.’ ‘By whom was this assassination suggested to you?’ ‘I alone concluded upon it.’ ‘What are the refugee deputies doing at Caen?’ ‘They are waiting till the end of anarchy shall enable them to return to their posts.’ ‘Was it to a sworn or an unsworn priest that you were accustomed to confess at Caen?’ ‘I neither confessed to the one nor the other.’ ‘What end did you propose to gain by killing Marat?’ ‘To put an end to the troubles of the French people.’ ‘How long since did you form this project?’ ‘Since the proscription of the deputies of the people on the 31st of May.’ ‘It is from the journals, then, that you have judged Marat to be an anarchist?’ ‘Yes; I knew that he had brutalized the French.’ And then, raising her voice to prevail over the confusion which arose in the hall:—*J’ai tué un homme pour en sauver cent mille; un scélérat pour sauver des innocents; une bête féroce, pour donner le repos à mon pays. I was a republican before the revolution, I never wanted energy.* ‘What do you mean by energy?’ ‘I mean by energy the feeling of those who are willing to forget their own interest for the sake of their country.’ Such answers astonished her judges, and under the circumstances they are the signs of no ordinary understanding. It is not surprising that many took off their hats as she went to the place of execution, clothed as a murderess in a red smock, and that one young man should propose the erection of a monument to her memory, with the inscription, ‘Greater than Brutus!’ She was guillotined, 17th July, 1793. [E.R.]

CORDERIUS, the Latinized name of MATHURIN CORDIER, author of ‘Colloquies,’ 1479–1564.

CORDERO, J. M., a Spanish gram., 1520–1584.

CORDINER, CHARLES, a Scotch clergyman, antiquarian, and writer on the picturesque, &c., 1746–1794.

CORDOVA, ALPH. DE, a Spanish astronomer, 15th century.

CORDOVA, JOSE M., a companion in arms of Bolivar and general-in-chief of the auxiliary Colombian army in Bolivia. After serving with eminent valor and fidelity he revolted in Antioquia, where he was defeated in 1829 by General O’Leary, and died on the field.

CORDOVA, P. DE, a Spanish painter, 16th ct.

CORDUS, EURIC, a German physician, and poet, died 1538.

COREAT, F., a Spanish voyager, 1648–1708.

CORELLI, ARCANGELO, called the founder of the Roman school of music, was born at Fusignano in the Bolognese territory in 1653. He is said to have received his instruction in composition from Sincronelli, and on the violin from Bassoni of Bologna. In 1672 he was in Paris for a short time, but made no impression. In 1680 he visited Germany, and was in the service of the duke of Bavaria. He returned to Rome in 1682, and between this year and 1694, when he was principal violinist at Rome, he published his celebrated sonatas for violin and violoncello. From that period up to almost the present time, these sonatas have been amongst the first studies

which the great masters of the violin have put into the hands of their pupils. His greatest works, the Twelve Concertos, were long known before they were printed. Corelli died at Rome on the 18th January, 1713, and was buried in the church of Santa Maria della Rotunda (the ancient Pantheon), where a monument, surmounted with a marble bust, was erected to his memory. Corelli was amiable and gentle in manners, and his feelings were remarkably sensitive. He received the surname of *Il Divino* from his Italian compatriots, and was usually called ‘*Jamossimo professore di violin.*’ [J.M.]

CORINNE, a lyric Greek poetess, 5th cent. B.C.

CORIO, BERNARD, a Spanish hist., 1459–1519.

CORIOLANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, a Roman general, so named from Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, captured by him, 5th century B.C.

CORMONTAIGNE, a French military engineer, died 1752.

CORNARIUS, J., a phys. of Saxony, 1500–58.

CORNARO, the name of a patric. family of Venice, of whom three were doges of the republic, the *first*, 1365–1368; the *second*, 1625–1629; the *third*, 1709–1722. CATHARINE, descended from the first, was queen of Cyprus, died 1510. LUDOVICO, another member of the family, celebrated for his great age, and works on regimen, 1467–1566; and LUCRETIA HELENA, as a poetess and learned writer, 1646–1684.

CORNBURY, EDWARD HYDE, Lord, the successor in 1702, of Lord Bellamont as Governor of New York, was the son of the earl of Clarendon. His administration was tyrannical in the extreme, and his misconduct drew on him general detestation in the province, and caused his removal in 1708. He afterwards succeeded to the earldom, and died near London in 1723.

CORNEILLE, a pope of Rome, 251–252.

CORNEILLE, MICHEL, a French painter and engraver, 1601–1664. His son, of the same name and profession, 1642–1708. A second son, JEAN BAPTISTE, also a painter, and writer on the art of painting, 1646–1695.

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, named ‘The Great’ by his admiring contemporaries, was the first, in the order of time, among those brilliant writers who did honor to France during the reign of Louis XIV. He had not been preceded by any dramatic writer whose genius was powerful enough to preserve his name in general remembrance; and, himself preceding Molière by a good many years, and Racine by a whole generation, he learned but in part, and obeyed with reluctance, those formal rules which French critics were beginning to teach, and to which the French drama was gradually submitting itself. His countrymen are often much at a loss to reconcile their dislike to his irregularities in form, with the pride they feel in his well-won fame, and the impression which they cannot help receiving from his magnificent pictures of heroically idealized nature.—Corneille, born at Rouen in 1606, was the son of a lawyer, and himself attempted the same profession. But as early as his twenty-third year, he entered on an uninterrupted course of devotion to dramatic composition. His first attempts were six rhymed comedies, and the strong but declamatory tragedy of ‘*Médée.*’ These pieces were received with applause in a time when there was nothing better, but are now admitted to have been so feeble as to give but poor presage of the strength which worked within him. He was saved from prosecuting this career by being imprudent enough to offend Cardinal Richelieu, who had chosen him as one of the men of genius who were to found



his French Academy. Retiring to Rouen, he turned his thoughts to tragedy, and studied the Spanish language to have at his command the dramatic stores which it already possessed; an old courtier, who happened to have sought repose in Normandy, is said to have been his adviser on both points. The fruits appeared in 1636, when he presented his romantic tragedy 'The Cid.' Its success was prodigious, and was at length allowed to be deserved, even by the academicians who wished to flatter the resentments of Richelieu. It is the most famous, and perhaps the greatest, of all Corneille's works. It is alike admirable for its skill of construction, its chivalrous dignity of sentiment, and the dramatic power with which it depicts the conflict of opposing passions. The poet, however, was sneered at for having freely borrowed incidents and ideas from a Spanish play; and he threw himself boldly on his own resources in his next two works, which stand, with the 'Cid,' among his masterpieces. In 'Horace' he dramatized, with a defective plan, but with great force of passion, and several very striking bursts of sentiment, the Roman combat of the Horatii and Curatii; and on 'Cinna,' celebrating Augustus and the Romans of his age, he bestowed an artful dexterity of management which has recommended it, in spite of its artificiality of feeling, to the especial favor of the French critics. These two fine works, appearing in 1639, were immediately followed by a worthy successor, the 'Polyeucte,' a tragedy of Christian martyrdom. Soon afterwards came 'La Mort de Pompée,' which is fine in some parts; and 'Le Menteur,' the only one of its author's comedies that is held worthy of him, and pronounced to have been the earliest comedy of intrigue and character which did credit to French literature. It was imitated from the Spanish, and has itself been imitated in English by Steele and translated by Foote. 'Rodogune' was thought by the poet to be his best work; and its fifth act is declared by Voltaire to be the finest effort of the French drama. More philosophical critics detect, in this imposing tragedy, traces of that overcharged and unnatural turn of thought and sentiment which began to show itself more and more in Corneille's plays, and which, with not unfrequent feebleness, indicated that the rich mine was nearly wrought out. The acknowledged failure of 'Pertharite' in 1653, warned him to pause; and for six years he produced nothing but a versified translation of Thomas à Kempis. Nor did he add to his fame by the few works which he produced after returning to the stage in 1659. These, though not without flashes of the ancient energy, are acknowledged to be on the whole weak; and they abound in those argumentative and declamatory orations, the occasional intrusion of which into his best plays is confessed by his most favorable critics. Among the critics of Corneille, he himself must be numbered with honor. The remarks which he published with several of his earlier pieces, contain some admirable criticism. In private life he was an unassuming and plain man, who was always most at his ease in the bosom of his own family. He died in 1684.—His younger brother, THOMAS, though now forgotten, was in his day a very popular dramatist, and famous for his readiness of versification. The two brothers, whose wives were sisters, lived in the same house; and it is said that, when Pierre wanted a rhyme, he used to lift up a drap-door and call on Thomas for assistance. [W.S.]

CORNELIA, a Roman lady, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and mother of the Gracchi, 2d cent. B.C.  
 CORNELIS, C., a Dutch painter, 1562–1638.

CORNELISON, CORNELIS, a Dutchman, admiral of the fleet sent by the united provinces in 1594, under conduct of William Barentz.

CORNELIUS-NEPOS, a Latin hist., 1st cent. B.C.

CORNELIUS, ELIAS, a physician of Long Island, who was taken prisoner by the English and imprisoned in the 'old Provost jail.' He served in the army during the war, and died in 1823.

CORNELIUS, ELIAS, D.D., son of the preceding. Young Cornelius was graduated at Yale College in 1813, and after studying theology devoted his life to the cause of missions and education. He was secretary of the American Board of Education, and also the American Board of Foreign Missions. He died in 1832 at Hartford, Connecticut, aged 37.

CORNETTE, CLAUDE MELCHIOR, a French physician and chemist, 1744–1794.

CORNAINI, J. B., an Italian dram., 1742–1813.

CORNUTI, J. P., a French botanist, 1600–1651.

CORNWALLIS, SIR CHARLES, an English ambassador time of James I., died 1630. His son, WILLIAM, author of essays published 1632.



[Moore's House at Yorktown, where the capitulation of Cornwallis was signed.]

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis Cornwallis, was born 31st December, 1738. He entered the army early, and obtained deserved promotion and credit in the last campaign of the seven years' war. He served actively and honorably as major-general under Howe and Clinton in the first year of the American war, and in 1780 he held an independent command. He gained several victories, but was at last shut up and besieged in Yorktown, where he was obliged to surrender himself and his army, after an obstinate and gallant defence, on October 19, 1781. In 1786 Lord Cornwallis went to India as commander-in-chief and governor-general. He signalized his rule there by the military advantages that he gained over Tipoo Saib, and by his honesty and vigor as an administrative reformer. After his return from India he was, in 1798, made lord-lieutenant in Ireland, where he put down the rebellion that he found raging there. His humanity and his skill in civil government did more even than his military talents towards restoring order in that unhappy country. In 1805 he was a second time made governor of India; but his health was now shattered. He was suffering severely when he landed at Calcutta; but he exerted himself usefully in the introduction of several salutary measures in the civil department of the Indian service; and then endeavored to put himself at the head of the army, which was actively engaged in the upper provinces.



But the old warrior's strength failed him, and he died at Ghazepore, on his way to head-quarters, on 5th October, 1805. [E.S.C.]

CORONA, LEO, a Venetian painter, 1561-1605.

CORONELLI, M. V., a Venet. geog., 1650-1718.

CORRADO, C., a painter of Naples, 1693-1768.

CORRADO, QUINTO M., a Latin au., 1508-1575.

CORRADO, G., a Venet. moralist, 1411-1464.

CORREA, P. P., a Portuguese captain, 13th century.

CORREA, TH., a rhetoric. and poet, 1537-1595.

CORREA-DE-SAA, SALVADOR, a Portuguese admiral, and governor of Brazil, 1594-1680.

CORREA-DE-SERRA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, plenipotentiary from Portugal to the United States in 1813, was an eminent botanist, and came to America to prosecute his investigations prior to his appointment as minister. He published several volumes in his own language upon his favorite science, and returned to Portugal, where he died in 1823, aged 74.

CORREGGIO. ANTONIO ALLEGRI, commonly called CORREGGIO from his birth-place, was born about 1493-4, and appears to have first studied painting under Tonino Bartolotto of Correggio; in 1519 he was established as a painter at Parma. The celebrated cupola of Parma was commenced in 1520, and in 1522 Correggio undertook the great works of the dome of the cathedral; in the former representing the ascension of Christ, and in the latter, the assumption of the Virgin, both of which series are now admirably engraved by the Cav. Toschi. The frescoes of the cathedral, left unfinished by Correggio, were completed by his pupil Giorgio Gandini. Correggio died of a fever at his native place in 1534, in his forty-first year only.—Correggio's great reputation rests chiefly upon the above-mentioned frescoes, but he had executed many excellent oil pictures before he proceeded to Parma in 1519. All his pictures are conspicuous for a remarkable play of foreshortenings, a powerful and delicate chiaroscuro, or light and shade, and a graceful grouping of forms.—The 'Notte,' or night, of Correggio, in the Gallery of Dresden, is a picture of the nativity of Christ, in which the light proceeds from the body of the infant Savior.—(Pungileoni, *Memorie Storiche di Antonio Allegri detto il Correggio*, Parma, 1827-21. *Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmigiano*, London, 1823.) [R.N.W.]

CORSINI, EDW., an Ital. savant, 1702-1765.

CORTE, J. DE LA, a Spanish historical painter, 1597-1660. His son, GABRIEL, eminent as a flower painter, 1648-1694.

CORTE, BARTH., an Italian medical author, 1666-1738.

CORTE, GOTTLIEB, a learned Ger., 1698-1731.

CORTERREAL, G., a Portuguese navigator, about 1500.

CORTERREAL, J., a Portuguese poet, died 1593.

CORTERREAL, JOHN VAZ COSTA, a gentleman of the household of Alphonso V. of Portugal; he is said to have discovered Newfoundland about the year 1463. His son, GASPAR, sailed from Lisbon in the year 1500, and discovered Labrador and Greenland. In May, 1501, he again left Lisbon, with two ships, in hopes of finding a N.W. passage to India; a storm separated the ships on the coast of Greenland; Cortereal's vessel was never heard of, though the other returned in safety. His brother, MICHAEL, went in search of him the next year, with three ships; these separated in order to examine the coast more closely, agreeing upon a certain rendezvous. Two of them kept the appointment; Cortereal and his vessel were never heard of again. VASCO, the

last of the family, master of the household, was anxious to go in search of his lost brothers, but the king would not yield to the most earnest entreaties. [J.B.]

CORTEZ. HERNANDO CORTEZ was born of an ancient Spanish family in Estremadura, in 1485. At the age of nineteen he left Spain, like many of the adventurous youths of that period, to seek fame and fortune in the new world, that had been discovered beyond the Atlantic. He distinguished himself under Velasquez, in the conquest of Cuba; and after passing several years in that island, where he was sometimes the favorite of the viceroy, and sometimes the special object of his jealousy and persecution, Cortez obtained leave from Velasquez to conduct a small expedition to the newly-discovered coast of Yucatan and Mexico. With less than 600 soldiers, with 16 horses, 10 cannons, and four falconets, Cortez sailed, in 1519, to conquer the most powerful empire in America. Cortez landed on the Mexican coast on Good Friday, the 21st of April, in that year, on the spot where the city of Vera Cruz now stands. He persuaded his followers to destroy their ships, and to march inland, with no prospect but to succeed or perish. The Indian republic of Tlascala lay between him and the Mexican capital. Cortez defeated the Tlascalans, when they attacked him, and then succeeded in winning their friendship. They acted henceforth as his zealous and faithful allies. Alarmed by the reports of the prowess of the Spaniards, and of the superhuman terrors of the arms which they wielded, Montezuma, the Mexican emperor, sought to conciliate the Spaniards, and received Cortez and his troops in the capital. Though they obtained lavish presents, and courteous treatment, the treasures which they saw around them inflamed more and more the cupidity of the invaders. The sight of the idolatrous rites, and especially of the human sacrifices which the Mexicans practised, inflamed their religious bigotry; the ambition of Cortez thirsted after absolute conquest, and, by a bold stroke of treachery, he seized the person of the Mexican emperor. Cortez, soon after this, received a material increase of strength, from a force which the viceroy of Cuba had sent to depose him and take him prisoner, but which he partly defeated, and partly persuaded to come over to him. But he now found himself plunged into a most desperate war with the native Mexicans, who rose upon the Spaniards, and assaulted them in their fortified quarters in the capital. The Mexicans strove with equal courage, and infinitely preponderating numbers, against the superior weapons and discipline of the Europeans, who throughout the struggle were gallantly supported by their Tlascalan confederates. Cortez was now at last obliged to evacuate the city; and on the night of the 1st July, 1520 (the *Noche Triste* of the Spanish historians), Cortez and his shattered force, with difficulty, and severe loss, made good their retreat from Mexico. Encouraged with this success, the Mexicans followed the Spaniards, and fought a pitched battle with them in the open field. In this battle (the battle of Otumba), Cortez gained a complete victory, which was mainly due to his own prowess; as in the very crisis of the battle, which was turning against the Spaniards, Cortez personally charged the Mexican general, and slew him with his own hand. After resting and reorganizing his army among the Tlascalans, and receiving some reinforcements, Cortez again advanced upon the Mexican capital. Guatemozin was now emperor of Mexico, and had learnt the inability of his troops to face the Europeans in the open field. He remained



within the city, which Cortez besieged. The geographical position of the city, and the great numbers of native allies who now served under him, enabled Cortez to establish a strict blockade. Many assaults were made and met with various fortune. Fire and the sword swept away thousands of the Mexicans, but famine was their most fatal foe, and Mexico, on the 13th August, 1521, surrendered, and the whole of its vast empire became subject to the crown of Spain. Cortez disgraced his triumph by putting the brave Guatemozin to a cruel death, an act of which he is said to have afterwards deeply repented. The domestic enemies of the conqueror of Mexico had been busy in their intrigues against him in the Spanish court, and in 1528 Cortez returned to Spain to face his accusers. He was coldly received, though with apparent honor; and he could not prevail on Charles V. to continue him in the governorship of Mexico. He returned to America in 1530, a powerful and wealthy noble, but without public authority. He now signalized himself in the arts of peace, in the skilful culture of his ample estate, in the introduction of the sugar cane, and the importation of merino sheep into the province. He made also several brilliant and important voyages of discovery along the Californian and other coasts of the Pacific. In 1540 he finally returned to Spain, where he was treated by his sovereign with ungracious neglect. Cortez died near Seville, in 1547, in the sixty-third year of his age. [E.S.C.]

CORTICELLI, P. S., a Sp. gram., 1690-1758.

CORTLANDT, PIERRE VAN, lieutenant-governor of New York during the whole of George Clinton's administration, from 1777 to 1795. He died in 1819, aged 94.

CORTONA, PIETRODA, a Tuscan painter, whose true name was Pietro Berretini, but generally known as Cortona from the place of his birth. He was distinguished alike as an architect and painter, and decorated many of the churches and palaces at Rome, and the Pitti palace in Florence. He died in 1669.

CORVISART, J. N., a Fr. physic., 1755-1821.

CORY, GILES, was pressed to death at Salem in 1592, for refusing to plead to the charge of witchcraft.

CORYATE, TH., an Eng. navigat., 1577-1617.

COSIN, JOHN, an Eng. theologian, 1595-1672.

COSMAS, an Egyptian monk, who, in the beginning of the 6th century, wrote a work on the 'Topography of the Christian World.' Its chief object was to refute the unscriptural and impious doctrine of the earth's sphericity. He argued that it was a plain surrounded by an immense wall, at whose north side there was a great mountain, which concealed the sun every night. His work, however, contains many interesting particulars, especially concerning the East, in which some think he had extensively voyaged; and hence he is styled *Indicopleustes*. [J.B.]

COSMO. See MEDICI.

COSSALI, P., an Ital. algebraist, 1748-1815.

COSE-BRISSAC, one of the oldest and most illustrious houses of France, the most remarkable members of which are—COUNT CHARLES, one of the greatest captains of the middle ages, 1505-1563. ARTHUR DE COSSE, marshal under Charles IX., died 1582. TIMOLEON, killed at the siege of Mucidan, 1569. CHARLES, his brother, grand falconer, and statesman under Henry IV., d. 1621. J. P. TIMOLEON, marshal, 1698-1784. L. J. TIMOLEON, Duc De Cosse, killed at Robbach, 1757. L. HERCULES TIMOLEON DE COSSE-BRISSAC, governor of Paris, b.

1734, com.-gen. of the constitutional guard of the king, 1791, killed at the massacre of Versailles, 1792.

COSTA, F. DE MENDOEN, a Port. lit., d. 1824.

COSTARD, GEORGE, an English astronomer, 1710-1782.

COSTER, J. L., a Dutch printer, 1370-1439.

COSTER, SAMUEL, a Dutch dramatist, 17th c.

COSWAY, RICHARD, an Engl. art., 1731-1821.

COTES, FRANCIS, an Engl. artist, d. 1770.

COTES, ROG., 1682-1716. Cotes was the friend of Newton, who cherished high admiration for him; and he wrote that excellent preface still attached to the 'Principia.' He discovered the remarkable property of the circle which passes under the name of the Cotesian Theorem; and of which much use has been subsequently made; and he contributed to several other departments of pure and mixed mathematics. Had Cotes lived he would have been one of the most distinguished scientific men that ever adorned England.

COTIN, CHS., a Fr. poet and eccles., 1604-1682.

COTTA, J., a Latin poet, died 1511.

COTTA, J. F., a German theologian, 1701-1779.

COTTA, J. G., Baron De Cottendorf, distin. for his enterprise in newsp. property, 1764-1832.

COTTA, L. A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1645-1719.

COTTA, LUCIUS AURELIUS, Rom. con., 75 B.C.

COTTA, MARCUS AURELIUS, Rom. con., 74 B.C.

COTTIUS, a prince of Cisalpine Gaul in the age of Augustus, from whom the Cottian Alps are named.

COTTLE, JOSEPH, an English bookseller, poet, and friend of Coleridge and Southey, died 1853, aged 84.

COTTON, CHS., a burlesque Engl. poet, 17th c.

COTTON, NATH., a phys. and poet, 1707-1788.

COTTON, P., confessor of Henry IV. and Louis XIII., procured the recall of the Jesuits, 1564-1629.

COTTON, SIR R. B., an em. antiq., col. of the library of that name in the Brit. Mus., 1570-1631.

COTTON, JOHN, a New England minister, born in England in 1585, and was graduated at Cambridge in 1600. He became minister of Boston in Lincolnshire in 1612, but adopting the sentiments of the non-conformists he emigrated to America with Mr. Hooker in 1633, and had a child born on the passage, whom he called Seaborn. He became pastor of a congregation in Boston, and died in 1652. With the singular opinions of the party whom he had joined he united the profound erudition of the school he had deserted, and could converse in Hebrew. His publications on religious subjects are well nigh innumerable. His son, Seaborn, graduated at Harvard in 1651, and died in 1686.

COTYS, the name of several ancient kings of Thrace, Cappadocia, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

COUDRAY, DU, General, a French artillery officer, who was appointed to the command of the American artillery in 1777, but was accidentally drowned in the Schuylkill, the same year, while crossing the river in a ferry boat, mounted on a refractory horse.

COUDRETTE, a Fr. hist. of the Jesuits, d. 1774.

COUPLET, CL. AN., a Fr. mechan., 1642-1722.

COUPLET, PHILIP, a Fr. mission., 1628-1692.

COURAYER, P. F. LE, a Fr. ecclesiastic, persecuted for his opinions, d. in London, 1681-1776.

COUBIER, P. L., a French classical scholar and political writer, born 1772, assassinated 1825.

COURNAND, ANT. DE, a Fr. poet, 1747-1814.

COURT-DE-GEBELIN, ANTH., a French minister, author of 'Le Monde Primitif' 1725-1784.

COURTILZ-DE-SANDRAS, GATIEN DE, a Fr.

biographer, author of many scandalous disclosures, 1644-1712.

COURTIVRON, Mqs. DE, a math., 1715-1785.

COURTNEY, JOHN, a polit., time of Fox, au. of 'Reflections on French Revolution,' &c., d. 1816.

COURTNEY, WILLIAM, abp. of Canterbury and lord chancellor of England, notorious for his persecution of the Lollards, 1341-1346.

COURTOIS, JAMES, a Fr. painter and engraver, celebrated for his battle-pieces, 1621-1676. His brother WILLIAM, an hist. painter, 1628-1679.

COUSIN, GILBERT, a learned Fr. ecclesiastic, persecuted as a heretic, and d. in prison, 1506-1567.

COUSIN, J., a Fr. painter and sculp., 1520-1590.

COUSIN, LOUIS, a Fr. historian, 1627-1707.

COUSTON, N., a Fr. sculp., 1658-1733. His brother WILLIAM, also a sculp., 1678-1746. The son of WILLIAM, same name and prof. 1716-1777.

COUTHON, GEORGES, is one of those problematical characters in the French revolution, upon whom it is difficult to pass judgment, though nothing is easier than to call them hard names, and to hold them up, in general terms, to the execration of mankind. He was born in 1756, and was president of the tribunal at Clermont when the revolution broke out; and though his lower extremities were paralyzed, so that he was compelled to speak sitting, he had been remarkable for his eloquence as an advocate. His first act as a member of the legislative assembly was to procure the abolition of the forms which distinguished the king as sovereign, declaring at the end of his address that 'He would have no other majesty than the Divine majesty and the majesty of the people.' As a member of the convention he voted for the death of the king without appeal and without delay. He acted with the party of the Mountain, and was mainly instrumental in the overthrow of the Girondins, and on the 2d of June proposed the arrest of the twenty-two deputies, and of the ministers Claviere and Lebrun. His conduct on all these occasions procured his election to the *Comité de Salut Public*, where he acted with St. Just and Robespierre. It was upon his proposition that the convention declared the English government to be guilty of 'lese-humanité,' and that Pitt was the 'enemy of the human race.' He was at the taking of Lyons, and devoted many of its fine buildings to destruction, for which purpose he was carried from place to place in a chair, bearing a wooden mallet, with which he struck the unfortunate edifice, repeating the formula, 'La loi te frappe,' (the law strikes thee,) after which the work of destruction might be commenced. The charge of cruelty made against him is founded principally on the decree, of which he was the author, for facilitating arrests, and giving new vigor and facility to the revolutionary tribunal, known as the decree of the 22d Prairial; but it is some answer to this, if Robespierre's opinion of his friend is worth any thing, that when Couthon was proposed to him for a new commission among the disaffected, he answered contemptuously, 'Bah! he cried like a woman over the punishment of the rebellious Lyonnese!' It is certain that the words of Couthon may often be cited against him, as the test, for example, which he gave when the Jacobins were to be purged of all but the ultra democrats, 'What hast thou done to be hanged if counter-revolution should arrive?' but the question is, what these words really implied under the circumstances, and with what degree of earnestness were they uttered? Couthon was faithful to Robespierre to the last; and on the 9th Thermidor endeavored to kill himself with a poniard, but wanted nerve, and was carried bleeding to the guillotine. His features

were mild and pleasing, and his expression remarkable for good-nature. [E.R.]

COUTO, DIEGO DE, a Portug. hist., 1542-1616.

COUTTS, THOS., a dist. Lon. banker, d. 1821.

COVELL, J., D.D., au. of a work on the Greek Ch.; chapl. to the Eng. embassy in Turkey, d. 1722.

COVENTRY, A., an English physician, 1766-1831.

COVENTRY, H., a man of letters, d. 1752.

COVENTRY, J., au. Engl. mechan., 1735-1812.

COVERDALE, MILES, well known as one of the first English reformers and transl. of the Bible, 1499-1580.

COVERTE, R., an Engl. navigator, 17th c.

COVILHAM, PEDRO DE, a Port. travel., thirty-three years resident in Abyssinia, 16th century.

COVINGTON, LEONARD, brigadier-general in the United States army during the war of 1812; was killed at the battle of Williamsburgh, in 1813, while leading his brigade to a charge. He was buried at French Mills.

COWARD, WM., an Eng. physician and psychologist, commencement of the last century.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, regarded by Dr. Johnson as the chief of metaph. poets, and equally celebrated as a naturalist, born in London, 1618, buried in Westminster Abbey, by the side of Chaucer and Spenser, 1667.

COWLEY, HANNAH, a dram. wr., 1743-1809.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLEY, Lord, b. 1773, in India, with his brother Lord Wellesley 1797, amb. to Vienna 1823-1831, to Paris 1841, died 1847.

COWPER, WM., a Scotch prelate, 1566-1619.

COWPER, WM., an Engl. anatom., 1666-1709.

COXETER, TH., a miscell. writer, 1689-1747.

COWPER, WM., Earl, a dis. lawyer and statesman, reign of Queen Anne, d. 1723.



[Cowper's Summer-house at Olney.]

COWPER, WILLIAM, was the grand-nephew of the Lord Chancellor Cowper, and grandson of a judge in the Court of Common Pleas. His father was rector of Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire; and there the poet was born in 1731. After having spent two years of misery in a country school, he was placed at Westminster School, where he remained, comfortable and lively, till he was eighteen years old. He was then articled to a solicitor in London, was called to the bar in 1754, and resided in the Middle Temple for eleven years, neglecting law, contributing a few papers to 'The Connoisseur,' and gradually exhausting his little patrimony. In 1763 one of his powerful kinsmen appointed him to two clerkships in the House of Lords. Doubts of his competency, and the fear of appearance in public assemblies, developed the tendency to insanity which lurked within him. He made several attempts to



destroy himself; and was consigned for eighteen months to a lunatic asylum at St. Albans. On his release in 1765, subsisting on the remnant of his property, with assistance from relatives, he took up his residence at Huntingdon, and became a boarder in the house of Mr. Unwin, a clergyman. That gentleman dying two years afterwards, the widow and Cowper removed to Olney in Buckinghamshire. John Newton was curate of the place; and his religious views accorded with those which had been adopted by the poet. In 1776 appeared the 'Olney Hymns,' of which some of the best were furnished by Cowper; but it was only about the time of their publication that the unhappy poet was freed from a second confinement, which had lasted for nearly four years.—Mrs. Unwin, anxious to engage his mind safely, urged him to prosecute verse-making. 'The Progress of Error' was written; 'Truth,' 'Table-Talk,' and 'Expostulation,' followed it; and these with other poems made up a volume, which was published in 1782, receiving the approbation of Johnson and other critics, but meeting little attention from the public. The poet's fame, however, was decisively established by his next volume, which appearing in 1785, contained 'The Task' and other poems. The publication of 'The Task,' indeed, was an era in the history of English poetry. It was the point of transition from the eighteenth century to the nineteenth. Natural language was substituted for artificial; themes of universal interest were handled, instead of such as told only on a few cultivated minds; even the seriousness and solemnity of the leading tone had a striking attraction, while it was relieved both by strains of pathos and touches of satiric humor. More novel and original than anything else were those minute and faithful delineations of external scenery, to which no parallel had been seen since the 'Seasons.' Perhaps, also, the didactic form of Cowper's poems, giving them an equivocal character which hovers continually between poetry and argumentation, was an additional recommendation to readers who had long been unaccustomed to the finer and higher kinds of poetical invention.—Cowper now spent six years on his translation of Homer, which appeared in 1791. The neglect which it has experienced is certainly undeserved, at least by his 'Odyssey.' His mental alienation, which had repeatedly threatened him with a return, overcame him completely in 1794; and the last six years of his life produced hardly any literary fruits except the pathetic 'Castaway.' The death of his dear friend Mrs. Unwin, in 1796, threw him into a gloom which was hardly ever again dispelled, and he died in 1800. [W.S.]

COX, F. A., an English Baptist divine and au. of various religious works, d. 1853, aged 73.

COX, RICHARD, an Irish historian, 1650–1733.

COX, RICHARD, bp. of Ely in the reign of Elizabeth, a controversial wr., 1499–1531.

COXE, WM., an English historian, 1747–1828.

COXE, DANIEL, author of a description of Carolana, published in 1722. His father purchased the whole of Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, from Sir Robert Heath, to whom this immense territory was originally granted in 1630, and he revived the claim which was not however deemed valid from failure to comply with conditions. He called it Carolana.

COXE, TENCH, author of several important works on political economy, manufactures, and navigation, died in Philadelphia, in 1824, aged 68.

COYPEL, NOEL, a Fr. hist. painter, 1638–1707. ANTHONY, son and pupil of Noel, 1661–1722. CH. ANTONY, son of the latter, 1694–1752. NOEL NI-

CHOLAS, a younger son of Noel, and brother of Anthony, 1692–1734.

COYSEVOX, ANTH., a Fr. sculp., 1640–1720.

COYTHIER, JAMES, physician to Louis XI.

COZENS, ALEX., a Russian painter, d. 1781.

COZZA, F., a Spanish painter, 1605–1682.

COZZANDO, LEO., an Ital. histor., 1620–1702.



[Birth-place of Crabbe.]

CRABBE, GEORGE, a poet whose truth to nature and strength of homely pathos atone for deficiency in ideal elevation, was born in 1754, at Aldborough in Suffolk, where his father was collector of salt duties. He went through an apprenticeship to a surgeon, and for a short while attempted practice; but, always attached to letters rather than business, he had little success, and came to London in 1780 to seek his fortune. When the failure of his first poem, 'The Candidate,' had reduced him to great distress, and when no attention had been paid to his appeals to distinguished persons locally connected with his birth-place, he boldly laid his case before Edmund Burke. This great man read his manuscripts, received him into his house at Beaconsfield, and introduced him to his friends; and the poem of 'The Library,' published on his recommendation, was received with great applause. His reputation was increased by 'The Village,' which appeared in 1783; and the publication of 'The Newspaper' in 1785, closed the first series of his works. In the mean-time, orders having been obtained for him, he became chaplain to the duke of Rutland, married happily, and received in succession several moderate preferments. In 1807 he published 'The Parish Register,' to which were added 'Sir Eustace Grey,' and other small poems; and 'The Borough,' the most various and energetic of his works, made its appearance in 1810. In 1813, soon after the death of his wife, he was presented to the living of Trowbridge in Wiltshire, where he spent the remainder of his quiet and honorable life. His 'Tales of the Hall' were published in 1819. His death took place in 1832.

CRABBE, GEORGE, A. M., author of a 'Dict. of Synonyms,' and other works, d. December 4, 1851, aged 72.

CRABETH, F., a Flemish painter, 16th cent.

CRADDOCK, S., a nonconformist divine, author of works on practical religion, b. 1620. His bro. ZACHARY, author of sermons, 1633–1695.

CRADDOCKE, LUKE, an Eng. painter, d. 1717.

CRADOCK, MATTHEW, first governor of Massachusetts, to which office he was appointed in 1628, by the company who purchased the patent. He never visited America, being a wealthy London merchant, but sent out Endicott as his agent, to form a settlement.



**CRADOCK, THOMAS**, an Episcopal clergyman of Maryland. He was the author of a poetical version of the Psalms of David; died in 1760.

**CRAFTS, WILLIAM**, an American writer, born in Charleston, S. C., 1787, and died in New York, in 1826. He was editor for some years of the *Charleston Courier*. His collected writings were published after his death.

**CRAIG, JOHN**, a Scotch mathem., 17th cent.

**CRAIG, N.**, a *savant* of Denmark, 1549-1602.

**CRAIG, SIR TH.**, a Scotch lawyer, 1608.

**CRAIG, WM.**, a Scotch barrister and fugitive wr., suc. Lord Hailes as judge, 1745-1813.

**CRAIK, JAMES, M.D.**, a Scotch physician, who was an intimate friend of Washington. He accompanied him in the expedition in which the unfortunate Braddock lost his life, and dressed his wounds after he was carried from the field. During the Revolution he served in the American army, and was director of the hospital at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. He died in 1814.

**CRAMER, C. G.**, a Ger. novelist, 1758-1817.

**CRAMER, FR.**, a Ger. musician, 1772-1848.

**CRAMER, G.**, a Swiss geometrician, 1704-1752.

**CRAMER, J. A.**, a Ger. mis. wr., 1723-88.

**CRAMER, J. A.**, a Ger. mineralogist, 1710-77.

**CRAMER, J. A.**, dean of Carlisle, cel. as an antiquarian writer on classical subjects; born in Switzerland, 1793, d. 1848.

**CRAMOISY, S.**, a French printer, 17th cent.

**CRANACH, LUCAS**, a Ger. painter, 1472-1553.

**CRANE, JAMES C.**, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, born in Morristown, N. J., 1794. Died shortly after a visit to the Indians of New York and Ohio, in 1826.

**CRANFIELD, EDWARD**, president of New Hampshire from 1682 to 1685. He was very unpopular and tyrannical, and tried, but in vain, to enforce taxation without the consent of the people. He was compelled to leave the colony, and went to Barbadoes as collector, where he died about A.D. 1700.

**CRANMER, THOMAS**, was born at Aslacton, in the county of Nottingham, on the 2d July, 1489. He entered Jesus College in 1503, became a fellow in 1510, and a doctor of divinity in 1523. His opinions on the first marriage of Henry VIII. with his brother's widow introduced him to the king. The favorite's multifarious efforts were in vain to procure a divorce from the papal authorities, but as a reward for his services, though he had been twice married, he was raised by royal favor to the see of Canterbury. On 23d May, 1534, the archbishop declared the king's marriage to be null and void, and five days afterwards he married Henry to Anna Boleyn. Cranmer now became occupied with more meritorious work, the translation of the Bible, and the great work of the English reformation. At Henry's death, he was one of the council of regency to Edward VI., and a liturgy, homilies, and articles were composed under royal patronage. When the young monarch died, and Mary at length ascended the throne, Cranmer, who had been drawn into the plot on behalf of the Lady Jane, was summoned before the council, then committed to the Tower, and finally sent to the prison of Bocardo at Oxford. He was at length, by Pope Paul IV., declared guilty of heresy, &c. On the 20th of March, the night before his martyrdom, he was entrapped into a written recantation. On the next day, in St. Mary's church, he solemnly declared 'that his hand had offended in writing contrary to his heart.' 'My hand,' said he, 'shall first be punished. For if I may come to the fire, it shall first be burned.' When he was brought

to the stake, erected opposite Baliol College, he fulfilled this resolution with a marvellous and unexpected intrepidity, still crying 'this unworthy hand!' But there was a sad infirmity in Cranmer's nature, and his great faults were an apparent vacillation and a want of decision and firmness. Yet he was honored to do a great work in his time. 'He was at once,' says Macaulay, 'a divine and a courtier,' and the attempted combination of the two characters created inconsistencies which soiled the purity of his life, and detracted from the merit of his actions. [J.E.]

**CRASHAW, RICHARD**, an Engl. poet, d. 1650.

**CRASSO, LAURENCE**, a Neap. hist., d. 1683.

**CRASSUS, LUCIUS L.**, a Ro. orator, 150-87 B.C.

**CRASSUS, M. L.**, a Rom. triumvir, k. 53 B.C.

**CRATES**, a philos. of Thebes, 4th cent. B.C.

**CRATINUS**, a Greek poet, 528-431 B.C.

**CRATO DE CRAFTHEIM**, a physician and literary *savant* of Germany, 1519-1585.

**CRAUFURD, QUENTIN**, a Sco. wr., 1743-1819.

**CRAVEN, CHARLES**, governor of South Carolina, and founder of Beaufort. During his administration, which lasted from 1712 to 1716, he exhibited skill and promptitude in repressing the incursions of the Indians.

**CRAWFORD, ADAIR**, an English physician and naturalist, 1749-1795.

**CRAWFORD, WILLIAM HARRIS**, an eminent Am. statesman, of the Democratic party, born in Nelson County, Virginia, in 1772. He studied law in Georgia, and though enjoying few facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, by unwearied industry attained the highest rank in his profession. After serving in the State Legislature, he was elected in 1807 and 1811 to the Senate of the United States, and was sent, in 1813, as ambassador to France. On his return, in 1815, he became secretary of war, and afterwards of the treasury. He was appointed circuit judge in Georgia in 1827, and died in 1834.

**CRAWFORD, DAVID**, a Scotch hist., d. 1726.

**CRAYER, G. DE**, a Flem. painter, 1582-1669.

**CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLYOT DE**, a Fr. tragic poet, held in the highest respect by his countrymen, 1674-1762. His son, **CLAUDE PROSPER**, a novelist, of no great repute, 1707-1777.

**CREIGHTON, R., D.D.**, an English composer, an. of 'I will arise and go to my Father,' d. 1736.

**CREIGHTON, JOHN ORDE**, an Am. commod., d. 1838.

**CRELLIUS, J.**, a Ger. musician, 1590-1633.

**CREMILLES, L. H. BOYER DE**, a French officer, in the army of Flanders, 1700-1768.

**CRESCENZI, J. B.**, an It. artist, 1595-1660.

**CRESCENZI, PIETRO**, a wr. on agric., regarded as the restorer of the science in Europe, b. 1230.

**CRESCIMBENI, J. M.**, an Ital. poet, 1663-1728.

**CRESTIN, J.**, a religious prot. writer, d. 1572.

**CRESSEY, H. P.**, a Rom. Cath. wr., d. 1674.

**CRESLIN**, the pseudonym of **WILLIAM DU BOIS**, a French poet and chronicler, d. 1525.

**CRETI, DONATO**, a pain. of Bologna, 1671-1749.

**CREUTZ, GUSTAV. PH. COUNT DE**, a Swed. dip. and man of letters, chanc. of Upsala, 1726-85.

**CREUZE-LA-TOUCHE, J. ANT.**, a Fr. economist, dep. to the assem. and conv., &c., 1749-1800.

**CREVIER, J. B. L.**, a Fr. hist., 1693-1765.

**CRICHTON, JAMES**, a gentleman of Scotland, surnamed the 'Admirable' on account of his surpassing abilities and acquirements, 1560-1583.

**CRIGHTON, R.**, bp. of Bath and Wells, d. 1672.

**CRILLON**, the name of several illust. Frenchmen of Italian descent. 1. **LOUIS DE BALBE DE BERTON DE CRILLON**, one of the most hon. and valiant cap-



tains of the 16th century, 1541-1616. 2. LOUIS DE BERTON DE BALBE DE QUIERS DUC DE CRILLON-MAHON, dist. in the wars of Louis XV., 1718-1796. 3. LOUIS ATHANASIUS, brother of the last, an em. div. and phil. d. 1789. 4. FEL. DOR. DE BERTON DE BALBE DUC DE CRILLON, an officer in the Spanish service, deputy to the states-general, and peer of France, 1748-1820.

CRISP, TOBIAS, a famous Antinomian, d. 1642.

CRISPUS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, a son of Constantine the Great, put to death by his orders, 336.

CRITO, a disciple and fr. of Socrates, d. 380 B.C.

CRITO, a Greek sculptor, 1st and 2d cent. B.C.

CROESE, GERARD, a Dutch *savant*, 1642-1710.

CROESUS, the last king of Lydia, renowned for his immense wealth, reigned 557-545 B.C.

CROFT, H., bp. of Hereford, author of sermons and religious tracts, &c., 1603-1691.

CROFT, SIR H., a biographer, &c., d. 1816.

CROFT, SIR R., the suc. of the preceding in the baronetcy, surgeon accoucheur to the Princess Charlotte, whose death occas. his suicide, 1817.

CROFT, W., a comp. of sacred music, 1677-1727.

CROI, JOHN DE, a French protes. wr., d. 1659.

CROIX, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA, second bishop of Quebec, came to Canada about 1685, and died in 1727, in his 74th year. He was a man of great benevolence.

CROIX-DU-MAINE, F. G. DE LA, a French *savant* and bibliopole, 16th century.

CROIX, FR. PETIS DE LA, an Orient. scholar, 1653-1713. His son, ALEX. LOUIS MARIE, d. 1751.

CROIX, ST. L. DE LA, a mystic of old Castile, author of 'The Night of the Soul,' 1542-1591.

CROKE, SIR A., a miscell. writer, 1800-1842.

CROKE, DR. R., a Gr. schol. and phil. d. 1558.

CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON, an Irish miscellaneous writer, author of 'The Fairy Legends, and Traditions of the South of Ireland,' was b. in Cork and d. in London, 1854; at the age of 57.

CROLE, FRANCIS, a Scotch engraver, d. 1854, aged 27.

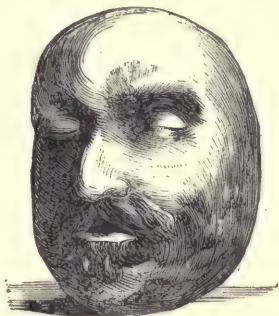
CROMER, M., a Polish historian, 1512-1589.



[Oliver Cromwell.]

CROMWELL, OLIVER, the Protector, was born in the town of Huntingdon, on the 25th of April, 1599. His father was Robert Cromwell, a cadet, of a family possessed of a baronetcy, and his mother being a daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, efforts have often been made to show that he was connected with the royal family. He spent a dissolute and extrava-

gant youth, interrupted by serious misgivings, which brought him at last to stern self-condemnation.—When twenty-one years old he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Bouchier, and thus, both by descent and alliance, he was a member of the higher country gentleman class, or of the nobility as it would be termed in other European countries. In that age, however, refinement was only kept up by attendance in court, and Cromwell, who lived away from town and followed country pursuits, be-



[Mask of Cromwell taken after death.]

came a man of clownish deportment. Though he had been elected to the brief parliament of 1628, it was not till 1640 that he was known in the House of Commons, and Sir Philip Warwick, who observed his rise, has left a curious notice of his personal appearance. His apparel, he said, was very ordinary, 'for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor. His linen was plain, and not very clean, and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar. His hat was without a hat-band. His stature was of good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swollen and reddish, his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervor. He had been for some years establishing an influence with the puritan party, who frequented his house and bowed to his strong judgment. He showed his great business capacities in the struggle of the long parliament, but it was not until the parliament raised a military force, to which he brought a troop of horse, that his powers of organization and command were fully developed. He speedily rose to authority as lieutenant-general of the horse, and when he was specially exempted from the self-denying ordinance, so that he could both deliberate in parliament and hold command, he became the most powerful man in the country. He showed his eminent sagacity in reconstructing the army, and infusing into it high spirit along with stern discipline. At the battle of Naseby in 1645, it was seen, in the signal destruction brought on the well-officered royal army, how effectively he could strike with the weapon he had constructed. His military policy throughout was to despise secondary means and ends, but to invest himself with overwhelming power and crush his enemy. He saw the large share which artillery must bear in warfare, and anticipated modern generals in fostering that destructive arm. His repeated victories over the royalists, his establishment of the pre-dominance of the army over parliament, and of the independents over the presbyterians, his relentless exertions to bring Charles I. to the block, and his dismissal of the parliament, are all great events in the history of the day, which cannot be narrated with sufficient distinctness without much detail. In 1649

he conducted an exterminating war in Ireland, instigated by the ferocious principle that whatever human being opposed him should be put to death. In Scotland, where he saw there were more suitable materials for the sort of government he desired, he was rather a pacificator than an oppressor. It was on the 16th of December, 1653, that he took the title of Lord Protector, and became virtually king of Britain, and a king who submitted to very little constitutional restraint. How far he was sincere in the religious convictions by which he professed to be led, has been matter of endless debate, and as a secret buried with him who alone possessed it, it may occupy controversy to the end of time. That he was under powerful religious impulses cannot be doubted—the question arises as to the extent to which he really believed that by their power alone, and by no promptings of worldliness, he was driven on in his ambitious career. He was an enlightened internal reformer, and established many ministerial improvements which subsequent governments were compelled unwillingly to follow. His latter days were spent in anxiety and depression, if not remorse, and he died on the 3d September, 1659. [J.H.B.]

CROMWELL, THOS., a statesman and admiral, of Wolsey, and afterward of Henry VIII., beheaded 1540.

CROSTED, A. F., a Swed. miner, 1722–1765.

CROPPER, JOHN, General, a distinguished American officer during the Revolution, in Virginia. He did eminent service at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth Court House. Died in 1821, aged 65.

CROSS, M., an English painter, time of Ch. I.

CROSWELL, WM., an American episc. divine and poet, 1804–1851.

CROWE, WM., an English poet, 1756–1829.

CROWNINSHIELD, BENJAMIN W., an American statesman of Boston; Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Madison, d. 1851, aged 77.

CROWNE, JOHN, a dramatic writer and poet, of the reign of Charles II., by birth an American.

CROXALL, S., a Whig wr. and divine, d. 1752.

CRUDELI, TH., a poet of Tuscany, 1703–1745.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, author of the well known Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, was born in Aberdeen on the 31st May, 1701, and graduated at Marischal College, with the design of entering the ministry, but aberration of mind, originating in disappointed affection, cast a cloud over his prospects. His piety, literary skill and habits of unwearied industry never deserted him. For some years he was employed as a classical tutor and corrector of the press in London, and the Isle of Man. He was appointed Bookseller to the Queen, to whom in 1737 he dedicated his Concordance. Pecuniary difficulties growing out of the publication of this work now increased his insanity, and led to his temporary confinement, but he escaped from Bethnal Green, and brought an action against the proprietor and physician of the Asylum, who of course obtained a verdict in their favor. For the rest of his life he was permitted to remain at liberty, and he returned with zeal to his learned and severe labors, manifesting his strange eccentricity in a thousand forms, soliciting Knighthood from the King, a seat in parliament from the people of London, and courting the daughter of the Lord Mayor, but preserving unchanged his piety and benevolence. He made a verbal index to Milton's poems, a Scripture Dictionary, and several religious works, continuing to the last the emendation of his Concordance. On the 1st Nov., 1770, he was found dead in his chamber in the attitude of prayer.

CRUIKSHANK, W., an Eng. anat. 1746–1800.

CRUSIUS, CHR., a German phil., 1712–1775.

CRUSIUS, M., a German schol., 1526–1607.

CRUSIUS, T. L., a Saxon engrav., 1730–1769.

CRYM-GUERAU, khan of Tartary, 1758–1770.

CUBA, J., a German botanist, 15th century.

CUBERO, P., a Spanish miss., 17th century.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, principal of Christ College, Cambridge; a philosopher of considerable eminence, and prodigious learning. Born in Somerset in 1617, and died in 1688. Cudworth's life was an unceasing protest against Hobbes; and the theme he proposed to himself was, very suitably, a defence of Human Liberty. He recognized three kinds of Fatalism—equally destructive of responsibility, and of the foundations of Morals: *first*, Fatalism purely materialistic, suppressing, with the notion of human Liberty, the idea of God, and the reality of a spiritual existence—explaining all phenomena, mental and physical, by concourses of atoms: *second*, that theological Fatalism, common enough in all ages, which resolves good and evil, justice and injustice, into the simple and arbitrary will of God: *third*, the fatalism of the Stoics, which confounds Providence with the laws of Necessity,—regarding everything as inflexibly pre-ordained. Cudworth's protest against the first description of Fatalism, or his refutation of materialistic Atheism, occupies his ponderous 'Intellectual System of the Universe'; and his effort to rescue the foundations of Right and Wrong from arbitrariness, constitutes the 'Immutable Morality.' He did not live to complete his task by a similar attack on the Stoical, or ultra-Calvanistic form of hostility to human spontaneity. The 'Intellectual System' especially, is a very storehouse of information concerning cosmogonic speculation; nor will the reader fail to detect throughout, marks of independent, and even original thought. It contains, for instance, the germ of the modifications afterwards proposed by Leibnitz, on the argument of Des Cartes, for the being of a God. (See article DES CARTES.) The fault of all the writings of Cudworth, is their too much learning; his positions are overlaid. His works were at first published in folio: an edition of the 'Intellectual System' in 4 vols. 8vo, has been recently edited by Birch.—Cudworth merits a high place in that class of English divines in which we find the names of Gale, Thomas Burnet, and Henry More. [J.P.N.]

CUFAELER, ABR., a Ger. phil., 17th century.

CUFF, HEN., an Eng. schol., execut. for alleged complicity in the treason of the Earl of Essex, 1601.

CUITT, GEORGE, an English artist, remarkable for his etchings, d. 1854, aged 75.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, M. D., 1712–1790, was one of the most remarkable physicians which Scotland has produced, and took a principal share in elevating the mere art of the practitioner into a science. He was born at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, where his father was chief magistrate. Serving an apprenticeship with a surgeon in Glasgow, after the manner of Roderrick Random, young Cullen made several voyages to the West Indies as surgeon in a London trader; but tiring of the monotony of such employment, he settled as a country practitioner at Shotts, in his native county. There he made the acquaintance, and entered into partnership with Dr. William Hunter, who afterwards became so distinguished in London, and here he likewise drew towards him the attention of the duke of Hamilton, to whom he was indebted for being placed in a position which enabled him to exhibit his natural powers. By the terms of agreement between Cullen and Hunter, it was stipulated that each alternately should be allowed to study dur-



ing the winter session at some college; Cullen chose Edinburgh, and Hunter London; an arrangement which soon terminated their association, as the latter having obtained employment from Dr. Douglas, never returned. Cullen, who had graduated, was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, in 1746, and was afterwards placed in the chair of medicine. But, if we are not mistaken, he also occasionally lectured on chemistry, as we have seen a letter from him to the faculty of the college offering to lecture on chemistry if £30 were given to pay the expenses of the course, and ill-advised parsimony was not the characteristic of that learned body, and Dr. Cullen, on his removal thither, first occupied the chair of chemistry, and subsequently that of medicine. His views of medicine, his enthusiastic love of his profession, his kindness of heart, and his remarkable talents, soon gave an impetus to the scientific study of medicine, which is still felt at the present day.—His students not merely respected him as a man of science, but they loved him as one who saw into their hearts, and who, sympathizing with their defects, smoothed their path of study. The important works of Cullen were his 'Nosology,' and his work on medicine, both of which are characterized by admirable arrangement, careful selection, and well-considered deduction—truly wonderful when we consider the limited field of the medical sciences when Cullen wrote. [R.D.T.]

CULLUM, SIR J., an Engl. antiq., 1733–1785.

CULPEPER, SIR T., a miscel. writer, 17th ct.

CULPEPPER, NICH., an apothecary and astrologer, an. of the well-known 'Herbal,' 1616–1654.

CULPEPPER, THOMAS, governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683. He was an extensive proprietor in the province, and his estates descended to his daughter, wife of Lord Fairfax. He died in 1719.

CUMANUS, governor of Judæa, mid. of 1st ct.

CUMBERLAND, the name of an Engl. dukedom, reserved for the younger members of the royal family. The most noted of this title is WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of George II., cel. as commander at the victory of Culloden, 1721–1765.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an Engl. prelate of great learning, an. of 'De Legibus Naturæ,' written in opposition to Hobbes, to prove that there is a natural code of morals, 1632–1718.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, was the great-grandson of Bishop Cumberland, the author of the treatise 'De Legibus Naturæ.' His mother was a daughter of the celebrated Richard Bentley, and the heroine of Byron's pretty pastoral, 'My time, O ye Muses.' His father, a respectable English clergyman, was, for some years before his death, an Irish bishop. Richard Cumberland was born in his grandfather's house at Cambridge in 1732. He was educated at that university, took his degree as tenth wrangler, and held for some years one of the two lay fellowships of Trinity College. His family withdrew him from his clerical studies to become private secretary to Lord Halifax, then at the head of the board of trade; and after having spent a long time in official duties, he was appointed secretary to the board, and held that place till the abolition of the board in 1782, when he retired on a pension. In 1780 he was sent on a confidential mission to the court of Madrid, where he spent about a year; but the negotiations having failed, and Cumberland's expenditure having much exceeded the scanty advance made to him by the ministry on his departure, he was left, apparently with much injustice, to bear a loss of four or five thousand pounds, which exhausted almost wholly his slender patrimony.—During

his official life he had written many occasional and other pieces, and had given to the stage more than one successful comedy. Soon after his return from Spain he settled at Tunbridge Wells, where he resided for many years afterwards, occupied wholly with literary pursuits, and writing with indefatigable industry. He died in 1811. He was an honorable and amiable man: but his literary vanity was excessive: and his irritable susceptibility to criticism, which made Garrick call him 'the man without a skin,' exposed him to be unmercifully caricatured by Sheridan in the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary.—There is hardly any kind of composition, whether in prose or verse, that Cumberland did not attempt. But the most of his efforts were of little value; and in the best of them he was hardly more than fluent and agreeable. His epic poem of 'Calvary' was an utter failure. His series of periodical essays, called 'The Observer,' has much merit in an easy kind of criticism; the best papers are those on the Greek dramatists, the erudition of which he avowed having gleaned from Bentley's papers, but which he embellished by spirited metrical translations of his own. His dramatic pieces, embracing every thing from tragedy to opera and farce, amounted to more than fifty, of which the larger number were printed. Among them were several comedies that are still remembered:—'The Brothers,' 'The West Indian,' 'The Jew,' and 'The Wheel of Fortune.' [W.S.]

CUMMING, JOHN NOBLE, General—an officer of the American army during the Revolution. He died at Newark, N. J., in 1821, aged 70.

CUMMING, ROBERT, General, of Maryland—an American officer during the Revolution. Died in 1826 at Libertytown, aged 71.

CUMMINGS, JACOB A., author of several elementary works for children. Died in Boston 1820.

CUNIBERT, a Lombard king, 687–700.

CUNNINGHAM, E. F., a Sc. painter, 1742–93.

CUNNINGHAM, W., a physician and astronomer, 16th century.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEX., a Scotch histori., 1654–1737.

CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN, a popular novelist and biographical writer, author of a well-known memoir of Burns, several lyrical poems and ballads, the novel of 'Paul Jones,' 'The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,' &c., born in Dumfriesshire 1786, died in London two days after completing the biog. of his friend Sir D. Wilkie, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, J., an Irish playwright, d. 1773.

CUNO, J. C., a Ger. poet and bot., 1708–1780.

CUPANI, F., a Sicilian botanist, 1657–1711.

CURIO, CAIUS, a Rom. tribune, killed 47 B.C.

CURIUS-DENTATUS, MARIUS, an illustrious Roman general, three times consul, 3d cent. B.C.

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, an Irish barrister and patriot, celebrated for his eloquence, wit, and sarcasm, was born of humble parents in the neighborhood of Cork, 1750. He studied at one of the Inns in London, and was called to the bar in 1775, and in about ten years afterwards took his seat in the Irish House of Commons as member for Doneraile. In 1794 he acquired immense popularity by his defence of Rowan, and for many years at this epoch displayed his brilliant oratory in parliament. From 1806 to 1814 he held the office of master of the rolls, on resigning which he removed to London, where he died, 1817.

CURRIE, JAS., an eminent Scotch physician and medical writer, editor and biog. of Burns in 1800, 1756–1805.



CURTI, JEROME, an Ital. painter, 1603-1693.

CURTIS, W., an English botanist, 1746-1799.

CURTIS, SIR WM., Bart., a well-known alderman and representative of the city of London, died 1829.

CURTIUS, MARCUS, a Roman patriot, 4th century B.C.

CURTIUS, M. C., a German hist., 1724-1802.

CURTZ, A., a German astronomer, 1600-71.

CUSA, NICHOLAS DE, properly NICHOLAS CREBS, a distinguished astronomer and theologian, cardinal legate to Constantinople, author of a refutation of the Koran, first restorer of the Pythagorean doctrine of the earth's motion round the sun, &c., 1401-64.

CUSH, the eldest son of Ham, Gen. x. 8, understood to be the father of the Ethiopians.

CUSHING, THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, born 1694, died 1746. His son of the same name, born in 1725, was graduated at Harvard College in 1744. He took an active part in the Revolution, and was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts from the adoption of the State Constitution to his death, which took place in 1788, at the age of 62.

CUSHING, THOMAS H., Brigadier-General of the United States army, and served both in the war of the Revolution and in that of 1812. In a duel with Mr. Lewis, a member of Congress, his life was saved by his watch, which intercepted the ball of his antagonist. It was remarked, 'That must be a good watch which kept time from eternity.' He died in 1822, aged 67.

CUSHING, WILLIAM, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1789 to his death in 1810. He was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1733, and was graduated at Harvard in 1751.

CUSPINIEN, J., a Ger. historian, 1478-1529.

CUSSON, PETER, a Fr. botanist, 1727-1783.

CUSTINE, ADAM PHILLIPE, Count De, a general in the army of the French republic, exec. 1793.

CUSTIS, C. F., a Flem. historian, 1704-1752.

CUTBUSH, JAMES, author of 'Philosophy of Experimental Chemistry,' 2 vols., 1813, and professor of chemistry at West Point. Died 1823.

CUTHBERT, Sr., first bishop of Northumberland, founder of the monastery of Lindisfarne, d. 686.

CUTLER, SIR J., a royalist of London, d. 1699.

CUTLER, MANNASSEH, LL.D., author of an account of American plants published in the memoirs of the American Academy. Was a Congregational minister in Hamilton, Mass.; and member of Congress from 1800 to 1802. He d. in 1823, aged 80.

CUTLER, TIMO., D.D., President of Yale College, was graduated at Harvard in 1701—was ordained at Stratford in 1709, and elected to the presidency of Yale in 1719. He was a man of great eloquence and profound learning. In 1722 he renounced the Congregational ministry, and signified his conversion to the principles of the Church of England, upon which he was requested to withdraw from the Rectorship of Yale College. He was ordained to the diaconate and priesthood in England in 1723, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. After his return to America he became rector of Christ Church, Boston. He died in 1765, aged 82.

CUTT, JOHN, President of New Hampshire from 1679 to 1681, when he died. He was a native of Wales, and emigrated to America about the year 1646.

CUTTER, AMMI R., Physician-General in the Eastern Department of the American army in 1777,

and stationed at Fishkill, N. Y. He died in 1815. In 1758 he served in the expedition against Louisburg.

CUTTS, JOHN, a brave English officer, created Baron Cutts of Gowran by Wm. III., known as a poetical writer and friend of Steele, died 1707.

CUVIER, GEORGES LEOPOLD CHRETIEN FREDERIC DAGOBERT, one of the greatest naturalists the world has produced, was born at Montbéliard in 1769. He died in 1832. After finishing his education at Stuttgart, the young Cuvier accepted the situation of tutor in a protestant family in Normandy. Living for some years in that part of France, part of the time on the sea coast, he was enabled to follow up the love for natural history which he had exhibited from his earliest years. The Abbé Tessier, whom the troubles of the times had driven into exile from the capital, introduced him by letter to MM. Jussieu and Geoffroy. Several memoirs written about that time and transmitted to the latter, established his reputation, and procured his admission to two or three of the learned societies in Paris. In 1799 he was appointed successor to Daubenton as professor of natural history at the college of France, and in 1802 he succeeded Mertrud in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Garden of Plants. From that time he devoted himself steadily to the studies which have immortalized his name. His 'Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée,' and the 'Regne Animal,' in which the whole animal kingdom is arranged according to the organization of the beings of which it consists, have raised him to the pinnacle of scientific fame, and established him as perhaps the first naturalist in the world after Linnaeus. His numerous memoirs and works upon these subjects show a master mind in the study of zoology; and extending the principles laid down in his comparative anatomy to the study of paleontology, he has been enabled to render immense service to geology. Starting from the law that there is a correlation of forms in organized beings—that all the parts of each individual have mutual relations with each other, tending to produce one end, that of the existence of the being—that each living being has in its nature its own proper functions, and ought therefore to have forms appropriated for those functions; and that consequently the analogous parts of all animals have received modifications of form which enable them to be recognized, he was able to ascertain from the inspection of a single fossil bone, not only the family to which it ought to belong, but the genus to which it must be referred. Even the very species of animal was thus to be made out, and the restoration of its external form as it might have lived and died, became in his hands an object of certainty and precision. His 'Regne Animal' has been frequently translated, and forms the basis of all arrangements followed at the present time. Cuvier filled many offices of great importance in the state, particularly connected with educational institutions. Napoleon treated him with much consideration, Louis XVIII. and Charles X. advanced him to honor, and Louis Philippe raised him to the rank of a peer of the realm. [W.B.]

CUYP, ALBERT, a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

CUYP, J. G., a Dutch painter, 1578-1649.

CYAXARES, king of Media and Persia, 634-594 B.C.

CYBO, AARON, viceroy of Naples, 1377-1457.

CYRILIAN, THASCIUS CAECILIUS, Saint, one of the principal fathers of the Latin church, born at Carthage commencement of the 3d century, elected bishop of Carthage 248, suffered martyrdom in 258.



CYRENIUS, Roman gov. of Syria soon after the birth of our Lord, and previous *censor* or *procurator*.

CYRIAC, Sr., patriarch of Constnple., 595-606.

CYRIL. There are three saints of this name—the *first*, a father of the Greek church, patriarch of Jerusalem, 315-386; the *second*, patriarch of Alexandria, and author of works against the Nestorians and other enemies of the faith, 5th century; the *third*, called the apostle of the Slavi, the converter of the Chasars, 9th century.

CYRIL-LUCAR, patriarch of Constantinople, 1572-1638.

CYRUS I., or the ELDER, the founder of the Persian empire, was the grandson of Astyages, the last king of Media. Even in the time of Herodotus the story of Cyrus was so much mixed up with fable that it was impossible to separate truth from fiction. Astyages had a daughter named Mandane; and, in consequence of a dream which portended that her offspring should be the master of Asia, he married her to Cambyzes, a Persian of good family, but of a quiet and unambitious temper. On the birth of Cyrus, Astyages ordered the infant to be exposed, and intrusted the execution of his cruel order to Harpagus, one of his most faithful attendants. But the herdsman in whose hands the infant was placed for destruction was induced by the entreaties of his wife to rear it as his own son, under the name of Agradates. As is usual in such fabulous narratives, the royal youth gave evidence of his descent by superior talents and noble bearing; and being brought before his grandfather at the age of ten to answer for his severe treatment of the son of a noble Median at play, was discovered by the king to be the son of his daughter. The circumstances of his preservation were then stated, and the boy was sent to his real parents. Astyages forgave the herdsman, but wreaked his vengeance on Harpagus, by murdering his son, and causing his mangled limbs to be served up to his father at a banquet. Harpagus submitted quietly to his fate; but thenceforward meditating revenge, he succeeded not long after in organizing a conspiracy against Astyages, and easily prevailed



[Tomb of Cyrus.]

upon Cyrus to become the leader. Cyrus induced the Persians to join in the revolt; and, after defeating Astyages, took possession of his throne B.C. 559. Croesus, the rich king of Lydia, and brother-in-law of Astyages, was the first to endeavor to check the usurper, but Cyrus anticipated his design, and took possession of his capital in B.C. 546. The extensive dominions of Croesus, along

with the whole of Upper Asia, soon came under his sway. The most noted event connected with the acquisition of this vast country was the taking of Babylon, the capital of Assyria, of which Labynetius, the Belshazzar of Daniel, was king. Cyrus entered the city by diverting the course of the Euphrates, and introducing his army along the dry bed of the river B.C. 538. Cyrus next directed his efforts against the Massagete, a nation of Northern Asia, and offered to marry Tomyris, their queen, who was then a widow. His suit was rejected; and in a battle which ensued he was defeated and slain in B.C. 529, after a reign of twenty-nine years. Such is the narrative of Herodotus. The *Cyropædia* of Xenophon is an historical romance. The life of Cyrus is of great importance, as being the epoch which forms the chronological link between sacred and profane history. [G.F.]

CYRUS II., or the YOUNGER, was the second son of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, and was appointed by his father satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, in B.C. 407. On the death of his father, B.C. 404, and the accession of his elder brother Artaxerxes, Cyrus disputed the right of succession, founding his claim on the fact that he was the first-born after his father ascended the throne. For this act of treason he was condemned to death; but his life was preserved through the intercession of his mother, Parysatis, whose favorite son he was, and who had secretly encouraged him in his attempt on the sovereignty. On returning to his province he continued to cherish his ambitious views, and immediately began to make preparations for the execution of his design. By various means he succeeded in quieting the suspicions of his brother, while he endeavored to bribe the Persians who passed between himself and the court, and raised a body of 13,000 Greeks, on whose assistance he chiefly rested his hopes of success. In the spring of B.C. 401, Cyrus set out from Sardis, and, marching through Asia Minor and Syria, reached the plain of Cunaxa, 500 stadia from Babylon. Here he found Artaxerxes ready to oppose him with an immense army. In the battle which took place, the Greek troops routed the Asiatics who were opposed to them; and Cyrus, rushing into the centre to attack his brother, was slain. The king caused his head and hands to be cut off, and wished it to be believed that he had fallen by his hand. The retreat of the Greeks, as described by Xenophon, who was himself present, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of ancient warfare. [G.F.]

CYRUS, FLAVIUS, prefect of Constantinople under Theodosius II., afterwards a bishop, 5th century.

CZACKI, THADDEUS, a Russian statesman, dist. as a benefactor of Poland, 1765-1813.

CZARNIECKI, STEPHEN, a Polish general, defeated Cracow agst. Gustav. Adolph. 1599-1664.

CZERNI-GEORGE, the surname of GEORGE PETROVITZ, a native of Serbia, who maintained a long struggle for his country's independence, and was acknowledged by the Porte as prince of Serbia in 1806. Being deprived in the year following of a part of his possessions, he took up arms again, and retired to Russia in 1813. In 1817, having returned to Turkey, he was captured and executed.

CZERWIAĆOWSKI, a Polish anatomist, died 1816.

## D

DABELOW, CHR. CHRISTIAN, Baron De, a German juriconsult, author of a 'Commentary on the Code Napoleon,' &c., 1768-1830.

DABENTONE, JEANNE, a reputed prophetess, burned at Paris in the reign of Charles V., 1372.

DACIA, P. DE, a Danish astronomer, 14th cent.

DACIANO, J., an Italian physician, 1520-1576.

DACIER, ANDREW, a classical com. and trans. 1651-1722. His wife, ANNE LEFEVRE DACIER, cel. for her translations from the Greek, 1651-1720.

DACIER, J. B., a French translator, 1742-1833.

DACRE, BARONESS, Barbarina Brand, an English dramatic writer, d. 1854, aged 87.

DACRES, JAMES RICHARD, an English vice-admiral, captain of the *Guerrière*, when she was captured by the U. S. Ship, the *Constitution*, in 1812, in which engagement he was wounded, d. 1853, aged 65.

DÆDALUS, a German inventor and architect, 10th c. B.C.

DAEHNERT, J. C., a Swed. *savant*, 1719-1785.

DAENDELS, H. G., a Dutch gen. in the French republican army, promoter of the revol. in Batavia, and gov.-general of the Dutch Indies, 1762-1818.

DAGGETT, DAVID, a distinguished jurist of Connecticut, born in 1764, and died in 1850. He served in Congress as Senator, and was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He was also Kent Professor of Law at Yale College.

DAGGETT, NAPHTALI, D.D., President of Yale College, from 1766 to 1777. He was graduated at Yale in 1748, and became a congregational minister on Long Island in 1751. In 1756 he was invited to the divinity professorship in Yale, which he accepted, and retained to the end of his life. He took arms when New Haven was attacked by the English in 1779, and died in the following year.

DAGOBERT. The Frank kings of this name are—DAGOBERT I., successor of his father CLOTHAIRE, 628, d. 638. DAGOBERT II., successor of CHILDERIC, reigned 674-678. DAGOBERT III., successor of his father CHILDEBERT, 711-715.

DAGOBERT, L. A., a Fr. tactician, 1740-1794.

DAGUERRE, L. J. M., an eminent French painter, celebrated for his discovery of the photographic process called 'daguerreotype,' and also for the improvements he introduced in panoramic painting, 1789-1851.

DAGUES-DE-CLAIREFONTAINE, SIM. AND. CHS., a Fr. agr. author and compiler, 1726-1797.

D'AGUESSEAU, H. F. See AGUESSEAU.

DAHLBERG, ERIC, Count, a Swedish marshal, antiquarian author, and designer, 1625-1703.

DAIGNAN, WM., a Fr. med. wr., 1732-1812.

DAILLE, JEAN, minister of the French Reformed church at Charenton, A.D. 1639, and one of the most eloquent preachers of his age. His published works amply justify the high celebrity he enjoyed. He combined the acute argumentative powers of a logician with the exercise of a lively imagination, that enabled him to draw illustrations of his subject from every field of nature; and to these intellectual qualities he added a fervor and pathos that stirred the depths of the human soul. His discourses are characterized by a heart-stirring eloquence, and it has been remarked of him, that he had all the eloquence of Saurin, without any approach to his turgid and bombastic style. The work by which the name of Daillé has long been honorably known in this country is his treatise 'De usu Patrum,' a work designed to check or moderate the excessive reverence

which is felt in many quarters for the writers of ecclesiastical antiquity. It rendered an important service to the protestant cause in his own country and times, and may still be consulted with advantage in exposing the semi-papery of our own day. It was published in French in 1632, in Latin in 1656, and a translation of it into English in 1651, under the title of 'A Treatise concerning the Right Use of the Fathers in the Decision of Controversies that are at this Day in Religion.' Daillé was also the author of several expository works on books of Scripture—the most esteemed, if not the most valuable, of which have appeared in an English dress. His 'Discourses on the Epistle to the Colossians' were translated in 1672, with a preface by Dr. Owen, and of those on the Philippians an elegant English version was given to the world in 1841, by the Rev. James Sherman, minister of Surrey chapel, London.

DALAYRAC, N., a Fr. opera comp. 1753-1809.

DALBERG, CHAS. THEODORE ANTHONY MARIE, Baron De, prince primate of the Catholic Church of Germany, president of the confederation of the Rhine, and grand duke of Constance under Napoleon, 1745-1817. His brother WOLFGANG HERIBERT, a dramatic poet, 1750-1806. A third brother, J. F. HUGHES, a man of letters, d. 1812. The nephew of these, EMERIC J., Duc De Dalberg, a min. of state under Napoleon, 1773-1833.

DALBERG, J. K. DE, bp. of Worms, 1445-1503.

DALBERG, NILS, a Swed. physician, 1735-1820.

DALBERGO, F., an Italian hist., 1706-1768.

D'ALBRET. See ALBRET.

DALE, DAV., a Scotch mechanic and philanthropist, cel. in the his. of the cotton manuf. 1739-1806.



[Dale.]

DALE, RICHARD, commodore in the U. S. navy, was a native of Virginia, and born in 1757. He was thrice captured by the British, in 1776, 1777, and 1781. The first time he retook his vessel the same night, the second time he effected his escape, and served under Paul Jones in the *Bon Homme Richard*, and the third he was exchanged. He commanded the U. S. squadron in the Mediterranean from April 1801 to Dec. 1802, when he resigned his commission, and retired into private life. He died at Philadelphia in 1826.

DALE, SIR THOMAS, High Marshal of Virginia in 1609 and 1611, when he was superseded by Sir Thomas Gates, on whose return to England in 1614 he again assumed the chief command in the colony. He was an energetic but rigorous governor, and



founded the town of Henrico on James river. He died in the East Indies, to which he went after his return to England in 1616.

DALECHAMPS, J., a Fr. botanist, 1513-1586.



[J. D'Alembert.]

D'ALEMBERT, JEAN LE ROND, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and astronomers of the last century, was born at Paris on the 17th November, 1717. Having been exposed by his mother near the church of St. Jean Le Rond, from which he derived his name, he was taken care of by a glazier's wife, and afterwards provided for by his father, when he had learned the fate of his child. He was educated at the Jansenist college of the Four Nations, and so premature was his intellect, that at the age of ten he had acquired all the knowledge that his masters could convey to him. He was regarded by the Jansenists as a second Pascal, and in order to make the comparison perfect, he was initiated into the mathematical sciences. With a passionate devotion to science, he left the college and took up his residence in the house of his nurse, where he remained for forty years, concealing from her his fame, and generously adding to the little comforts of her lot. Having, like all other men of original genius, found himself anticipated in his earliest discoveries, he despaired of doing any thing that had not been previously done; and abandoning his mathematical studies in despair, he resolved upon following one of the learned professions. The income of 1,200 livres a year which his father, M. Destouches, had left him, being insufficient to maintain him in the position which he now occupied, he pursued in succession the studies of law and medicine, and so ardently did he devote himself to the latter, that he banished his mathematical library to the house of a friend. It was in vain, however, that he tried to overcome the earliest and strongest of his passions. His mathematical works gradually found their way back to his house, the profession of medicine was abandoned, and his affections irrevocably fixed on the study of geometry. At the early age of twenty-four D'Alembert was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1741 he published his 'Treatise on Dynamics,' founded on a new principle of mechanics, which he applied to the resolution of several beautiful problems. In his 'Reflections on the General Course of Winds,' which was crowned by the Academy of Berlin in 1746, he gave the first details of the calculus of partial differences, of which

he was the discoverer. In 1752 he published his 'New Theory of the Action of Fluids,' and also his 'Elements of the Theory and Practice of Music.'—About this time he undertook, in conjunction with Diderot, the 'Encyclopædie,' to which he communicated many articles of great interest, and also the preliminary 'Discourse' which was prefixed to that immortal work. These writings were followed by several literary works which we have not room to enumerate, and by his 'Researches on Different Important Points of the System of the World,' which appeared in 1754 and 1756, and in which he greatly improved the solution of the problem of three bodies, which had occupied the attention both of Euler and Clairaut. In 1756 D'Alembert, who had previously received a pension from the king, was made a supernumerary pensioner by the Academy of Science; and in 1759 he published his 'Elements of Philosophy,' a work of distinguished merit. After the peace of 1763 D'Alembert was invited by Frederick the Great to fill the office of president of the Academy of Berlin, and the empress of Russia had also solicited him to superintend the education of her family. Having refused, however, both these appointments, he was in 1772 nominated perpetual secretary to the French Academy, a position in which he wrote no fewer than seventy eulogies of its deceased members. Besides the works which we have mentioned, D'Alembert published a treatise 'On the Destruction of the Jesuits,' and a collection of his memoirs under the title of 'Opuscules Mathématiques.' In the latter part of his life he was attacked with a disease in the bladder, and he died of the stone on the 29th October, 1783, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. For a full account of his life, and of the romantic incidents of his attachment to Mademoiselle L'Espinasse, we must refer our readers to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' vol. i. p. 400, art. *Alembert*. [D.B.]

DALIBARD, TH. F., a French botanist, d. 1774.

DALIN, OLAUS VON, a Swedish poet and historian of considerable eminence, successively chancellor and councillor of state, 1708-1763.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, an eminent American statesman, born in Jamaica in 1759. He left the West Indies at an early age, and was educated at Edinburgh and Westminster. In 1783 he came to America, and combined the study of law with literary pursuits. As editor of the *Columbian Magazine* and other popular periodicals, he gained such distinction that in 1791 he was appointed Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, and again in 1793 and 1796. As U. S. Attorney in Pennsylvania, he recovered against Fenno in 1801 a large fine for libel. He was Secretary of the U. S. Treasury in 1814, and also Secretary of war in 1815. He resigned these offices in Nov., 1816, and died the following January, aged 57. He published 4 vols. of *Law Reports* in 1806-7, a review of the war of 1812, and the laws of Pennsylvania with notes. He also began a history of Pennsylvania, but did not live to finish it.

DALLAS, C. R., an Engl. miscell. wr., best kn. for his 'Recollections of Lord Byron,' 1754-1824.

DALLAS, SIR G., an Indian employe, author of the first work printed at Calcutta, and subsequently lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in good repute as a political writer, 1758-1833.

DALLAS, SIR RO., an eminent lawyer, d. 1823.

DALLAWAY, J., an English hist., 1763-1834.

DALRYMPLE, ALEX., hydrographer to the admiralty, author of a 'Collection of Voyages in the South Pacific Ocean,' &c., 1737-1808.

DALRYMPLE, SIR D., a Scotch his., 1726-92.

DALRYMPLE, SIR H. W., a peninsular officer,

commander of the army in Portugal, 1750-1830.

DALRYMPLE, JAMES, first Viscount Stair, a Scotch judge, relig. wr., and sec. of state, 1619-1695.

DALRYMPLE, SIR J., a Sc. hist., 1726-1810.

DALTON, Jo., an Engl. div. and poet, 1709-63.

DALTON, JOHN, D.C.L., born 1767, at Eaglesfield, Cumberland; died 1844, at Manchester. Dr. Dalton labored under great disadvantages in reference to his early education, as he had only the benefit of the instructions of the village school till his eleventh year, and with the modicum of knowledge there acquired, he himself taught the school in his twelfth and thirteenth years. He was afterwards engaged in husbandry, and in his fifteenth year became assistant in a school at Kendal, to the rectorship of which he succeeded about his nineteenth year. After remaining there for eight years, he went, in 1793, to Manchester, where he ever afterwards resided, and taught mathematics. The unobtrusive manner of life of a scientific member of the Society of Friends can present few incidents of interest, and except the views with which he enriched science, we shall find the life of Dr. Dalton barren—but these are of first-rate value. His first investigations were in 1801, when he sought to determine the amount of increase in the bulk of gases by the application of heat—a subject of great importance, and which led him to the conclusion that their expansion is the same for equal degrees of heat. His theory of mixed gases was his next publication, and soon afterwards followed his meteorological views, all of which have thrown much light on the subjects of which he treated. But his most valuable contribution to chemistry was the discovery of the atomic theory, communicated to Dr. Thomas Thompson in 1804. It is true that indications of this theory are contained in Higgins' and Richter's works, published several years anteriorly, but it is certain that Dalton was ignorant of these chemists' views, and that no one had been able to appreciate the importance of the subject from their publications until after Dalton wrote; and the writer has in his possession a statement from a distinguished foreign chemist, who within the last thirty years had read Richter's work most carefully, but had failed to discover in it the atomic theory. See *Atomic Theory* in 'Thompson's Cyclopædia of Chemistry.'

[R.D.T.]

DALTON, MICHAEL, an Engl. lawyer, d. 1620.

DALTON, JOHN STARKE, an Eng. wr. on Finance and Statistics, died 1852, aged 36.

DALYELL, SIR JOHN GRAHAM, Bart, a Scottish antiquarian, died 1851.

DAM, ANTH. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1682-1750.

DAMASCENUS, Jo., a learned monk, known as an ascetic writer and theolog., the first who applied the logic of Aristotle to theological teaching, 676-754.

DAMASCENUS, Jo., an Arabian phys., 15th c.

DAMASCENUS, N., a phil. and hist., 1st c. b.c.

DAMASCIUS, an eclectic philos. of the 6th c.

DAMASUS. The first of this name pope of Rome, distinguished against the Arians, 366-388. The second, pope a few days only, 1048.

DAMER, ANNE S., a female sculp., 1748-1808.

DAMIEN, P., a cardinal bp. of Ostia, disting. as a biographer, theologian, and politician, 988-1072.

DAMIENS, R. F., the assass. of Louis XV., known for his crimes as *Robert Le Diable*, born 1715, ex. 1757.

DAMIENS DE GAMICOURT, A. P., a French au., ('*L'Observateur Français*,') &c., 1723-1790.

DAMINE, P., a Venet. painter, 1592-1631.

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek statuary, 400 b.c.

DAMOCRITUS, an ancient Greek historian.

DAMON, a Greek musician, 5th century b.c.



[Dampier.]

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, the son of a farmer near Yeovil, was born in 1652. He went early to sea, and performed many voyages. He then became under-manager of a Jamaica plantation; made an engagement in the coasting trade, and on its close joined a party of the freebooting logwood-cutters at Campeachy; and next, the privateers upon the coast, in an eleven months' cruise. Returning to the wood-cutting, he was very successful; and the year following visited England. Here he married and remained six months, when he returned to Jamaica, and took out goods for which he knew there was a market. At this time he purchased a property in Dorsetshire; but wishing to realize a little more money before settling upon it, and meeting a number of the leading buccaneers, who were Englishmen, near Port Royal, he joined their company. Having sacked Portobello, and crossed the isthmus, they waged a merciless war for four years in the Pacific; when disagreeing, a portion of them crossed to the Atlantic again, and finally sailed from Virginia on a buccaneering voyage round the globe, going west, and returning through the Indian seas. At the Nicobar isles Dampier left the ship, and came on alone, reaching home in 1691. Soon after, he published his '*New Voyage round the World*,' which excited great interest, being well written, and full of new and interesting matter relating to botany and zoology, as well as to geography and ethnology. Thus brought into notice, he was employed (14th January, 1699) by government on a voyage of discovery to New Holland and New Guinea, in which he made many important additions to geographical knowledge. At Ascension, on the homeward voyage, the ship 'foundered through perfect age,' as he expressed it; but though the crew and part of his collections were saved, and he was no way to blame, he was not again employed by government. In 1703 a company of merchants, however, gave him command of one of two ships, sent out to the South Seas on a privateering cruise. This proved singularly unfortunate—he took no rich prizes—his commission was stolen by a petty officer, and he was imprisoned in India by the Dutch. We find him again in England in 1708, and employed in the privateer voyage of Woodes Rogers, fitted out by merchants of Bristol; but on this, his third circumnavigation, in the humble capacity of pilot. The expedition was very successful, and returned to the Thames 14th December, 1711—from which time nothing whatever is known of Dampier. His merits as a navigator, an accurate surveyor, and a naturalist, are of the very highest order; and his moral character seems to



have been but little contaminated by the lawless company with which he so long associated. [J.B.]

DAMPIERRE, A. H. M. PIERRE DE, a Fr. general, distinguished at Valmy and Jemappes, succeeded to Dumouriez, 1756-1793.

DAMPIERRE, H. DU VAL, Count De, a captain of the 6th century, d. against the Turks, died before Presburg, 1620.

DAMPIERRE, J., a Latin poet, died 1550.

DAMPIERRE, Wm. DE, count of Flanders and father-in-law of Edward I., k. of Eng., d. 1305.

DAMP MARTIN, ANNE HENRI, Viscount, captain of dragoons at the outbreak of the French revolution, but chiefly memorable for his literary works, was b. at Uzès, 1750, and died 1823. His early education was intended to qualify him for the church; but he disappointed the expectation of his friends, and choosing the profession of arms, devoted his leisure to literary studies. He was a friend of constitutional reform, and the subjects of his pen demonstrate the interest that he felt in education and national progress. The principal event in his military career was the assistance he rendered at Avignon, November, 1791, in suppressing the brigands and murderers commanded by Jourdan Coupe-tête. In 1792 he abandoned his regiment and retired to Holland. His work, entitled 'Événements qui se sont passés sous mes yeux pendant la Révolution Française,' is valuable for its authenticity, minuteness of detail, and simple sincerity. It appeared at Berlin 1799, and now forms the first part of a work in two vols., entitled 'Mémoires sur les divers événements de la révolution et de l'émigration,' published at Paris, 1825. [E.R.]

DAMP MARTIN, P., a biog. wr., 16th century.

DAN, the fifth son of JACOB. (Gen. xxx., 4, 5, 6.)

DANA, FRANCIS, L.L.D., a distinguished American statesman, born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1742, and was graduated at Harvard College, in 1762. He visited England in 1775 to visit his brother, and the next year was elected to Congress. In 1779 he went to Paris, as secretary of legation, and in 1781 proceeded as ambassador to Russia. He was not publicly received, but continued in that country till the close of 1783. Returning to America he was, in 1784, again chosen to Congress. His sentiments agreed with those of Hamilton and the federalists. In 1792 he was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts, which office he resigned in 1806. He died, aged 68, in 1811.

DANA, JAMES FREEMAN, M.D., professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Dartmouth College, in 1820, and professor of chemistry in the College of Physicians, New York, in 1826, was born at Amherst, N. H., 1793, graduated at Harvard in 1813, and d. in New York, in April, 1827. He was author of a Manual of Chemic Philosophy in 1825, and, in conjunction with his brother, of a work on the geology and mineralogy of Boston.

DANA, JAMES, D.D., a New England minister, b. in Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard College. He was accused of heterodoxy, and his settlement at Wallingford, in 1758, occasioned much difficulty. In 1789 he was called to New Haven, where he died in 1812, aged 77. He was much opposed to the theology of Edwards, and regarded man as having a controlling power over his actions.

DANCER, DANIEL, a notor. miser, 1716-1794.

DANCHET, A., a Fr. dram. author, 1671-1748.

DANCKERT, CORNELIUS, a Dutch art., 16th c.

DANDELOT. See COLIGNI.

DANDINI, CÆSAR, a Florentine painter, 1595-1658. VINCENT, his brother and scholar, 1607-1675. PIETRO, the son of CÆSAR, 1647-1712.

DANDINI, H. F., an Italian priest, 1695-1747.

DANDINI, J., a Jesuit missionary, 1554-1624.

DANDOLO, a patrician family of Venice, the most celebrated members of which are—HENRY, elected doge 1192, leader of the first crusade against Constantinople, 1204, died 1205. JOHN, distinguished by a long war against the patriarch of Aquileia, doge 1280-1289. FRANCIS, surnamed *the Dog*, for basely humbling the republic to Clement V., doge 1328-1339. ANDRE, who sustained a long war with Hungary, and wrote 'Chronicles of Venice,' doge 1342-1354. FAUSTIN, son of Andre, an ambas. and man of letters, died 1449.

DANDOLO, A., a Ven. jurisconsult, 1431-1472.

DANDOLO, MARK, a Ven. politic., 1458-1535.

DANDOLO, VINCENT, a cel. Ven. chemist, provisor of Dalmatia, dis. for his share in the overthrow of the Ven. repub. by the Fr., 1758-1819.

DANDRE-BARDON, M. F., a French painter, founder of the Academy of Marseilles, 1700-1783.

DANE, NATHAN, an eminent American lawyer and statesman, founder of the Dane Professorship of Law in Harvard College; was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1752. The ordinance of Congress passed in 1787, excluding slavery from the territory northwest of the Ohio, was framed by him, and he was author of an able abridgment and digest of American law. He died in 1834, aged 82.

DANET, P., a French lexicographer, 1640-1709.

DANFORTH, SAMUEL, M.D., president of the Boston Medical Society from 1795 to 1798. He was b. in 1740, graduated in 1758, and died in 1827. He was eminent and successful in his practice, though remarkable for the simplicity of his treatment.

DANFORTH, SAMUEL, brother of President Danforth, was born in England, in 1626, and emigrated to America in 1634. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1634, ordained at Roxbury in 1650, and died in 1674. He published several almanacs, and also a description of the comet of 1664.

DANFORTH, THOMAS, born in England 1622, emigrated to America, and was assistant-governor of Maine from 1659 to 1678; deputy-governor in 1679, and president of the district from thence to 1686. He was opposed to the witchcraft persecution in 1692, and died in 1699, aged 77.

D'ANGHARA, PIETRO MARTIRE, often cited as PETER MARTYR, a learned ecclesiastic and historian of Italy, 1455-1526.

DANIEL, the Jewish prophet, liv. about 600 B.C.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a Fr. historian, 1649-1728.

DANIEL, P., a Fr. critic and classic, 1530-1603.

DANIEL, SAMUEL, poet-laureate of Eliz., au. of a history of Eng. to the reign of Ed. III., 1562-1617.

DANIEL, ST., an ascetic who gained his reputation by living on the top of a column, 410-490.

DANIELL, EDMUND, an English barrister and au. of a work on the Practice of Chancery, &c., d. 1854.

DANIELL, F., an It. *savant* and hist., 1740-1812.

DANIELL, JOHN FREDERICK, born 1790, died 1845. Mr. Daniell was originally intended for business, and for some time devoted himself to the refining of sugar; but afterwards he became engrossed with meteorological, and subsequently with electrical science, to both of which he made some important contributions. His work on meteorology was a standard work during his time; being characterized rather, however, as embodying a clear statement of the views of the author, than as affording a practical work for reference. His constant battery was a valuable invention, which contributed much to the convenience of electrical experimenters, and to the development of the science, especially in the depart-

ment of electrotype, which may be said to have originated from this invention. Mr. Daniell was a man of amiable disposition, and was universally respected for his social as well as scientific qualifications.

DANIELL, the name of several artists, disting. in African and oriental scenery. SAMUEL, author of drawings illust. the island of Ceylon, d. 1811. THOMAS and his nephew WILLIAM, members of the Royal Academy, cel. for their large work in 6 folio vols., entitled 'Oriental Scenery,' &c., the former 1750-1840, the latter 1769-1837.

DANNECKER, JOHN HENRY, surnamed 'The Mystic Sculptor of Germany,' dis. for his female figures, 1758-1834.

DANNEVILLE, J. E., a French hist., 17th c.



[Dante.]

DANTE, or DURANTE, ALIGHIERI, born at Florence in 1265, holds, in Italian literature, a place corresponding to that which belongs to Chaucer in our own. But his fame is wider, his genius more vigorous and tragic; and his name has been honored by his countrymen in all subsequent generations, while the father of English poetry was for ages neglected and forgotten. Dante lived in a time when the language of Italy was beginning to be used in prose literature, and had been considerably developed in metrical composition; when the classical models as yet exercised but little influence, the purer Roman poetry being studied very seldom, and Greek literature quite unknown; and when the troubadours of Provence were still the only poets that had become famous in Christian Europe. His life was spent in the midst of those storms which raged throughout the middle ages, and of which the Italian republics were noted scenes. He was born of a distinguished family, belonging to the party of the Guelphs, which stood opposed to the Ghibellines or Imperialists, and was oftenest ranged on the side of the Popes. A youthful attachment to Beatrice Portinari, who died when the poet was in his twenty-fifth year, was ever afterwards hallowed in his imagination, and was not destroyed either by an unhappy marriage, or by the activity with which the Florentine citizen threw himself into the turmoil of political dissension. He served the republic as a soldier, and at the age of thirty-five was one of the priors or chief magistrates of Florence. A quarrel between two factions into which the Guelphs were split, caused him, in 1302, to be banished; and during the remaining twenty years of his life he wandered through Italy, seeking refuge in those Ghibelline states whose principles he had long combatted.

His party in vain attempted, more than once, to reconquer Florence; petitions for a reversal of the sentence of banishment were equally unsuccessful; the poet's stern and haughty disposition made him unhappy, and probably unacceptable, at the courts of the Italian princes; and, dejected and hopeless, he died at Ravenna in 1321.—He wrote both in prose and in verse, and used both the Latin and the living tongues. In the former, he left a Ghibelline treatise 'De Monarchia,' and an essay 'De Vulgari Eloquentia,' in which he describes the rise of the Italian language and some of the works that had been written in it. His own great poem, also, was begun to be written in Latin hexameters. Among his Italian writings are noble Sonnets and Canzoni, and a work called 'Vita Nuova,' in which he connects, by a prose narrative, verses in honor of the dead Beatrice.—He is immortal in virtue of the celebrated poem, which, although in a narrative form, was called, in conformity to a common mediæval usage, the 'Divina Commedia.' The action is describe as taking place in the year 1300; so that the whole may be understood to have been produced during his weary years of exile. It has three parts, and a hundred cantos, and describes a Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. Dante is conducted through the worlds of the Dead by the poet Virgil. The first of the parts, containing the 'Inferno,' is by far the most interesting and vigorous. It is here that we encounter those terrible pictures, which make Dante one of the most sublime among poets; pictures conceived with an irregular force of imagination, which is at once singularly original, and strongly characteristic of the spirit of thinking and action in the times in which he lived; pictures, also, which are conveyed with a pregnant brevity and impressiveness of diction, easily perceptible even to foreigners, and producing an extraordinary effect on the poet's countrymen. The imagery of Dante has peculiarities which defy analysis. It unites, beyond any other, seeming clearness and sensuousness, with great power of calling up shadowy suggestions. The tone of sentiment is oftenest gloomy, despondent, or savagely sarcastic: and the celebrated personages of Italian history are portrayed at once with striking verisimilitude, and with malicious ingenuity of invention. Yet there are many brief intervals, and some long stretches, of deep and fender pathos. The harrowing scene in which the condemned spirit of Count Ugolino describes the sufferings of the Tower of Famine, is not more characteristic than the melancholic sweetness that breathes through the story of Francesca of Rimini. From the strange horrors of the 'Inferno,' the poet and his guide pass to the milder objects of the 'Purgatorio,' which are described with much poetic richness, and with a few personal and historical episodes, reminding us of the awfulness with which the first part had made us familiar. At the close of the second part the spirit of Beatrice, descending from a cloud of flowers which angels strew around her, appears, to conduct her lover to the bowers described in the 'Paradiso.' In this, the third part, Dante and his sainted conductress pass from planet to planet, beholding the seats of the blessed, and discussing deep questions of theology. [W.S.]

DANTE DI MAJANO, an Ital. poet, 13th cen.

D'ANTINE, FRANCIS, a Fr. scholar, editor of the 'French Historians,' the 'Art of Verifying Dates,' &c., 1688-1746.

DANTON, GEORGES JACQUES. This man, who united in his own person the contradictory characters of a demagogue and a statesman, and who con-



trolled the movement of the French revolution in its most stormy periods, till the time of Robespierre's ascendancy, was born at Arcis-sur-Aube, October 28, 1759. His parents were farmers, of an ancient and respectable family, such as usually prepare their children for the liberal professions by a good education; and though he lost his father when young, he found a careful guardian in his step-father, M. Ricordin, who was the owner of a cotton mill on the banks of the Aube. He was at Paris, practising, or looking for practice, as an advocate, when the revolution broke out; and, commencing his political career out of doors, he soon acquired that prodigious ascendancy over the population of the Faubourgs for which his commanding figure, his voice of thunder, his passionate temperament, his frankness, his good nature, and his genius, so admirably qualified him. In 1789, after the States-General had been convoked, when blood had already been shed in the streets of Paris, and the city was divided into electoral districts, the young advocate, already noted for his audacious oratory, obtained the presidency of the Cordeliers, which soon after gave its name to the club founded by Danton to unite those who held the same opinions, rather than persons living in the same locality. These clubbists were the avowed enemies of royalty, of aristocratic institutions, and of the clergy; and for five years afterwards acted as the advanced guard in the revolutionary combats, ever giving birth to fresh swarms of Marats and Héberts, until Danton himself grew heart-sick of turbulence, and was willing, as he said himself, to be guillotined rather than to guillotine any longer.—Danton and his party were the first to perceive the utter impossibility of forming an alliance between monarchy and the new institutions, and at the same time to accept the terrible consequences of their foresight, and march in the straight course of the revolution. His voice sent the people to combat at the Bastille, and directed the attack on Versailles, preceded by the insurrection of the women when the king and the royal family were forced to Paris; and he was among the last to yield the 'altar of the country' to the Constituent Assembly when the famous petition was signed in the Champ de Mars, praying for the deposition of the king after his arrest at Varennes. This was the middle of 1791; soon after which the constitution was solemnly accepted (30th September), and the Legislative Assembly, or first Parliament, convened, under the Roland administration. Towards the end of the year the country was threatened with the invasion of the emigrant nobles; and the king's veto, which brought the Assembly to a stand-still, commenced the last struggle between the people and the crown. At this crisis, it is said, Danton accepted presents from the Court, but the writers of the *Biographie des Contemporains* deny the fact, while admitting his want of integrity in after years, when he could supply his necessities from funds placed at his disposal without bartering away his country. In June, 1792, the Roland ministry was dismissed by the king, and the Marseilles' band invited to Paris by the patriots. Danton, who had gone to his native fields to snatch a short period of repose, now suddenly returned, reviewed the organization of the people, lodged the Marseillaise, and prepared the struggle of the 10th of August—the day which saw the throne overturned, the patriots recalled to the administration, and Danton associated with them as minister of justice. The duke of Brunswick was known to be marching upon Paris, and the civil war had commenced in La Vendée. The Ministry and the Legislative Assembly were terror-stricken, and proposed

to retire beyond the Loire, but Danton arrested them with that thrilling appeal, heard above the sound of the générale, and the report of the alarm-gun, which has often since been quoted:—'Legislators!' he exclaimed, 'It is not the alarm-cannon that you hear, but the *pas-de-charge* upon our enemies. To conquer them, to hurl them back, what do we require? De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace! (To dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare!) From this time his supremacy in the commune of Paris was complete, but he purchased it at the price of the September massacres, in which he refused to interfere, and for which, in the heat and terror of those perilous days, he iniquitously thanked the assassins, 'not as minister of justice,' for so he expressed himself; 'but as minister of the revolution!' The atrocious casuistry of such a speech is too horrible to contemplate. It must be remembered, however, that Marat, and a crowd of bloodhounds who followed him, were proposing the most frightful resolutions to be accomplished under a dictatorial power, and that the preternatural excitement and suspicion of the people had risen almost to insanity, and that Danton himself on many occasions afterwards both regretted his fearful stoicism, and justified it by his position. Space will not permit us to follow his career from this period to the events which hastened the fall of the Girondins, and were soon followed by his own rupture with Robespierre; but we may notice briefly that he was anxious to save the followers of Brissot, who repulsed his overtures with scorn, and finally, in the person of Gaudet, declared that they preferred war to any peace that he could make with them. While the struggle with the deputies of the Gironde was pending, Danton was sent on two missions to Belgium, and it is understood to be proved that he supported his extravagances, though he did not grow rich, at the public expense; in addition to which he had refused to account for the money disbursed by him as minister, except in the gross. He returned from his first mission in time to vote for the king's death, laughing to scorn the delicacy of the Convention, which hesitated about deciding the question by a simple majority, though it had decided the fate of an entire nation without scruple. On returning from his second mission at the beginning of March, 1793, he found that his wife had expired two days before, and was even buried; and giving way to a passion as rare as it is affecting, he had the corpse disinterred in the night, and snatched a last embrace from the cold body, which, it is said, he held for a long time locked in his arms. The time was now drawing near when the death of Marat, and the condemnation of many of his scoundrel imitators on the one hand, and the fall of the Girondins on the other, seemed to prepare the field for the last combatants; and Danton and Robespierre were every day thrown into stronger relief against each other, until the former stood forth as the acknowledged head of a party of clemency, and the latter continued the remorseless career in which they had embarked together. Danton prepared his measures by procuring a decree which erected the Committee of Public Safety into a provisional government, and at the same time refused to take any part in it, alleging for reasons, his need of repose and his recent marriage; but, really, it is presumable, that he might separate himself from the odium and responsibility of the rigor still necessary in the opinion of Robespierre. It was so the latter understood it. The hatred which divided these men was displayed on the part of Robespierre with a cool, logical propriety, which only provoked the more



Danton's impassioned and defiant utterance of what he felt towards him. He was, like Mars, entangled in the meshes of an almost invisible web while in the embrace of the queen of love, and, giant as he was, fell an easy prey into the hands of his rival. He was informed of a secret nocturnal meeting convened by Robespierre to deliberate upon his death, but he refused to fly. 'They will deliberate,' he said, 'a long time before striking a man like me; and it is I who will surprise them.' The manner of his arrest, the crowd of charges heaped upon him, and the scene at the revolutionary tribunal, all betray the dread of his accusers lest his voice should once more reach the ear of the multitude. His address at the bar was a lengthened defiance of his enemies, and when recognized in prison he endeavored to conceal his bitterness by a burst of laughter. Danton was undeniably a man of pleasure, for his whole life was a changing scene of passion; but we have the most affecting proofs that the spring of the domestic virtues welled up fresh in his heart, even to the last hour of his stormy career. To follow him from the thunders of the tribune, and the flash of the cruel weapons which he wielded in the political strife, to his wife and children, is like looking upon the face of a smiling landscape after the storm-cloud has passed over it. He was a true Frenchman, capable of pouring out his whole soul, and with the same deadly effect, as a lightning flash; capable, too, of melting into tenderness the next instant, and of spreading the kindly virtues around him as soft, as lucent, and as penetrating as the light of morning. He has been called the colossus of the revolution, 'head of gold, bosom of flesh, joints of brass, feet of clay,' and with much truth. Nature seemed to pervade him in all her forms from the woman's heart sleeping in his bosom, to the electric fire of genius which played like a glory around his head, and, downwards, to the corruption which made a ruin of all the virtues belonging to him. The closing scene of his life presents us with an epitome of the whole man. He was the last of his party to ascend the scaffold, and stood there for a moment glancing with a defiant and pitying air around him, more like a monument of himself in the tribune, than a victim of the executioner. The next moment the vision of his family and his pleasant fields at Arcis-sur-Aube completely subdued him—'Oh my wife, my best beloved!' he murmured,—'Oh my children, I shall never see you more!' Then suddenly recollecting himself, he proudly exclaimed, 'Come, Danton, no weakness!' and turning to the headsman uttered his last words, 'Thou wilt show my head to the people; it is worth showing.' The next moment his head fell, and the executioner, catching it from the basket, carried it round the scaffold: it was the 5th of April, 1794. Danton, therefore, was in his thirty-fifth year when he passed 'like a gigantic mass of valor, ostentation, fury, affection, and wild revolutionary force and manhood, to his unknown home.' In him the revolution lost the only man, perhaps, who had really mastered its principle, and taken the stain of its horrors, without sacrificing his humanity; who had bowed to its Moloch throne with the enraged multitude of which he was chief, and having once swept by, to adopt a striking figure of the old Hebrew prophet, 'with confused noise and garments rolled in blood,' preferred to return as the victim, rather than the slave and worshipper of that altar. [E.R.]

D'ANTONELLE, PIERRE ANTOINE, Marquis, one of the most sincere actors in the French revolution, was born at Arles of an ancient and rich family,

and having joined the army when young, quitted its ranks in 1782, and devoted himself to the study of moral and political philosophy. The year 1789 found him a worshipper of the rising sun of French liberty, and the year following he was named mayor of Arles. Being selected to aid in the pacification of Avignon and Marseilles, he acquired fresh popularity by the satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled his commission, and was deputed to the Legislative Assembly by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone. On the establishment of the republic he was sent with two colleagues to announce the change to the army of Lafayette, who gave orders for their arrest, and it was not until the general abandoned his command that they regained their liberty. He was a member of the revolutionary tribunal when the queen was condemned, and also when the twenty-two Girondins were brought up for judgment; but he pronounced against his colleagues on the latter occasion, and was confined in the Luxembourg till the fall of Robespierre. He appears to have acted on all occasions as a man of independent principle, and even refused the editorship of the *Moniteur* under the Directory, that he might speak his own language in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*. The Directory endeavored to establish a charge against him on the occasion of Babeuf's conspiracy, but they failed to obtain a conviction. He was ordered to leave France by the first consul, and having returned when the empire was established, was compelled to abandon Paris for refusing to address Napoleon as his sovereign. He ended his days at Arles in 1819, and left behind him numerous political works, which testify to his steady love of liberty through the whole period of the revolution. [E.R.]

DANTZ, J. A., a Ger. Lutheran divine, died 1727.

D'ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGUIGNON, a celebrated French geographer, and member of several learned societies, author of more than 900 charts and plans, and 78 treatises upon ancient and modern geography, 1697-1782.

DANZ, F., a German anatomist, 1761-1793.

DANZ, FRANCIS, a German composer, d. 1826.

DAPONTE, LORENZO, an Italian author of various works on literature and of operas, who resided in New York, and died there, 1838.

DAPPER, OLIVER, a Dutch physician, author of num. works descrip. of foreign countries, died 1690.

DARAN, JAMES, a French surgeon, 1701-1784.

D'ARBLAY, FRANCIS BURNAY, Madame, a distinguished novelist, daughter of Dr. Burney the composer, and wife of a French officer. Besides her novels, which created quite a sensation in her time, she has written her father's memoirs; died 1840.

DARBY, WILLIAM, author of various American geographical works from 1816 to 1821—now superseded by others adapted to the advancement of the country, and also editor in 1823 of 'Brooke's Gazetteer.' He was an able engineer, and was employed in surveying the boundary between the United States and Canada. He also served in the army under General Jackson in Louisiana.

DARCET, J., a cel. French chemist, 1725-1801.

DARCY, PATRICK, Count, a native of Ireland, distinguished in the French army as an engineer and mathematician, 1725-1779.

D'ARGENSOLA, BARTHOLOMEW, a Spanish historian and poet, chaplain to Maria Theresa, 1566-1631. His brother LUPERCIO LEONARDO, a tragico poet, 1565-1613.

D'ARGENSON, Marquis, a French statesman, the first to introduce *lettres-de-cachet*, 1652-1721.

D'ARGENVILLE, A. J. D., a Fr. *savant*, d. 1766.



D'ARGILLATA, PETER, an Italian physician, died 1423.

D'ARGONNE, NOEL, a French historian of literature, a monk of the Carthusian order, 1634-1704.

D'ARGOTA, J. C., a Portuguese antiquarian, 1676-1749.

DARIUS, the name of three sovereigns of Persia. The *first*, commonly called DARIUS HYSTASPES, succeeded 522 B.C., was the conqueror of Babylon and restorer of the Jews, defeated at Marathon 490, and died 485. The *second*, called DARIUS OCHUS, or NORTUS, reigned 423-404 B.C. The *third*, sometimes called CODOMANNUS, in whose defeat by Alexander the Great the Persian empire was consumed, suc. 336, and was killed 330 B.C.

DARKE, WILLIAM, an officer in the American army. He accompanied General Braddock in 1755—served throughout the war of the Revolution—and was colonel of a regiment at the defeat of St. Clair in 1791. Toward the close of his life he was appointed by the State of Virginia Major-General of Militia. He died in 1801.

DARLUC, M., a French naturalist, 1707-1783.

DARMSTADT, WILLIAM, prince of, lieutenant of the imperial armies under Prince Eugene, 1660-1705.

DARNLEY, HENRY STUART, earl of, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots, perished by the connivance of Bothwell, and perhaps of the queen, when his house was blown up with gunpowder, 1567.

DARQUIER, A., a Fr. astronomer, 1718-1802.

DARRIGOL, THE ABBE J. P., a French philologist, author of a prize essay on the Basque language, 1790-1829.

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE, NOEL BRUNO, Count, a French statesman, historian, and literary *savant*. Napoleon describes him as uniting the laborious zeal of the ox with the courage of the lion, 1767-1829.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, an English physician, known to fame as a poet and botanist, was born at Elton, near Newark, in 1731, and after taking his degree at Edinburgh, pursued his professional career at Lichfield, from whence, in 1781, he removed to Derby, having contracted a second marriage, and died in the latter place 1802. Dr. Darwin was an original thinker, a great adept in analogies, and a respectable versifier. The best known of his works is his 'Botanic Garden,' the first part of which is entitled 'The Economy of Vegetation,' and the second 'The Loves of the Plants.' His other works are 'Zoonomia, or the laws of Organic Life,' and 'Physiologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening,' besides which he published a tract on female education, and several papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' The personal character of Darwin was amiable, and his conversation generally pleasing. His appearance was athletic, he was much pitted with the small-pox, and had an impediment in his speech. His son, CHARLES DARWIN, after taking a prize medal at Edinburgh, and writing a pathological treatise, died at the early age of twenty, 1778. [E.R.]

DASCHKOWA, KATHARINA ROMANOWNA, Princess, a Russian heroine, who marched with a body of troops to the assistance of Catharine II. when the latter deposed her husband, and as a student of the sciences and *Belles-Lettres*, was one of the most extraordinary women of the age, 1744-1810.

DASSIER, JOHN, a French medallist, 1677-1763. His son, JACOB ANTHONY, distinguished in the same line of art, 1715-1759.

DASYPODIUS, P., a Swiss lexico., 16th cent.

DASYPODIUS, W., a Latin poet, 16th cent.

DATAMES, a Persian general, killed in revolt, 361 B.C.

DATHE, J. A., a Germ. Orientalist, 1731-1791.

DATI, AUGUSTINE, an Italian *savant*, author of historical, philosophical, and miscellaneous works, 1420-1478.

DATI, C. R., an Italian professor of the *Belles-Lettres*, au. of 'Lives of Anci. Painters,' 1619-1675.

DATI, GEORGE, a translator of 'Tacitus,' 1563.

DATI, GREGORY, an Italian hist., 1363-1436.

D'ATTAIGNANT, G. C., a Fr. poet, 1697-1779.

DAUBASSE, AMAND, a Gasc. poet, 1660-1720.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS-JEAN-MARIE, a celebrated anatomist and naturalist, was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 1716. He died in 1799. After taking his degree in medicine, he retired to his native town to practise his profession. At that time Buffon, who had been a schoolfellow of Daubenton's, had conceived the plan of his celebrated work, the 'Histoire Naturelle.' He felt, however, that it was necessary to associate with himself some one who was capable of taking the labor of many of the details off his hand, and such a man he found in Daubenton. In 1742 he induced him to come to Paris, and obtained for him the appointment of curator and demonstrator of the cabinet of natural history at the Garden of Plants. Daubenton commenced his labors with zeal and enthusiasm, and soon succeeded in making the collection at the museum the first in Europe. While engaged in this task, he was at the same time collecting materials for assisting Buffon in that part of his 'Histoire Naturelle,' the history of quadrupeds. To Daubenton is due the merit of supplying all the anatomical details and descriptions, both external and internal, which rendered that part of Buffon's work so much esteemed amongst the naturalists of other countries. Daubenton wrote many papers and memoirs on theological subjects. He has described several animals new to science; and was the first to apply the study of comparative anatomy to the determination of extinct animals from an examination of their fossil remains. In vegetable physiology he has made some valuable additions to our knowledge; and in his enlightened endeavors to improve the breed of sheep, and to bring nearer to perfection the texture of their wool, he has merited the gratitude of his country. He was interred in the Garden of Plants. [W.B.]

DAUBENTON, W., a Fr. Jesuit, 1648-1723.

DAUBENY, CH., an Eng. theolog., 1744-1827.

DAUBERVAL, the pseudonym of J. BERCHET, a French ballet-master and composer, 1741-1806.

D'AUBIGNE. See AUBIGNE.

D'AUBIGNY, JEAN LOUIS MARIE VILLAIN, attorney to the par. of Paris at the rev., 1750-1808.

D'AUBUSSON. See AUBUSSON.

DAUBUZ, CH., a learned Fr. prot., 1670-1740

DAUDIN, F. M., a Fr. naturalist, 1774-1804.

DAULLE, J., a French engraver, 1703-1763.

D'AULNAY-DE-CHARNISE, Governor of Acadia, whose history is detailed by Charlevoix. From 1643 he carried on for some years a conflict with one of the provincial governors named La Tour, whose claims came in collision with his own. The sequel of the struggle is curious. The wife of La Tour died of vexation at the loss of her jewels and plate, by the capture of a fortress by D'Aulnay, and the latter dying some time after, La Tour married his widow.

DAUMESNIL, P., Baron, a general of the empire, especially celebrated for his def. of Vincennes, 1777-1832.

DAUN, L. J. M., Count, an Austrian field-mar-

shal under Maria Theresa, distinguished against the Turks, and in the seven years' war, 1705-1766.

DAUNOU, P. C. F., a statesman, historian, and literary *savant* of the period of the revolution, 1761-1840.

DAURAT, JOHN, a French poet, 1507-1588.

DAVAUX, J. B., an opera composer, last cent.

DAVENANT, J., a member of the Synod of Dort, and bishop of Salisbury, eminent as a theologian, 1576-1641.

DAVENANT, SIR WM., a celebrated dramatic writer; successor to Ben Jonson in the laureateship, and author of several masques and other plays, and also pieces for recitation, &c., 1606-1668. CHAS., his eldest son, author of 'Circe,' a tragedy, and a work in 5 vols., entitled 'Essays on Trade,' 1656-1714. WILLIAM, fourth son of the poet, translator of La Mothe Le Vayer, accidentally drowned, 1681.

DAVENPORT, JOHN, one of the founders of the Colony of New Haven, where he was the first minister. Leaving Oxford after several years study, without a degree, he became a Puritan preacher in London. He returned to Oxford, was graduated in 1625, and took orders in the Church of England, but retired to Holland in 1633. He was ill-suited with the change and found his way back, but emigrated to Boston in 1637. He founded the Colony of New Haven in March 1638, but returned to Boston in 1668, and died in 1670. He had high reputation as a preacher.

DAVENPORT, ADDINGTON, an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts—was graduated at Harvard College in 1689. He travelled for some years in England, Spain, and the West Indies. After his return to America he obtained distinction, and filled many offices of public trust. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1715. He died in 1736, aged 66.

DAVENPORT, CHRISTOPHER, an English theologian, 1598-1680.

DAVENPORTE, RICHARD ALFRED, a miscellaneous English writer and editor, 1780-1852.

DAVESNE, FRANÇOIS, a mystic writer, disciple of Simon Morin, author of 'Harmonie de l'Amour et de la Justice de Dieu,' 'Tragedie Sainte,' &c., died about 1652-1653.

DAVEZAC, AUGUSTE, late *Chargé* to Holland from the government of the United States—was a native of St. Domingo, and of French extraction. He received a military education in France. On the expulsion of the French from Hayti he emigrated with his family to the United States, and settled first in North Carolina, and then in Virginia. Having practised for some time as a physician, he began the study of the law in New Orleans, and soon established a high reputation. During the war with England his familiarity at once with law and military science, gained him the esteem of General Jackson, under whom he served as aide-de-camp and judge-advocate. At the battle of New Orleans, he behaved with skill and gallantry. On the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, he received an appointment to the Court of the Netherlands, as secretary of legation, and in 1831 became *chargé d'affaires*. On his return to the United States he resided in New York, by which city he was elected to the state legislature in 1841 and 1843. His last public employment was in the capacity of *chargé d'affaires* to Holland during the administration of President Polk. He died in 1850.

DAVID-AB-GWILYON, a Welch poet, 14th c.

DAVID, an Armenian philosopher, 5th cent.

DAVID, a king of Armenia, 980-1046.

DAVID, the king of the Jews, 1085-1001 B.C.

DAVID, the *first* of the name, king of Scotland, 1124-1153; the *second*, son of ROBERT BRUCE, lived 1324-1371.

DAVID, C. and J., two brothers, distinguished at Paris as portrait engravers, &c., 17th century.

DAVID COHEN, a Portuguese rabbin, d. 1674.

DAVID-COMNENUS, the last emp. of Trebizond, surrendered to Mahomet II. 1423, k. 1462.

DAVID-DE-ST.-GEORGE, JOHN JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French translator of Smollett, and philological *savant*, 1759-1809.

DAVID, F. A., a French engraver, 1741-1824.

DAVID-GEORGE, J., a relig. fanatic, 1501-1556.

DAVID, J. P., a French surgeon, 1737-1784.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, the most distinguished painter of France of modern times, was born at Paris, in 1748, and died an exile at Brussels, December 29, 1825. David was the pupil of Vien, the regenerator of painting in France, who revived the study at once, both of nature and the antique, in the place of the affected mannerism of Vauclou and Boucher, the painters of Louis XV. He accompanied Vien, in 1775, as pensioner to Rome, when the latter was made director of the French Academy there.—David was a diligent student of the antique, perhaps few artists so assiduously so. He returned to Paris in 1780, and in 1783 was elected a member of the French Academy of Painting; his presentation picture was Andromache deploring the death of Hector. David now revisited Rome, and painted his celebrated picture there, 'The Oath of the Horatii.' He then returned to France, and executed some great works for Louis XVI.; but this did not prevent his voting for the death of the king, as a member of the National Convention, 1792. His strong republican spirit was further shown in the representation of two exciting political subjects at this time, 'The Death of Lepelletier, the Deputy,' and 'The Death of Marat;' but personal dangers, and other party difficulties, finally induced David to give up politics entirely for the arts, to which, during his short political influence, he had been of considerable service. He became in a few years the favorite painter of the Emperor Napoleon, and his principal works have direct reference to Napoleon's eventful career; the picture of his coronation was especially agreeable to Napoleon. At the restoration of the Bourbons, however, in 1815, David was banished, and retired to Brussels, where he survived his exile ten years. David was an excellent draftsman, after the ideal taste of the Greeks, but his imitation amounted to the servile; and the majority of his naked figures are of such rigid uniformity of character, that they appear to be painted rather from ancient marbles than from nature. He completed the revolution in taste commenced by Vien, and *antique-mannerism* was carried to excess by Guerin, and some other of his principal scholars.—(Gabet, *Dictionnaire des Artistes*, &c., au dixieme siecle.—1.)

[R.N.W.]

DAVID, LUKE, a Prussian histor., 1503-1583.

DAVID, L. A., an Italian painter, 17th century.

DAVID, T. B. E., a Fr. archæologist, an. of 'Introduction to the Study of Mythology,' &c., 1755-1839.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, son of a tradesman in Dublin, distinguished as a traveller in North and South America, the countries of the East, and the principal states of Europe, b. 1814, murdered in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, 1836.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, brigadier-general, born in Pennsylvania in 1746, but removed at an early age to North Carolina. He entered the army at the beginning of the Revolution, and by his valor rose to



the rank of brigadier-general. He was killed in a severe action on the 1st of Feb., 1781, in which Cornwallis had a horse shot under him, and Lieut. Col. Hall of the British army fell. Congress provided for his family, and erected a monument to his memory.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, a young American poetess of extraordinary genius, born at Plattsburg in 1808, and died in 1825, in her 17th year. Her mind developed at a very early age, and she wrote verses descriptive of her drawings when only four years old. When most children are only beginning their education, she had ranged over the wide field of English literature, was a deep thinker, and an accomplished and rapid writer. Her poetry has a charm and power seldom attained by youthful authors,—but the glow which characterizes her earlier productions, and the sadness stamped on the latter, mark the change in health which her fatal devotion to study occasioned. Her parents were in poor circumstances, and unable to afford her the facilities of improvement she required, but a gentleman who saw some of her writings, and heard her history in 1824, determined to give her the highest education, and sent her to Miss Willard's academy at Troy. But the increased impetus thus given to a mind already too active for the body, broke down her feeble constitution, and she died in August, 1825. She was exceedingly beautiful.



[Wm. R. Davie.]

DAVIE, WILLIAM RICHARD, Governor of North Carolina, was born in England, in 1756, emigrated to America in 1763, and was graduated at Princeton in 1776. Of a daring and chivalric disposition, he entered a cavalry regiment under Count Pulaski, and distinguished himself by his valor. He was soon made Colonel, and though severely wounded at Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount, recovered, and served throughout the war. On the return of peace he devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1799 was elected Governor of North Carolina, and soon after sent as envoy to France. He died in 1820, aged 64.

DAVIES, ED., a Welch archæologist, 1756–1831.

DAVIES, JNO., a Welch div. and scho., au. of a Welch Gram., a Welch and Latin Dic., &c., 17th c.

DAVIES, JOHN, a classical editor, 1679–1732.

DAVIES, SIR J., an Engl. judge, kn. as a poet and polit. wr., au. of an account of Ireland, derived from his official visit to that country, 1570–1626.

DAVIES, MILES, a Welch divine and adherent of George I., known by a work of research, 1715.

DAVIES, SAMUEL, president of Princeton College, was born at New Castle, on the Delaware, in 1724. When 23 years old he was ordained, and sent into

Virginia, where he soon after settled at Hanover.—In 1753, he went with Gilbert Tennent to England, to solicit benefactions for Princeton College, and was very successful. Being remarkable for his studious habits, energy and eloquence, he was elected president of Princeton in 1759, and retained the office till his death, caused by a severe cold, in 1761, at the early age of 36. It is deserving of record, that in a discourse on the occasion of Braddock's defeat, he made the following prophetic remark of Washington: 'I may point out to the public that heroic youth, Col. Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner, for some important service to his country.'

DAVIES, ROBERT, a Welch bard and literary *savant*, author of a Welch Grammar, &c., 1770–1836.

DAVIES, THOS., an English performer, dramatic biographer, and bookseller, 1712–1785.

DAVIES, REV. WALTER, a Welch antiquarian and literary *savant*, distin. by his numerous contributions to the literature of his country, but more particularly for his public spirit, and his work on the agriculture and domestic economy of North and South Wales, died 1849.

DAVIESS, JOSEPH HAMILTON, Colonel, a volunteer officer, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe, on Nov. 7, 1811. Obtaining permission of General Harrison to charge the Indians while it was yet dark, his white overcoat rendered him a mark for the savages. He was a lawyer of ability, and U. S. Attorney for Kentucky. His wife was the sister of Chief Justice Marshall.

DAVILA, ARRIGO CAT., an Ital. hist., dis. by his work on the Relig. Wars of France, 1576–1631.

DAVILA, D. P. F., a Spanish naturalist, 1713–1785.

DAVIS, EDWARD, an Engl. painter, 17th cent.

DAVIS, H. E., one of Gibbon's critics, 1756–1784.

DAVIS, JOHN, an Engl. poet, d. about 1618.

DAVIS, JOHN, a distinguished navigator, was a native of Sandridge, near Dartmouth, Devon. Between the years 1585–1605, he performed three voyages in search of a north-west passage, in the service of some London merchants, discovering the strait which bears his name, Hudson's Strait, &c., and penetrating northwards as far as 72° 12'; and five voyages to the East Indies in the service of the Dutch. He published an account of one of each series. He was killed in the straits of Malacca by some Japanese pirates in 1605. [J.B.]

DAVIS, JOHN A. G., a professor of law in the University of Va., and author of a 'Treatise on Criminal Laws, and a Guide to Justices of the Peace,' was killed by a pistol-shot from a disguised student in 1840, aged 39.

DAVIS, JOHN, an Amer. statesman of Mass., was member of the Convention of that State which adopted the U. S. Constitution, Comptroller of the Treasury, and District Attorney under Washington, and District Judge under John Adams, d. 1847, aged 86.

DAVIS, MATTHEW L., an Am. practical printer, a political journalist and author of the life of Burr, d. 1850, aged 84.

DAVIS, R. H., a merchant and banker of Bristol, many years M.P. for that city, 1767–1842.

DAVIS, ROWLAND, an Irish contr. div., 17th c.

DAVIS, SYLVANUS, commander of Fort Royal in Falmouth, Maine, in 1690, against the French and Indians. He was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, but exchanged the same year. He d. in 1703.

DAVIDSON, WM., a Scotch diplomatist, seery. of state to Queen Elizabeth, and the instrument of the court in the condemnation of Mary Stuart, for which

he afterwards suffered fine and imprisonment; date of his death unknown.

DAVOUST, LOUIS NICH., duke of Auerstadt, prince of Eikmuhl, and marshal of France, dis. as one of Napoleon's most faithful generals, 1770-1823.

DAVOUST, LOUIS ALEX. ED. FR., Baron, bro. of the preceding, and a Fr. officer, 1773-1823.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY, Bart., born 1778, at Penzance; died 1829, at Geneva. This distinguished chemical philosopher was brought up at Penzance, principally under the care of his mother, a woman of talent and strong moral sense. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, and at the age of twenty he became assistant at the Clifton institution, which had been established by Dr. Beddoes to determine the influence of different gases in the treatment of diseases. It was here that he discovered the remarkable action of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, on the system, and thus paved the way to the application of those means now in use for alleviating pain in severe operations. In 1801, he was appointed assistant lecturer at the Royal Institution, where he speedily acquired great popularity and fame. In 1806, he made the important discovery that the combinations and decompositions by electricity are referable to the law of electrical attractions and repulsions, and thus demonstrated the intimate connection between electricity and chemistry. His most brilliant discovery was, however, that of, in 1807, the composition of the alkalis, which he proved to be combinations of oxygen with metals. In 1810, he found chlorine to be a simple body, in accordance with the view of Scheele announced in the previous century. His other discoveries were that of the Safety Lamp, exhibiting a fine example of inductive reasoning; and his mode of preventing the corrosion of copper sheathing by the protecting influence of zinc. Sir Humphry Davy was distinguished by a poetical imagination, which would undoubtedly have made him a poet if his time had not been absorbed by science; and, as evidence of his descriptive powers, he has left behind him two works, 'Salmonia,' and 'The Last Days of a Philosopher,' which are not surpassed in their peculiar department by any compositions in the English language.

DAVY, JOHN, an English composer, d. 1824.

DAVY, WM., an Engl. div., author and printer of a religious work in 26 vols., limited to 14 copies, which he also bound with his own hands, d. 1826.

DAWE, GEO., an English painter and academician, the biographer of George Morland, d. 1829.

DAWES, MANASSEH, a pamphleteer, d. 1829.

DAWES, RICH., a critic and philos., 1708-1766.

DAWES, SIR WM., abp. of York, in his time a popular preacher, au. of poems and ser., 1671-1724.

DAWES, THOMAS, judge of the supreme court of Mass., born in 1757, graduated at Harvard College in 1777,—appointed judge in 1792, and d. in 1825.

DAWSON, JOHN, a mathematician, 1734-1820.

DAY, JOHN, an English printer, died 1584. His son, of the same name, a preacher and religious writer, 1566-1627. His son RICHARD, a printer, translator, &c., middle of 16th century.

DAY, THOS., a poet and miscell. wr., au. of the well-kn. story of 'Sandford and Merton,' 1748-1789.

DAY, STEPHEN, the first printer in New England, where he settled about 1638, and the next year printed at Cambridge the Freeman's oath and an almanac. He died in 1668.

DAYTON, ELIAS, major-general in the United States army. He played a distinguished part as an officer in the battles of the revolution. He was a native of New Jersey, and died at Philadelphia in 1807, aged 70.

DAZILLE, J. B., a Fr., med. wr., 1732-1812.

DEAGEANT, G., a Fr. pol. intriguer, d. 1626.

DE-ANDRADA, ALFONSO, a Jesuit of Toledo, au. of 'Lives of Illustrious Jesuits,' &c., 1590-1672.

DE-ANDRADA, ANTONIO, a Portug. missionary, first discov. of Cathay and Thibet, 1580-1634.

DE-ANDRADA, DIEGO PAYVA, a Portuguese theologian and controversialist, distinguished at the Council of Trent, 1528-1575. FRANCISCO, brother of the preceding, historiographer royal under Philip III. TOMAS, another brother, belonging to the Franciscan order of friars, died in an African prison, where he wrote 'The Sufferings of Jesus,' 1582.—DIEGO, son of Francisco, a poet, d. 1660.

DE-ANDRADA, J. F., a Latin wr., 1597-1657.

DEANE, SILAS, commissioner of the United States to the court of France. He was sent out in 1776 to fathom the designs of the cabinet and obtain military supplies, and was soon associated with Franklin and Lee. He gave little satisfaction and was recalled.—He was accused of misappropriating the public money, but avoided a scrutiny, and after a brief stay in the United States returned to Europe, and died at Deal in England in 1789, in great destitution.

DEARBORN, BENJAMIN, an Amer. mechanician, inventor of the patent balance, d. in Boston, 1838 aged 83.



[General Henry Dearborn.]

DEARBORN, HENRY, major-general in the United States army, was born at Hampton, N. H., in 1751. He fought at Lexington and Breed's Hill, and accompanied Arnold in the expedition against Quebec. He was taken prisoner in the assault upon the city the morning that Montgomery fell, but was soon after permitted to return upon parole, and exchanged the following year. In 1778, he highly distinguished himself in the sight of Washington at the battle of Monmouth, who sent to inquire what troops he commanded; 'Full-blooded Yankees from New Hampshire,' was the reply. He took part in Sullivan's Indian expedition, and the operations in New Jersey, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.—In 1801, he was appointed secretary of war, in which office he continued till 1809, when he became collector in Boston. As senior major-general he commanded the army from Feb., 1812, to July, 1813, but was then recalled without cause by Madison, on the plea of ill-health, greatly to the regret of the officers and men. He was then ordered to the command of New York. In 1822, he was appointed by Monroe, plenipotentiary to Lisbon, but returned to America in 1824. Having a large estate in Maine,



he took great pleasure in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1829, of bilious fever caught by exposure.

DEARBORN, H. A. S., a Massachusetts lawyer, and author of various works, 'Commerce of the Black Sea,' 'Biography of Com. Bainbridge,' &c., d. 1851, aged 68.

DEBAST, M. J., a Fr. antiquarian, 1753-1825.

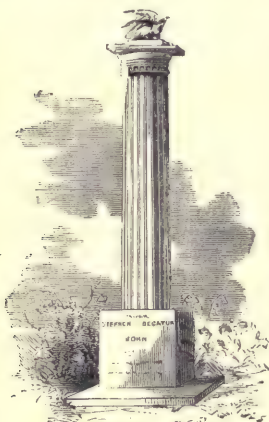
DE-BERNARD, C., a Fr. novelist, 1803-1850.

DEBONNAIRE, L., a Jansenist wr., d. 1752.

DEBORAH, a Hebr. prophetess, about 1285 B.C.

DEBRAUX, P. E., a Fr. song-wr., 1798-1831.

DECATUR, STEPHEN, commodore in the U. S. Navy, was born in Maryland in 1759. He entered the navy in 1798, and served under Barry, Dale, Morris and Preble. He was promoted to the rank of post captain in 1804, for the gallant exploit of capturing and setting on fire, under the guns of the principal battery in the harbor of Tripoli, the frigate Philadelphia, which having run ashore had been seized by the Turks. At the attack of Tripoli on the 3d of August, he exhibited the most devoted bravery, and slew, after a severe personal encounter, a Turkish commander, who just before had treacherously murdered his brother, Lieut. James Decatur, after surrendering to him. In Oct., 1812, in command of the frigate United States he captured, after an action of an hour and a half, the British frigate Macedonian. He was, however, himself compelled to surrender the frigate President to a superior force in Jan. 7, 1815, but was released the next month. His next exploit was the capture of an Algerine frigate in the Mediterranean, after a severe action, in which the Admiral Rais Hammida was killed. This victory was followed by another over the brig Algerine. Arriving with his squadron before Algiers, he dictated terms of peace to the Dey, by which all Americans were to be released, no tribute in future demanded of Americans, and no Americans enslaved. This brave and skilful officer died in March, 1820, at the age of 40, from a wound received in a duel with Commodore Barron, growing out of a correspondence concerning the surrender by the latter of the Chesapeake.



[Decatur's Monument.]

DECEBALUS, king of the Dacians, famous for his long resistance to the Romans, defeated, and died by his own hand 105.

DCEMBRIO, P. C., an Ital. *savant*, 1399-1447.

DECIO, PHILIP, an Italian jurist, 1453-1535.

DECIUS, emperor of Rome, 249-251.

DECIUS, CONRAD, an Austrian transl., 1592.

DECIUS, J. L., a German hist., 15th century.

DECIUS-MUS, a Roman consul, distinguished by his patriotic conduct and death in a war against the Latins about 340 B.C.

DECKER, J., a Dutch poet, 1610-1666.

DECKER, P., a German architect, 1677-1713.

DECKER, TH., an Engl. dramatic wr., d. 1638.

DECLAUSTRE, A., a Fr. liter. *savant*, last ct.

DE-COETLOGON, C. E., an Engl. Calvinist, born of Fr. parents, au. of religious works, d. 1820.

DE-COURCY, R., an Irish divine, d. 1808.

DEE, JOHN, LL.D., an English divine and astrologer of great learning, celebrated in the history of necromancy, chancellor of St. Paul's, and warden of Manchester college in the reign of Elizabeth. He is the author of several published works, and some unpublished, which are preserved in the Cottonian library, and elsewhere; born in London, 1527, d. 1608. His eldest son, ARTHUR, became physician to Charles I., and is the author of 'a faithful relation' of what passed between his father and some spirits, 1579-1651.

DEERING, C., a physie. and naturalist, author of the 'History of Nottinghamshire,' 1690-1749.

DEERING, J. P., R.A., the architect of Exeter Hall and other metropolitan buildings, 1780-1850.

DEFAUCONPRET, A. J. B. DE, a French translator, 1767-1843.

DE FOE, DANIEL, the son of a butcher in London, was born there in 1661. Four years in a dissenting academy seem to have furnished the only regular education he received. Engaging in trade, first as a wool merchant, and afterwards as a brick and tile-maker, he became bankrupt after some years, but afterwards paid his creditors in full. His attention had been diverted from business both by literature and by politics. He enlisted under the duke of Monmouth, and narrowly escaped after the rebellion was crushed; and he published a little earlier, a pamphlet on the war between the Turks and the Austrians. His literary career, however, did not fairly begin till he was thirty-nine years old, when he abandoned trade, and became an author by profession. The first period of his authorship was devoted entirely to politics, in which he was one of the ablest and most popular among the advocates of Whiggism. He gained the notice of King William by his 'True-born Englishman,' published in 1700; but the influence of Toryism in the ministries of Queen Anne, exposed the coarse and energetic adversary of the Stuarts and the Church of England to an almost uninterrupted series of discouragements and persecutions. In the midst of these, however, he wrote with unbroken courage and unwearied industry. Besides publishing innumerable pamphlets, he carried on a periodical paper called the *Review*, without assistance, during the greater part of the queen's reign. In 1703, an attack on the high church party, in his pamphlet ironically called 'the Shortest Way with the Dissenters,' was punished by the pillory, a heavy fine, and imprisonment for more than a year. In 1706, the ministry of Godolphin employed him as an agent for the union of Scotland with England; and in this character he resided a considerable time in Edinburgh, and found materials for a 'History of the Union.' Under the last administration of the reign he was again committed to prison for vehemently arguing in favor of the Hanoverian succession. After the accession of George I., he seems to have received no countenance from those whose interests he had so keenly espoused; and, abandoning politics altogether, he devoted himself to fictitious composition. This stage of his career, which gave birth to the



[Daniel De Foe.]

only works by which he is now remembered, did not begin till he was between fifty and sixty years of age, had fallen into bad health, and had even had a stroke of apoplexy. These were the circumstances in which, in 1719, he published the first part of 'Robinson Crusoe,' one of the best and most popular of all romances. Of a similar kind, though incomparably inferior, were several subsequent tales, such as 'Colonel Jack,' and 'Captain Singleton.' In his 'History of the Plague' and 'Memoirs of a Cavalier,' he engrafted historical facts on invented incidents and characters, with a curious force and earnestness of impression. De Foe d. in Lon. in 1731.

DEGERANDO. See GERANDO, JOS. M. DE.

DERHEEM, J. D., a Dutch flower p., 1604-1664.

DEHON, THEODORE, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, was born in Boston in 1776, and graduated at Harvard in 1795. He became rector of Newport, Rhode Island—but was elected bishop of South Carolina in 1812. He was an able writer, and a man of great amiability. He was seized with a malignant fever in 1817, and died suddenly, aged 41.

DEJNEF, S. IVAN, a Russ. navig., 17th cent.

DEJOCES, fndr. of the Mede emp., 7th cent. B.C.

DEJOTARUS, a king of Galatia, 1st cent. B.C.

DE KAY, JAMES E., an American naturalist, author of the Zoological department of the N. Y. State Survey, died 1851, aged 59.

DEKEN, AGATHA, a Dutch poetess, 1741-1804.

DELABORDE, J. B., a Fr. composer, last ct.

DEACAPEDE, BER. GER. ST. LA., a French naturalist, during the revolution a secry. and pres. of the assem., and sen. under Bonaparte, 1756-1825.

DEACOUR, JAS., an Irish poet, 1709-1781.

DEACROIX, J. V., a Fr. advocate, 1743-1832.

DELALAUDE, P. A., a Fr. natural., 1787-1823.

DELAMARCHE, C. F., a Fr. geogr., 1740-1817.

DELAMBRE, M., born 1749, died in 1822, an eminent French cultivator of Astronomy, an excellent observer, and a very voluminous writer. Delambre drew up and published several valuable Astronomical tables; but his chief labors related to the measure of the Arc of the meridian through Spain, and the History of Astronomy. The latter has the accuracy which Bailey's wants; nevertheless one sometimes misses the spirit of the philosophic Historian. He also wrote a valuable treatise on Astronomy.

DE LANCEY, JAMES, lieut.-gov. of New York, was born of French parents who emigrated to Amer. to escape religious persecution at home. He was educated in England at the University of Cambridge, and after four years stay there, returned to New York in 1729. He was immediately raised to the bench of the Supreme Court, and in 1733 was made justice. From 1743 to 1753 he was the leader of the popular party in opposition to Governor Clinton, and lieut.-governor from 1753 to 1755, and from 1757 to 1760, when he died in his 57th year. His daughter married Sir William Draper. He was a man of great natural abilities, intuitive perception, and studious habits; the best proof of which is the fact, that he began the study of law after his appointment as judge of the Supreme Court, and attained the profoundest knowledge of his profession. He, however, had little principle, and employed his rare talents as an intriguer and a demagogue.

DELANDINE, A. F., a Fr. miss. wr., 1756-1820.

DELANO, AMASO, an Amer. navig., 1763-1817.

DELANEY, PATRICK, an Irish div., 1686-1786.

DELABRE, ANT., a Fr. botanist, 1724-1807.

DE-LA-RUE, G., a Fr. liter. *savant*, 1748-1835.

DELATOUR, L. F., a Fr. author, 1727-1807.

DELATOUR, MAURICE QUENTIN, a Fr. painter, distinguished for his portraits, 1705-1788.

DELAUDUN, P., a Fr. poet, 1575-1629.

DELAULUE, S., a Fr. engraver, 1520-1595.

DELAVAL, E. H., an Eng. nat. phil., 1729-1814.

DELAUVIGNE, C. a Fr. poet, 1794-1843.

DELEUZE J. P. F., a Fr. naturalist and librar., au. of a 'Hist. of Animal Magnetism,' 1743-1835.

DELEYRE, A., a Fr. liter. *savant*, d. 1797.

DELFINO, the name of a patrician family of Venice, the most distinguished members of which are—JOHN, a doge, died 1361. JOSEPH, captain-general of the naval fleet, 1654. JEROME, proveditor-general, 1694-99. PETER, general of the Camaldules, 1444-1525. JOHN, a cardinal, 1617-1699.

DELFINO, F., an Ital. astron., 1477-1547.

DELILLE, JACQUES, Fr. didactic poet, in great repute at the end of the last century and under the empire, mem. of the academy, 1738-1813.

DELISLE, WM., a native of Paris, 1675-1726, wrought a complete reform in geography by constructing maps from astronomical observations, to which, though greatly multiplied for many years before, map-makers had paid no attention. He seems to have imbibed the views of Cassini, the celebrated astronomer, on this subject; and his father, and younger brother, Joseph Nicholas, were distinguished in the same walk; the latter especially, who was Astronomer Royal at St. Petersburg, and the author of a history of astronomy, and of many val. mem. read to the Academy. [J.B.]

DELISLE-DE-SALES, the name by which John Baptist Isoard Delisle is known, a Fr. *savant*, author of 'Philosophie de la Nature,' 1748-1816.

DELIUS, C. T., a Ger. mineralogist, 1730-1779.

DELLA-MARIA, D., an Ital. com., 1778-1806.

DELLON, C., a Fr. phys. and trav., 17th cent.

DELMONT, DEO., a Flem. paint., 1581-1634.

DELMOITE, H. F., a Fr. author, d. 1836.

DELOEUVRE, S. X., a Fr. comed., 1765-1807.

DELOLME, JOHN LOUIS, an advocate, born at Geneva about 1745, and known as a political writer, published his first work in 1772, being a parallel between the English government and that of Sweden; which had been overthrown by Gustavus. Shortly afterwards he published his celebrated work on the 'Constitution of England,' which was written in the French tongue, but improved and trans-



lated into English in 1775. In 1783 he published a 'History of the Flagellants,' or 'Memorials of Human Superstition.' In 1787, an essay on the 'Union between England and Scotland,' and in the two years following, 'Observations on Taxes and the Regency Question.' He died in Switzerland, 1807.

DELONGCHAMPS, a Fr. dramatist, d. 1832.

DELORME, Ph. a Fr. architect, d. 1577.

DELORME, J., physician to Marie de Medici, Henry IV., and Louis XIII., 1547-1637. His son CHARLES, physician to Gaston and Louis XIII., 1584-1678.

DELORME MARION, a Fr. courtesan, 1611-50.

DELPHUS, ÆGIUS, a Latin poet, 16th cent.

DELPON, J. A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1778-1833.

DELRIEN, E. J. B., a Fr. dram., 1761-1836.

DELRIO, M. A., a Flemish *savant*, 1551-1608.

DELUC, JOHN ANDREW, a Genevese physician, natural philosopher, and geologist, 1727-1817.

DELUC, W. A., brother of the preceding, a nat. and fellow-laborer with him in geology, 1729-1812.

DELWARDE, M., a Fr. historian, 1630-1724.

DEMANDE, C. F., a Fr. mechan., 1728-1803.

DEMAINBRAY, S. B., an English experimental philosopher, 1710-1782.

DEMARATUS, king of Sparta, 559-492 B.C.

DEMETRIANUS, a Rom. architect, 2d cent.

DEMETRIUS, a Greek sculptor, 4th cent. B.C.

DEMETRIUS, a Greek architect, 4th cent. B.C.

DEMETRIUS, the *first* of this name, king of Macedon, having fought his way to the throne, 295-287 B.C., dethroned and exiled by Pyrrhus, and died a simple citizen 283. The *second* of the name, king of Macedon, 242-232 B.C.

DEMETRIUS I., king of Syria, known as Demetrius Sotor, killed by Alex. Balas, 162-149 B.C.

DEMETRIUS II., surnamed Nicator, or the Conqueror, deth. by Zabinas, and k. 144-125 B.C.

DEMETRIUS III., suc. with his br. 95, d. 87 B.C.

DEMETRIUS I., gr. duke of Rus., 1277-1294.

DEMETRIUS II., gr. duke of Rus., 1359-1362.

DEMETRIUS III., gr. duke of Rus., d. 1389.

DEMETRIUS the *False*, one of numerous pretenders under this name to the throne of Russia, of which he possessed himself 1604, and was assassinated 1606. Another of these adventurers was massacred after possessing himself of Moscow by the aid of the Poles 1610; the last of them perished on the scaffold 1653.

DEMETRIUS CYNODIUS, a Gr. wr., 14th cent.

DEMETRIUS PEPANUS, a Gr. theo. 17th cent.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a Gr. philosopher and orator, known in history as gov. of the Athenian republic, 3d cent. B.C.

DEMIDOFF, the name of a Russian family, the founder of which, DEMIDAS, distinguished himself under Peter the Great as a cannon-founder, &c., and his grandson PROCOPIUS in mining operations. The nephew of the last named, NICOLAS DEMIDOFF, distinguished for his philanthropy and public spirit, and the high perfection to which he carried the working of mines, 1773-1828.

DEMOCÉDES, a Gr. physician, time of Darius.

DEMOCRITUS, the sage of Abdera; he lived about four hundred years before Christ, at the period of Socrates; 460 or 470 B.C. is reckoned the date of his birth, and he is said to have survived a full century. Nothing of the writings of Democritus remain save a few fragments; but with two exceptions, there is no great man of antiquity whose renown fills a larger space, or who seems, alike by his genius and his acquirements, to have better deserved a hold on the world's memories. Urged by thirst

for knowledge, he travelled, during his youth and manhood, through India, Ethiopia, Chaldaea, and Persia; he spent several years in Egypt, and seems to have visited the schools of Pythagoras and Zeno. It is said, also, that he heard Socrates, and communed with Anaxagoras concerning the phenomena of Astronomy, and the physical structure of Nature. Cicero tells us that in style Democritus might be the rival of Plato—he wrote so clearly, and so adorned what he wrote. The titles of his works relate to Logic, Ethics, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Poetry, Music, Grammar, and even Strategy. The Abderites are recorded to have paid loftiest honors to the sage. They confided to him the care of their state; and there must have been ground for another pleasing tradition. It is said that Democritus had spent all his substance in travelling, but a law of Abdera refused the rites of burial to any one who wasted his patrimony. To escape the penalty, the philosopher read in public his chief treatise, entitled *μεγας διακοβος*; and, charmed by his eloquence, the people voted him the sum of five hundred talents, or £125,000 sterling. It is not often that a philosophical treatise reaps such a reward!—The fame of Democritus in modern times, rests on his extraordinary *precision* of the *Atomic*, or modern physical theory of the Universe. Rising above the confined idea of the Ionian school, that all things are modifications of one element or principle, he broached the conception that bodies are made up of ultimate atoms, and that in the character of these atoms must be sought the explanation of the qualities of what we call *body*. He went off at once from all barren logomachies about the *plenum*, and, indeed, more than any other thinker of antiquity, achieved the privilege of laying down the ground of just speculation in physics. His doctrines prevailed widely, and were afterwards enshrined in noble verse by Lucretius. Democritus was certainly a materialist: the mind, he thought, like fire, consisted of the finer atoms. He had no notion of life apart from body: and the gods he deemed delusion. He had grand views of the universe: in the milky way, first of all, he saw the light of innumerable worlds; but he had a correspondingly mean opinion of the nature and destiny of Man. Nay, he treated Man, his evanescent works, and feeble struggles, so lightly, that we find his effigies always with a jeer on the lip, and himself with the appellation of the laughing philosopher. Democritus is not the only thinker who, in the intensity of his contemplation of material nature, has overlooked a Force infinitely more enduring and grand. The loss of his writings is that, perhaps, among all calamities to ancient monuments, which we ought the most to deplore. [J.P.N.]

DEMOIVRE, an English mathematician, born in France 1667, died 1754. He contributed greatly to our knowledge of *Series*; he was the author of important theorems in trigonometry; but his principal labors concerned the doctrine of Chances. He had considerable analytic genius.

DEMONAX, a philos. of Cyprus, 2d cent. B.C.

DEMONAX, a Greek philosopher, cotemp. with Adrian.

DEMOSTHENES, the greatest of the Greek orators, was the son of an Athenian citizen of the same name who carried on the trades of a cutler and cabinet-maker, and was born about the year B.C. 382. Having lost his father at the age of seven, the care of his youth, as well as the management of his property, amounting to fifteen talents, devolved upon three guardians appointed by his father. At



[Demosthenes—From an Ancient Bust.]

the end of his minority of ten years he commenced a prosecution against his guardians to recover his property, which they had squandered, and after a litigation of two years, obtained a verdict against one of them, who was condemned to pay a fine of ten talents. The prosecution was conducted by himself; and the speeches which he delivered in support of his cause excited the admiration and applause of the judges. Encouraged by this successful beginning, he ventured to speak before the people, but his feeble and stammering voice, his interrupted respiration, his ungraceful gestures, and his ill-arranged periods, brought upon him general ridicule. His failure, however, only roused the energies of his unconquerable will; he resolved to correct the deficiencies of his youth, and overcame them with a zeal and perseverance which have passed into a proverb. After a course of the most rigorous discipline, he reappeared in public (B.C. 355), and pronounced two orations against Leptines and Androtion, the former of which is considered as one of his happiest efforts. His fame as an orator 'whose resistless eloquence wielded at will that fierce democracy,' now secured for him the general esteem, and entitled him, as one of the leading statesmen of Athens, to take an active part in all public affairs. In B.C. 354 he opposed, though without success, the projected expedition to Eubœa, and dissuaded his countrymen from undertaking a war against Persia. From this time the history of his life is closely mixed up with that of his country; every measure calculated to promote the public good received his powerful support, and every encroachment on public freedom found in him an uncompromising opponent. Philip, king of Macedonia, had begun in B.C. 358 his encroachments on the Athenian possessions in the northern part of the Ægæan, without meeting with any active opposition on the part of the parent country; and it was to rouse his countrymen against the crafty invader that Demosthenes pronounced his *Philippics*, a series of the most splendid and spirited orations. The first was delivered in B.C. 352. Another series equally celebrated (the *Olynthiacs*), were designed to prevail upon the Athenians to aid the inhabitants of Olynthus, a maritime town near the Isthmus of Palline, which had been besieged by Philip, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of the orator, was taken in the spring of B.C. 347. In the following year Demosthenes, along with nine others, went on an embassy to Philip, and succeeded in concluding a peace, which continued till B.C. 339. But he did not the less attentively watch the proceedings of Philip; and when hostilities again broke out, he took part in the disastrous battle of Chaeronea, the result of which left Philip master of the destinies of Greece.

Though he fled along with many others, his grateful countrymen decreed to him a golden crown. On the accession of Alexander, B.C. 336, Demosthenes still cherished the same feelings towards the Macedonians; but the sudden appearance of the youthful conqueror overawed opposition. (See ALEXANDER.) But even his great services could not protect him against an outburst of popular feeling. Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals whom he had left at Babylon, absconded with the treasure intrusted to his care, and arriving in Athens, purchased the protection of the city by distributing his gold among the popular leaders. Demosthenes was one of the suspected recipients; and being declared guilty, and fined in 50 talents, he retired to Ægina and Trozene, where he remained till the death of Alexander, B.C. 323. Returning to Athens for a short time, he was forced again to withdraw in B.C. 322; and retiring to Calauria, a small island opposite to Trozene, took refuge in the temple of Neptune, where he suddenly died. The orations of Demosthenes, on which his character as a statesman chiefly rests, have been often published both in mass and in detached portions. 'His manner,' as Hume well observes, 'is rapid harmony exactly adjusted to the sense: it is vehement reasoning without any appearance of art: it is disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a continued stream of argument: and of all human productions, the orations of Demosthenes present to us the models which approach the nearest to perfection.' [G.F.]

DEMOURS, P., a French physician and oculist, 1702-1795. His son ANTH., also an oculist, 1762-1836.

DEMOUSHER, C. A. a French poet and mythologist, 1760-1801. His son P. ANTH., an architect, 1735-1803.

DEMPSTER, GEO., a Scotch gentleman, disting. as an M.P. and as a wr. on agriculture, &c., 1736-1818.

DEMPSTER, THOS., a Scotch hist. and antiqua. wr., professor of theology at Pisa, 1579-1625.

DENHAM, MAJOR DIXON, born in 1786, in London, accompanied Clapperton and Oudney to Central Africa, 1822-25, and afterwards receiving an appointment at Sierra Leone, was carried off by fever at Accra, on that coast, in 1828.

DENHAM, SIR J., an English writer of verse, au. of 'The Sophy,' &c., 1615-1668.

DENINA, G. C., an It. hist., 1731-1813.

DENIS, JACQUES, a Fr. comedian, 17th cent.

DENIS, J. B., a curious Fr. wr., 17th cent.

DENIS, LOUIS, a Fr. geographer, last century.

DENIS, MICHAEL, a French miscellaneous writer, 1729-1800.

DENIS, NICHOLAS, a topographical wr., 17th c.

DENIS, a pope of Rome, 259-269.

DENISON, DANIEL, speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, in 1649 and 1651, and afterwards appointed major-general, was a native of England. He died in 1682, aged 69. He published a treatise called 'Irenicon.'

DENMAN, THOS., M. D., a dis. medical writer, father of the late chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, 1783-1815.

DENMAN, THOMAS, Lord, an English judge, was born in London, 1779. His father was the eminent physician, Thomas Denman. He was educated at Stowe and Cambridge. After leaving college he pursued his legal studies at the Temple, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He soon earned by his industry, legal knowledge, and his eloquence, a high position as a barrister. In 1818 he was elected a



member of parliament, and assumed at once an independent position as a reformer of abuses, and a friend of progress. In 1820 he was appointed solicitor-general to Queen Caroline, and manfully sustained, in conjunction with Brougham, the cause of that unfortunate princess against George IV., and a powerful court influence. His popular sympathies made him a favorite with the friends of the people, and he was employed to defend the popular champions, Major Cartwright, in 1820, and Sir Francis Burdett, in 1823, when prosecuted by the government. He continued to serve in parliament, and remained a consistent advocate of progressive reform, and took an active part in support of Lord John Russell's famous Reform bill. In 1828 he was appointed king's counsel, an honor which was only deferred so long in consequence of his opposition to the court in his defence of Queen Caroline. He was appointed attorney-general, under Lord Grey, and in 1832, was raised to the chief-justiceship of the King's bench, which office he held until March 1st, 1850, when he was obliged to resign in consequence of an attack of paralysis. In 1834 he was created a peer of the realm, and took his seat in the House of Lords. He died 22d September, 1854, of an attack of apoplexy. He was a learned and skilful lawyer, an upright judge, and a liberal statesman. He was the author of various treatises upon social and political questions, in all of which he proves himself a friend of liberty and humanity. He was an uncompromising opponent of negro slavery, and a warm advocate of its emancipation.

DENNER, B., a Dutch painter, 1685-1747.

DENNIE, JOSEPH, an able Am. writer, of indolent and indolent habits, born in 1768, and was graduated at Harvard in 1790. He was editor successively of the 'Boston Tablet,' 'The Farmers' Museum,' and the 'Portfolio,' and evinced genius and extensive acquirements, but died of a broken constitution, in 1812, aged 43.

DENNIS, JOHN, an Eng. dram., 1657-1733.

DENON, DOMINIQUE-VIVANT, Baron, author of 'Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Bonaparte,' and director-general of the museums, and superintendent of the mint under the empire, dis. as a promoter of art in France, 1747-1825.

DENYS, P., a cel. French carver, 17th century.

DENYS, JAMES, a Flem. painter, 17th cent.

D'EON, or EON DE BEAUMONT, the chevalier, a French adventurer and diplomatist between Louis XV. and the court of London, whose name has been rendered notorious by the curious doubts which prevailed concerning his sex, author of 'Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon,' a work in 13 vols., 8vo, containing numerous historical and political treatises, 1728-1810.

DEPARCIEUX, ANTH., a Fr. wr. on trigonometry and logarithms, 1703-1768. His nephew of the same name, an economist, &c., 1753-99.

DEPPING, GEORGE BERNARD, a Fr. antiq. and historical writer, died 1853, aged 70.

DERBY, JAMES STANLEY, earl of, a royalist, dis. in the civil wars, beheaded after the battle of Worcester, 1651. His wife CHARLOTTE, celebra. for her brave defence of Latham House, d. 1664.

DERHAM, WILLIAM, an able divine and phil., canon of Windsor, and rector of Upminster, Essex, 1657-1735.

DERHODE, N., a painter on glass, 16th cent.

DERJAVINE, G., ROM., a Rus. poet and statesman, dis. as one of the first men of his age, 1743-1816.

DEROSSII, J. G., an Ital. poet, 1754-1827.

DERRICK, S., an Irish playwright, 1724-1769.

DERWENTWATER, J., Earl of, an adherent of the Pretender, beheaded after the battle of Preston, 1716.

DESAGULIERS, J. T., an exp. phil., 1683-1743.

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX, L. CH. AN., one of the



[Tomb of Desaix.]

most celebrated generals of the French republic. He was appointed general of division of the army of the Rhine, in 1796, and accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, where he behaved with so much moderation that the Mussulmans named him the 'Just sultan.' On his return to France he joined the army of Italy, and was killed at Marengo, 1768-1800.

DESAUGIERS, M. A., a compos. of music, 1742-1793. His son of the same name, a cel. ballet composer, &c., 1772-1827.

DESAUSSURE, HENRY W., an eminent lawyer of South Carolina, born in 1764. He was for twenty years chancellor of his native state, and for some time director of the mint. His 'Equity Reports,' in four volumes, are exceedingly valuable. He died in 1839.



[Birth-place of Descartes.]

DESCARTES, RENE, born in La Haye, Touraine in 1596; died in Stockholm in 1650: in elevation and amplitude, his influence approaches that of Plato and Aristotle; he is the unquestioned compeer of Bacon and Newton. Descartes fell on one of those recurring periods when philosophy is in decrepitude, representing neither knowledge, nor liberty, nor wisdom; and he regenerated it. We can speak but briefly either of what he did or what he was.—1. In an epoch of dogma

and ignorance and intolerance, an original Thinker appears, as if inevitably, to strike always into the same course. Turning from the disorder of the received Physical Sciences, Lord Bacon prepared for his 'Instauratio,' by research concerning true METHOD in Physical Inquiry: Des Cartes, repelled by corresponding disgust, from the moral and psychological logomachies of his time, demanded—what is fitting METHOD in Speculative Philosophy; and what the basis and criterion of *certainly*? The reply was not a new one, but only a reproduction of the method of Socrates, of Plato, of Aristotle, and its adjustment to the condition and culture of his time. The primal and sufficient ground of certainty in Speculative Philosophy, is the content of our human Consciousness. *Cogito ergo sum* is not a syllogism, but a statement of the manner in which the fact of existence becomes revealed. The phenomena of mind are not provable; they are FIRST FACTS. The right sifting and analysis of these primary mental phenomena, is the sole work of Reflection—the single legitimate aim of Philosophy. Inquiry evolves their true signification, determines their reach, disengages them from foreign elements, and ascertains their metaphysical import and value; but with this, inquiry ends; it cannot logically affect one of them with doubt. Two great achievements were solicited in modern times, from this reassertion of the power and functions of rational psychology. *First*, to put down all theoretic scepticisms after the fashion of Bayle's. Doubt may and ought to affect particular opinions or conclusions, but to erect Doubt into a principle, is, according to Des Cartes, a sheer paralogism. Doubt in this sense is virtually an act of *Belief*; it is a confidence in one state of mind, or one intellectual process; but why among all states of mind select this one for confidence? Pyrrhonism in every form—whether as scepticism or dogmatism—is irreconcilable with true method. *Secondly*, Cartesianism refused to estimate the value or reality of our primary intuitions by their accordance or non-accordance with any *system*. Every logical process rests on *some* of our intuitions; so that here too is a paralogism. One such paralogism was developed in the Physiological and French Sensational schools: a form of error recently revived by M. Comte. Another is the attempt of powerful Churches to repudiate Philosophy in the name of Revelation. The Gallican Church in its Augustan era, did not commit this error; neither has it ever been the position of our English Hierarchy: no church so conducting itself can long endure. A Religion without a Philosophy, must ever evolve in the long run, a dogma without creed, and a clergy without a people.—2. Something more definite regarding the method of Des Cartes may be gathered from his treatment of the argument regarding the Being of a God; his proof is not an *à priori* one; it rests on *facts*, as directly as the argument from external design—the fact, viz., that our human consciousness reveals Ideas having the attributes of Universality and Necessity. Ideas of this kind, said Des Cartes, cannot be the product or reflection of man's finite and imperfect nature: therefore, a Being exists, whose essential character enables him to communicate to us the ideas of Infinity, Eternity, Self-existence, &c. The special proof given by ANSELM, also occurred to Des Cartes, and was expanded by him. The logic of these arguments—to which, indeed, all *à priori* proofs may be reduced—is open to only two exceptions. *First*, it may be denied that Ideas exist having the characters of Universality and Necessity; *Secondly*, it may be questioned whether it is legiti-

mate to pass from a phenomenon in Psychology to a reality in Ontology;—it does not follow, says the philosopher of Königsberg, from the existence of an Idea, that there is any externality corresponding to it. As to the former objection see articles CONDILLAC, GASSENDI, LOCKE, PLATO, &c.: the latter is noticed at length in articles KANT and REID.—3. The student must look for no completed Psychology, or even an approach to it, in the writings of Des Cartes. Owing to the absence of every attempt at system, the cursory reader is apt to miss those traces of earnest searching insight which are strewn broadcast over his pages; and the rapid critic easily makes out a case against one of the hardest and most original thinkers in Europe:—the extravagant misapprehension contained in the first three chapters of Locke's Essay, may be taken as a type of such criticisms. One fatal error of the great Frenchman requires to be explained because of its influence on subsequent speculation. He overlooked the essential *activity* of the thinking principle, regarding it rather as the *subject* of certain peculiar changes; and this led him to a profounder misapprehension of the Idea of Substance. LEIBNITZ corrected him, by restoring to it the attribute of CAUSE or FORCE; but not before the error had led to the ingulfing fatalism of SPINOZA.—4. The intellectual vigor of Des Cartes left its marks on many various departments of knowledge. He was fond of Physiology. His hypothesis of *l'ortices* prepared for the mechanical theory of planetary Motions. He founded Dioptrics—first impressing on it a geometrical character. But that by which he will longest live in Mathematics, is his most fertile idea of representing the properties of curves by equations. Measured by its influence this discovery takes rank with the infinitesimal calculus; nor has its empire been disputed until in the most recent times by the remarkable scheme of Quaternions.—5. The life of Des Cartes was given mostly to solitude and thought: nevertheless, on occasions, and with characteristic ardor, he took part in active pursuits. A soldier, he spent several years in camps; he travelled much, and carried on an extensive correspondence. Whenever Philosophy falls off, and the throne of Truth is usurped by Scepticism or Dogmatism, regeneration will invariably come in one way—through restoration of the method and fundamental principle of Des Cartes. [J.P.N.]

DESCENTE, J., a French botanist, 1732–1810.

DESCROIZILLE, F. A. H., a Fr. che., d. 1825.

DESERIZ, J. S., a *savant* of Hung., 1702–1765.

DESEZE, ROMAIN, one of the three counsel selected by Louis XVI. to defend him before the convention, after the restoration, he became president of the Court of Repeal, 1750–1828.

DESFONTAINES, THE ABBE P. F. GUYOT, a miscellaneous French writer, at first a Jesuit, noted for his immorality, 1685–1745.

DESFONTAINES, R. L., a Fr. bot. 1751–1833.

DESFORGES, P. J. B. C., a French comedian and dramatic author, 1746–1806.

DESHAYES, L., Baron De Courmenin, a Fr. diplo., beh. for conspiring against Richelieu, 1632.

DESHAYS, J. B., a French painter, 1729–1765.

DESHOULIERES, ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER DE LA GARDE, Dame, a French poetess and dramatic writer, 1634–1694. Her daughter, ANTOINETTE THERESA, also a poetess, 1662–1718.

DESJARDINS, MARTIN VAN DEN BOGAERT, a Fr. sculp. and caster of stat. in bronze, 1640–1694.

DESMATSEAU, P., a Fr. mis. wr., 1666–1746.

DESMARETS, C., chief of the French police under the empire, auth. of 'Memoirs,' 1763–1823.



DESMARETS, H., a Fr. composer, 1662-1741.

DESMARETS, J., advocate-general of the parliament of Paris, put to death by Charles VI., 1382.

DESMARETS, N., a Fr. min. of finance, nephew of Colbert, cel. for his upright administ., lived 1721.

DESMARETS, N., a Fr. physician, director of the manuf. of France, mem. of the Acad., 1725-1815.

DESMOULINS, BENEDICT CAMILLE, born at Guise in Picardy, 1762, and educated for the law at the college of Louis-le-Grand, was known as a wild young student of jurisprudence and *Belles-Lettres* at the commencement of the French revolution, and is supposed to have been early acquainted with Robespierre, if, indeed, he was not his college friend. He made the first of those stirring harangues by which the people were excited to the revolutionary combat, from a table on which he mounted in the garden of the Palais Royal, when the Swiss and German troops had been ordered under arms, previous to the dismissal of Necker. It was a moment of intense excitement, for the police were eyeing the young orator, who, with a loaded pistol in each hand, swore he would not be taken alive. This was on Sunday the 12th of July, 1789, and two days afterwards Camille fought with the future republicans at the storming of the Bastille. Before the end of the month the 'Rights of Man' had been promulgated by the Constituent Assembly, and was succeeded by that flood of journalism and club-eloquence on which so many obscure men were suddenly borne to the height of popularity. Camille made his first profession of the republican faith in a work which he entitled '*La France Libre*,' in which he declared that a democracy was the only form of government suited to a people who were 'worthy of the name of men.' This was followed by his '*Discours de la Lanterne aux Parisiens*,' subsequently called '*Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant*,' a weekly paper, edited, as he styled himself, by the 'Attorney-General of the Lamp-Iron.' This atrocious style was chosen by Camille rather as his password to the Faubourgs than the echo of his own sentiments, and he abandoned it as a *jeu d'esprit*, too cruel to be taken in earnest. Towards the end of the year he united with Danton in the establishment of the Cordeliers' Club, the fiery element into which these two cast themselves to work out their own destiny, and to accomplish their part in the revolution. About this time he married the beautiful and accomplished Mademoiselle Duplessis, the devoted wife who afterwards hovered about his prison, and rested not till she arrived at the same cruel term of her existence as him she loved. It is related that the curé refused to marry him because he had written that there was as much evidence for the religion of Mahomet as for that of Christianity, and the dispute between them was referred to Mirabeau, who decided that a man's religion could only be judged by his exterior profession. Camille declared himself a good catholic, promised to amend his ways, and was thereupon married, the priest laughing at the idea of a Mirabeau acting as a father of the church. It is painful to read the words of the bridegroom when on his defence five years later:—'A marked fatality has ordained,' he said, 'that of sixty persons who signed my marriage contract, there should remain to me only two living friends, Robespierre and Danton! All the others have fled or are guillotined!' After the 10th of August, 1792, when Danton acquired the supremacy as minister of justice, Camille Desmoulins acted as his secretary, and though it is a disputed point whether he took any active part in the execrable massacres of September, it cannot be supposed that the 'attorney-general of the Lamp-

iron' was the man to shrink from his share of the responsibility. The incident which marked the return of the friends to moderate counsels soon after the fall of the Girondins is related by Lamartine. It was one of the last evenings in the month of January, when Danton, Souberbielle, one of the jury of the revolutionary tribunal, and Camille Desmoulins came away together from the Palais de Justice, and spoke sorrowfully of the bloodshed of that day, when fifteen victims had fallen on the scaffold, and twenty-seven more had been condemned to suffer. The friends separated at Danton's door, and next day Camille Desmoulins had written the first number of the '*Vieux Cordelier*,' in which the system of proscription was denounced, and a 'Committee of Clemency' demanded as a preliminary to clearing the prisons of the 'Suspect.' In the daring burst of eloquence and passion which marked the pages of this journal, the system of Robespierre was attacked under cover of an assault on the cruel atheists Hébert and Chaumette. The quarrel broke out in the Convention as a personal squabble, on the 8th of January, 1794; and Danton supported his friend, thinking it high time, as he expressed himself, that they should make work for the *guillotine of public opinion* by enlightening the people. Two days afterwards the quarrel was resumed, and Robespierre spoke of Camille as a wayward child whose person it was not necessary to injure, but demanded that his writings might be burned. 'To burn them,' exclaimed Camille starting up, 'is not to answer them!' and then, reckless of consequences, he complained that he had first submitted his copy to Robespierre, but that he had since refused to read his journal because he would not compromise himself by espousing either side of the quarrel. Danton acted as peacemaker on this occasion; but the harvest of death was ripening for this new party of mercy as for the Girondins; and Danton himself, together with his friends Camille Desmoulins, Philippeaux, and Lacroix, were arrested on the night of the 30th March, as Héault de Séchelles had been only a little earlier. His wife, Lucile, addressed an affecting appeal to Robespierre, which, it is believed, never reached him, and Camille found the means of opening a secret correspondence with her. These letters have been preserved, and they are filled with expressions of the most passionate attachment and despair. At the bar of Tinville the prisoners were asked their age, name, and residence; 'My age,' said Camille, 'is that of the sansculotte Jesu—I am thirty-three; an age fatal to revolutionists!' He had prepared a written defence, but was not allowed to read it, and in a fit of indignation tore the paper to fragments, which, however, were afterwards collected by a friend, and their contents handed down to posterity. The commotion of the people was feared by Robespierre, and the wife of Camille was arrested the following night, that her beauty and the eloquence of her grief might not be the means of snatching away a victory which he had only obtained by surprise and subtlety. She was guillotined a few days after her husband. On his way to the scaffold, Camille Desmoulins forgot all his philosophy, and became almost frantic, struggling with his bonds, and appealing to the people whom he had called to arms on the 14th of July—to whom, as he reminded them, he had given the national cockade. At the guillotine he recovered his *sang-froid*, and, looking on the axe, said to the populace, 'Behold, then, the recompense reserved for the first apostle of liberty!' The date of his execution is the 5th of April, 1794, that of his wife's the 10th. He was a man of rare genius, light, sparkling,



and sarcastic, but of a most undecided temperament, and headlong in his impulses. His dazzling eloquence rained words like fire; his epigrams flew like polished arrows, and, careless of results, he launched them against men of all parties, from Lafayette 'the liberator of two worlds,' and 'constellation of the white horse,' to St. Just who 'carried his head with the air of a saint-sacrament.' His ridicule of the Girondists in a 'History of the *Brissotins*,' published 1793, contributed to bring contempt upon that body by its very title; yet it must be remembered, to the honor of Camille and the Dantonists, that their attempt to save their enemies from the guillotine was the first step to their own ruin. [E.R.]

DESORGUES, TH., a French poet, 1764-1803.

DESOTEUX, F., a Fr. physician, 1724-1803.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, an Irish officer, distin. in the West Indies during the Amer. war, and exec. for conspiring against the life of the king, 1803.

DESPARD, JOHN, a brave Eng. gen. 1744-1829.

DESPAIZE, J., a Fr. satirical poet, 1769-1814.

DESPREAUX, J. S., a Fr. dram., 1747-1820.

DESSAIX, J. M., a general of the French revolution, member of the council of 500 till the 18th Brumaire, 1764-1825.

DESSALINES, JOHN JAMES, a negro of St. Domingo, who on the death of Toussaint L'Ouverture, was elected, in 1804, emperor of Hayti, with the title of James I. He had previously been second in command, and was a man of energy and courage, but was slain in a conspiracy in 1806.

DESSOLLE, J. J. P. AUGUSTIN, a French general and statesman, distinguished in the campaign of Italy, Spain, and Russia, 1767-1828.

DESTOUCHES, A. C., a Fr. comp., 1672-1749.

DESTOUCHES, P. N., a Fr. dram., 1680-1754.

DESTREM, H., a member of the French convention, one of the most vigorous opponents of the *coup d'état*, 18th Brumaire, transported after the plot of the infernal machine, 1758-1805.

DEUTSCH, N. E., a Fr. painter, 1484-1530.

DEVAUX, J., a French surgeon, 1649-1729.

DEVAUX, GABRIEL, a Fr. botanist, 1742-1802.

DEVEREUX, ROBERT, earl of Essex, the reputed favorite of Queen Elizabeth, distinguished as a military officer, gov. of Ireland during Tyrone's rebellion, born 1567, executed 1601. His son of the same name, commander for the parliament at the commencement of the civil war, 1592-1645.

DEVILLIERS, C., a Fr. naturalist, 1724-1809.

DEVONSHIRE, GEORGINA CAVENDISH, duchess of, celebrated for her taste in art and the *Belles-Lettres*, and for her personal charms, authoress of poems, 'Passage of St. Gothard,' &c., 1757-1806. ELIZABETH HERVEY, the second duchess, also distinguished for her beauty, her classical taste, and her love of art, 1759-1824.

DEVUEZ, ARNOLD, a French painter, 1642-1724.

DEWES, SIR S., an English hist., 1602-1650.

DEWEES, WILLIAM PORTS, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, for many years professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and author of a 'System of Midwifery,' 'Practice of Medicine,' and other standard medical works—was born at Pottsgrove, Pa., and died in 1841.

DEWEZ, L. D. J., a Fr. historian, 1760-1834.

DE-WINT, PETER, an English artist, d. 1849.

DE-WITT, JNO., a celebrated Dutch statesman, born 1625, grand pensionary of Holland from 1652, sacrificed with his brother CORNELIUS to the ambition of the House of Orange, 1672.

DE-WITT, BENJAMIN, M.D., professor of medicine in Columbia College in 1807, and of chemistry

in 1808. He died in 1819, aged 45, at quarantine ground, which he had visited as health-officer during the yellow fever.

DE-WITT, JOHN, D.D., born at Catskill, New York, was professor of Biblical History in the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and also professor in Rutgers College. He died in 1831, aged 42.

DE-WITT, SUSAN, Mrs., author of a poem, entitled 'The Pleasures of Religion.' Died at Philadelphia in 1824.

DEXTER, SAMUEL, a Boston merchant, who exhibited great zeal in the patriot cause during the political struggles which preceded the American Revolution, and who, at his death, left a handsome legacy to Harvard College. He died at Mendon in 1810, aged 84.

DEXTER, SAMUEL, Secretary at War of the U. S., born in Boston, 1761, and was graduated at Harvard in 1781. He was for some time member of Congress, first in the House of Representatives and then in the Senate. In 1800 he was appointed Secretary of War, and the next year Secretary of the Treasury. The department of State was also committed to him for a short time. At first a federalist, he became in 1812 an advocate of the war with Great Britain. He was more than once invited to undertake a foreign mission, but declined. He died in 1816, aged 54. He was an able writer and eloquent speaker. The Answer of the Senate to President Adams addressed on the death of Washington, proceeded from his pen.

DHAHER, HISMAIL, caliph of Egypt, 1149-55.

DHAHER, ALI, caliph of Egypt, 1021-1036.

DHAHER, MOHAM., the thirty-fifth caliph of the Abasside dynasty, reigned nine months in 1225.

DHAHEZ, a sheik of Palestine, 1693-1775.

DIADUMENIANUS, MARCUS OPELIUS MACRINUS ANTONINUS, emperor of Rome 217, killed by the soldiers of Heliogabalus, 218.

DIANA OF POITIERS, mistress of Henry II., cele. for her influence and her brilliant court, 1499-1566.

DIANA OF FRANCE, a natural daughter of Henry II., and wife of Horace Farnese and F. Montmorency, 1538-1619.

DIAS B., a Portuguese poet, 16th century.

DIAS-DE-LUGO, J. B., a Span. jurist, d. 1556.

DIAS-GOMEZ, F., a Portug. poet, 1745-1795.

DIAS, P., a Portuguese Jesuit mis., 1621-1700.

DIAZ, BARTHOLOMEW, a knight of the royal household, was sent by the king of Portugal in Aug. 1486, in quest of the dominions of the imaginary Christian prince, Prester John, supposed to lie in India or Eastern Africa, while Covilhã and Payva went by land through Egypt. Diaz had two caravels of fifty tons each, and a small store-ship. Having touched at the African coast in lat. 26° S., 400 miles farther than any previous navigator had reached, he steered boldly south and lost sight of land. Storms which arose soon after bore him far E. of the Cape of Good Hope, which he was thus the first to double without knowing it. He had advanced to the mouth of the Great Fish River, making frequent inquiry after Prester John, when the crews insisted on his return. He now visited the Cape, determined its position with accuracy, and called it the Stormy Cape, a name which for better augury the king, John II., changed to the present designation. Diaz reached Lisbon in 1487. He perished at sea in 1500, in one of Cabral's ships commanded by him.—MICHAEL DIAZ of Arragon, was one of the companions of Columbus. He became governor of Porto Rico, and died in 1512.



DIAZ, E., a Portug. Jesuit mis., 17th century.

DIAZ, F., a Spanish missionary, died 1646.

DIAZ, G., a Portuguese painter, 16th century.

DIAZ, J., a protestant convert of Spain, murdered by his brother, who afterwards hanged himself, 1546.

DIAZ, M., a Spanish navigator, died 1512.

DIAZ, P., a Spanish Jesuit and mis., 1546-1602.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, was born at Southampton in the year 1745, and was educated at Winchester. His father, who was a silversmith, first meant that his son should enter the church, but his early and devoted attachment to music soon frustrated the paternal intentions. He received some lessons in music from Mr. Kent (whose anthems are well known), and commenced his career as poet and musician at sixteen years of age, and produced at Covent Garden Theatre an opera named 'The Shepherd's Artifice.' About this time he made his *debut* as an actor, and was well received. In 1768 he was the original Mungo in his own 'Padlock.' In 1772 he produced the music to 'The Deserter;' in 1774 the words and music of 'The Waterman;' and in 1775 'The Quaker.' In 1778 he became composer to the Covent Garden Theatre, with a salary of £10 per annum. About the year 1782 he built the Circus Theatre, afterwards known as the Surrey, and continued to manage it with indifferent success for nearly four years. In 1778 he published his musical tour, and in 1789 he gave the first of his entertainments, under the title of 'The Whim of the Moment,' which soon became very popular. These entertainments, of which he was performer, poet, and musician, furnished his sole means of livelihood until the year 1805, when he retired from public life with a government pension of £200. In 1813 Dibdin was attacked with paralysis, and he died in July, 1814. Besides the operas named, Dibdin wrote two novels, and a few smaller literary works, and wrote and composed the enormous number of nine hundred songs! To him is due whatever merit there is of having originated that kind of musical entertainment which has been followed by so many vocalists, from Incedon to Wilson, Templeton, and John Parry. [J.M.]

DIBDIN, THOS., eldest son of the preceding, a distinguished dramatic author and song-writer, 1771-1841.

DIBDIN, THOS. FROGNALL, D.D., a celebrated bibliographer and antiquarian writer, 1775-1847.

DIBIL-AL-KHOSSAI, an Arab. poet, 765-860.

DICEARCHUS, a Greek philosopher, historian, and geographer, disciple of Aristotle, 4th cent. B.C.

DICETO, RAOUL DE, an English historian, 13th century.

DICK, SIR ALEX., a Scotch physician, remembered for introducing the culture of rhubarb, 1703-1785.

DICK, MAJOR-GEN. SIR ROBERT HENRY, a Scotch peninsular and medical officer, killed at the battle of Sobraon, 1846.

DICKENSON, PHILEMON, General, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, who exhibited distinguished bravery at the battle of Monmouth. After the war he was a member of Congress, and occupied many offices of civil and military trust. He died at Trenton, N. J., in 1809, aged 68.

DICKINSON, JONATHAN, first President of the College of New Jersey, was a native of Hatfield, Mass., and born in 1688. He was graduated at Yale College in 1706, and shortly after became minister of the first Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown, N. J., in which office he continued for forty years.

On the enlargement of the charter of the College by Governor Belcher in 1746, he was appointed president, but had no occasion to remove from Elizabethtown, as the institution was then located there. He died in 1747, aged 59. He published many sermons and pamphlets on religious subjects, and his writings display ability and erudition.

DICKINSON, JOHN, President of Delaware and Pennsylvania, was a native of Maryland. Having studied law, first in Philadelphia and then in London, he returned and attained eminence in his profession. He was chosen member of Assembly in 1764, and represented Pennsylvania in Congress in 1765. He now began to write against the aggressions of the British government, and his letters on colonial taxation in 1767 attracted great attention, and roused the spirit of resistance. In 1774 and for several subsequent years he was member of the Revolutionary Congress. Many of the ablest political papers of the period were from his pen; but from motives of expediency and distrust of the strength of the colonies to sustain themselves in war with Great Britain, he was opposed to the declaration of independence in 1776, which he deemed premature. When war was, however, declared, he took the field first as a private soldier, but he received, in October, 1777, a brigadier-general's commission. In 1781 he was elected president of Delaware, and in 1782 president of Pennsylvania. In this office he was succeeded by Franklin in 1785. He advocated, in 1788, under the signature of Fabius, the adoption of the constitution; and in 1797 endeavored to promote a friendly feeling with France. His political writings were published in two volumes in 1801. He died at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1808, aged 75.

DICKINSON, E., an Eng., archæol., 1624-1707.

DICKSON, A., a Scotch writer on agriculture, died 1776.

DICKSON, D., a Scotch divine, 1591-1664.

DICKSON, J., a Scotch botanist, died 1822.

DIDEROT, DENYS, was born in 1713, at Langres in Champagne, where his father was a respectable tradesman. Educated for the church, but declining to take orders, he was next placed in the chambers of a legal practitioner in Paris; but, in like manner, he abandoned the law. Literature now became his profession; and, after a few years of obscure drudgery, he became one of the most famous among those literary and scientific men, whose attacks on the established order of things, religious and ecclesiastical as well as political, are alleged to have acted so powerfully in precipitating the French revolution. It was Diderot that projected the huge work which, receiving the contributions of these so-called philosophers in their several departments, gave them their usual title of 'Encyclopedists.' The 'Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers,' was designed, not merely to supersede the imperfect dictionaries of universal knowledge that already existed, but to teach, on every occasion which could admit the teaching, those social doctrines which were held by the writers. Among the contributors were Voltaire, Rousseau, and several very eminent men of science; the work was edited at first by Diderot and D'Alembert, and afterwards by the former alone; and, among its very unequal contents, his articles are distinguished both for good writing and for versatile ability. The publication continued, amidst many obstacles, from 1751 to 1769. In the course of it, and afterwards, Diderot wrote several didactic treatises, indecent and irreligious novels, and two sentimental comedies.

and his published correspondence, especially with Voltaire and Grimm, throws much light on the gloomy picture which French society and morals then presented. He died at Paris in 1784. [W.S.]

DIDIER, St., a Christian bp. and martyr, 264.

DIDIER, last king of the Lombards, 757-773.

DIDO, a princess of Tyre, celebrated as the founder and queen of Carthage, supposed date about 880 B.C.

DIDOT, the name of a family distinguished in the history of French printing, the most celebrated of whom is FIRMIN, the inventor of stereotyping, and also a classical scholar and author, 1764-1836.

DIDYMUS, a Greek grammarian, 1st cent. B.C.

DIDYMUS, a divine of Alexandria, 308-395.

DIEBITSCH-ZABALKANSKI, a Russian general and favorite of Alexander, and commander in the war against the Poles 1830, died 1831.

DIEFFENBACH, J. F., a German surgeon, celebrated for his skill in supplying artificial noses, curing strabismus or squinting, &c., 1795-1848.

DIELHELM, J. H., a Ger. antiquarian, d. 1764.

DIEMEN, ANTHONY VAN, Governor-General of the Dutch establishment in the East Indies, was born at Kuilenberg 1595, and going to India became successively accountant to the government, and member of the supreme council. In 1631, or 1632, he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, and the year following was raised to the dignity which he enjoyed till his death, in 1645. While holding this office, namely, in 1642, he sent Tasman on a voyage to the south, when that part of New Holland was discovered which has since been called Van Diemen's Land.

DIEPENBEKE, A. VAN, a Fl. paint., 1607-1675.

DIEREVILLE, a French navigator, 17th cent.

DIES, GASPARD, a Portuguese painter, d. 1671.

DIESKAU, JOHN HARMAND, Baron, Lieut.-General, commander of the French forces sent against Fort Edward in 1755. He defeated Col. Ephraim Williams on the 8th September, near the southern extremity of Lake George, but the same day encountered the forces of General Johnson, by whom he was defeated and made prisoner. He was conveyed to New York severely wounded, but survived the battle several years, and died at Surene, in France, in 1767.

DIETERICH, J. C., a Ger. *savant*, 1612-1669.

DIETRICH, C. G. E., a Ger. painter, 1712-1774.

DIETRICH, J. F., a Ger. Latin poet, 1753-1833.

DIETRICH, P. F., Baron De, a mineralogist, first constitutional mayor of Strasburg, guillotined 1793.

DIEU, ANTHONY, a French painter, 1662-1727.

DIEU, LOUIS DE, a Dutch protestant minister, celebrated as a biblical commentator and Orientalist, 1590-1642.

DIEU, St. JEAN DE, a relig. founder, 1495-1550.

DIEZ, JUAN MARTIN, a distinguished guerilla chieftain of Spain, executed for alleged conspiracy, 1755-1825.

DIGBY, SIR EVERARD, an English gentleman, executed for his complicity in the gunpowder plot, 1581-1609. His son, SIR KENELM, a naval commander under Charles I., and philosophical writer, 1603-1665. JOHN, of the same family, earl of Bristol, a political negotiator and partisan of Charles I., 1580-1653. GEORGE, Lord Digby, son of John, a zealous royalist, 1612-1676.

DIGGES, LEONARD, an English geometrician, died 1574. His son, THOMAS, an astronomer and mathematician, died 1595. SIR DUDLEY, son of Thomas, a diplomatist and ambassador, author of a treatise on right, 1583-1639. DUDLEY, son of

the last named, author of some political tracts, died 1643.

DILLENIUS, JOHN JAMES, a German botanist, first professor of botany at Oxford, 1687-1747.

DILLON, the name of an Irish family, the first of whom mentioned by biographers is WENTWORTH, earl of Roscommon, a hanger-on of the English court, 1633-1684. Others are mentioned in the service of France, as ARTHUR, lieutenant-general, distinguished under Vendome and Villeroy, 1670-1733. His grandson of the same name, governor of St. Kitt's and Tobago, deputy to the states-general, commander of the army of the north, and afterwards in the army of Dumouriez, executed 1794. THEOBALD, the father of the last named, massacred, and honored with a place in the Pantheon, 1792.

DILWORTH, THOMAS, author of a series of useful schoolbooks, died 1670.

DINSDALE, TH., an Eng. phys., 1612-1800.

DINO, or DINUS, a jurist of the 13th century.

DINTER, G. F., a Germ. theologian, 1760-1831.

DINTERUS, E., a French chronicler, d. 1448.

DINWIDDIE, ROBERT, Governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758. During his administration the memorable defeat of General Braddock occurred. He was accused of peculation, but with what justice it is difficult to say. His elevation to the government of Virginia was owing to the fidelity with which he exposed an enormous fraud upon the revenue, perpetrated by a collector in the West Indies, to whom he was clerk, and he is supposed to have profited too well by the lessons derived from his master.

DIOCLETIAN, a common sold. who became emperor of Rome, 286, celebrated for the persecution committed against the Christians 303, abdicated 306, died 313.

DIODATI, DOMINIC, an It. *savant*, 1736-1801.

DIODATI, GIOVANNI, a protestant divine of Geneva, known as a biblical annotator, 1576-1649.

DIODORUS OF SICILY, a famous Greek historian, author of a universal history in forty books, of which only fifteen and some fragments are extant, 1st century B.C.

DIODORUS OF TYRE, a Greek philosopher, 2d century B.C.

DIODENES OF APOLLONIA, a Greek philosopher of the Ionic or physical school of Anaximenes, 5th century B.C.

DIODENES, the *Babylonian*, a Stoic philosopher, teacher of dialectics in Rome, 200 B.C.

DIODENES, the celebrated Greek cynic, was a native of Sinope, in Pontus, where he was born 413 B.C. He was banished from his country for coining false money, and repaired to Athens, where he studied philosophy under Antisthenes, and surpassed his master in the rudeness of his manners, and his austere views of human nature. He walked about the streets with a tub on his head, in which it is said he lodged at night. He is the type of cynicism, and for his zeal as a moralist has been called the 'Mad Socrates.' Being on a voyage he was taken by pirates and sold into slavery at Corinth, where he became tutor to the sons of a rich citizen, but died in the greatest misery, B.C. 324. His reputation procured him a visit from Alexander the Great, who asked Diogenes if there was any thing in which he could gratify him. 'Only,' he answered, 'do not stand any longer between me and the sun.' Some moral 'sentences' are extant under his name, but they are thought to be apocryphal. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his



memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek philosopher, supposed to be of the Epicurean school, celebrated as an historian for his very valuable 'Lives of the Philosophers,' 2d century B.C.

DIOMEDES, a Latin grammarian, 5th century.

DION, a disciple of Plato, celebrated for delivering Sicily from the tyranny of Dionysius, assassinated B.C. 354.

DION CASSIUS, a Gr. historian, 3d cent.

DION CHRYSOSTOME, a Gr. orator, 1st cent.

DIONYSIUS, a Gr. painter, 5th cent. B.C.

DIONYSIUS, the first of the name, called the *Elder*, tyrant of Syracuse, 405-368 B.C.

DYONYSIUS, the second, called the *Younger*, son and successor of the preceding, 368-356 B.C.

DIONYSIUS, a patriarch or bishop of Alexandria; dis. in the condemnation of Sabellius, 248-265.

DIONYSIUS, an ancient geographer, surnamed *Periegetes*, from his poem containing a description of the world in Greek verse, 4th cent.

DIONYSIUS, THE AREOPAGITE, a bishop of Athens, to whom certain writings containing an application of Platonism to Christianity have been dubiously attributed, burned alive about 95.

DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS, author of an historical work entitled 'Roman Antiquities,' about 30 B.C.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished about the year 480 A.D. He originated a peculiar department of Algebra, which still bears his name. It relates to questions about whole numbers, squares, cubes, primes, &c. The best edition of his work is by Fermat.

DIOSCORIDES, PEDANIUS, a celebrated Greek physician and botanist, was born at Anazarba, in Cilicia. The dates of his birth and death are not known; but it is generally believed that he lived in the reign of the emperor Nero. He is said to have been named *Phacas*, from his face being marked with spots like lentils. He was a soldier in his youth, and it is surmised he may have been attached to the army as a physician. He practised medicine, and he tells us himself that he travelled over Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and part of ancient Gaul, in quest of plants. His works contain chiefly an account of the medicinal virtues of the plants he describes; and their principal value appears to consist in their having given rise to numerous learned disquisitions, and an immense deal of controversy, in after times, as to the identity of the species he mentions. This, no doubt, contributed much to advance the knowledge of botany amongst the medical men who succeeded him, and who in these times were almost the only persons who studied plants. The first printed edition of his works appeared at Venice, in the original Greek, in 1499; but since then many editions have been printed, and translations made into almost every language of Europe, except English. In late times, Tournefort made much use of his works, and still more lately they have given origin to the 'Flora Græca' of Sibthorp, which has been edited by Sir James Edward Smith. A genus of plants has been named after him by Plumier; the *discorea*, a genus which contains the yam. [W.B.]

DIPPEL, JOHN CONRAD, a German physician and chemist, remarkable for his pretensions in theology and alchemy. He is the disc. of Prussian blue, and of an oil which bears his name, 1672-1734.

DISNEY, JOHN, an English divine, distinguished for his activity and disinterestedness as a magistrate, 1677-1730. A descendant of the same name, chap-

lain to Bishop Law, and author of religious biographies, 1746-1816.

D'ISRAELI, ISAAC, the son of a Venetian merchant of Jewish extraction, who had settled in England, was born at Enfield, near London, in 1766. His education was chiefly received at Amsterdam and Leyden, and was completed by a tour in France and Italy. Coming, at an early age, into possession of an independent fortune, he was able to devote the whole of his long life to literary study and composition. In the first stage of his authorship, he contributed poems to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and other periodicals, and wrote some small novels, of which the satirical piece called 'Flin Flams' is said to have been one. But he soon began to confine himself to his favorite department of Literary History; commencing, when he was twenty-five years old, those miscellaneous collections and remarks, which, though pleasant and gossiping rather than philosophically critical, have preserved and disseminated a very large mass of curious and valuable knowledge. In 1791 appeared the first volume of his 'Curiosities of Literature,' which were extended to three volumes, gradually enlarged, and followed by a second series in 1823. In 1795 he published his 'Essay on the Literary Character,' and in 1796, his 'Literary Miscellanies.' The most interesting of his works, 'The Calamities of Authors,' and 'Quarrels of Authors,' appeared in 1812, 1813, and 1814; and these were followed, in 1816, by his 'Character of King James I.' A subsequent work, the 'Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.,' gained for him from Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1839 he became blind, but was still able to complete his 'Amenities of Literature,' which had been designed to be a part in a survey of the 'Literary History of England.' Mr. D'Israeli died in the beginning of 1848, at his country-seat, Bradenham house, in Buckinghamshire. The late chancellor of the exchequer is his eldest son. [W.S.]

DITTON, HUMPH. an Eng. geomet., 1675-1715.

DIXWELL, JOHN, colonel, one of the judges of Charles I. He fled to America, and after visiting Whalley and Goffe, assumed the name of Davids, and lived in New Haven, where he married. He died in 1689, aged 81.

DJEMCHID, an ancient king of Persia, regarded as the founder of Persian civilization, about 800 B.C.

DLUGLOSS, J. L., a Polish hist., 1415-1480.

DOBROWSKI, J., a *savant* of Hung., 1753-1829.

DOBSON, M., a physician and nat. philosopher, died 1784. His wife, SUSANNAH, a clever miscellaneous writer, close of the century.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, a distinguished English portrait and historical painter, of the reign of Charles I., was born in London in 1610, where he died in 1646, at the early age of thirty-six. Dobson's education consisted chiefly in copying pictures by Titian and Vandyck, which he met with at his master's, Sir Robert Peake's. He was recommended to the king by Vandyck, and succeeded him as Sergeant Painter to Charles I., who had a high opinion of Dobson, whom he called the English Tintoret. — (Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

DOD, JOHN, a Heb. scholar and divine, called by Fuller 'the last of the Puritans,' 1547-1645.

DOD, ALBERT B., an Amer. presbyterian divine, and professor of mathematics in the College of New Jersey, died 1845, aged 40.

DODD, C., an Eng. cath. historian, died 1745.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer, author of many works of great public utility, and a great promoter of steam navigation, 1761-1822. His son, GEORGE,



distinguished in the same profession, the projector and resident engineer of Waterloo Bridge, d. 1827.

**DODD, DR. WILLIAM**, author of numerous religious and other works, born 1729, executed for forgery 1777.

**DODDRIDGE, SIR J.**, an Eng. jurist, 1555–1628.



[Dr. Doddridge's Chapel, at Northampton.]

**DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D.D.**, the son of an oilman, was born in London on 26th June, 1702. Both parents being very pious, took extraordinary pains to rear their numerous family in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and Philip, the youngest, was introduced by his mother to a knowledge of the characters and scenes of the Old and New Testament history through means of some Dutch tiles that lined a corner of their sitting-room. The associations of those primitive pictures, together with the remembrance of the sound and pious reflections his parent founded on them, made indelible impressions on his infant mind. In his childhood he was left an orphan; and the little patrimony bequeathed to him having been lost through the the imprudent management of the trustee appointed by his father, young Doddridge was indebted to the kind liberality of Mr. Samuel Clarke, a dissenting minister, and master of a private school at St. Alban's, who took him into his house, and educated him gratuitously. Doddridge repaid the kindness of his disinterested and pious benefactor by not only making uncommon attainments in learning, but by strong and beautiful evidences of personal religion. His early wish was to devote his life to the ministry, but great difficulties lay in the way to the accomplishment of this object; and while he was anxiously pondering the matter in his mind, he received an offer from the duchess of Bedford, who lived in the neighborhood, and had heard of his character and circumstances, to send him to either of the two universities, on condition of his becoming a clergyman in the Church of England. So tempting an offer it required strong and conscientious principles to resist. But his dissent being the result of enlightened and matured conviction, he respectfully and gratefully declined the proposal of his noble patroness. His old and steady friend, Mr. Samuel Clarke, now undertook to bear the expense of his education; and Doddridge, regarding this offer as indicating the leading of Providence, gladly embraced it, by repairing to the academy of Kilworth, in Leicestershire, where, under the auspices of the learned and pious Dr. Jennings, he pursued the requisite studies with great ardor. On the 22d July, 1722, he was licensed to preach, and such was the fame of his pulpit ministrations that he soon found

himself settled over the congregation at Kilworth, as successor to Dr. Jennings. At the end of seven years he removed to Harborough, to be assistant to the venerable Mr. Some; but this situation, too, he ere long relinquished, to take the superintendence of a dissenting academy for the training of young ministers, an office to which his high celebrity as a scholar and divine procured his unanimous appointment by the electors. A very pressing invitation from the Independent congregation in Northampton, enforced by the advice of Dr. Watts and other friends to accept it, led him to a new sphere of labor; and from 24th December, 1729, he discharged in that town the double duty of pastor of a large congregation and tutor to the Theological seminary. Seldom has there been a more laborious—never was there a more conscientious life than that of Doddridge. To serve his Divine Master was the ruling principle of his heart; and to the advancement of the sacred cause he brought all the energies of an active mind, and all the stores of an almost boundless knowledge daily to bear. Many students repaired from all parts of the kingdom to enjoy the benefit of his prelections; and amongst these not a few who afterwards rose to distinction, not among the dissenters only, but in the established churches of England and Scotland, in America, and even in Holland. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him, in 1736, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. He was a voluminous author. Amongst his works, all of which have long been well known and highly valued in the religious world, we may enumerate his 'Sermons on Regeneration,' his 'Sermons to Young People,' his 'Life of Colonel Gardner.' But the principal are the 'Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,' and the 'Family Expositor.' Dr. Doddridge's frame, never robust at any time, was enfeebled by his incessant labors, and severe cold having settled on his lungs, and been followed by symptoms of consumption, he was advised to try the effects of a sea voyage. On 30th September, 1751, he sailed from Falmouth in a vessel bound for Lisbon, where he landed on 13th October, and being completely exhausted he sank in a few days, expressing to Mrs. Doddridge, who accompanied him, his firm faith and joyful hope in Christ. [R.J.]

**DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB**, or according to his title, Lord Melcombe, an English statesman, best known as author of a 'Diary,' 1691–1762.

**DODONEUS, R.**, a Dutch botanist, 1517–1585.

**DODSLEY, ROBERT**, the well-known bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born of poor parents, and though he commenced life as a footman, rose to considerable eminence as a dramatic author and essayist, and acquired a handsome fortune as a publisher. His literary connections and friendships include the first names of the last century. The most celebrated of his theatrical pieces is 'Cleone,' a tragedy, and the most useful of his speculations the 'Annual Register,' commenced 1758, in conjunction with Edmund Burke. 'He bore an excellent private character, was modest in his prosperity, grateful to his early friends and patrons, and disposed to bestow on others the same kind assistance which he himself had experienced.' Born at Mansfield, 1703, died 1764.

**DODSON, M.**, an English theological writer, 1732–1799.

**DODSWORTH, R.**, an English antiquary, 1585–1654.

**DODWELL, HEN.**, a famous writer on controversial, theological, and classical subjects, 1641–1711. His son, of the same name, a lawyer and sceptical



writer, 1742. His younger son, WILLIAM, archdeacon of Berks, and an able divine, 1709-1765.

DOEDERLEIN, J. A., a Ger. hist., 1675-1745.

DOEDERLEIN, J. C., a Ger. theol., 1746-1792.

DOERFEL, G. S., a Ger. astron., 17th cent.

DOES, JACOB VAN DER, a Dutch painter, 1623-1673. His son, of the same name and profession, distinguished as 'the younger,' 1654-1693. SIMON, his eldest son, a pupil of his father, whose style he adopted, 1653-1717.

DOGGET, THOS., an Irish playwright, d. 1721.

DOGHERTY, THOS., a writer on law, d. 1805.

DOGIEL, M. a Polish historian, 17th cent.

DOHM, C. W. VON, a Pruss. diplom., 1751-1820.

DOLABELLA, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, the son-in-law of Cicero, successively tribune, consul, and governor of Syria; after the death of Caesar, he put an end to his life when besieged by Cassius in Laodicea 43 B.C.

DOLCE, CARLO, a Floren. painter, 1616-1686.

AGNES, his daughter, also a painter, died 1690.

DOLCE, LOUIS, a Ven. liter. *savant*, 1508-1568.

DOLET, STEPHEN, a French reformer and liter. *savant*, burned as an atheist, 1509-1546.

DOLGORUCKI, JOHN MICHALOVITSCH, a distinguished Russian soldier and poet, 1764-1824.

DOLIVAR, J., a Spanish engraver, 1641-1710.

DOLLOND, J., an English optician, distinguished in conj. with his sons for many improvements in optical and mathem. instrum., 1706-1762.

DOLLOND, GEORGE, the grandson of J. Dollond, the third of the famous opticians and astronomers of that name, author of the "Atmospheric Recorder," d. 1853, aged 78.

DOLOMIEU, DEODATUS, a Fr. geologist and mineralogist, whose name has been conferred on a calc. stone which he was first to describe, 1750-1801.

DOMAING, MOHAMMED, an Arabian natural., d. 1405.

DOMAT, J., a French jurist, 1625-1765.

DOMBAY, F. DE, an Aus. Oriental, 1758-1810.

DOMBEY, JOSEPH, a Fr. phys., one of the most cel. French naturalists of the last cent., 1742-1793.

DOMENICHINO, the name by which DOMENICO ZAMPIERI is commonly known. He was born at Bologna in 1581, and studied some time under Denis Calvert, but afterwards entered the school of the Caracci. Domenichino painted a long time at Rome, and his picture of the Communion of St. Jerome there, in the Gallery of the Vatican, is considered one of the masterpieces of Italian painting, yet the painter received only ten guineas for it. Able in drawing, expression, and composition, Domenichino had many enemies, by whom he was much persecuted, both at Rome and Naples. He died in the latter city April 15, 1641, and it was supposed that he was poisoned by the agency of the notorious triumvirate Spagnuololetto, Corenzio, and Giambattista Caracciolo, known as the 'Cabal of Naples.' Domenichino is generally considered the ablest of the pupils of the Caracci.—(Bellori, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

DOMETT, SIR W., an Eng. nav. off., 1754-1828.

DOMINIC, DE GUZMAN, generally called Sr. DOMINIC, founder of the order of friars named after him, and of the inquisition, noted for his cruel persecuting spirit, 1170-1221.

DOMINIC LORICATUS, so named from wearing an iron cuirass, an Italian monk, died 1060.

DOMINIS, M. A. DE, a Jesuit and phys. of Dalmatia, the first to explain the rainbow, 1566-1624.

DOMITIAN, or, with all his name, TITUS FLAVIUS SABINUS DOMITIANUS, one of the most cruel and

debauched of the Roman emperors, born 51, succeeded Titus 81, assassinated 96.

DOMITIUS, procl. emp. at Alexandria, 288-290.

DOMITIUS AENOBARBUS, a Roman consul, 122 B.C. A prætor and consul of the same name was the husband of Agrippina and father of Nero.

DON, SIR G., a British officer, 1756-1832.

DONALD I., king of Scotland, the first prince of that country who embraced Christianity, d. 216.

DONALD II., slain by his successor, 254.

DONALD III., succeeded 254, slain 260.

DONALD IV., distinguished for his piety and for aiding the children of Ethelred to recover Northumberland, died 647.

DONALD V., conquered by the Picts, d. 828.

DONALD VI., dist. by his victory over the Danes and the friendship of Alfred the Great, 894-904.

DONALD VII., otherwise called DUNCAN, distinguished for his repulse of the Norwegians, murdered by Macbeth, 1034-1041.

DONALD VIII., called the BANE, or DONALD BANE, usurped the throne, 1093-1098.

DONALDSON, JO., an artist and an., 1737-1801.

DONALDSON, JOS., a miscel. writer, d. 1830.

DONALDSON, W., a phil. writer, 17th century.

DONATELLO, an Italian sculptor, 1383-1466.

DONATI, A., an Ital. antiquarian, 1584-1640.

DONATI, V., an Italian naturalist, 1713-1763.

DONATO, F., a doge of Venice, disting. for having preserved the neutrality of the state during the wars between Charles V. and Henry II., and for enriching it with works of art, 1545-1553.

DONATO, L., a doge of Venice, distin. for his successful resistance to pope Paul V., 1606-1612.

DONATUS, an African bishop, the author of the schism named after him, 4th century.

DONGAN, THOMAS, afterwards earl of Limerick, succeeded Brockholst as governor of New York in 1683, and was superseded by Nicholson in 1688. During his administration the colony first enjoyed the privilege of electing their representatives in the assembly.

DONN, ABR., an Engl. math., 1718-1746. His brother BENJAMIN, a math. and arith., 1729-1798.

DONNE, J., an Engl. poet and theol., 1573-1631.

DONNER, RAPHAEL, a Ger. sculp., 1688-1743.

DONNINI, JEROME, an Ital. painter, 1681-1743.

DONNISSU, MARQUIS DE, a Ven. gen., ex. 1793.

DONIZETTI, GAETANO, was born at Bergamo in the year 1798. His father destined him for the law, but for which profession he himself had no liking. His first taste seems to have lain towards painting, but he ultimately devoted himself to the study of music, in which he achieved a very high and prominent position. His first master in music was the celebrated Simon Mayer, and he studied for three years at the conservatory of Bologna under Mattei. He composed in all sixty-three operas, the first of which, 'Enrico di Borgogna,' was performed at Venice in 1818, in which Madame Catalani sustained the principal character, and in which Signor Fioravanti also took a part. Up to the year 1827 he had composed no fewer than nineteen operas, of which the 'Zoraide' was the most successful. In 1828 he ceased to write in the style of Rossini; and his own great originality first developed itself in 'Esule di Roma,' which was performed at the San Carlo at Naples, and in which Lablache sustained the principal bass part. This was his earliest triumph, and the new style gave ample promise of the future career of 'Il Maestro.' In the same year he composed other three operas. In 1829 he produced 'Il Paria' and 'Il Castello di Kenilworth,' at the San Carlo.



In 1830 he wrote four operas for the same establishment, and an Oratorio, 'Il Diluvio Universale.' For the carnival of 1831 he composed his 'Anna Bolena,' which established his reputation, and after which every manager in Europe became desirous to have a work from the great composer. His next opera was 'Fausta.' In 1832 he composed 'Ugo Conte di Parigi,' the 'Elisir d' Amore,' and 'Sancia di Castiglia;' next year he wrote 'Il Furioso,' 'Parisina,' and 'Torquato Tasso.' 1834 gave to the world his other masterpiece, 'Lucrezia Borgia,' and 'Maria Stuarda.' In the same year he composed 'Rosmonda d' Inghilterra.' In 1835 he wrote 'Gemma di Vergi,' 'Marino Faliero,' which was first performed in London, and the world-renowned 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' which was brought out at San Carlo. In 1836 he composed 'Belisario' for the carnival of Venice, and produced 'Il Campanello,' 'Betly,' and 'L'Assedio di Calais.' In 1837 he wrote two operas, namely, 'Pia di Tolomei' and 'Roberto Devereux.' In 1838 he composed 'Maria di Rudenz;' in 1839 'Gianni di Parigi;' and in 1840 'La Fille du Regiment' for the Opera Comique of Paris. This year he also produced 'Les Martyrs' and 'La Favorita.' In 1841 he composed 'Adelia,' in 1842 'Maria Padilla' and 'Linda di Chamouni.' In 1843 he produced his 'Don Pasquale' for Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache, which was brought out at the Italian Opera of Paris. In the same year he composed for Venice his lyric tragedy, 'Maria di Rohan,' and for the Academie Royale of Paris his 'Don Sebastian de Portugal.' At the carnival of Naples in 1844, his sixty-third and last opera 'Caterina Cornaro,' was produced, while two unfinished operas were amongst his manuscripts, and he was preparing another comic opera for Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, and Lablache. At this time his mind, which had been so severely tasked, utterly gave way, and he was first taken to a *Maison de Santé* at Vitry, near Paris: subsequently his nephew, who was then director of music to the sultan at Constantinople, had him removed to a house at the Champs Elysées. He was ultimately conveyed to Bergamo, where it was thought the scenes of his early life might assist his recovery; but all was of no avail. He died on the 8th of April, 1848, after five days' struggle, surrounded by his early friends and admirers. Donizetti was married to Virginia Vasselli, the daughter of an advocate in Rome, who died in Naples in 1835. Donizetti succeeded Zingarelli in the direction of the conservatory at Naples, and held office as chapel-master to the imperial court of Vienna. He composed, besides his operas, various detached vocal pieces, masses and vespers, a *Miserere*, some quartettes, overtures, variations for the piano-forte, a Monody for the death of Malibran, &c. Donizetti was an excellent poet as well as a musician, and wrote some of his own *libretti*. In rapidity of composition he rivalled Rossini, and has been known to score an opera in twenty-four hours, a period barely sufficient for the mere manual labor of writing down the notes. [J.M.]

DONUS, the first of the name, pope for about a year, 677; the second, elected 974-975.

DOODY, SAMUEL, an Engl. botanist, d. 1706.

DOPPET, F. A., a man of letters, and gen. of the Fr. rep. army, mem. of the coun. of 500, 1753-1800.

DORAT, C. J., a French dram. wr., 1734-1780.

DORAT, JOHN, or, according to the Latinized form, *Auratus*, a Fr. scholar and poet, 1507-1588.

D'ORELLI, CONRAD, a Swiss philologist, d. 1854.

DORIA, the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, the chief of whom are—OBERTO, dist. for a

naval victory over the Pisans, 1284. ZAMRA, who defeated the Venetian admiral, Dandolo, 1298. PAGANINO, who defeated the Venetian admiral, Pisani, 1352-1354. LUCIEN, killed in a battle with the Venetians, in which his fleet was victorious, 1379. PIERRE, who was compelled to surrender his whole fleet to Victor Pisani, 1380. ANDREA, surnamed the 'Father and Defender of his Country,' distinguished as the greatest commander and patriot of which the state can boast, 1468-1560.

DORIA, P. M., a Neapolitan philos., 1675-1743.

DORIGNY, M., a French painter and engraver, 1617-1663. His sons LOUIS and NICHOLAS, distinguished in the same arts, the former 1654-1742, the latter 1657-1746.

DORION, C. A., a French poet, 1770-1829.

DORISLAUS, ISAAC, a Dutch civilian, lecturer on history at Cambridge, and ambassador to Holland, assassinated 1649.

DORLEANS, J., a French historian, 1644-1698.

DORLEANS, L., a French satirist, 1542-1629.

DORPIUS, M., a Dutch savant, 1460-1525.

D'ORSAY, COUNT, a well-known director of fashion, celebrated as a sculptor, died 1852.

DORSEY, JOHN LYNG, M.D., adjunct professor of surgery with Dr. Physick in Philadelphia, and professor of anatomy. He was one of the ablest surgeons of his day. He published an edition of Cooper's Surgery with notes, and also the Elements of Surgery in two vols., 1813, which work was long deemed the best on the subject. His death was sudden and remarkable, being seized with a fever which proved fatal immediately after pronouncing his introductory lecture as prof. of anat. He d. Nov. 12, 1818, aged 35.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of ambassador, chancellor of Oxford, and lord treasurer, distinguished both as a statesman and author, 1527-1608. EDWARD, his grandson, bearing the same title, a partisan of Charles I., and regent during his absence in Scotland, 1590-1652. CHARLES, one of the cavaliers and wits of the court of Charles II., 1637-1706. LIONEL, lord-lieut. of Ireland, 1686-1765.

DOSA, G., a peasant of Transylvania, proclaimed k. of Hungary, and met with a hor. death, 1513.

DOSITHEUS, a Jewish priest, 2d cent. B.C.

DOSITHEUS, a heretic of Samaria, 1st century.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, author of 'Illustrations of Shakespeare and of Ancient Manners,' died 1834.

DOUCIN, L., a French Jesuit and historian, an ardent defender of the bull 'Unigenitus,' d. 1726.

DOUGHERTY, MICHAEL, one of the first settlers of Georgia, who died at Horse Creek, Scriven Co., in May, 1808, aged 135 years. His strength remained to the last, and he walked two miles the day before his death.

DOUGLAS, the name of an ancient and illustrious Scotch family, the earliest of whom are—WILLIAM 'The Hardy,' died 1302. 'The good Sir JAMES,' a companion in arms of Robert Bruce, killed in battle with the Moors, 1331. WILLIAM, a natural son of the preceding, called 'England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark,' killed 1353. ARCHIBALD, brother of Sir James, regent in 1333. WILLIAM, lord of Liddesdale, 'the flower of chivalry' in the 14th century. After these the following are mentioned with the title of earls:—1. WILLIAM, distinguished at the battle of Poitiers, d. 1384.—2. JAMES, his son, k. at the battle of Otterburn, 1388.—3. ARCHIBALD, surnamed 'The Grim,' date unknown.—4. ARCHIBALD, born 1374, celebrated for a victory over the earl of March and Henry Percy 1401, killed at the battle of Verneuil 1425.—5. ARCHIBALD, ambassador to England for the



release of James I., 1437.—6. WILLIAM, treacherously murdered at a banquet in the castle at Edinburgh the same year.—7. Unknown.—8. WILLIAM, the most imperious and powerful of the line, stabbed by James II., at Stirling, 1452.—9. JAMES, brother of the preceding, and last earl of Douglas, taken prisoner after vainly attempting to revenge his brother's death, and died in a monastery, 1488. A younger branch of the same family are distinguished as *earls of Angus*. The best known of these are—GEORGE, married to the daughter of king Robert III., 1397, and ARCHIBALD, called the Great Earl of Angus, distinguished at the battle of Torwood, father of GAWIN, bishop of Dunkeld, and of the two Douglases killed at Flodden, died 1513. The younger branch of the Angus family claims JAMES DOUGLAS, the celebrated earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland, beheaded for the murder of Darnely, 1581.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, funder of the Edin. Philos. Soc., 1707-1768.

DOUGLAS, JAS., a Scotch anato., 1675-1742.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, successively bp. of Carlisle and Salisbury, 1721-1807.

DOUGLAS, SYLVESTER, Lord Glenbervie, a member of parliament, and chief commissioner of woods and forests, 1743-1832. His son, F. S. N. DOUGLAS, member for Banbury, and author of a 'Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks,' died 1819.

DOUGLAS, —, a Scotch botanist, 1799-1833.

DOUGLASS, DAVID B., professor at West Point and president of Kenyon College, was born in 1793. In early life he distinguished himself as an officer in the army of the U. S., at Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. The Croton aqueduct is a lasting monument of his skill as an engineer, and the military academy at West Point is indebted to him for the part which he took in its organization.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM, M. D., a native of Scotland, who after studying the medical profession at Paris and Leyden, emigrated to America in 1716, and settled at Boston two years after. He vehemently opposed Dr. Boylston, when he, at the suggestion of Cotton Mather, introduced inoculation. He was a man of ability, and wrote much both on medical and political subjects, but his ardor of disposition rendered him alike intemperate in his language, and incorrect in his facts. He d. in 1752.

DOUJAT, J., a French *savant*, 1606-1688.

DOUSA, JOHN, or VAN DER DOES, a Dutch general and scholar, author of 'Annals of Holland,' 1545-1604. His eldest son, JOHN, a Latin poet and scholar, distinguished by the friendship of Scaliger, 1571-1596. His fourth son, FRANCIS, a *savant*, born 1577. His son, DIDIER, 1580-1663.

DOVALLE, C., a French poet, 1807-1829.

DOVASTON, J. F. M., an English miscellaneous writer, prose and poetical, 1782-1854.

DOVER, G. J. W. AGAR ELLIS, Lord, a biographical and historical writer, contributor to the reviews, &c., 1797-1833.

DOW, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Orient., d. 1799.

DOW, GERARD, a celebrated Dutch *Genre* painter, was born at Leyden in 1613; his father, who was a glazier, brought him up as a glass-painter, but having placed him with Rembrandt, when in his sixteenth year only, the good use the young painter made of his opportunity enabled him to establish himself in the more independent profession of a painter. Few men have ever attained such wonderful mastery or delicacy of execution as Gerard Dow.—He died rich at Leyden in 1680. Schalken, Mieris,

and Metzcu, were his pupils. (Houbraken, *Groote Schouburg*, &c., 1.) [R.N.W.]

DOW, LORENZO, an eccentric Amer. Methodist preacher. He is supposed to have preached to more people than any holder forth of his day. He was an ever-moving itinerant, d. 1834.

DOWLAND, JOHN, a celebrated performer on the lute, was born in Oxford in the year 1562, and took his degree of Bachelor of Music in 1588. He composed a great deal of music, all of which, saving one or two madrigals, is forgotten, and was a great favorite with the public. The 'Passionate Pilgrim' has devoted a sonnet to Dowland, which, even were his beautiful madrigal, 'Awake, sweet Love,' irrecoverably lost, would render his name immortal.—He died, it is generally believed, in Denmark, in the year 1615. [J.M.]

DOWNES, ANDW., a Greek scholar, 1550-1627.

DOWNHAM, G., an Irish theologian, d. 1634.

DOWNING, C., a puritan divine, 1606-1644.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, an Engl. poet, 1740-1809.

DOWTON, WM., an English comic actor, d. 1851, age 88.

DRABICIUS, N., a Ger. enthusiast, 1587-1652.

DRACO, a legislator of Athens, 7th cent. B.C.

DRAGONETTI, H., an Ital. jurist, 1738-1818.

DRAGUT, an Ottoman corsair, killed 1565.

DRAKE, FRANCIS, an English antiq., d. 1770.



[Sir Francis Drake's Ship. The Golden Hind.]

DRAKE, FRANCIS DRAKE, the chief of the English Naval Worthies of the reign of Elizabeth, and the first man who circumnavigated the globe in a single voyage, was born in 1546, near Tavistock, in Devonshire. His father was a poor clergyman; and Francis was the eldest of twelve sons, nearly all of whom were bred to the sea. He was apprenticed while a lad to the master of a coasting bark, which sometimes made voyages to Holland and France.—In this humble employment Drake grew up to be a thorough seaman; and he also by his steadiness and good conduct so gained the esteem of his master, that when the old man died, he bequeathed his bark to the diligent and skilful young mariner.—Drake continued his old master's trade in her for some time; but his spirit of adventure caused him at last to sell her, and employ the proceeds in a trading voyage to the West Indies in 1565 and 1566, during which he suffered much ill usage and loss from the commander of some Spanish cruizers. On Drake's return, he joined Sir John Hawkins in an adventure to the Spanish Main, which proved calamitous at the time, but which must have done much in qualifying Drake for his subsequent achievements. The little squadron which Hawkins and Drake commanded, was



treacherously attacked by a Spanish fleet in the port of St. Juan de Ulloa, and four out of the six English ships were destroyed.—Drake returned to England with the loss of all his property; but with the gain of valuable experience, and with an increase to that keen antipathy to the Spaniards, which marked him throughout life, and which is best paralleled by that which Nelson afterwards felt to the French. In 1572, Drake succeeded in fitting out three small vessels, and sailed to the Spanish Main on a voyage of reprisals. He failed in an attack on the city of Nombre de Dios; but he landed on the isthmus of Panama, and captured a large treasure, which was being conveyed on mules to Nombre de Dios for exportation to Spain. It was in the course of this adventure that one of the native guides who led the English across part of the isthmus, showed Drake a lofty tree from whose summit might be discovered the Pacific ocean, along which no European flag, save that of Spain, had hitherto ever floated, and the coasts of which were believed to teem with treasure-cities of boundless magnificence. Drake climbed this 'goodlie and great high tree,' as he himself termed it, and gazing thence on the broad Pacific, he with great solemnity 'besought God to give him health and life once to sail an English ship in those seas.'—This was no barren vow of transient enthusiasm. On his return to England, Drake prepared a squadron for a voyage into the South Pacific through the straits of Magellan. It consisted of five vessels, the largest of which was only of 500 tons. Drake sailed on the 13th December, 1577, and on the 20th May, 1578, he anchored in the port St. Julian of Magellan. There one of the companions of Drake, named Thomas Doughty, was tried by Drake and the other officers of the fleet, and put to death on a charge of mutiny and conspiracy. This execution has long been made a subject of heavy imputation on Drake's character, but Sir John Barrow in his late work, 'The Naval Worthies of the Reign of Elizabeth,' has printed some contemporaneous records of Doughty's trial, which prove his sentence to have been just, and his death necessary. Drake emerged into the Pacific from the perilous straits of Magellan on the 6th of May, but his ship, the *Golden Hind*, struggled with difficulty through heavy gales; and all her consorts abandoned her or perished. With his one vessel Drake now began his attacks upon the Spanish treasure-ships that were sailing in fancied security along the coast of the Pacific; and the *Golden Hind* was soon deeply laden with Spanish gold and other valuables. Drake now thought of returning home; but an attempt to repossess the straits would have thrown him within the reach of a large force, which the enraged Spaniards had collected to intercept him. He resolved, therefore, to seek a passage home round the north of America; and by unrivalled boldness and skill, worked his ship to a high latitude along the western coast of the Atlantic. Yielding at length to the increased severity of the winter season, and the natural obstacles which his crazy bark and worn-out crew encountered, Drake steered westward across the Pacific for the Philippine islands, and thence for the Cape of Good Hope. He doubled the Cape on the 15th of June, 1580; and on the 25th September in that year, the *Golden Hind* came safely to anchor in Plymouth harbor, having been two years and ten months at sea, during which time she had sailed round the whole world.—Drake's exploits, and the treasure which he had brought home, made all England ring with his renown. Queen Elizabeth knighted him, and dined in state with him on board the *Golden Hind*. The Spaniards were loud in their

protestations, and demanded that Drake should be given up to them as a pirate. There was at this time nominal peace between the two countries; but Spanish troops had often aided the rebels against Elizabeth in Ireland, and England, on the other hand, had sustained by men and money the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain. In the New World the arrogant claims of the Spaniards to exclude all other nations from the seas of Central and Southern America, and the cruelties which their officers practised, had created a system of reprisals; and 'no peace beyond the line,' was the rough and ready maxim of the English mariners. The nation adopted it.—Queen Elizabeth refused to give up or to punish Drake; and in the open war which soon broke out between her and Spain, Drake did noble service to his country and his queen. In 1585 he attacked and burnt the collected shipping in Cadiz harbor, and thereby delayed for a year the sailing of the Spanish Armada against England. And when in 1588, Spain sent that huge agglomeration of her fleets and armies against England, Sir Francis Drake was the boldest and the sagest among that bright band of naval heroes who baffled and beat the haughty Spaniards; and who forced the shattered remnants of their so-called Invincible Armada to flee in disaster and disgrace round the north of Britain and Ireland back to the harbors of the peninsula, which they had quitted in such confidence of vindictive success. In 1595, Drake sailed on his last voyage in conjunction with his old comrade Sir John Hawkins, on an expedition against the Spanish West Indies.—The English were unsuccessful in this enterprise. They suffered severely by the diseases of the climate, to which the brave Sir Francis fell a victim. Admiral Drake died on board his own ship off Portobello, on the 28th January, 1596. [E.S.C.]

DRAKE, JAMES, a political satirist, 1667–1707.

DRAKE, DR. NATHAN, a physician of Hadleigh in Suffolk, distinguished as an essayist on English literature, and especially on periodical literature from the time of Addison, 1766–1836.

DRAKE, JOSEPH RODMAN, M. D., a physician of New York, born in 1795, who attained early celebrity by his poetical writings, but died in 1820, aged 25. His amiable disposition and high intellectual promise have been beautifully commemorated in the celebrated lines of Fitz Greene Halleck.

"None knew thee but to love thee,  
None named thee but to praise."

His principal poem was the 'Culprit Fay.'

DRAKE, DANIEL, an Amer. physician and author of a work on the Diseases of the valley of North America. He practised medicine in Cincinnati, (Ohio,) where he died in 1852.

DRAN, H. P. LE, a Fr. surgical wr., 1685–1770.

DRAPARNAUD, J. P. R., a French naturalist, 1772–1805. His brother, VICTOR XAVIER, a dramatist, au. of the 'Prisoner of Newgate,' 1773–1833.

DRAPER, ELIZABETH, the friend of Sterne and Raynal, to whom the former addressed his letters, published under the name of Yorick, 1742–1775.

DRAPER, SIR WILLIAM, a military officer, known as a controversialist from his defence of the marquis of Granby, 1721–1787.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, one of the most esteemed of the early English poets, and most admired for his pastorals and chivalrous subjects, born at Harshull in Warwickshire, 1563, buried in Westminster Abbey, 1631.

DRAYTON, WM., LL. D., Judge of the federal court for the district of South Carolina, was born in 1733. In 1768 he was appointed chief justice in East



Florida, but was suspended by the governor from political motives in 1775. He retired with his family to England in 1778, but returned to America, and was appointed judge of the admiralty court in South Carolina. In 1789, he was appointed judge under the federal government, and died in June, 1790.

DRAYTON, WILLIAM HENRY, an eminent political writer during the American Revolution, born in South Carolina in 1742. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford. After his return to America he was appointed judge in 1771, and was one of the king's justices when they made their last circuit in 1755. In this capacity he boldly inculcated the principles of liberty in his charge to the grand jury. He was elected president of the provincial Congress, and in 1776 was called by his country to the office of chief justice. He employed his pen unceasingly in the cause of the Revolution, and wrote a history of it to the end of 1778, which was published by his son in 1821. He died in Philadelphia in 1779, during the session of Congress, at the early age of 36.

DRAYTON, JOHN, the only son of chief justice Drayton. He was governor of South Carolina, from 1800 to 1802, and from 1808 to 1810. He published in 1821 his father's memoirs of the American Revolution, and died in Nov. of the following year, aged 60, at which time he was district judge of the United States.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch philosopher and chem., inv. of the thermometer, &c., 1572-1634.

DRELINCOURT, CHARLES, a French protestant, author of 'Consolations against the Fears of Death,' &c., 1595-1669. LAURENCE, his son, a learned divine and author, 1631-1681. CHARLES, his third son, a physician, died 1697.

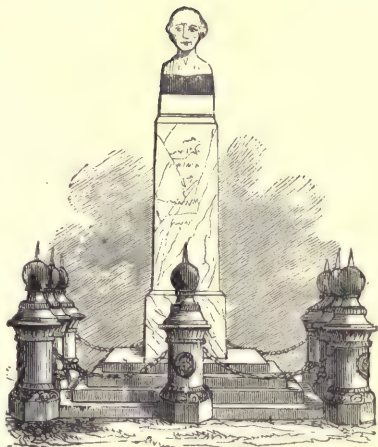
DREW, SAMUEL, a Methodist preacher, celeb. as a metaphysician for his 'Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul,' 1765-1833.

DROLLINGER, C. F., a Ger. lyric, 1688-1742.

DRINKER, EDWARD, born on the site of Philadelphia, in 1680, and died in that city in 1782, aged 102. He was present when Penn ratified his first and last treaties with the Indians, and on the same spot witnessed the ratification of the treaty between France and the United States.

DROUAIS, J. G., a French painter, 1763-1788.

DROUET, JEAN BAPTISTE, master of the post in the village of Sainte-Menehould, and once a soldier of the dragoons, has obtained a remarkable name in the history of the French revolution by his arrest of Louis XVI., when he attempted to fly the kingdom, 20th June, 1791. His curiosity was awakened by the arrival of travellers under very unusual circumstances, curiosity ended in suspicion, and his suspicions were confirmed by a comparison of the king's portrait, engraved on the French assignats at that time, with the pretended Baron Korff in the Berline. With the zeal of a patriot, and the decision and boldness of a soldier, he galloped by a cross road to the town of Varennes, and prepared his measures so effectually, notwithstanding the near neighborhood of Choiseul and Bouille, that the carriages were stopped, and the king conducted to Paris. If Lafayette was justifiable in declaring the flight of the king 'infamous,' and the country had reason to tremble for its independence with Louis in the army of the coalition, it is impossible to deny that Drouet's arrest of the king was an act of patriotism; and, viewing it in this light, the National Assembly rewarded him with a gift of 30,000 francs, while the people, in 1792, returned him to the National Convention. In the capacity of deputy he voted for the most violent measures, and had the atro-



[Monument of Drouet at Pere la Chaise.]

city to propose that all the English in France should be shot. In 1793, he accompanied the army of the North as commissary, and was shut up in Manbeuge, when that place was reduced to the last extremity by the Austrians, and was taken prisoner in a sortie which he headed. Being confined in the fortress of Spitzberg, situated on a rock some two hundred feet high, he attempted to escape by means of a parachute, but falling heavily to the ground, was captured again. He was subsequently exchanged with some of his comrades against the king's daughter, and sat in the council of 500. He joined the conspiracy of Babeuf against the order established after the 9th Thermidor, but was permitted to escape by the Directory, and, after an adventurous career abroad, became sub-prefect of Sainte-Menehould under the consulate. In 1815 he appeared as deputy of the Marne in the Chamber of Representatives during the hundred days, and the following year was banished from France with the regicides. In 1824, an old man who had been known some years past under the name of Merger, and was esteemed a good Christian, died at Maçon, when people were surprised to discover that he was no other than the 'bold dragoon' who arrested the king at Varennes. [E.R.]

DROUET, S. F., a Fr. *savant*, 1715-1779.

DROUOT, GEN. COUNT, artillery officer under Napoleon, and one of his most faithful followers, 1774-1847.

DROZ, F. N. E., a Fr. juriconsult, 1735-1805.

DROZ, PETER JACQUET, a Swiss mechanician, 1721-1790. His son, H. L. JACQUET, disting. like his father for his surprising skill, 1759-1791.

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, dis. for his public spirit as provost of Edinburgh, and in the rebellion of 1745, 1687-1766.

DRUMMOND, JAMES, third earl of Perth, a descendant of Andrew, k. of Hungary, dis. as chanc. of Scot., and as a partisan of James II., 1638-1716.

DRUMMOND, THOS., inventor of the *light* known by his name, and under sec. for Ireland, d. 1840.

DRUMMOND, WM., a Scotch poet, 1585-1649.

DRUMMOND, SIR WILLIAM, F. R. S., a political negotiator and classical and antiqua. au., d. 1828.

DRUMMOND-DE-MELFORT, L. HECTOR, Comte De, a general in the French service, dis. as a tactician, 1726-1788.

DRURY, JOSEPH, a classical scholar and divine, head master of Harrow, acknowledged by Lord Byron as the 'best and worthiest friend he ever possessed,' 1750-1834.

DRUSILLA, JULIA, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippa, mistress of Caligula, died 38. Another DRUSILLA was wife of Claudius Felix.

DRUSIUS, JOHN, a Germ. critic, 1550-1616.

DRUSUS, a Roman consul, poisoned 23.

DRUSUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, a disting. Roman commander, father of Germanicus, d. 9 B.C.

DRUSUS, M. L., a Roman tribune 122 B.C., consul 112. His son, of the same name, trib. 90-89 B.C.

DRYANDER, F. E., a Flem. his., 16th century.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a Swed. natur., 1748-1810.

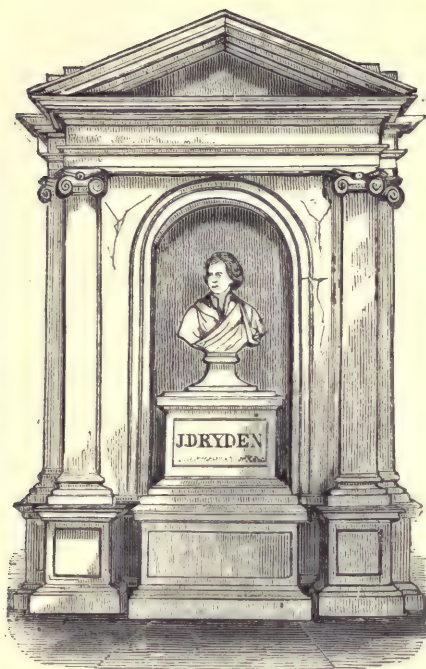


[Dryden's House in Fetter Lane.]

DRYDEN, JOHN, born in 1631, was the grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden, or Driden, of Canons-Ashby, in Northamptonshire. From his father, the third son of the family, he inherited a small estate, yielding fifty or sixty pounds a-year. He was sent from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he resided till 1657. For the next three years he was engaged in public business in London, under his mother's cousin, Sir Gilbert Pickering, a puritan, and a partisan of Cromwell. His principal kinsman on the father's side, belonged to the same party. Thus trained and thus connected, he began his literary career by verses on the death of the Protector; but his disinclination to the principles in which he had been brought up, and the vacillation of opinions by which he was distinguished through life, showed themselves very speedily. The Restoration occurring when he was in his thirtieth year, excluded him for the time from government employment and patronage; and he at once devoted himself to literature as a profession. Having to rely on it for support, he did not long content himself with obscure drudgery in prose, or with verses, though he wrote many, on public events. Yet his 'Annus Mirabilis,' celebrating the eventful year 1666, presaged his eminence as a descriptive and didactic poet. But the stage, now restored, and becoming the fashionable amusement, offered itself as the only means through which his pen could furnish a livelihood; and, in the course of twenty-five years, he wrote twenty-seven dramas. The most remarkable of these were his Heroic Plays, pieces of a kind which, imported from France, were the favorites during the greater part of the reign of Charles II. These have aptly been described by Sir Walter Scott as being just metrical romances of chivalry thrown

into the form of dialogues. In this unnatural but seductive class of compositions Dryden was unsurpassed; and, amidst all their exaggeration and unreality, his Tragic Dramas are works of great genius. His Comedies, belonging to the Spanish school which had become so popular, and whose chief merit was sought in complex ingenuity of plot, have little literary value; and they are tainted, as deeply as any plays of their time, by the moral depravity which disgraced the restored English stage till after the close of the seventeenth century. Indeed, the pain which one feels in seeing the intellectual powers of Dryden wasted on his serious dramas, is aggravated when we contemplate the moral degradation displayed by his comic ones.—Hardly less mortifying is it to know, that the great poet was conscious of his own inaptitude for the writing of plays; and that he panted to display, on a field better adapted to his diffusive genius, the pomp of imagery, the strength of passion, and the magnificent skill of versification, which he felt to be but ill bestowed on his heroic and tragic pieces of theatrical declamation. It was the cherished dream of his life to give to the English language a national epic, whose theme would probably have been the exploits of the romantic King Arthur. There are, in fact, two circumstances only that can at all console us for the lamentable misapplication of Dryden's labor. In the first place, the writing of his heroic plays served as his apprenticeship to the art of versification and expression. Out of his rhymed dialogue arose that mastery of the English heroic couplet which he was the first to acquire, and in which no succeeding poet has nearly equalled him. Secondly, the prefaces, dedications, and essays, with which he accompanied his dramas, exhibited him at once as the earliest writer of regular and elegant English prose, and as the first who can be said to have aimed in our language at any thing like philosophical criticism. Those prose fragments of his are still instructive to the critic of poetry; and they contain some of the most felicitous specimens of style which our tongue has ever produced.—During the few years next after the Restoration, dramatic composition was almost his only employment. Of his heroic plays of this period, which were written in rhyme, the finest were the two parts of 'The Conquest of Granada.' He was under an engagement to write plays for the king's theatre, which gave him an income of more than three hundred a-year: in 1665 his circumstances were a little improved by his uncomfortable marriage with Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire; and in 1670 he received with a salary (irregularly paid) of two hundred a-year and the famous butt of wine, the joint offices of historiographer-royal and poet-laureate. In the latter part of Charles's reign the fashion in dramatic matters began to change: and this, with jealousies of playwrights and courtiers, gave birth to the celebrated burlesque play called 'The Rehearsal,' of which Dryden, under the nick-name of Bays, was the principal victim. Politics now offered to the laureate a new kind of theme, of which he availed himself by publishing, in 1681, his 'Absalom and Achitophel,' the best of all poetical satires. 'The Medal' and 'Mac-Flecknoe,' works of the same kind, followed immediately. Now, likewise, he began to write tragedy in blank verse, 'All For Love' being his most successful experiment of the kind. In the 'Religio Laici,' also, he presented to the public, in 1682, his first elaborate attempt at didactic poetry. The tone of hesitation, and the character of the arguments, adopted in this defence of the Church of England,





[Dryden's Tomb in Westminster Abbey.]

betrayed a state of mind leading by an easy progress to the change of faith which the poet soon avowed. In 1685, soon after the accession of James II., Dryden was received into the Church of Rome. His conversion secured him in court favor, and was rewarded by an addition of a hundred pounds a-year to his pension. But it was probably sincere, and the new creed was unflinchingly adhered to when it had become unprofitable and dangerous. It produced rich poetical fruit in 'The Hind and the Panther,' in which the dryness of dissertation is enlivened by ingenious allegory.—The Revolution, taking place in the poet's fifty-seventh year, deprived him of his pensions, and of his royal and courtly patrons; but it neither lowered the place which he had held as the first poet of his time, nor damped the ardor of his literary exertions. The last twelve years of his life, though spent in hard toil and under heavy discouragements, produced some of his best works. In 1690 he gave to the stage his tragedy of 'Don Sebastian,' the best and most interesting of his serious plays. In 1697, amidst many other labors, he threw off at a heat his 'Alexander's Feast,' one of the most animated of all lyrical poems, though not conceived in the highest tone of lyrical inspiration. In the same year appeared his nobly spirited translation of Virgil, for which he had trained himself by previous versions from the classics published in the volumes he called 'Miscellanies.' Lastly, in the spring of 1700, were published his 'Fables,' in which, imitating in verse the prose of Boccaccio, and remodelling (not always for the better) the antique poetical pictures of Chaucer, he not only showed that his warm imagination burned as brightly as ever, but that his metrical skill had been increasing to the close of his life. That life was about to end. Gout and gravel had long disturbed him; and erysipelas in one of his legs, terminating in mortifica-

tion, destroyed him on May-day, 1700. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, between the grave of Chancer and that of Cowley. [W.S.]

DUANE, JAMES, the first mayor of New York after its surrender by Great Britain. He died in Albany, 1797.

DUANE, WM., an American journalist, editor of the 'Aurora,' a paper distinguished for its able advocacy of Thomas Jefferson and his opinions. Died 1835, aged 76.

DUBARRAN, BARBEAU, a mem. of the French convention and Com. of Public Safety, 1750-1816.

DUBOCAGE, G. B., a Fr. canal eng., 1626-1696.

DUBOIS, ANTHONY, Baron, a dis. French surgeon, appointed accouch. to the empress, 1756-1837.

DUBOIS, EDWARD, a periodical writer and journalist, dis. in light literature, 1755-1850.

BUBOIS, G., a French historian, 1628-1696.

DUBOIS, JR., a French sculptor, 1626-1694.

DUBOIS, J. B., a French essayist, 1753-1808.

DUBOIS, P., a French *savant*, 1636-1703.

DUBOIS, P. G., a French translator, 1626-1694.

DUBOIS, WILLIAM, a French cardinal and statesman, justly branded in his. as infamous, 1656-1723.

DUBOIS-CRANCE, EDMUND LOUIS ALEXIS. Dubois-Crancé performed a part in the French revolution which may be related in a few words, but from which the most important consequences have resulted. He was the propounder of that formidable military engine known as the *conscription*, the first idea of which he submitted to the national convention in 1793 as reporter of the military commission. 'In a nation that would be free, when surrounded by powerful neighbors and rent by faction,' he remarks, 'it behoves every citizen to be a soldier and every soldier to be a citizen, and if there is no hope of this, France is near the term of her annihilation.'

If you once tolerate exemptions and substitutes, all is lost.' The advice of this stern soldier and honest republican was responded to by a decree for the levy of 300,000 men, with promotion from the ranks, and shortly afterwards by Barrère's famous proclamation for a levy *en masse*. One other memorable service was performed for the republic by Dubois-Crancé, in the reduction of Lyons, and such was the esteem in which his military talents were held that he was appointed, in 1799, the successor of Bernadotte as minister of war. He was a stout opponent of the revolution by which Napoleon attained the supreme power, and ever after remained in the obscurity of private life. He is the author of several military and political memoirs published between 1789 and 1804, and of two pamphlets written against Barrère, 1795. Born at Charleville 1747, died at Rhétel, 1814. [E.R.]

DUBOIS, JOHN, a Roman Catholic bishop of New York, was born in Paris, emigrated to the United States in 1791, died 1842, aged 78.

DUBOS, J. B., a Fr. lit. *savant*, 1670-1742.

DUBOST, A., a Fr. painter, 1769-1825.

DUBOUCHAGE, F. J. GRATET, Viscount, a Fr. minis. of marine under the Bourbons, 1749-1821.

DUBOURDIEN, J. a Fr. controv. wr., 1652-1720.

DUBRAW, J. S., an his. of Bohemia, d. 1553.

DUBUISSON, P. U., a Fr. dramatist, executed as an accomplice of Hebert, 1748-1794.

DUCANGE, VICROR, a Fr. novelist, 1783-1833.

DUCAREL, A. C., a Fr. antiquar., 1713-1785.

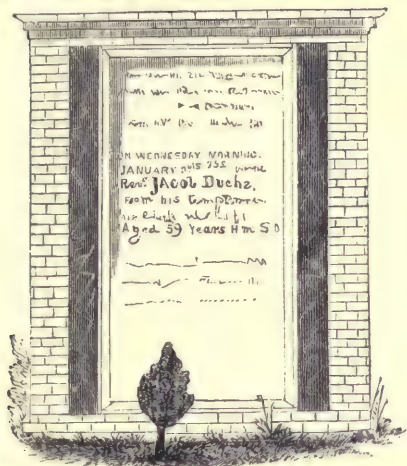
DUCASSE, J. B., a celebrated French admiral, died 1715.

DUCHAL, JAMES, an Irish divine, 1697-1761.

DUCHANGE, G., a Fr. engraver, 1662-1756.

DUCHAT, J. LE, a Fr. author, 1658-1785.

**DUCHATEL, GASPARD**, a republican of the Fr. revolution and member of convention, memorable for his vote against the execution of the king, to register which he was carried from his sick bed wrapped up in blankets; born 1766, guillotined with a party of the Girondins, 31st October, 1793.



[Tablet in Memory of Dr. Duche, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.]

**DUCHE, JACOB, DD.**, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, born in Philadelphia, and graduated there in 1757, and after his ordination in England, returned and officiated in his native city for many years as assistant minister and rector. Though conscientiously opposed to the course pursued by the colonies, he yet while chaplain of Congress gave his salary to support the families of Americans killed in battle. He endeavored to convert Washington to his views, but that general deemed it his duty to send his letter to Congress, and Dr. Duché retired to England, where he became chaplain to an orphan asylum. He died in 1798, aged 60. He was a man of great eloquence and fine abilities, and author of several religious works.

**DUCHER, GILBERT**, a Latin poet, 16th cent.

**DUCHESNE, ANDREW**, a French historian and geographer, celebrated for the number of his works, 1584-1640.

**DUCHESNE, A. N.**, a Fr. naturalist, 1747-1640.

**DUCHESNE, C.**, physician to Henry IV., and author of 'Memoirs' concerning him, date unknown. Another physician of Henry IV., named **JOSEPH DUCHESNE**, dis. as a chemist and poet, 1544-1609.

**DUCHESNE, H. G.**, a Fr. naturalist, 1739-1822.

**DUCHESNE, L.**, a Fr. *savant*, born 1588.

**DUCHESNOIS, J. R.**, a Fr. actress, 1777-1835.

**DUCIS, J. F.**, a Fr. tragic poet, 1733-1816.

**DUCK, ARTHUR**, an Eng. jurist, 1580-1649.

**DUCK, STEPHEN**, an Eng. poet, died 1736.

**DUCKWORTH, SIR J. T.**, an English admiral, distinguished in the West Indies during the late war, 1748-1817.

**DUCLERCQ, J.**, a curious annalist, 15th cent.

**DUCLOS, A. J.**, a Fr. engraver, last cent.

**DUCLOS, C. P.**, a Fr. hist., 1704-72.

**DUCOS, JEAN FRANÇOIS**, one of the clearest sighted, and most honest in accepting the consequences of his convictions, of the party of Girondists, was born at Bourdeaux, 1765, and was returned as deputy for his native city to the Constituent Assembly in 1791, and to the National Convention in 1792.

His name is not identified with any particular measures, but his oratory was brilliant, his advice listened to with respect, and his influence felt in the debates, in which he partook with indefatigable zeal. He was more tolerant than the other members of the Gironde, and labored to promote a fusion of republicans of every shade of opinion. He shared the fate of his party, though somewhat later, through the influence of Marat, and was guillotined at the early age of twenty-eight 1st November, 1794.

**DUCOS, ROGER**, like many other actors in the French revolution, was an advocate, and embracing extreme opinions at the commencement of that epoch, succeeded in talking his way to the National Convention in 1792. He was then thirty-eight years of age, having been born in 1754. There is nothing to show from the beginning to the end of his career, that he had any other talents than those of a respectable lawyer, or any principles but those which he could adopt with the greatest éclat for the time being. In this spirit he seems to have voted for the death of the king 'without delay,' and afterwards opposed himself to the Girondins. In January, 1794, he served the Jacobin's Club as president, and after a few ups and downs, had settled as a magistrate in a country village, when Barras drew him from his retirement, and he became a member of the directory and the council of elders. On the 18th Brumaire (9th October, 1799), he lent himself to the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, and was rewarded with the third place in the provisional consulate, as the Abbé Sieyès was with the second. On the 20th, Buonaparte, Sieyès, and Ducos, held their first sitting in the Luxembourg, and on Sieyès's suggesting that one of them should act as president, Ducos promptly replied,—"Vous voyez bien que c'est le général qui préside," (the general presides of course!) Ducos seconded whatever Buonaparte proposed, and though Sieyès felt that he was reduced to a mere cipher, they proceeded to frame the new constitution, which was adopted by the votes of the people, and Buonaparte being confirmed in his office of first consul, replaced his former colleagues by Cambacères and Lebrun. From this period Ducos is known as a member of the senate, and of the upper chamber during the hundred days. He was proscribed by the Bourbons in 1816, and died the same year in consequence of being thrown out of his carriage. His brother **NICOLAS, Baron Ducos**, acquired distinction as one of Napoleon's generals, and survived him many years. [E.R.]

**DUDLEY, EDMUND**, a minister of state under Henry VII., executed with Empson at the commencement of the following reign, 1462-1510. His son **JOHN**, duke of Northumberland, and father of Lord Guildford Dudley, whom he married to Lady Jane Grey, executed for treason, 1502-1553. **AMBROSE**, another son of the duke, called the Good Earl of Warwick, 1530-1589. **ROBERT**, his fifth son, earl of Leicester, celebrated as the favorite of Elizabeth, 1532-1588. **SIR ROBERT**, son of the last named, and the Lady Douglas, celebrated for his skill in hydraulic engineering, 1573-1630.

**DUDLEY, SIR H. B.**, a noted journalist, politician, and dramatic writer, long known as a man of pleasure in London, and a magistrate, 1745-1824.

**DUDLEY, THE RIGHT HON. J. W. WARD**, earl of, foreign secretary under Canning, 1781-1833.

**DUDLEY, THOS.**, an Eng. engraver, 17th cent.

**DUDLEY, THOMAS**, governor of Massachusetts, was born in England in 1576, and after serving in the army and adopting Puritanical principles, came to the colony as dep. gov. in 1630. He was governor



in the years 1634, 1640, 1645 and 1650. He was opposed to all toleration. He died in 1652, aged 76.

DUDLEY, JOSEPH, governor of Massachusetts, son of Thomas Dudley, was born in 1647, and was graduated at Harvard in 1665. He served in the Indian war of 1675, went as agent to England in 1682, and was appointed president of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1686. After acting as chief justice of New York, he was eight years lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight. Queen Anne appointed him governor of Massachusetts in 1702, and he continued in that office till 1715. He died in 1720.

DUDLEY, PAUL, ch. jus. of Mass., the son of Jos. Dudley, was born in 1675, and was graduated at Harvard in 1690. After completing his study of the law in London he came back with the commission of attorney-general, which office he retained till 1718, when he was appointed judge. He published several articles on scientific subjects in the transactions of the Royal Society, relating particularly to productions of the colonies. In his will he left a legacy to Harvard college, for the support of lectures in defence of the peculiarities of New England theology, and against the doctrines of Rome. He died in 1751, aged 75.

DUELLI, R., a Ger. historian, d. 1740.

DUFAU, F., a Fr. painter, died 1821.

DUFEY, a French ant. and hist. writer, d. 1854.

DUFF, a king of Scotland, 968-973.

DUFFET, G., a Flem. painter, 1594-1660.

DUFFIELD, GEORGE, D.D., an eminent presbyterian minister in Philadelphia, born in 1732, and died in 1790. He published a 'Tour on the Borders of Pennsylvania.'

DUFOURNY, L., a Fr. architect, 1734-1818.

DUFRENOY, A. G., a Fr. poetess, 1765-1825.

DUFRESNOY, ALPH., a Fr. artist, and author of a poem on painting, pub. 1684, 1611-1665.

DUFRESNOY, A. I. J., a Fr. phys., 1733-1801.

DUFRESNY, C. R., a Fr. dram., 1684-1724.

DUGARD, WM., an English classic, 17th cent.

DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, the famous herald, author of the 'Monasticum Anglicanum,' and other historical and antiquarian works of great value, dis. for his adherence to Charles I., 1605-1686.

DUGHET, GASPARD, an Ital. paint., 1613-75.

DUGOMMIER, J. F. COQUILLE, a Fren. general, dis. as director of the siege of Toulon, &c., born 1736, killed 1794.

DUGUAY-TROUIN, RENE, a French naval commander in the Spanish war of succession, &c., 1673-1736.

DUGUESCELIN, BERTRAND, a French cavalier, constable of France in the time of Charles V., chief agent in expelling the English, 1314-1380.

DUGUET, J. J., a Fr. relig. wr., 1649-1733.

DUHALDE, J. B., a learned Fr. Jesuit, author of 'Description de la Chine,' &c., 1674-1743.

DUHAMEL, J. B., a Fr. eccles., dis. as a speculative and practical philos., 1624-1706.

DUHAMEL, J. P. F. GUILLOT, a French mineralogist, inventor of new methods for joining metals, &c., 1730-1816.

DUHAMEL-DU-MONCEAU, H. LOUIS, a distinguished contributor to science, especially to agriculture, 1700-1782.

DUHAUSSET, MADAME, a lady attached to the Marchioness Pompadour, author of 'Memoirs of the Court of Louis XV.,' 1720-1780.

DUJARDIN, B., a Fr. historian, last cent.

DUJARDIN C., a Dutch painter, 1640-1678.

DUKE, RICHARD, an English divine and poet, died 1711.

DUKER, C. A., a Ger. *savant*, 1670-1752.

DULANEY, DANIEL, one of the most eminent and accomplished lawyers in America prior to the Revolution. He published in 1766, 'Considerations on the propriety of imposing taxes in the British colonies in North America, for the purpose of a revenue.' He died at the beginning of the Revolution, at Annapolis, in Maryland, where he had resided.

DULAURE, J. A., a Fr. hist. and *savant*, mem. of the convention and council of 500, 1755-1835.

DULON, LOUIS, a Germ. musician, 1769-1826.

DULONG, P. L., a Fr. chemist, 1785-1838.

DUMANIANT, J. A., a Fr. dram., 1754-1828.

DUMARESQ, H., an English officer, distinguished in most of the battles of the late war, and at Waterloo, 1792-1838.

DUMARST, R., a Fr. Medallist, 1750-1806.

DUMARSAT, CÆSAR CHESNAU, a Fr. philologist, called by D'Alembert 'The La Fontaine of Philosophers,' 1676-1756.

DUMAS, AL. DAVY, a Fr. general, 1762-1806.

DUMAS, C. L., a French medical writer, 1765-1813.

DUMAS, HILARY, a Fr. *savant*, died 1742.

DUMAS, L., a Fr. writer on music, 1676-1744.

DUMAS, M., a French general of division, minister of war under the restoration, author of memoirs, 1753-1837.

DUMAS, P., a Fr. translator, 1738-1782.

DUMAS, R. F., a Fr. advocate, president of the revol. tribunal, born 1757, guillotined 1794. His brother, J. F. DUMAS, an author, 1754-1795.

DUMESNIL, M. F., a Fr. actress, 1713-1803.

DUMMER, JEREMIAH, an agent in England of the colony of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1699. Not content with the facilities for education he possessed in America, he pursued his studies for many years at the University of Utrecht, and became one of the most accomplished scholars of his time. After obtaining his doctor's degree, he returned to America, but did not remain long. He now went to England, and shortly afterwards was appointed the agent of his native colony, which office he retained from 1710 to 1721. Bolingbroke, who was then in power, was pleased with his society, made use of his talents, but corrupted his principles, and though he appears never to have abandoned his belief in revelation, he readily learned the language and profligacy of infidelity. He also disappointed the expectations of his countrymen, and sided with the Government against the Colonists. He was the author of a Latin dissertation on the descent of Christ into Hell, and another on the Jewish Sabbath, besides several religious and philosophical disquisitions in the same language, and several political tracts. He died in 1729, in great remorse for the corruption of his principles, and the abuse of his great abilities.

DUMMER, SHUBAEL, a congregational minister, settled at York, in Maine, who was killed during the attack of the French and Indians on that place, in February, 1692,—seventy-five of the inhabitants were slain, and as many taken captive.

DUMMER, WILLIAM, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, was commissioner, together with Governor Shute, in 1716, and presided over the province after his departure in 1723. He was also several times commander-in-chief. The Indian war was conducted by him with energy, and the affairs of the province administered with wisdom and impartiality. He died in 1761, aged 82.

DUMONCEAU, J. B., a Fr. gen., 1760-1821.

DUMONT, F., a Fr. sculptor, 1688-1721.

DUMONT, F., a Fr. portrait paint., 1751-1833.  
 DUMONT, G. a Fr. statist. writer, 1725-88.  
 DUMONT, G. M., an architect of the last cent.  
 DUMONT, H., music. to Louis XV., 1610-84.  
 DUMONT, JOHN, a political and historical writ., historiograph. to the emperor of Ger., 1660-1726.

DUMONT, J., a Fr. painter, 1700-1781.

DUMONT, P. S. L., born at Geneva, 1759, a friend and fellow-laborer with Mirabeau, and after, with Jeremy Bentham, whose works he translated into French, author of 'Souvenirs sur Mirabeau,' and 'Lettres sur Bentham;' died at Milan, 1829.

DUMONT D'URVILLE, JULES SEBASTIAN CÆSAR, a celebrated French navigator, was born at Condé-sur-Noieau, 1791. In 1822 he went out with M. Duperry as second in command, and made the tour of the world in the corvette *La Coquille*. In 1826 he was appointed captain of the *Astrolabe* in a second voyage to the South Seas to discover, if possible, some traces of *La Perouse*. His voyages have enriched science with valuable collections of objects and discoveries, and France owes to him the *Venus of Milo*, besides the memoirs which illustrate his vast knowledge and intrepid seamanship. He had been named vice-admiral, when he perished with his wife and child by the accident on the Versailles railway, when the carriages were burnt on the 8th of May, 1842.



[Tomb of Dumont D'Urville.]

DUMOULIN, C., a Fr. juriconsult, 1500-66.

DUMOULIN, E., a Fr. journalist, 1776-1833.

DUMOULIN, P., a Fr. prot. theol., 1568-1658.

DUMOURIEZ, ANNE FRANÇOIS DUPERRIER, a commissary of the French army, author of a translation of 'Ricciardetto,' an Ital. poem, 1707-69.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS DUPERRIER, son of the preceding, a distinguished general of the French revolution, disgraced by his abortive attempt to act the part of a Monk, was born at Cambrai in 1739, and died in exile at Turville Park, near Henley-upon-Thames, 1823. He was educated both as a man of letters and a soldier, and at twenty-four years of age, had seen seven campaigns, and received twenty-two wounds in the cavalry service. Disappointed with the rank of captain, though graced with the Cross of St. Louis, and a pension of 600 liv., he endeavored to open a road to fortune by combining the characters of a military adventurer and a political spy; the scene of his intrigues being suc-



[Dumouriez.]

cessively the little island of Corsica, the kingdom of Portugal, Poland, and Sweden, and his reward for the last of these services a short sojourn in the Bastille, which favor was conferred upon him by Louis XV. On the accession of Louis XVI. he had the command of Cherbourg, with the title of colonel, but it was not until the revolution broke out that his ambition, his love of adventure, his dauntless courage, and his diplomatic talents, were brought into full play, or his condition elevated above obscurity. Having attached himself to the Girondins, he became, in 1792, minister for foreign affairs, and on their dismissal by the king, resumed his duties in the field, and at length found himself in command of the army opposed to the duke of Brunswick. His determined stand in the wood of Argonne gave the opportunity for Kellerman with his dragoons, and other divisions of the army, to defeat the Prussians at Valmy (20th September, 1792), after which, it appears, he negotiated with the king of Prussia, allowing him to withdraw the defeated army on condition of being permitted to pursue his ambitious designs for acquiring the sovereignty of Belgium. On the 12th of November he defeated the Austrians at the battle of Jemmappes, took Liege, Antwerp, and shortly afterwards Breda in Holland, but was beaten at Nerwinden, 18th March, 1793, by Prince Cobourg, with whom he entered into secret negotiations for restoring the constitutional monarchy; his plan being to march upon Paris with the Austrians, dissolve the Convention, and proclaim the *duc de Chartres* (Louis Philippe) king. Reports of his treasonable practices, however, had reached the ear of government, and a commission arrived at his quarters with power, if necessary, to order him under arrest. He succeeded, by surprise, in consigning the members of this commission to an Austrian prison: but it was too late to turn the course of events: his troops were already in revolt, and the next morning (3d April, 1793) he barely succeeded in escaping with his life across the border. A reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, but he evaded pursuit, and at length found a safe asylum in England, where he enjoyed the friendship of the duke of Kent, Mr. Canning, and many other distinguished persons. His career is illustrated by a great number of works from his own pen, the bare titles of which would almost occupy the space of this notice; his 'Memoirs of the Revolution' may be mentioned as the most interesting. [E.R.]

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, a planter at Natchez, who devoted himself with great success to astronomical



and scientific researches. He published several communications in the transactions of the philosophical Society of Philadelphia, on the language of the Indians, and the River Mississippi.

DUNBAR, GEORGE, a celebrated Greek scholar and professor of the Greek in the university of Edinburgh, author of a Greek lexicon, 1774-1851.

DUNBAR, W., a Scottish poet, 1465-1535.

DUNCAN I., k. of Scotland. See DONALD VII.

DUNCAN II., usurped the throne, and assassinated 1059.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Lord Viscount, a Scotch admiral, distinguished for his victory over De Winter, the Dutch commander at Camperdown, 1731-1804.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, a Scot. phys., 1745-1828.

DUNCAN, D., a French naturalist, 1649-1735.

DUNCAN, MARK, a Scotch phil., 17th century.

DUNCAN, MARTIN, a contro. div., 1505-1590.

DUNCAN, W., a Scotch logician, 1717-1760.

DUNCAN, JOHN M., author of *Travels in the United States and Canada* in 1818 and 1819, and of *Sabbath among the Tuscaroras*. Died at Glasgow in 1825, aged 31.

DUNCOMBE, W., an English dram., 1690-1769. His son JOHN, a miscellaneous writer and poet, 1730-1786.

DUNDAS, SIR EDWARD, a Brit. gen., 1736-1820.

DUNDAS, H., Visc. Melville. See MELVILLE.

DUNDAS, ROBERT, a Scotch judge, father of Lord Melville, 1685-1753. His elder son, of the same name, member for Edinburgh, and president of the Court of Sessions, 1713-1787.

DUNDAS, THOMAS, a Brit. officer, 1750-1794.

DUNDAS, ROBERT, Viscount Melville, an English statesman, died 1851, aged 80.

DUNDRENNAN, LORD, THOMAS MAITLAND, a distinguished Scotch judge, 1792-1851.

DUNGAL, an Irish philosophical writer, 9th century.

DUNLAP, WILLIAM, a distinguished American artist and writer, born in 1760 at Perth Amboy, in New Jersey. He studied under Benjamin West, whose style he successfully imitated. He died in 1839. He was the author of a 'Biography of Charles Brockden Brown,' of the 'Memoirs of Geo. Frederick Cooke' the English actor, the 'Art of Design,' and a 'History of the American Theatre.'

DUNLOP, WM., a Scottish divine, 1692-1720.

DUNMORE, JOHN MURRAY, Earl of, Governor of New York from 1770 to 1771, and the last British governor of Virginia from 1772 to 1775. He abdicated the government and retired on board a British vessel, but before he left the coast landed and committed piratical depredations at several places. In 1786 he was appointed governor of Bermuda. He died in England in 1809.

DUNN, S., an English mathematician, last cent.

DUNNING, JOHN, Lord Ashburton, the celebrated counsel for Wilkes, attorney-general, chancellor for Lancaster, &c., 1731-1782.

DUNOD, P. J., a French antiquarian, 1657-1725. His nephew, IGNACE DUNOD DE CHARNAGE, an historian and jurisconsult, 1679-1752.

DUNOIS, JOHN, a nat. son of Louis d'Orleans, distinguished in the expulsion of the English from France, 1407-1468.

DUNS SCOTUS, JOHN, 'the subtle doctor,' was born about A.D. 1265. The place of his birth has not been satisfactorily ascertained, Scotland, England, and Ireland laying claim to the honor. Some point to Dunse, in Berwickshire, as the spot of his nativity, and others contend for Dunstance, in Northumberland. The probability is that he was of

Scottish extraction. He received his earliest education at a Franciscan monastery in Newcastle, and afterwards studied at Merton College, Oxford, in which he became professor of theology in 1301. His prelections on the 'Sentences of Peter Lombard' are said to have been attended by a crowd of 30,000 students, then resident in Oxford. Though such a statement appears to be a romantic exaggeration, it certainly proves the prodigious fame of the lecturer. In 1307 the philosopher removed to Paris, by command of the general of his order. He had already gained great notoriety in the French capital by public disputation on behalf of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. Immense applause attended his lectures in Paris, and he was styled *Doctor subtilis*. In 1308 he was ordered to Cologne to found a new university there, and defend the same theological dogma. On arriving at that city, the inhabitants met him in a body, and he was drawn into the ancient town in a triumphal car. Soon after his arrival, however, he was seized with apoplexy, and died in November, 1308, at the early age of forty-three. Duns Scotus excelled in the knowledge of canon and civil law, in philosophy, mathematics, and theology. His mind was eminently fitted for abstruse discussion, and subtle dialectics, and was sharpened into a morbid acuteness and pertinacity by continued practice. He displayed keenness and versatility in detecting invisible distinctions; in multiplying hypotheses which differed from each other only in some verbal incidents; in untwisting every thought and proposition as by an intellectual prism; in speculating upon themes above the reach of human knowledge, and in the multiplication of ingenious theories without proof to sustain them, or utility to recommend them. Hypothesis supplanted investigation, and the interpretation of nature, or the question, what is? was superseded by previous conceptions of what might or should be. The Franciscans gloried in Duns Scotus, as their rivals the Dominicans extolled Thomas Aquinas. Aquinas was the more orthodox, and Scotus was at least semipelagian. Scotists and Thomists divided the mediæval schools, and the former, as being realists, were opposed to the Occamists who were nominalists, or held that universal terms were simply names, and not the signs of actual existences. The 'Opera Positiva' of Duns Scotus are very numerous, and have not been printed; but his 'Opera Speculativa' were published in 12 folio volumes at Lyons in 1639, the editor being an Irishman of the name of Luke Wadding. Six of these tomes are filled with the famed prelections on Peter Lombard, already referred to. The industry that could by its own composition amass such a huge collection of MSS. during so short a life, must certainly have been equal to the genius of the great schoolman. [J.E.]

DUNSTABLE, JOHN, an English musician, 15th century.

DUNSTAN, ST., an English statesman and prelate, archbishop of Canterbury, and absolute master of the kingdom under Edward the Martyr, 925-988.

DUNSTER, HENRY, the first president of Harvard College. He entered upon this office in 1640, and retained it until 1654, when he resigned in consequence of having adopted and advocated the principles of the Baptists. He was a man of great learning, especially in the oriental languages. After his resignation he retired to Scituate, where he died in 1659.

DUNTUN, J., a bookseller and miscellaneous writer, 1659-1733.

DUPATY, F. B. MERCIER, President of the par-

liament of Bourdeaux, author of 'Letters on Italy,' &c., 1746-1788. His son CHARLES, a sculptor, 1771-1825.

DUPERIER, C., a Fr. and Latin poet, 1620-92.

DUPERRON, JAMES DAVY, Cardinal, a Swiss recusant from the protestant church, distinguished as a controversialist, 1556-1618. JOHN, his brother and successor in the abprik. of Sens, author of 'An Apology for the Jesuits,' died 1621. JAMES, nephew of the preced., almoner of Henrietta Maria, d. 1649.

DUPIN, BARON, a statistical author, 1767-1828.

DUPIN, C., a writer on public law, 1709-1769.

DUPIN, LOUIS ELLIS, an ecclesiastical his., 1657-1719.

DUPIN, P., a French juriconsult, 1681-1745.

DUPLEIX, CESAR, a Fr. satirist, died 1641.

DUPLEIX, J., a French governor of Pondicherry, died 1763.

DUPLEIX, SCIPIO, a Fr. historian, 1566-1661.

DUPONCEAU, PETER S., President of the American Philosophical Society, was born in France. He came to the United States as aid-de-camp to Baron Steuben, in 1776, and after the war, in which he served with distinction, settled at Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of law. He was a man of large scientific attainments, and contributed by various publications to the sciences of jurisprudence, philology, and ethnology. The investigation of the languages of the aboriginal inhabitants of America was a familiar study with him, and his observations have thrown much light upon the subject. Died 1844, aged 84.

DUPONT, LEO, a French sculptor, 1795-1828.

DUPONT DE LETANG, COUNT, lieutenant-general in the French army, minister of war, &c., 1765-1840.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, P. S., a member of the French assembly of notables, &c., a writer on political economy, 1759-1817.

DUPONT, A., a French advocate, 1759-1798.

DUPORTAIL, N., a Fr. statesman, died 1802.

DUPPA, BRYAN, an Eng. prelate, 1589-1662.

DUPPA, R., a miscellaneous writer, died 1831.

DUPRE, A., Fr. consul at Smyrna, died 1832.

DUPRE, C., a French *savant*, 16th century.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANCIS, a celebrated philosopher of the period of the French revolution, whose great work, 'Origine de tous les Cultes,' originated the scientific exploration of Egypt in the period of its occupation by Buonaparte, 1742-1809.

DUPUIS, T. S., an Eng. musician, 1733-1796.

DUPUYTREN, WILLIAM, Baron, born at Pierre Buffière, 1777; died at Paris 1835. One of the most distinguished surgeons of modern times, and an eminent example of the beneficial results of the system of public competition established in France. By his industry and talents he became surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu at twenty-six, and professor of surgery at thirty-three. He visited the hospital morning and evening at six o'clock, and for twelve years was never once absent; each morning he attended to 300 patients, delivered a clinical lecture, performed several operations, gave advice to some hundreds of out-patients, and then walked home to breakfast at half-past ten. After this he saw his private patients, attended to the examination of medical students, performed his private operations, and at six in the evening again went the rounds of the hospital. His principal work is his memoir on artificial anus, which forms a happy application of the principles developed by John Hunter. Dupuytren possessed a remarkably fine person and strong constitution, so as to enable him to undergo im-

mense bodily fatigue. But he possessed an extremely irritable temper, which made him insupportably capricious and inconsistent, often impelled him to rash and wrong acts that he would fain have recalled in his cooler moments, and ultimately destroyed his nervous system. He was a most successful practitioner, having left £296,000 to his daughter, Madame de Beaumont, besides £8,000 to endow a professorship, and £12,000 for a benevolent institution for medical men. [R.D.T.]

DUQUESNE, A. a Fr. naval officer, 1610-1688.

DUQUESNOY, F., a Flem. sculpt., 1594-1646.

DURAND, D., a French protes. historian, 1681-1763.

DURAND, F. J., a Swiss statistician, 1727-1816.

DURAND, J., a French painter, 1699-1767.

DURAND-DE-MAILLANE, PETER TOUSSAINT, a deputy to the constituent assembly, &c., author of a history of the convention, 1729-1810.

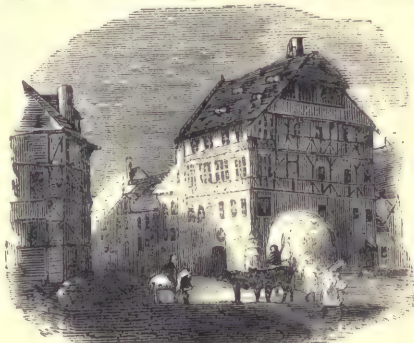
DURANDI, J., an Italian historian, 1739-1817.

DURANTE, FR., a Neapol. comp., 1693-1755.

DURELL, JOHN, a learned divine, 1625-1683.

DAVID, a supposed descendant of the preceding, distinguished as a biblical critic, 1728-1775.

DURER, ALBRECHT, the most celebrated German painter of the sixteenth century, was born at Nürnberg in 1471, and became the pupil of Michael Wolgemuth, the most eminent painter and engraver at Nürnberg at that time. Albert himself was not only distinguished as painter and engraver, but also as sculptor. The inscription on his tomb claims for him an unrivalled reputation in these matters—'light of the arts—sun of artists—painter, engraver, sculptor, without example.' He died at Nürnberg



[Albert Durer's House at Nürnberg.]

in 1528, worried to death, according to Pirkheimer, by his wife's temper. The enlarged mind of Albert Durer is shown in his persevering curiosity to travel into other countries, and personally ascertain what was there doing, as well as in the versatility of his accomplishments as an artist. He visited Italy in the year 1506, more especially Venice and Mantua, and his opinion that Giovanni Bellini was the best painter in Venice is preserved in one of his own letters to his friend Pirkheimer in Nürnberg. He also visited the Netherlands in the year 1521, and some interesting observations are preserved in his diary of this visit.) (*Reliquien von Albrecht Dürer, Nürnberg*, 1828. He was the author of several works relating to his art, as, 'Instructions in Measuring with the Level and Circle,' &c., 1525; 'Some Directions with regard to the Fortification of Cities, Castles, and Villages,' 1527; and 'Four Books on Human Proportions,' 1528; all of which have been reprinted and translated. Albert Dürer's reputation as a painter is great in Germany, but he is better known



as an engraver and designer out of his own country. His execution is exquisite as a copperplate engraver, but it is doubtful whether he actually executed many woodcuts; his most celebrated compositions are some series of woodcuts, but he is supposed to have drawn on the wood only. Of these remarkable series of designs the most valued are the Greater and Lesser Passion; the Revelations of John; the Life of the Virgin; the Triumphal Car of the Emperor Maximilian I; and the Triumphal Arch of the same emperor. The Great Passion appeared in twelve cuts in 1511; the Lesser Passion in thirty-seven cuts in quarto, also in 1511; the Revelations in sixteen cuts, folio, in 1498; the Life of the Virgin in twenty cuts, date of first edition uncertain. The two series relating to the emperor Maximilian appeared—the Arch in 1515, in ninety-two pieces, and the Car in 1522, in eight pieces. The works of Albert, paintings and cuts, have all a fine dramatic character of composition, abounding in sentiment and the highest order of expression, and though in form or design gothic in taste, correct and select in general proportions; but his draperies are hard and angular, and his costume is purely fanciful.—(Heller, *Das Leben und die Werke Albrecht Dürers*, 1831; Nagler, *Künstler Lexicon*; Kugler, *Handbuch der Geschichte der Malerei*, 1837.) [R.N.W.]

DURET, C., a French naturalist, died 1611.

DURET, F., a French sculptor, 1730–1816.

DURET, L., a Fr. medical writer, 1527–1586.

DURFEY, TH., an Engl. song-writer, d. 1723.

DURHAM, JAMES, a Scotch divine, 1622–58.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMTON, earl of, one of the great leaders of the movement for reform, born 1792, member of parliament for his native county, 1813, married to the daughter of Earl Grey, 1816, distinguished as a parliamentary reformer, 1821, member of the cabinet under Earl Grey, 1830, mission to Russia, 1833, ambassador to Russia, 1835–37, gov.-gen. of Canada, 1838, d. 1840.

DURHAM, ADMIRAL SIR P. C. CALDERWOOD, memorable for his escape from the Royal George, and his services in the last war, 1777–1845.

DUROC, J. C. M., Duc de Frioul, and marshal of France, a distinguished officer and diplomatist under Buonaparte, whose friend and confidant he remained till his death; born 1772, killed 1813.

DURUPT, C., a French painter, 1804–1839.

DURY, JOHN, a Scotch divine, 17th century.

DUSART, C., a Dutch painter, 1665–1704.

DUSSAULT, J. J., a Fr. misc. wr. 1769–1824.

DUSSAULT, J., a French *savant*, 1728–1799.

DUSSEK, J. L., a German comp. 1762–1812.

DUTENS, LOUIS, a Fr. miscel. wr., 1729–1812.

DUTILLET, J., a French historian, died 1570.

DUTTON, MATTHEW RICE, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Yale College, from 1822 to 1825, where he died of a pulmonary complaint. He was a graduate of the institution and a person of great scientific attainments.

DUVAL, ALEX. V. P., a Fr. nov., 1767–1842.

DUVAL, ANDREW, a literary *savant* of France, 1564–1638. His son WILLIAM, a physician, and classical scholar, and historian, 1570–1646.

DUVAL, AMAURY, a French antiq., 1760–1837.

DUVAL-D'ESPREMENIL. See ESPREMENIL.

DUVAL, J. B., a Fr. Orientalist, 17th century.

DUVAL, V. J., a Fr. numismatist, 1695–1775.

DUVAL, GABRIEL, judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, d. 1844, aged 93.

DUVANCEL, A., a Fr. naturalist, 1792–1824.

DUVENEDE, M. V., a Flem. paint., 1674–1729.

DUVERNEY, J. G., a Fr. anatomist, 1648–1730.

DUVERNOY, J. G., a German anatomist and botanist, instructor of the illus. Haller, 1691–1759.

DUVIVIER, C. R., a Fr. engineer, 1771–1821.

DUVIVIER, J., a French painter, died 1832.

DUVIVIER, P. S. B., a Fr. medallist, 1730–1819.

DUVOISIN, J. B., a Fr. theolog., 1741–1813.

DWIGHT, JOSEPH, Brigadier General, born in Mass. in 1703, and graduated at Harvard College in 1722. He was appointed Judge of common pleas in 1739. During the French wars he dist. himself on several occasions. He died in 1765, aged 62.

DWIGHT, THEODORE, brother of Timothy Dwight, a lawyer, politician and political writer, was born in Mass., 1765. He was secretary of the Hartford Convention, and wrote its history. In 1817 he established the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, and continued to edit it until 1836, when he retired to Hartford, Conn., and died there in 1846.

DWIGHT, SERENO E., an American divine and author of the life of his ancestor Jonathan Edwards, d. 1850.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, S.T.D., LL.D., was born 14th May, 1752, at Northampton, Massachusetts, tracing his descent to Puritan ancestors, who had emigrated from England. His father, who was a pious and intelligent merchant, maintained a strict profession of religion; and his mother, who was a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, whose intellectual vigor and acumen she inherited, used every endeavor to impress the infant mind of her son with the principles of genuine morality and true religion. Timothy, in his childhood, gave evidences of extraordinary quickness. But the judicious management of his parents averted the sad consequences which the early luxuriance of mental development too often produces in precocious youth. He was withdrawn from school, and, by the prudent direction of his mother, his education was conducted at home in such a manner as to develop the strength, and at the same time exercise the versatility, of her son's opening mind. At the age of thirteen he was considered fit for entering Yale College. During the third year of his attendance he devoted himself with indefatigable ardor to the pursuit of his studies, and his attainments in literature were as diversified as they were extensive. He acquired distinction especially by the well-known beauty of his penmanship, and by his skill in poetry and music. At the age of nineteen he was appointed tutor in Yale College; and the extent of his qualifications for this academic office will appear from the statement of the single circumstance, that he conducted his pupils during the first session through spherics and fluxions into the 'Principia of Newton.' With an ardent pursuit of the exact sciences he combined the rare talent of a passionate love of poetry; and he composed at this early age an epic poem on 'The Conquest of Canaan,' which is said to have contained many descriptive passages of great beauty. His first views were directed towards the law as a profession. But changing his thoughts, he determined to study for the ministry, and after completing the usual curriculum he was in June, 1777, licensed to preach the gospel in his native county of Hampshire, in the state of Massachusetts. Having accepted the office of chaplain to General Parsons' brigade, he joined the army at West Point in October, and he continued in this situation till his father's death obliged him to quit the army and return home to the assistance of his mother. With filial devotion he exerted himself to ensure the support and comfort of his surviving parent and her young family, by accepting various civil appointments, to which he was prompted more

by a sense of duty than by any congeniality of taste or inclination. In the midst of these occupations, however, his literary and theological pursuits were continued with unabated ardor. His talents and acquirements were widely known, and a vacancy having occurred in 1795 in the Presidency of Yale College, all eyes were directed towards Dwight as the best qualified to superintend the interests of that great literary institution. His administration ere long produced a happy revolution on the character of that seminary; by his mild and judicious management disorders were repressed, and the students, who had been deeply tinctured with infidel principles, and were consequently dissolute in their conduct, became distinguished for sober-mindedness, and the observances of Christian piety. Respect for the talents and acquirements of the president, as much perhaps as his discipline and lectures, led to this auspicious change. Dr. Dwight was indeed no ordinary man. He possessed a rare union of intellectual qualities, an independent tone of thinking, great originality of views, a masculine understanding, a playful fancy, and rich and lively powers of illustration. All these mental characteristics are advantageously displayed in his 'Theology,' a work

which, although originally composed in the form of sermons, contains a complete system of divinity, expounded on principles of scientific arrangement. Two other works came from his active pen, viz., 'Travels in New England,' in 4 volumes, and 'Posthumous Sermons,' in 2 volumes. In his sixty-third year Dr. Dwight's health began to decline, and after a severe and lingering illness his useful life was closed on the 11th January, 1818. [R.J.]

DYCKMAN, JACOB, M.D., physician of the New York Dispensary and health commissioner. He was author of a dissertation on the pathology of the human fluids, and an essay on Adipocire published in the transactions of the New York Lyceum. He also edited a valuable edition of Duncan's Dispensary. He died of consumption in 1822.

DYER, SIR E., a pastoral poet, born 1540.

DYER, GEO., a famous scholar and miscel. wr., editor of Valpy's edition of the classics, 1755-1841.

DYER, JOHN, an English poet, 1700-1758.

DYER, SIR J., an eminent lawyer, 1512-1582.

DYER, SAM., a learned writer, 1725-1772.

DYER, WILLIAM, a nonconfor. div., 17th cent.

DYKMAN, P., a Swedish antiquar., died 1718.

DZEHEBY, A., a learn. Mahomedan, 1274-1347.

## E

EACHARD, J., an English theol., 1636-1697.

EADMER, an ecclesiastical historian, died 1124.

EANDI, J. A. F. J., a wr. on phys., 1735-1799.

EARLE, JABEZ, a dissenting minis., 1676-1768.

EARLE, JOHN, a learn. prelate and royal, au. of 'Microcosmography,' bp. of Salisbury, 1620-1665.

EARLE, RALPH, a portrait painter, was born at Leicester, Mass., went to London, where he studied at the royal institution, and gained the reputation of being a skilful artist. He died at Bolton, Connecticut, August 16, 1801, aged 50.

EARLON, R., an engr. of London, 1740-1822.

EARLY, PETER, governor of Georgia, was an eminent lawyer. In 1802 he was chosen member of Congress, and in 1807 obtained the appointment of judge of the supreme court of Geo. In 1813 he was appointed governor, in which station he honestly discharged his duty in opposing the enacting of a law to obstruct the collection of debts. He d. Aug. 15, 1817.

EASTON, NICHOLAS, governor of Rhode Island, emigrated to America, in 1636, and was the first who built a house in Newport, in 1639. He was appointed governor in 1650, and again in 1672 in succession to B. Arnold. He died 1675, aged 83.

EATON, SAM., minister of Harpswell, Maine, was born April 3, 1737. Having been graduated at Harvard College, in 1763, he was ordained in the following year. In 1809 he was appointed President of the Maine Missionary Society, and was one of the first overseers of Bowdoin College. He died November 5, 1822, in the 85th year of his age, and 59th of his ministry.

EATON, THEOPHILUS, the first governor of the colony of New Haven, was a native of Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire. His father was minister of that town. He was an eminent merchant in London, and for several years agent for the King of England at the court of Denmark. In 1637, he emigrated to America, and was shortly after chosen a magistrate of Mass. He was one of the founders of New Haven in 1638, and governor until his death in Jan., 1657. He was universally respected for his integrity in office, and his amiability in all the relations of life. He was 66 years of age when he died.

EATON, WILLIAM, an officer of the American army, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1764. Having enlisted as a private soldier at an early age, he was promoted to a captain's commission in 1792, and in two years afterward was appointed American consul at Tunis. In 1801, on the declaration of war against the United States by the Bey of Tripoli, Capt. Eaton assisted the ex-bey, who was at that time an exile at Tunis, in his endeavors to recover possession of his dominions.

EBALD, a king of Kent, 616-640.

EBBESEN, NIELS, a Danish patriot, d. 1340.

EBED-JESU, an Assyrian poet, 14th century.

EBEL, J. G., a French geologist, 1764-1830.

EBELING, CHRISTOPHER DANIEL, an eminent geographer, born in 1741, died in 1817.

EBERHARD, duke of Friuli, and father of Berenger, who became king of Italy, 846-868.

EBERHARD, C., a German mathematician in the service of Russia, 1640-1730. His son JOHN, an architect and author, 1723-1795.

EBERHARD, J. A., a Ger. philo., 1739-1809.

EBERHARD, J. H., a Ger. lawyer, 1743-1772.

EBERHARD, J. P., a Ger. natur., 1727-1779.

EBERHARD OF FRANCONIA, father of Conrad I., k. of Ger., slain in the contest with Otho, 939.

EBERT, F. A., a German compiler, 1791-1833.

EBERT, J., a Ger. Hebraist and theol., 1549-1614. His son THEODORE, a Heb. scho., d. 1630.

EBERT, J. A., a German translator, 1723-1795.

EBION, supposed founder of a sect, 1st century.

ECHARD, LAURENCE, an English historian and divine, author of a history of England which was in repute until Rapin's appeared, 1671-1730.

ECHINUS. See ERIZZO.

ECKARTSHAUSEN, CHAS., a German mystic, natural son of the Count Charles of Hainebausen, and keeper of the archives of Bavaria, known in all languages by his work entitled 'God is the Purest Love,' which, before the close of the last century, had run through sixty editions in the original German, born 1752, died, after a life passed in the practice of every virtue, 1803.

ECKHARD, G. I., a German painter, 1769-1794.



ECKHARD, J. F., a German *savant*., 1723-1794.

ECKHARD, J. G., a German hist., 1674-1730.

ECKHARD, TOBIAS, a Ger. philol., 1662-1737.

ECKHEL, J. H., an Aus. numismat., 1737-1798.

ECKHOF, C., a cel. Ger. tragedian, 1722-1778.

ECKIUS, JOHN, a polemical author, celebrated for his oral and written controversies with the reformers, especially with Luther, 1483-1543.

ECKIUS, LEONARD, a German lawyer, d. 1550.

ECKLEY, JOSEPH, a minister of Boston, was born in London, Oct. 22, 1750. Having graduated at Princeton College, in 1772, he was ordained at Boston in Oct., 1779, as minister of the old South Congregation. In his religious sentiments he became a semi-Arian or Worcesterian in his views of the person of Christ. He died April 30, 1811, aged 60.

ECLUSE, CHARLES DE L', better known as CLU-SIUS, a Flem. phys. and botanist, 1526-1609.

ECLUSE-DES-LOGES, PETER MATHURIN DE L', a doctor of the Sorbonne, editor of an edition of 'Sully's Memoirs,' 1715-1783.

EDES, BENJAMIN, a printer of Boston, was born at Charlestown, Mass. He was the publisher of the Boston Gazette, a paper devoted to the cause of freedom, and of great influence during the controversy between America and Great Britain. He died Dec., 1803, aged 80.

EDDY, J. H., an Amer. geographer, 1784-1817.

EDELINCK, GERARD, a Flem. eng., 1649-1707.

EDELMANN, J. F., a Fr. pianist, 1749-1794.

EDELMANN, J. C., a Ger. philos., 1698-1767.

EDEMA, GERARD, a Dutch paint., 1652-1700.

EDEN, SIR F. M., a statistical writer, d. 1809.

EDEN, SIR M., afterwards Lord Henley, a diplom. and ambass. during the late war, d. 1802.

EDENIUS, JORDAN, a Ger. contro., 1624-1666.

EDER, G., a catholic theologian, 1524-1586.

EDGAR, a Saxon k. of Eng., reigned 959-975.

EDGAR-ATHELING, grandson of Edmund Iron-side, and neph. of Ed. the Confessor, the rightful heir to the crown worn by the latter and by Harold.

EDGAR, kg. of Scotl., son of Malcolm III. and Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, rgnd. 1097-1107.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, was born in Berkshire on New-Year's Day 1767. She was a daughter of the first marriage of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworth's-town, in the county of Longford; but she never was in Ireland, unless for a few months in childhood, till 1782. In that year her father, succeeding to the family estate, took up his residence on it: and there his daughter's life was chiefly spent. Indeed, the only exceptions were short visits to England, France, and Scotland, and two years passed at Clifton, on account of the delicate health of members of the family. The history both of Miss Edgeworth's authorship, and of her life, was closely dependent on her affectionate and respectful association with her father. He was a man of much miscellaneous knowledge, sanguine and speculative, who possessed great mechanical ingenuity and originality, and exhibited in other pursuits a singular mixture of benevolence, self-esteem, and eccentricity. He sat in the Irish parliament which was elected in 1798, and advocated the views of the party of which Lord Charlemont was considered as the head. But his favorite occupations, besides mechanical contrivances and experiments, were the improvement of his estate and of the condition of his tenantry, and the education of the many children who gathered round him in the course of four marriages. Mr. Edgeworth's experience, as a landlord and magistrate, placed at the disposal of his daughter that large

stock of incidents and characters which she used in her novels with so much shrewdness, humor, and kindly feeling; and though these works were written exclusively by herself, they were always submitted to his revision. His zeal in the training of his children, and his constant desire for improving the current methods of education, made the father and daughter joint authors in works intended for the use of youth. The most ambitious of those joint productions is the series of essays entitled 'Practical Education,' first published in 1798, and afterwards reprinted and altered more than once. The series of story-books, however, is really more valuable as well as better known. It had been begun in 1778, with the first part of 'Harry and Lucy,' written by Mr. Edgeworth and his second wife Honora Sneyd; but this story was not published for many years; while, in the meantime, it suggested 'Sandford and Merton' to Edgeworth's friend Mr. Day. It was at length inserted in Miss Edgeworth's 'Early Lessons,' which afterwards received a continuation from her father; while her 'Parent's Assistant,' like all other parts of the series that came from her pen, showed a striking superiority in all respects over the portions that were not hers. Another joint work was the 'Essay on Irish Bulls,' published in 1803; and, Mr. Edgeworth having died in 1817, there appeared, in 1820, his 'Memoirs,' of



[Edgeworth's Town.]

which the first volume was written by himself, and the second by his daughter.—The series of Miss Edgeworth's novels began in 1801 with 'Castle Rackrent,' which was followed by the 'Moral Tales,' 'Belinda,' 'Leonora,' 'The Modern Griselda,' 'Popular Tales,' the 'Tales of Fashionable Life,' and 'Patronage,' and 'Harrington and Ormond' appeared in 1817. The venerable authoress reappeared with 'Helen' in 1834, and closed her labors more recently with the child's story of 'Orlandino.' She died at Edgeworth's-town in May 1849. [W.S.]

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, an Irish gentleman, celebrated as an essayist, and for several ingenious inventions. Among the latter is his claim to the telegraph. His 'Memoirs' were begun by himself and continued by his daughter, 1744-1817.

EDGEWORTH, ROGER, a learned div., 16th c.

EDGEWORTH-DE-FIRMONT, HENRY ESSEX, a Fr. abbé of Irish descent, confessor to Louis XVI. at the period of his execution, 1745-1807.

EDITH, Str., a natural daughter of Edgar, king of England, embraced the relig. life and died 984.

EDMONDES, SIR T., a minister of state in the adminstr. of Sir Francis Walsingham, 1563-1639. His son, SIR CLEMENT, a class. scholar, 1566-1622.

EDMONDSON, H., an Engl. gram., 1607-1659.

EDMONDSON, J., a wr. on heraldry, d. 1786.

EDMONDSTONE, a Scot. painter, 1795-1853.

EDMUND THE MARTYR, from whom Bury St. Edmund's is named, king of the East Angles, 855, put to death by the Danes, 870.

EDMUND I., succeeded as king of England 941, killed 947.

EDMUND II., surnamed 'Ironside,' succeed. 1016, shared the crown with Canute, and m. 1037.

EDMUND DE LANGLEY, earl of Cambridge and duke of York, fourth son of Edward III., guardian of the kingdom during the absence of Richard II., 1399, which he betrayed to the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., died 1402.

EDMUND PLANTAGENET, earl of Kent, bro. of Edward II., executed through the craft of Mortimer, 1330.

EDMUND, Sr., abp. of Canterbury, died 1242.

EDRED, a Saxon king of England, 946-955.

EDRIDGE, H., an English painter, 1768-1821.

EDRIS, founder of a Mahomedan dynasty, poisoned by slave of Haroun-al-Raschid 793.

EDRIS II., son and suc. of the preced., 793-828.

EDRIGSI, MOHAMMED, a descendant of the foregoing, dis. in Sicily as a geographer, 12th ct.

EDSON, CALVIN, called the 'living skeleton.' He weighed only 45 pounds at the time of his death. After death, it was found that the thoracic duct which conveys the nutriment of the food into the blood, was constricted. Died 1833.



[Caernarvon Castle, birth-place of Edward II.]

EDWARD. The Saxon kings of England of this name are—EDWARD THE ELDER, son and successor of Alfred the Great, reigned 901-925. EDWARD THE MARTYR, son and suc. of Edgar, at the age of fifteen, 975; murdered 978. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, son of Ethelred and suc. of Hardicanute, 1041, died 1066. In the Norman line they are—EDWARD I., whose son was the first prince of Wales, 1272-1307. EDWARD II., his son and successor, deposed 1327, murdered by the connivance of his queen and Mortimer 1288. EDWARD III., son and successor of the preceding, distinguished for his heroism and successes against the Scots and French, died 1377. EDWARD IV., son of the duke of York, descended from the daughter of the duke of Clarence, second son of EDWARD III., reigned 1461-1482. EDWARD V., son of the preceding, murdered by the duke of Gloucester 1483. EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, reigned 1547-1553. The English princes of this name are—EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, a famous name in the French wars. He was the eldest son of Edward III., and was born in 1330. In 1345 he accompanied his father in his expedition to France, and displayed unusual heroism at the battle of Crecy. In 1356 he gained the battle of Poitiers, and brought the French king and his

son prisoners to England. He died before his father, in 1376, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Richard, was the successor of Edward III. His wife was Jane, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, a princess of such beauty that she was called 'La Belle.' ED-



[Tomb of Edward at Canterbury.]

WARD PLANTAGENET, the last descendant of the house of York, beheaded after a long imprisonment in the Tower, 1445-1499. EDWARD OF LANCASTER, prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou, mur. after the battle of Tewkesbury, 1453-1471.

EDWARD, king of Portugal, 1433-1438.

EDWARD OF BRAGANZA, inf. of Por., d. 1649.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, author of a civil and commercial history of the West Indies, 1743-1800.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, a mathem., 1738-1806.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an Eng. nat., 1693-1773.

EDWARDS, JON., an Engl. divine, 1629-1712.

EDWARDS, REV. JONATHAN, president of New Jersey College, was b. 5th October, 1703, at Windsor, Connecticut. His extraordinary acuteness of intellect, which developed itself in his early boyhood, was applied in his mature age chiefly to the prosecution of moral and theological researches. He became greatly distinguished as a metaphysical and speculative divine. At the same time he prepared himself with diligence for the active duties of the ministry, in which, after a few temporary engagements elsewhere, he was permanently employed at Northampton, Massachusetts, having been ordained colleague and successor to his grandfather, Mr. Stoddard, 15th February, 1727. His ministerial labors in that place were followed by remarkable results. A religious excitement, celebrated in the annals of American revivals, took place in 1735 among his people. Multitudes were deeply impressed, and evinced their cordial reception of the truth by its sanctifying effects on their characters and lives. His church was greatly enlarged, and his stated congregation immense. But it happened in this case, as in all great and sudden movements, whether in the religious or political world, that numbers who had joined were influenced by momentary feeling rather than by deep and lasting conviction; and accordingly, while not a few were devotedly attached to him as their spiritual father, and an eminent servant of Christ, others became disgusted with his high-toned purity of principles, and his impartial exercise of discipline. So strongly did the current of discontent set in, that this faithful minister seeing little prospect of doing further good in the place, contemplated resignation; but he was anticipated in this step by a few leaders of intemperate zeal and exasperated passions, who convened the congregation, and having secured the appointment of a council obsequious to their views, determined to vent their revenge on their faithful pastor by giving him a summary dismissal. This disgraceful proceeding was carried into effect 22d June, 1750. Mr. Edwards bore the trial with admirable equanimity, and evinced his Christian temper by agreeing more than once to supply the vacant pulpit before his successor was appointed. This generous conduct, instead of mollifying the popular feeling, was required by a vote of the in-



habitants prohibiting his return. But he was amply compensated for this bitter hostility of a proud and worldly community, by the expressions of Christian sympathy that came from various parts of the church, and the liberal contributions that were sent from Britain, and particularly from Scotland to relieve his destitution. Mr. Edwards now directed his energies into other channels, and afterwards labored for six years as missionary to the Housatonic Indians at Stockbridge in Berkshire County, where he employed his summers during the absence of the tribes on their hunting excursions, in the composition of theological works, which spread his fame throughout the world. In January, 1758, he was reluctantly prevailed on to accept the presidency of the college of New Jersey; but before he had fully commenced his duties he was, owing to the prevalence of the small-pox in that place, advised to undergo inoculation; the experiment, however, at his age, being in his fifty-fourth year, proved too violent for his constitution; the remedy superinduced a most malignant form of the disease, and he was cut off on 22d March, 1758. He was a voluminous writer, his works comprising eight volumes. His essay on the 'Freedom of the Will,' his treatise on 'Original Sin,' and on the 'Affections,' and his 'History of Redemption,' are generally known and highly valued. [R.J.]

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, D.D., president of Union College at Schenectady, New York., was the son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Windsor, Conn., After graduating at the College of New Jersey, in 1765, he was ordained in New Haven, January 5, 1769, where he remained as pastor of the church of Whitehaven, until May, 1795, when he was dismissed at his own request. In 1796 he was chosen pastor at Colebrook, in Litchfield county, and in 1799 elected president of the recently established college at Schenectady. He died in 1801, aged 56.

EDWARDS, MUNROE, the notorious forger, died in the state prison of New York, at Sing Sing, Jan. 29, 1847.

EDWARDS, R., a British dramatist, 1523-1578.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, a presbyterian divine, au. of a fierce attack on the 'sectaries' under the title of 'Gaugræna,' died 1647. His son JOHN, a deacon in the Church of England, author of an answer to Locke, 1637-1716.

EDWARDS, THOS., au. of a pungent criticism on Warburton's edition of Shakspeare, 1699-1757.

EDWARDS, WM., a Welch mason, dis. for his remarkable skill in bridge-building, 1719-1789.

EDWARDS, W. F., a nat. of Jamaica, principal fndr. of the ethnological society, &c., 1777-1842.

EDWIN, a k. of Northumberland, reig. 616-653.

EDWIN, JOHN, an Eng. comedian, 1749-1794.

EDWY, a king of England, 955-959.

EGAN, JAMES, an English engraver, died 1842, aged 43.

EGBERT, a Saxon king of Kent, 664-673.

EGBERT, king of Wessex, renowned for uniting the heptarchy into one kingdom, 827, died 838.

EGBERT, an Eng. ecclesiastical writer, d. 767.

EGEDE, HANS, founder of the Danish missions in Greenland, and au. of the nat. hist. of that country, 1686-1758. PAUL, his son and fellow-laborer, au. of a Greenland dictionary, &c., 1708-1789.

EGERTON, DANIEL, an Eng. actor, 1772-1835.

EGERTON, FRAN., earl of Bridgewater, dis. as a Gr. schol., au. of the life of T. Egerton, 1756-1829.

EGERTON, JOHN, bp. of Durham, 1721-1787.

EGERTON, THOMAS, baron of Ellesmere, and Viscount Brackley, chancellor of England before Lord Bacon, dis. as an upright lawyer, 1540-1617.

EGG, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss agriculturist, fndr. of several industrial colonies on principles similar to those of Robert Owen, born 1738.

EGGS, the name of several Germans all of Rhinfield. JOHN IGNATIUS, an Asiatic missionary, 1618-1702. RICHARD, a Jesuit and Latin poet, whose life was written by his father, P. L. Eggs, 1621-1651. LEONCE, a Jesuit, Latin poet, and moralist, 1666-1717. GEORGE JOSEPH, a learned wr., 1670-1750.

EGIL, SCALLEGRIM, a bard of Iceland, and soldier in the 10th century, who rendered himself notorious for his hostile incursions into Scotland.

EGILSSOHN, Dr. S., Icelandic translator of the Odyssey, d. 1852.

EGINHART or EGINHARD, a distinguished historian, was born in Germany. Having studied under Alcuin, he was by him recommended to Charlemagne. He was appointed secretary to the emperor. He wrote the life of Charlemagne. Died in 839, while abbot of the monastery of Seligenstadt.

EGINTON, Fr., an Eng. pain. on glass, d. 1805.

EGIZA, a king of the Spanish Visigoths, 687-700.

EGIZIO, M., a Neapol. archaeologist, 1674-1745.

EGLANTINE. See FABRE-D'EGLANTINE.

EGLOFF, LOUISE, a Ger. poetess, 1803-1834.

EGLY, C. P., MONTHENAULT D', a Fr. hist. and mem. of the Academy of Inscriptions, 1696-1749.

EGMONT, a noble family of the low countries, of whom the most distinguished are—CHARLES, duke of Gueldress, 1467-1538. LAMORAL, count of Egmont and prince of Garre, a dis. soldier and patriot, beheaded by Alva, 1522-1568. His son PHILIP, killed at the battle of Ivry, 1590; and his younger son CHARLES, an adherent of the house of Orange, died 1620.

EGNAZIO, BATTISTA, a lear. Ital., 1478-1553.

EGREMONT, GEORGE O'BRIEN WYNDHAM, earl of, dis. for his general munificence and patronage of arts and letters, 1751-1837.

EHLERS, M., a Ger. philosopher, 1732-1800.

EHRENHEIM, F. G., a Swed. baron and statesman, author of works in natural philosophy, 1753-1828.

EHRENMALIN, ARVID, a Swedish *savant*, last century.

EHRENPREUS, THE COUNT, a Swedish senator, successor to Charles XII., and after his death one of the principal organizers of lear. institutions, 1692-1760.

EHRENSCHILD, C. B., a Danish statesman, time of Frederick III. and Christian V., 1629-1698.

EHRENSCHELD, N., a Swe. adm., 1674-1728.

EHRENSTEIN, E., an ambassador, secretary of state, and chancellor of Sweden under Charles Gustavus, 1620-1686.

EHRENSTRÄHLE, D., a Swed. jur., 1693-1769.

EHRENTAL, D. C., a Swe. pain., 1629-1698.

EHRENSWÆRD, AUGUSTUS, count of, field-marshal of Sweden, distinguished for his part in many great works of defence, died 1773. His son CHAS. FREDERIC, born 1770, implicated in the conspiracy of Anckarström and exiled, died 1826.

EHRET, G. D., a German painter, 1710-1770.

EHRHART, B., a German botanist, died 1756.

EICHORN, J. G. C., a German entomologist, and evangelical minister, 1718-1790.

EICHHORN, JOHN GODFREY, a German theologian, historian, and Oriental scholar, distinguished for his works in biblical criticism, professor at Göttingen, 1752-1827.

EICHORN, Dr., a German jurist, died 1854.

EKEBERG, G., a Swed. navigator, 1716-1784.

EKEBLAD, CLAUDE, count of, a Swed. ambassa-

dor, minister of foreign affairs, member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and chancellor of Abo, 1700-1771.

EKSTRÖM, DANIEL, a Swed. mechanic, distinguished for his improvement of mathematical instruments, 1711-1755.

ELBEE, GIGOT D., Chief of the Vendean royalists, was born at Dresden. He displayed great valor, and gained many victories, but was at length taken prisoner and shot in 1794.

ELBERT, SAMUEL, a major-general and governor of Georgia in 1785. In 1776 he joined the army, and served during the Revolutionary war. In 1778 he was engaged in the expedition against East Florida, and was taken prisoner at Brier Creek, in March, 1779, while in command of a brigade. He was an officer of distinction. Died November, 1788, aged 45.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, earl of, a distinguished judge, was born at Newcastle in 1751. He was the eleventh of fifteen children. His father, who was a coal-fitter, and who possessed some of the careful qualities of his distinguished son, gradually amassed a considerable fortune, which enabled him to bring up and educate his large family respectably. John became a remarkable instance of the high success which may be obtained in England by the honest devotion of talents, though not brilliant, to one absorbing occupation; for though he received an Oxford education, he was totally destitute of literary taste, and never could compose a good English sentence—a peculiarity in which he differed much from his accomplished brother, Lord Stowell. Sir Samuel Romilly mentions how painful he felt it to be obliged to confess to the Lord Chancellor his total inability to understand the meaning of some clauses of a bill drawn by his Lordship, on which his opinion was desired. On the 18th of November, 1772, he committed the sole rash act of his life in eloping with Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Aubone Surtees, the banker; and the young lady, contrary to the usual experience of such matches, found in him a constant, kind, and affectionate husband. He was called to the bar on 19th February, 1776. Some years elapsed before he had an opportunity of showing his abilities. It is a frequent anecdote about great barristers that they have owed their success to suddenly undertaking a case in which the originally retained counsel is taken ill or breaks his engagement, and such an incident in 1780 really was the foundation of Scott's business. In June, 1788, he was made solicitor-general, and in February, 1793, attorney-general. He was subject to much unpopularity as the adviser and conductor of the ineffective prosecutions for treason at that exciting juncture. In 1799 he was made chief justice of the Common Pleas, and became all the more admirable a common law judge that he could not give way to the doubting propensity which beset him on the woolsack. In 1801 he became lord chancellor, and with the short interval of the Fox and Grenville administration, in 1806-7, he held that office until the accession of Lord Lyndhurst in 1827. His hesitation and procrastination became proverbial; but it must ever be admitted that it arose from a conscientious desire never to leave the slightest particular of any of the complex cases before him unexamined and unweighed. He was a bigoted admirer of the law, of which he was so consummate a master. Projects of law reform cut him to the soul, and he has been represented as shedding tears on the abolition of the punishment of death for stealing five shillings in a dwelling-house. He died on 13th Jan., 1838.

ELEANOR OF AUSTRIA, sister of Charles V., queen of Portugal 1519, queen of France 1530, died 1558.

ELEANOR OF CASTILE, queen of Navarre, as wife of Charles III., 1375-1416.

ELEANOR OF GUIENNE, queen of Louis VII., 1137-1154, and afterwards of Henry II. of England, by whom she became the mother of Richard I., died 1204.

ELEANOR OF PROVENCE, daughter of RAIMOND BERENGER V., and queen of Henry III. of England, called *Saint Eleanor*, died 1292.

ELEANOR-TELLEZ, queen of Por., 1371-1405.

ELEAZAR, a German rabbin, 13th century.

ELGIN, THOMAS BRUCE, earl of Elgin and Kincardine, celebrated for his collection of Grecian antiquities, born 1771, Turkish ambassador, 1789, died 1840.

ELI, judge and high priest of Israel, 12th c. B.C.

ELIAS, or ELIJAH, the most remarkable of the Jewish prophets, distinguished above all the others as the forerunner of the Saviour, 10th to 9th century B.C.

ELIAS, ELVITA, a Jewish critic, 1472-1549.

ELIAS, M., a Flemish painter, 1658-1741.

ELIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a general in the Spanish service, and distinguished for his gallantry in defence of his country against the French. He was made governor of Valencia on the restoration of Ferdinand the Seventh; but in 1820, on the breaking out of the revolution, he was imprisoned by the populace, and on a charge of tyranny was tried and executed in 1822.

ELIOT, ANDREW, D.D., minister of Boston, was born in 1719, graduated at Harvard College in 1737, and was ordained April 14, 1742. He gained high reputation during a long ministry. Died Sept. 13, 1778, aged 59.

ELIOT, JONATHAN, an American journalist, editor of the *Washington Gazette*, and author of the 'American Diplomatic Code;' 'Funding System of the United States,' and various financial and statistical works—was born in England 1784, died at Washington 1846.

ELIOT, JARED, minister of Killingworth, Conn., was born Nov. 7, 1685, and having graduated at Yale College in 1706, was ordained Oct. 26, 1709. He was a devout and useful preacher, as also an eminent physician of extensive practice. He was the friend of Dr. Franklin. He died April 22, 1763, aged 78.

ELIOT, JOHN, D.D., minister in Boston, was born in 1754, and graduated at Harvard College in 1772. In 1779 he was ordained at Boston. He was for some years a member of the corporation of Harvard College. By his writings he contributed much towards sustaining the Massachusetts Historical Society, and devoted much time to historical and biographical researches. Died 1813, aged 58.

ELIOT, JOHN, minister of Roxbury, Mass., commonly styled the apostle of the Indians, was born at Nasin, Essex, England, in 1604. He graduated at the University of Cambridge. Arriving in Boston in 1631, he joined the church in that town, and in the absence of Mr. Wilson, the minister, preached to the congregation on several occasions. Here he became master of the Indian language, with the view of converting the natives to Christianity, in which undertaking his endeavors were crowned with the greatest success. In 1649 Mr. Eliot published a work entitled, 'The Glorious Progress of the Gospel among the Indians;' in 1653, 'Tears of Repentance;' in 1655, 'A Further Manifestation of the



Progress of the Gospel among the Indians ;' and in 1670, 'A Brief Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel.' He was one of the most useful preachers in New England. He died May 20, 1690, aged 86.

ELIOT, SAMUEL, was the son of Samuel Eliot, a bookseller of Boston. Having engaged in mercantile pursuits he realized extensive property. He was a great benefactor to Harvard College, having given twenty thousand dollars to found a professorship of Greek literature. Died January 18, 1820, aged 81.

ELIOT, THOMAS, a scholar of Cambridge, author of a Latin and English dictionary, died 1546.

ELIOTT, GEO. AUGUSTUS, Lord Heathfield, distinguished in the late war by his gallant defence of Gibraltar, 1718-1790.

ELISE, an Armenian historian, died 480.

ELISEE, J. F. COPEL, called 'le père Elisée,' or Father Elishah, a celebrated French preacher, 1726-1783.

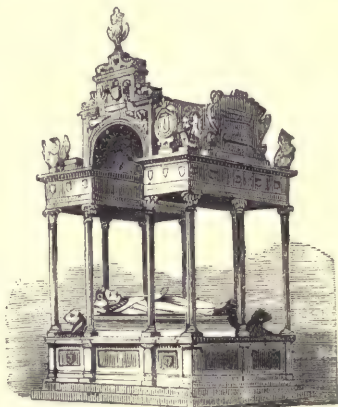
ELISEE, M. V. TALACHAN, generally called Father Elisée, surg. of Louis XVIII., 1753-1817.

ELISHA, successor of Elijah in the prophetic ministry, 9th century B.C. (2 Kings ii. 13).

ELIZABETH, the *first* of the name, queen consort of England, daughter of Sir R. Woodville and widow of Sir John Gray, mar. to Edward IV. 1464, died 1488; the *second* of the name, daughter of the preceding, wife of Henry VII., and mother of Henry VIII., 1466-1502; the *third* of the name,—

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was born at Greenwich on 7th September, 1533. She was the daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn, and her position in reference to the descent of the throne was peculiar, since the accession of her sister, Mary, conveying the inference that Henry's marriage to Catharine of Arragon was valid, rendered the issue of the second marriage illegitimate. An act had, however, been passed in Henry's reign, which, fortunately perhaps, cut the knot by settling the crown on the two princesses successively. During the reign of her brother, King Edward, she spent a very happy life, following her natural disposition for hard study, and not only acquiring many accomplishments, but practically applying them to the acquisition of a profound knowledge of mankind. During the reign of her sister the scene changed, and she underwent five uneasy years of difficulty and danger. Her conduct was marked by extreme sagacity, courage, and caution. She proved that her adherence to the principles of the reformation was not so much in her mind a matter of essential belief as of preference between a good system and a bad system, for she submitted in some measure to the ritual of Rome. On the other hand, when we know the extreme rigidity of Mary's bigotry, it is necessary to believe that nothing but a considerable amount of sisterly affection could have prevented her from sacrificing one who was likely so far to undo all that she had herself done at the sacrifice of so many lives. Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne dates from 17th November, 1558. Her glorious reign is matter of history. A contrast to that which followed, it was marked alike by prudence and decision. The ecclesiastical revolution, which every one saw must follow her accession, went on so gradually, and at the same time so distinctly, that the Romish hierarchy had abandoned their cause before it was finally decided against them. A main character of her reign is, that from the first she chose wise advisers, and through all her personal caprices kept them to the end. Another eminent feature of her policy was to watch the growth of discontents,

and appease them ere they became dangerous. Thus, when such complaints as shook the throne in the next reign, and overturned it in that of Charles, began faintly to appear, she stepped forward and redressed the grievances as from her own princely beneficence to her suppliant people, and hence she preserved her prerogative untarnished, while she appeased discontent. How far sovereigns of such ability are advantageous to a free country may be questioned. England certainly never came so near arbitrary power as in her reign. With all her political capacity, her personal feelings were signally preposterous. Her desire to be considered lovely and to be loved approached a monomania. She appears to have had a singularly displeasing aspect for a woman—harsh features, a rough yellow skin, dim eyes, an irascible indented mouth, and sandy hair—yet no one could too grossly flatter her beauty, and it was impossible to make a portrait with the slightest degree of truth which she could tolerate. Sir Walter Raleigh speaks of 'the pictures of Queen Elizabeth, made by unskilful and common painters, which, by her own commandment, were knocked in pieces and cast into the fire.' On more than one occasion she was allowed, and allowed herself, to exult in the notion that she was the object of the despairing love of her servants—but she never permitted either vanity or affection to disturb the policy of her reign. To the jealousy arising out of her peculiar weakness we may attribute the great blot on her name—her harshness to Mary of Scotland. It has now been proved that she distinctly indicated how good a service she would count it secretly to put the captive out of the way; and it is creditable to the English public men of the day that none of them would take her hint as a warrant 'to break into the bloody house of life.' Elizabeth died on 24th March, 1603. [J.H.B.]



[Tomb of Elizabeth.]

ELIZABETH, CHRISTINA, empress of Germany, and grandmother of Marie Antoinette, born 1691; married to the archduke Charles 1708; died 1750.

ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, daughter of Andrew II., and wife of Louis IV., landgrave of Thuringia, known as St. Elizabeth, 1207-1231.

ELIZABETH, queen of Hungary, married to Charobert 1319; regent of Poland for her son 1370-1380; died 1381. Another of the name, wife of Louis, and regent after his death, 1382; murdered 1386.

ELIZABETH-PETROWNA, empress of Russia, daughter of Peter the Great, born 1709, succeeded

1741, died 1761. Another princess of the name, known as ELIZABETH-ALEXIEUNA, of the house of Baden, was the wife of the emperor Alexander, born 1779, married to the grand duke 1793, died 1826.

ELIZABETH, PHILIPPINE MARIE HELENE, commonly called MADAME ELIZABETH, sister to Louis XVI., the faithful friend and companion of the royal family in their flight to Varennes, and during their imprisonment, born 1764; executed, on the pretence of corresponding with her other brothers, afterwards Louis XVIII. and Charles X., by the revolutionists, 10th May, 1794.

ELIZABETH, Princess Palatine, daughter of Frederick V., and pupil of Des Cartes, 1618-1680.

ELIZABETH, queen of Portugal, daughter of Peter III. of Arragon, known as St. Elizabeth, died 1336.

ELIZABETH, queen of Spain: the *first*, ELIZABETH OF VALOIS, daughter of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, born 1545, married to Philip II. 1559, died 1568. The *second*, ELIZABETH OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici, born 1602, married to Philip IV. 1615, died 1644. The *third*, ELIZABETH FARNESE, daughter of Edward II., prince of Parma, born 1692, married to Philip V. 1714, died 1766.

ELLA, a Saxon chief who made a descent upon Britain, and became king of Sussex 491, died 514.

ELLA, a king of Deira, Northum., 559-588.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, Lord, an eminent English lawyer and judge, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, about the year 1748. As the son of the celebrated bishop of Carlisle, he began life with favorable prospects. He had not become conspicuously known to the public until the trial of Warren Hastings, in 1785, opened up for him a very great arena of exertion. His function of leading counsel for the accused in a matter involving so much variety and extent of new and perplexing matter was one which no man could perform in a satisfactory manner without great ability, and Law received for himself the high confidence of the public and his profession. He was made attorney-general in 1801, and lord chief justice of the King's Bench in 1802. He held the office for sixteen years, which covered a very trying period; and though he was a man of hasty temper, and sometimes deemed arbitrary, he obtained a character for fairness and independence. The last important business in which he was engaged was the trial of William Hone, charged with libel. The proceedings assumed an almost controversial character between the accused and the judge, and it was said that the mortification of the latter in being defeated by the verdict of a jury hastened his end. He died in December, 1818. [J.H.B.]

ELLERS, J., a Swedish miscellaneous writer, died 1790.

ELLERY, WILLIAM, a member of Congress, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, December 22, 1727. Having graduated at Harvard college in 1747, he commenced the study of law, and afterward became a successful practitioner at Newport for several years. He was a member of the Congress of 1776, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1786 he resigned his place in Congress, and was appointed commissioner of loans, and was also made chief justice of Rhode Island. In 1789 Washington appointed him collector of Newport under the new government. Died February 15, 1820, aged 92.

ELLEY, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN, a brave horse soldier and officer, distinguished in the last war, died 1839.

ELLIOT, HENRY MIERS, SIR, Knt., an officer in the East India Company's service, and author of a supplement to the Glossary of India, and a bibliographical index to the historians of Mohammedan India, died 1853, aged 45.

ELLIOT, J., an English physician and chemist, 1747-1787.

ELLIOT, W., a designer and engraver, 1717-1766.

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, the celebrated 'Corn Law Rhymer,' was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, 1781, of humble parentage, and died at his residence near Barnsley, 1849. He was possessed of an athletic genius, and of that love of nature which marks the genuine poet. It is well known that his 'Corn Law Rhymes,' assisted in exciting that revolt of the manufacturing population against a shameful impost, which produced the recent commercial changes; of England but the name of Elliott will be remembered as the teacher and friend of the poor, long after these circumstances have become matter of dry history. His 'Village Patriarch,' 'Ribbledin,' and other outpourings of his muse must always occupy a distinguished place in the popular poetry of England. Elliott possessed the happy talent of combining business with literature, and realized a competency in the iron trade.

ELLIOTT, JESSE DUNCAN, an American commodore, who was second in command to Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, where his conduct has been the subject of much controversy. He was a warm partisan of Jackson, and made himself conspicuous by having fixed the figure-head of the general to the man-of-war under his command, which resulted in a successful and secret attempt to remove it. Died 1845, aged 62.

ELLIOTT, STEPHEN, LL.D., a botanist, was a native of Beaufort, South Carolina, was graduated at Yale college in 1791, and for some time afterwards devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the legislature, and president of the State Bank; he was also professor of natural history and botany in the medical college. Died at Charleston, March 28, 1830, aged 58.

ELLIS, CALEB, judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, was born at Walpole, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College in 1793, and afterwards practised law in Claremont, N. H. He was a member of Congress in 1804, and in 1813 a judge of the superior court. Died May 9, 1816, aged 49.

ELLIS, CLEMENT, an English divine, 1630-1700.

ELLIS, GEO., a miscel. author, 1745-1815.

ELLIS, G. J. W. AGAR, Baron Dover, celeb. for investigations in historical subjects, 1797-1833.

ELLIS, H., an Eng. navigator, died 1806.

ELLIS, JOHN, celebrated as a naturalist, was born in London about the year 1710. He died in 1776. Ellis was a merchant in London, but it appears he was not successful in business. The study of natural history, which had been an amusement in his earlier years, became in his distresses a consolation to him, and a serious occupation; while a situation under government rendered him in the latter period of his life comfortable and independent. He is the author of several valuable papers on subjects connected with natural history, both botanical and zoological; but his chief claim to the great reputation he enjoys rests upon his works on coral-ines. A little previous to his time Peyssonell had made known to the French Academy his discovery of the animal origin of corals and madrepore, while Bernard de Jussieu had demonstrated the animal



nature of several corallines. Ellis, perhaps without knowing these discoveries, had his attention directed to the same subject, and succeeded in demonstrating clearly and satisfactorily the animality of an immense number of zoophytes, which, till his time, had been always classed among plants. His opinions were disputed, and the controversies arising therefrom gave Ellis further opportunities of more decidedly proving the truth of his discoveries. He is thus justly entitled to the credit of at least substantiating the fact that corallines are animals. His 'Essay Towards a Natural History of Corallines' was translated almost immediately into French and German, and procured for him the friendship and correspondence of Linnæus, who dedicated to him a genus of plants by the name of *Ellisia*. [W.B.]

ELLIS, JOHN, a fugitive wr. and versifier, an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, 1698-1791.

ELLIS, W., a writer on agriculture, 17th cent.

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, one of the most versatile of British actors, was born in London, 1774, and was educated for the church, but disappointed his friends, and appeared on the stage in 1796. In 1803 he was appointed acting manager at the Haymarket, and his popularity was so great, that the performance was removed to the Opera House. His subsequent career as lessee and manager of various theatres, was marked by utter recklessness, not to say insanity on some occasions. His greatest character was that of Duke Aranza in 'The Honeymoon.' Died on the 7th July, 1831.

ELLMAKER, AMOS, an officer in the war of 1812, and subsequently a member of Congress, state judge, and attorney-general. In 1832 was a candidate for the vice-presidency of U. S.

ELLROD, G. A., a Bohem. philol., 1709-60.



[Residence of Judge Ellsworth, Windsor.]

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER, LL.D., chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. Shortly after graduating at the college of New Jersey in 1766, he engaged in the practice of the law, and soon rose to distinction. He was a delegate to the continental Congress in 1777; in 1780 one of the council of Connecticut; in 1784 was appointed judge of the superior court; in 1796, was nominated by General Washington chief justice of the supreme court of the United States; and towards the end of the year 1799 was appointed by President Adams envoy extraordinary to France. He died Nov. 26, 1807, aged 65.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, author of a 'History of the

Old and New Testaments,' also editor of 'George Fox's Journal,' was born in Crowell, Oxfordshire, in 1639. Having abjured Protestantism, he joined the society of Quakers, and while undergoing imprisonment for his profession, he wrote several works. Died in 1713.

ELLYS, ANTH., an English divine, 1693-1761.

ELLYS, SIR R., a biblical scholar, died 1742.

ELMAKYN, an Arab. histtorian, 1223-1273.

ELMSLEY, PETER, D.D., a distinguished classical scholar and philologist, contributor to the reviews, 1773-1825.

ELOY, N. F. J., a French medical historian, 1714-88.

ELPHINSTON, a Scotch naval commander in the service of Russia, distinguished against the Turks, 1720-1775.

ELPHINSTON, ARTHUR, Lord Balmerino, a partisan of the Pretender, executed after the defeat of Culloden, 1688-1746.

ELPHINSTON, J., a native of Edinburgh, inventor of a new orthography, 1721-1809.

ELPHINSTON, W., a Scotch prel., 1431-1514.

ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH, Viscount Keith, a naval commander, distinguished in the American war, at the siege of Toulon, and the Cape of Good Hope, 1747-1828.

ELPHINSTONE, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH, a Waterloo officer, commander-in-chief of the Bengal army during the disasters of Afghanistan, 1782-1842.

ELRINGTON, THOMAS, an Irish mathematician, died 1835.

ELSHOLTZ, J. S., a Pruss. botanist, 1623-88.

ELSNER, CH. J. H., a Prussian physician, 1777-1834.

ELSNER, J., a Pruss. theologian, 1692-1750.

ELSNER, J. TH., a Polish theologian, 1717-1782.

ELSTER, DR., a Ger. writer on art, d. 1854.

ELSTOB, W. an English antiquarian, 1673-1714. His sister, ELIZABETH, author of a Saxon grammar, &c., 1683-1756.

ELSYNGE, H., a parliamentary historian, 1598-1654.

ELTON, SIR C. A., an English bart., translator of Hesiod, &c. d. 1853, aged 75.

ELVIUS, P., a Swed. astronomer, 1710-1749.

ELWES, JOHN, a notorious miser, 1714-1789.

ELYOT, SIR T. H., an English moralist, d. 1546.

ELZEVR, a distinguished name in the history of literature, borne by a family of printers, remarkable for the choice and beautiful execution of their works. LOUIS, the first of the family known to biographers, was a bookseller of Leyden, close of the 16th century. MATTHEW, his son, born 1565, was a bookseller at Leyden, 1618. ISAAC, eldest son of Matthew, and first printer of the family, Leyden, 1617-1628. BONAVENTURE and ABRAHAM, brothers of the preceding, and the most famous of the family, partners at Leyden, 1626-1652. JOHN, son of Abraham, born 1692, in partnership with his cousin Daniel, 1652-1654, died 1661. DANIEL, the last printer of the family, son of Bonaventure, born 1617, after the death of John, associated with his cousin Louis, who had long flourished at Amsterdam, died 1680. The Elzevir edition of the classics, and other works, are still held in high esteem for their correctness and beauty.

ELZHEIMER, A., a Ger. painter, 1574-1620.

EMADI, a famous Persian poet, died 1275.

EMANUEL, a Hebrew poet and grammarian 13th century.

EMANUEL, surnamed the 'Great,' king of Portugal, born 1469, succeeded 1495, died 1521.

EMANUEL, duke of Savoy. See PHILIBERT.

EMERIC, or HENRY, k. of Hung., 1196-1204.

EMERLJON, B. M., a Fr. jurist, 1725-1785.

EMERSON, JOSEPH, minister of Malden, Massachusetts, was born at Chelmsford, 20th of April, 1700, and after graduating at Harvard college in 1718, was ordained in 1721. He continued his labors in the ministry for many years, and devoted a large portion of his salary to charitable purposes. Died July 13, 1767, aged 67.

EMERSON, WILLIAM, minister in Boston, was born in 1769, and graduated in 1789. In 1792 he was chosen minister of Harvard, and in 1799, pastor of the first church in Boston. A few years after he edited a literary paper, called the 'Monthly Anthology.' Died 1811, aged 42.

EMERY, JA. A., a Fr. theologian, 1732-1811.

EMERY, JOHN, an English actor, 1777-1822.

EMERY, M. PARTICELLI, D', a French financier under Mazarin, historian of Mantua, died 1650.

EMILIANUS, proclaimed emperor of Rome, and murdered 253.

EMILIUS. See ÆMILIUS.

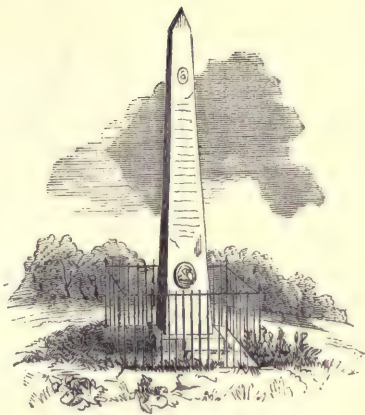
EMLYN, Henry, an Eng. architect, 1729-1815.

EMLYN, THOS., a nonconf. theo., 1663-1743.

EMMERY, J. Z. CL., Count de Grozeulx, a Fr. statesman, deputy to the states-gen., 1752-1823.

EMMETT, ROBERT EMMETT, the son of a physician at Cork, was born in 1780. While quite a lad he took an active part in the efforts made by the association called the United Irishmen, to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and establish her as an independent republic in 1798. When these attempts failed, Robert Emmett escaped to France, where he remained till the winter of 1802. He then returned to Dublin, and strove to reorganize the Irish malcontents, and renew the rebellion. On the 23d. of July, 1803, a rising in Dublin took place at Emmett's directions; but the insurgent mob of the Irish capital proved as cowardly as they were furious; and Emmett, in disgust at the outrages which they committed, and finding himself utterly unable to rule the storm that he had raised, escaped from the rabble rout, and the troops, who, after some strange delay, appeared, and more easily put them down. Emmett remained for a short time concealed among the Wicklow mountains; but, returning to Dublin, he was tracked, apprehended, tried, and convicted of high treason. He was executed on the 20th September, 1803. He met his fate with manly courage and Christian resignation; and his whole demeanor, both at his trial and on the scaffold, gained for him the pitying admiration of many, who, while they condemned his erroneous theories, and his mischievously rash enthusiasm, felt compelled to pay homage to the purity of his motives, the fervor of his eloquence, and the excellence of his general character. His fate, and that of Miss Curran, the lady to whom he was engaged, form the subjects of two of the finest and most popular of Moore's Irish melodies. [E.S.C.]

EMMETT, THOMAS ADDIS, an eminent lawyer, was born in Ireland in 1764. Having graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1784. Some time after, he studied law at the temple in London, and was admitted a member of the Irish bar in 1791. Political affairs obliging him to leave his native country, he emigrated to America in 1804, and soon rose to eminence in his profession in New York. In 1812, he



[Monument to Thomas Addis Emmett.]

was appointed attorney-general of that state. Died November 14, 1827.

EMMIUS, ABBO, a Ger. divine, 1547-1826.

EMO, ANGELO, a Venetian statesman, 1731-92.

EMPECINADO, the surname of Don J. M. DIEZ, a Spanish warrior and patriot, executed 1825.

EMPEDOCLES, a Greek philosopher of the school of Pythagoras, the first who added to the doctrine of metempsychosis the transmigration of souls into vegetables, the first also to distinguish love and hate as moving forces, and to describe the four elements as fundamental differences of matter. He was a man of distinguished patriotism, and some curious traditions are related of him. Lived about the middle of the 5th cent. B.C.

EMPSON, WILLIAM, F.R.S.L., professor of law at Haylebury college; an able crit and schol., d. 1852.

EMSER, JEROME, a Ger. catholic theologian, distinguished as an opponent of Luther, 1477-1527.

ENDEL, MANOAH, a Polish rabbi, died 1585.

ENDERLIN, CHARLES, a German chemist, who came to the United States in 1850, and died 1854.

ENFIELD, DR. WILLIAM, author of 'The Speaker,' and other works, a dissenting minister, and teacher of the *Belles Lettres* at Warrington academy, 1741-1797.

ENGEL, JOHN JAMES, a Ger. philosopher, dram. writer, and literary *savant*, professor of morals and liter. at Berlin, 1741-1802. His bro., CH. CHRISTIAN, a man of letters, 1752-1801.

ENGEL, SAM., a Swiss geographer, 1702-84.

ENGELBERT, a theologian of Styria, d. 1831.

ENGELBRECHT, JOHN, a German visionary, was born at Brunswick 1599, and died in his native place, after wandering from city to city, in 1642. His father was a tailor, and John was apprenticed to the same business, but his health failed him, his malady being augmented by the severity of his religious practices, and he assumed the character of a prophet as early as 1622. There can be no doubt about the reality of his trances, and also that he possessed the extraordinary faculty of going without food or drink for many days together, and of sleeping for almost incredible periods. The 'Works, and Divine Visions, and Revelations, of John Engelbrecht,' were first published in German in 1625.—The 'Visions' were translated into English by the learned Francis Okeley, in 1780. The most striking of these is a vision of the three states, the ecclesiastical, the civil, and the economical: besides which



he describes a 'Vision of Heaven and Hell,' a Vision of the New Heaven and the New Earth,' and 'Of the Mountain of Salvation.' The vision of the 'Three States' is evidently symbolic, and more independent of Engelbrecht's idiosyncrasy than the others, which take their color from his preconceived notions. His appeals to the moral and religious sense of his readers are energetic, and carry along with them the fullest evidence of their sincerity. His grand mistake is that into which Quakers and enthusiasts of all classes have betrayed themselves—the supposition that their glimpses of spiritual things are necessarily an inspiration of the Holy Spirit.—Okeley's edition of Engelbrecht contains a notice of John William Francis Petersen, and his wife Joanna Eleanora de Merlan, both famous visionaries, and a specification of Engelbrecht's works in the complete German edition of 1761. [E.R.]

ENGELBRECHT-ENGELBRECHTSON, a leader of the Dalecarlians, in whose quarrel he marched upon Stockholm, defeated Eric XIII., and was named administrator of Sweden, together with Canuteson, whom he assassinated, 1636.

ENGELGRAVE, H., a Flem. ascetic, 1610-70.

ENGELHARDT, C. A., a Ger. jurist, 1768-1834.

ENGESTROEM, J., a Swedish Orientalist, 1699-1777. His son EUSTACE, a mineralogist, 1738-1813. LAURENCE, another son, an ambassador and statesman, 1741-1826.

ENGHIEN, See CONDE, LOUIS ANT. HENRY.

ENGLAND, J., a Rom. Cath. prel., b. in Ireland, but for twenty-two years was bishop of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, d. 1842, aged 56.

ENGLEFIELD, SIR HENRY CHARLES, a liberal contributor to the transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of which he was a fellow. He wrote a work entitled, 'A Description of the Picturesque Beauties and Geographical Phenomena of the Isle of Wight,' &c., d. 1822.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, a Latin poet, 239-169 B.C.

ENODIUS, MAGNUS FELIX, a divine of the Roman church, by descent a Gaul, 473-521.

ENOCH, in Scripture the son of Cain (Gen. iv. 17), and a son of Jared (Gen. v. 18).

ENT, GEORGE, an English physician, noted for his defence of the discov. of Harvey, 1604-1689.

ENTICK, or ENTINCK, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, author of a spelling dictionary, a history of London, a Lat. and Eng. dict., &c., 1713-1773.

ENTINOPUS, the first architect and founder of Venice, b. in Candia about the end of the 3d ct.

ENTRECASTEAUX, Jo. ANT. BRUNE, D', admiral of the French fleets in the East Indies, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1740. In 1791 he was sent out by France in search of La Perouse; and the nature of the inquiry leading him to keep near shore, he ascertained with great exactness the outlines of many coasts. New Holland, W. and S. W. coasts, Tasmania, New Caledonia, &c., have been accurately delineated by him. He failed in detecting any trace of the celebrated navigator, and died before returning home, in the vicinity of Java, 1793. Rossel, who succeeded him in command, has written an account of the voyage, 2 vols. 4to, 1808.

ENZINA, a poet of Old Castile, 15th century.

ENZINAS, F. DE, an Andalusian Jesuit, and missionary to the Philippine Islands, 1570-1632.

EOBANUS, HELIUS, a German poet and professor of eloquence, born in Hesse 1488, died 1540.

EOGAN, EOGHAINN, EOGHANN, or EOAN, names which figure in the old Irish annals as the half-fabulous stock of the houses of O'Brien, MacCarthy, O'Neil, and O'Donnel, reaching as far back

as the 3d century B.C. The chiefs of the last two were created peers of Ireland in the reign of James I., the first with the title of earl of Tyrone, the second as earl of Tyrconnel.

EON, a French visionary of the 12th century, who believed himself to be meant by the accusative in the liturgical phrase *Per eum qui venturus est judicare*, &c., and professed to have visions and perform miracles in proof of his mission. He gained many proselytes, and gave them new names, such as 'Wisdom,' 'Terror,' 'Judgment,' and others equally striking.—Eon died in prison about 1148, and his followers were consigned to the flames.

EON DE BEAUMONT. See D'EON.

EPAMINONDAS, the Theban statesman and general, was of noble descent, but was born and reared in poverty. Of his early life little is known beyond the fact that he was educated in, and adopted the doctrines of Pythagoras; his public life extends from the restoration of democracy by Pelopidas and the other Theban exiles in B.C. 379, to the battle of Mantinea in B.C. 362. In the conspiracy which restored the independence of his native city he took no part, refusing to stain his hands with the blood of his countrymen; but no sooner were the usurpers expelled than he became the prime mover in the Theban state, and claimed for Thebes the right of controlling the other cities of Bœotia. Impressed with these opinions he went to Sparta as ambassador in B.C. 371, to negotiate peace; and his claim being rejected by the Spartans, Cleombrotus was sent to invade Bœotia. The contending parties met at Leuctra, B.C. 371, when the total defeat of the Spartans not only established the supremacy of the Thebans, but put to an end the superiority in arms which had been conceded to their opponents. Having thus



[Epaminondas.]

succeeded in the first object of his ambition, he next conceived the design of substituting Thebes for Sparta as the ruling democratical state in Greece, and for this purpose marched an army into the Peloponnesus in the winter of B.C. 369, when he inflicted a serious blow on the power of Sparta. A second expedition into the Peloponnesus in B.C. 368 proving unsuccessful, Epaminondas was disgraced; and for some time his name does not appear in connection with any public measure. In a third expedition which he conducted in B.C. 366, he greatly extended the influence of Thebes, gaining over to her interests, without bloodshed, the whole democratic confederation in the Peloponnesus. Our limits prevent us from entering into the reasons which led to the downfall

of the Theban influence. Achaia, Elis, and great part of Arcadia, returned to the alliance with Sparta; and it was to check this defection that Epaminondas invaded the Peloponnesus for the fourth and last time in B.C. 362. The Spartans, along with the disaffected states, and aided by the Athenians, were prepared for the contest. The two armies met near Mantinea, a city of Arcadia; and in the battle which ensued, Epaminondas displayed with consummate skill the peculiar tactics to which he owed his celebrity; but when in the full career of victory, he received a mortal wound, and was carried from the field. His army was thereby paralyzed, and no further attempt was made to follow up the victory.—His private life was free from reproach; and his public conduct was regulated by a sincere love of his country. Before Epaminondas was born, says Nepos, and after his death, Thebes was always subject to some foreign power; on the contrary, while he presided over her councils, she was at the head of Greece.

EPARCHUS, ANTH., a Greek poet, 16th cent.

EPEE, CHAS. MICHEL DE L', a French abbé, distinguished for his benevolence as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, fndr. of an asylum, 1712–1789.

EPHORUS, a Gr. orator and hist., 363–300 B.C.

EPHRAIM, the second son born to Joseph in Egypt by Asenath, the daughter of Poti-pherah.

EPHRAIM, Sr., a Christian writer, 4th cent.

EPHRAIM, an Armenian patriarch, 1734–84.

EPICHRMUS, a Pythagorean philosopher and poet, au. of treatises on philosophy and medicine, and the supposed inventor of comedy, 5th ct. B.C.

EPICETUS, lived about 90 years after Christ. He is essentially the moralist of Rome—a Stoic; for Stoicism is simply the Roman character and genius represented in theory. The original monuments of his doctrine have mostly perished.

EPICURUS, born at Athens 341 B.C.: he flourished after the decline of Speculative Philosophy, and when the irretrievable disruption of national affairs in Greece had repressed the Heroic in Action. At such a time, he taught with acceptance that pleasure is the sole good, and that other aims are only the disturbances of humanity. The theoretical opinions of Epicurus were identical with those of all modern sensational Schools. We do not refer to his physical or cosmogonic speculations, which in the main he borrowed from Democritus; but to his conception of the origin and ground of human knowledge and thought. Human knowledge, he said, flows from our sensations, which *alone* do not deceive: beyond the immediate results of sensation, we are conscious of what he termed 'anticipations,' meaning thereby simple generalizations, or classifications of our sensible experience:—to such, add our 'passions,' or desire of pleasure and aversion from pain; and the contents of the human mind are summed up. From a philosophy of this character, no other system of practical morals than that inculcated by Epicurus ever can arise. If the existence of universal and necessary Ideas be ignored, an *imperative* in morals cannot be conceived of, nor will the name Duty have any meaning. *Right* denied, as an independent reality or a Law by itself, there is nothing for it as a rule of action, save the estimate of *consequences*; and the only criterion by which we can value or measure consequences is their tendency to produce pleasure or pain. The fundamental problem in Morals thus corresponds with the speculative problem whether the human mind is capable of apprehending the Absolute and Imperative, or whether knowledge is simply empirical: nevertheless among empirical systems there is also a great variety. Granting that

pleasure is the aim of action, it remains to determine wherein man's true pleasure consists? The actual scheme of Epicurus is certainly not the lowest of which we have record; but it would be wrong to pretend that it is a very elevated one. His maxims may be thus rendered:—Accept and aim at any pleasure which will not be followed by any pain. Avoid pain that brings no pleasure. Avoid every pleasure that would deprive you of a greater pleasure, or cause a pain greater than the pleasure. Accept any pain that might free you from a greater pain, or that must be followed by a pleasure more intense than the pain. The 'virtue' *par excellence* in such a system is *prudence*; but it admits of others; and Epicurus inculcated temperance, courage, energy to resist superstition and imaginary terrors, and justice—on the ground that honesty is the best policy. He was himself temperate and benevolent; disinterestedness seemed one of his necessities; he lived on water and crust, and in the midst of a fearful famine, he divided with his disciples his mite. He renounced what is ordinarily called pleasure, because its enjoyments could not last; not like Zeno, who repudiated it as evil, and incompatible with the freedom of the sage. We have only a few fragments of the writings of Epicurus; but his system is explained by Cicero, Seneca, Plutarch, and many others: Diogenes Laertius discourses concerning it very copiously. Like Democritus, Epicurus owes much to the immortal song of Lucretius. [J.P.N.]

EPIMENIDES, a philosopher and poet of the 6th century B.C., supposed to be the first who introduced the consecration of temples, the purification of countries, cities, and private houses, into Greece, where he was held for an infallible prophet.

EPINAY, MADAME DE LA LIVE D', or by her maiden name, LOUISE FLORENCE PETRONILLE, a French lady, celebrated for her attachment to Rousseau, and as the authoress of 'Les Conversations d'Emilie,' &c., 1725–1783.

EPIPHANIUS, one of the Greek fathers d. 403.

EPIPHANIUS, surnamed 'The Scholastic,' Latin translator of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, 6th century.



[Leyden.]

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, whose surname in his own tongue was Bisschop, was born at Amsterdam, in 1583. Sent to the university of Leyden in 1600, his inquisitive and ardent mind soon involved him in the raging controversies of the time. Ordained a pastor at Bleswyck in 1610, he was in a very short time chosen to be the advocate of the Arminian party, at a conference which was held at the Hague, and was at length raised to the chair of theology at Leyden,



on the deposition of Vorstius. At the synod of Dort he was the accredited champion of the Remonstrants, or Arminians. The victorious Calvinist, or Gomarist party, disgraced their cause by inflicting civil pains and penalties on their opponents. Episcopius was deposed and banished. The exile spent a short time in France, then returning to Holland he became pastor of the church of the Remonstrants at Rotterdam, and removed finally to the rectorship of the Arminian gymnasium at Amsterdam, where he died in 1643. Episcopius was the divine of the Arminian party; reducing to a system the scattered views and unadjusted conceptions of his master Arminius. His writings display no common shrewdness, versatility, and eloquence; the product of an adventurous and active spirit, that had a special relish in questioning ancient dogmas and unsettling common belief. His power lay, however, more in assault than in defence; he could sap and mine with far more dexterity than he could erect a new and symmetrical edifice. His life was written by Limborch, a relative, and his theological works were collected by Curcellaeus and Poellenberg, in two folios, and published at Amsterdam, 1650-65, and reprinted at London, 1678.

EPO, BETIUS, a lawyer of Friesland, 1529-99.

EPONINA, the wife of Julius Sabinus, a nobleman of Gaul, defeated in a revolt against Vespasian, cel. for her constancy and devotion, and executed with her husband, 78.

EPREMESNIL. See ESPREMENIL.

EQUICOLA, MARIO, an Ital. hist., 1460-1541.

ERACLIUS, a Rom. artist and art-wr., 11th c.

ERARD, SEBASTIAN, a native of Strasburg, celebrated for his pianos and harps, 1752-1831.

ERASISTRATUS, a Gr. physician, 4th c. B.C.

ERASMUS, an illegitimate son of Gerard, a citizen of Tergou, was b. at Rotterdam 28th Oct., 1467. His paternal name he changed into Désiré, '*amiable*,' and afterwards prolonged into Desiderius Erasmus—the first a Latin, and the second a Greek appellation, both with the same meaning as the Dutch Gerard. He usually signed himself Erasmus Roterodamus. He received his first education at Davenport, where the future pope Adrian VI. was his school-fellow. But Erasmus was only thirteen years of age when both his parents died, and the three guardians to whose care the orphan was left, squandered his property, and to gain the whole of his patrimony, as well as to conceal their villany, forced him into a monastery at Baldue, in Brabant. Thence he was taken to another religious house near Delft, and he assumed the vows at Stein in 1486, having entered among the regular canons. Luckily for the young scholar he was not buried in a convent, as his Latin scholarship gained him the notice of Henry á Bergues, bishop of Cambray, who kept him for a time as his private secretary, and then sent him to Paris to prosecute his studies. In the French capital the young literary Dutchman was in abject poverty, teaching a few pupils for hire, nay for years he wandered about the continent and in England, subsisting on the precarious bounty of admirers. He visited England for the first time in 1497, at the invitation of Lord Mountjoy, and won the esteem of its most illustrious men, such as Sir Thomas More, Dean Colet, Linacre, Grocyon, and others, and published his *Moriae Encomium*—*Praise of folly*. In 1506 he travelled into Italy, took a doctor's degree at Turin, obtained from Pope Julian II. a final release from his monastic vows, and joyfully put on the black tunic of the seculars. He spent some time in Bologna, and resided for a short season at Venice with the renowned printer Baldus Manutius, and published



[Erasmus.]

his *Adagia*. At the invitation of Henry VIII., in 1510, he revisited England, and taught in Cambridge as a lecturer on Greek, and as Lady Margaret professor of theology. But his itinerations were not over, for in 1514 he returned to the continent; and at the archducal request of him who was afterwards Charles V., he repaired as counsellor to Brabant. After several changes he removed to Basle in 1521, the scene of his highest literary labors, in conjunction with the printer Froben. In 1529, when the reformation triumphed in Basle, the timid satirist of monks and popish ceremonies took refuge in Frieburg; but in 1535 he returned. His health was now declining; gout and gravel had for some years severely tormented him; his feeble frame was seized with dysentery, and he died at Basle on the 12th of July, 1536.—The literary toils of Erasmus were incessant. Besides his invaluable labors in connection with the revival of learning, his most popular efforts were his satirical assaults on the monastic orders, in his famous '*Colloquies*,' and other productions. But his great work was the publication of the Greek Testament, out of various manuscripts, in 1516, folio, accompanied with a new Latin translation. The Testament was reprinted in 1519, 1522, 1527, and 1531. In the first year mentioned he also published the works of Jerome. He composed likewise a series of paraphrases on the New Testament, many of which display an admirable talent for exegesis. In his various prefaces and dedications, he nobly, eloquently, and repeatedly vindicated the open circulation of the inspired volume in the vernacular languages of Europe. These publications raised up hosts of enemies to him, who called him heresiarch and forger, and he shrunk from suffering on account of protestant truth and freedom. With Luther, whom he at first eulogized, he maintained a bitter and protracted controversy about the '*Freedom of the Will*.' That his writings largely contributed to the success of the reformation there is not a doubt, though he himself wanted the faith and courage to be a thorough reformer. His scholarship was extensive and elegant, his industry was unceasing, his Latinity is generally pure, his wit was ever sparkling in pleasant variety, his company was a scene of refined enjoyment, his fund of anecdote was inexhaustible, and the love of literature was the passion of his nature. Latin was more familiar to him than his mother tongue. Among his works not already referred to, are his learned dissertation, *De recta Latina Græcique Sermonis pronuntiatione*, his '*Letters*,' full of interesting information; his treatise, *De Copia Verborum et*

*Rerum*, in which he insists on diversity of illustration and style; his *Ciceronianus*, in which he heartily ridicules such pedants as would not use a Latin term unless it had the sanction of the great Roman orator; his *Christian Soldier's Manual*; and his *Ecclesiastes*, or the Art of Preaching, published not long before his death. The best edition of his collected works is in 11 volumes folio, Leyden, 1703-6. The first edition, in 9 volumes, Basle, 1540, was condemned to the flames by Pope Paul IV.

[J.E.]



[Statue of Erasmus at Rotterdam.]

ERASTUS, THOMAS, a physician of Baden, better known in ecclesiastical history for his opinions in theology and church government, the fundamental principle of which is, that the church should exercise no coercive power except through the arm of the civil magistrate. The Erastians in the Long Parliament were opposed to the presbyterians; and in the Church of England, Bishop Parker may be considered the chief of this school. Erastus was b. in 1524, and died in Basle, 1583.

ERATH, A. U. D., a Ger. juriconsult, 1709-73.

ERATOSTHENES, an astronomer of Alexandria, died 194 B.C. He is distinguished in history for having first conceived the plan of measuring the earth. The means employed were the shadow of a style at Alexandria, and the distance of Alexandria from Syene, where the sun is vertical at solstice. His result was surprisingly near the truth, making a degree to be about 80 English miles: it is about 69.

ERBACH, CHR., a Ger. composer, 16th cent.

ERCHEMBERT, a Lombard historian, 9th c.

ERCILLA-Y-ZUNIGA, DON ALONSO DE, a gallant soldier in the service of Philip II., distinguished in the wars of Spanish America, where his experience furnished the materials for the earliest epic poem of his native country, entitled '*La Araucana*,' by which he is best known in France and England: b. 1525, d. 1595.

ERDESWICKE, T., an Engl. antiq., d. 1603.

EREMITA, DANIEL, author of a work entitled '*De Aulica Vita ac Civili*,' and several other works, was born at Antwerp, died 1613.

ERIC. The Swedish kings of this name of whom anything is known are—ERIC EDMUNDSON, Upsala king, died 885. ERIC THE VICTORIOUS, son of the preceding, and joint successor with his brother Olave; celebrated for his victory over Styrbjorn, son of the latter, who claimed the inheritance on his

father's death; died 993, or soon after. Two kings, both bearing the name of ERIC, contended for the throne in the civil war which broke out about 1066, and in this war both the kings and all the chief Swedes are said to have fallen. Besides these, four other Erics must have been known traditionally—ST. ERIC, who reigned 1155-1160, being called ERIC IX. After him comes ERIC CANUTESON, or ERIC X., grandson of the preceding, called the good-harvest king, reigned 1210-1216. ERIC ERICSON, or ERIC XI., a grave and righteous prince, in whom the race of St. Eric expired, reigned 1222-1250. ERIC XII., of the house of Folkungers, who rose to power during the reign of the preceding; king during the lifetime of his father, Magnus Ladislas, and at length poisoned by his mother, Blanche of Namur, 1350-1359. ERIC XIII. of Sweden, and VII. of Denmark, before his election, duke of Pomerania, chosen in Sweden 1396; co-regent with Margaret of Waldemar to his dethronement by Engelbrecht-Engelbrechtson in 1434, and after that, having been again acknowledged, dethroned in all the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at the death of that princess, 1439. ERIC XIV., son of Gustavus Vasa, born 1533, succeeded 1560, compelled to abdicate by his brothers 1569, poisoned in prison 1577.

ERIC. The kings of Denmark of this name are nine in number—two unknown in the 9th century, and then ERIC I., called 'the Good,' reigned 1095-1105. ERIC II., reigned 1134-1137. ERIC III., called 'the Lamb,' succeeded the preceding, and abdicated 1147. ERIC IV., appointed by his brother, Abel, reigned 1242-1250. ERIC V., succeeded 1259, assassinated 1286. ERIC VI., reigned 1286-1319. ERIC VII., same as ERIC XIII. of Sweden.

ERIC AXELSON, adminis. of Sweden, 1466-7.

ERICEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENEZES, Count De, a soldier, statesman, and historian of Portugal, 1614-1699. His grandson, FRANCIS XAVIER, distinguished by his military talents and his learning, author of '*The Henriqueida*,' a poem, 1673-1743.—The mother of the preceding, JANE JOSEPHINE DE MENEZES, dis. for her literary works, died 1709.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, who seems from his surname to have been a native of Ireland and not of Scotland, was born about the beginning of the 9th century. He is often confounded with a Saxon monk whom King Alfred invited to England, and placed over his college at Oxford. Erigena spent the most of his time in France, and at the court of Charles the Bold. About the year 850 he wrote against Gottschalk on predestination; and he also published a work on the Lord's Supper, *de Corpore et Sanguine Domini*, in which he combated the doctrine of transubstantiation. His theological writings were condemned by the council of Valence in 855, and that of Tangres in 859. But the great work of this schoolman is that named *de Divisione Nature*, &c., printed at Oxford by Thomas Gale in 1681. It is divided into five books, and is composed in the form of a dialogue. This vast and amazing essay treats of a great variety of subjects—of God, and the knowledge of God—of being, and its kinds and modes—of the world, of sin and its nature, &c.—in which abstruse and subtle discussions a species of mystical pantheism may be easily discovered. Erigena was well versed in Greek, and was deeply imbued with Neoplatonism,—with those ideas and modes of thought which are associated with the names of Plotinus and Proclus. Hebrew and Arabic he had also acquired in his travels. Few, if any of his contemporaries, could match this remarkable man either in genius or acquire-



ments, in dialectics, or sentiment, in intellectual acumen or in stores of erudition. His popularity was greater two centuries after his death, than during his life. The pseudo-Dionysian writings were translated by him, and these contributed also to mould the literature of these mediæval times. Various portions of his works have been discovered and published at different times by Ducange, Mabillon, Angelo Mai, and MM. Ravaisson and Cousin. The influence which 'this meteor of the 9th century' exercised on his own and succeeding ages by his profound and daring speculations in philosophy and theology was immense. He is supposed to have died in France about the year 875. [J.E.]

ERINNA, a Greek poetess, date unknown.

ERIZZO, SEBASTIANO, a Venetian senator and antiq., author of a work on numismatics, 1525-61.

ERMENGARDE, daughter of Louis II., king of Italy, wife of Boson I. 877, regent of Arles from 888.

ERMERIC, or HERMENRIC, k. of the Swedes in Spain in the reign of Honorius, 409, d. 440.

ERNEST, duke of Saxe-Gotha, distinguished for his zeal in astronomy, and for his practical knowledge of that science, 1741-1804.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a celebrated German critic, professor of literature and theology at Leipzig, author of a great number of philological, critical, and theological, writings, editor of Homer and other classics, &c., 1707-1781. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, his nephew, also a distinguished *savant*, 1733-1801. JOHN CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS, another nephew, brother of the preceding, prof. of philosophy, editor of Greek classics, &c., 1756-1802.

ERNST, H., a German *savant*, 1603-1665.

ERNSTING, C., a German botanist, 1709-1768.

EROSTRATUS, the celebrated incendiary who fired the temple of Diana at Ephesus, 356 B.C.

ERSCH, JOHN SAMUEL, librarian and professor of geography at Halle University. He was the author of a 'Manual of German Literature,' and other works, and editor of the 'Sena Literary Gazette.' Born in 1766; died 1828.

ERSKINE, DAVID, Lord Dun, an eminent Scottish lawyer, and member of parliament, 1670-1755.

ERSKINE, DAVID MONTAGUE, Lord, eldest son of the celebrated Lord Chancellor, minister to the United States from 1806 to 1809; d. 1855, aged 78.

ERSKINE, HENRY, a presbyterian divine, suffered imprisonment under the Act of Uniformity, and finally minister of Churnside in Berwick, 1624-1696. EBENEZER, his son, founder of the Secession Church of Scotland, 1680-1754. RALPH, another son, and seceder along with his brother, author of Sermons, &c., 1685-1752.

ERSKINE, JOHN, a Scottish theol., 1721-1803.

ERSKINE, JOHN, baron of Dun, a descendant of the earls of Mar, dist. as a reformer, 1508-91.

ERSKINE, THOMAS, Baron, a lawyer and distinguished orator, the youngest son of David, earl of Buchan, was born about the year 1748. He belonged to a family of which some members were remarkable for their genius, others for their folly, and he seemed in himself to be a union of these qualities. He studied at the High School of Edinburgh, and the University of St. Andrew's, entering successively the navy and army, before, from some influence not explained, he began to study law. In his earlier years he acquired a meteoric reputation as a brilliant and fascinating master of convivial conversation. He was called to the bar in 1778. One of his earliest cases involved an exposure in that fertile field of political abuses, the admiralty, when it was shown that landsmen were rated to sea-



[Statue of Lord Erskine, in Lincoln's Inn Hall.]

men's pensions for electioneering purposes. He at once rushed into full practice, and was employed in every case where a brilliant denunciatory oratory—of which he was an unrivalled master—was desired. In 1783 he entered the House of Commons in Fox's interest, but the florid style of his oratory—so captivating to a jury or on the hustings—failed to please that fastidious audience. He was counsel in many historical cases, and performed heroically that duty of the advocate which prompts him to shrink from nothing, which, however much it may compromise his own taste, interest, or safety, appears likely to benefit the cause intrusted to him. His eminence as an advocate made it necessary that he should be appointed Lord Chancellor in the short accession in 1806 of the Fox and Grenville ministry. The prudence of the selection was much doubted; and it was not fortunate for its object, since he had accumulated no wealth to support his position as a peer. The strange eccentricities of his latter years, entering deeply into his domestic affairs, and making them matter of unpleasant notoriety, would have rendered his claims embarrassing had he seen his friends again in power. He died on the 17th of November, 1823. [J.H.B.]

ERVING, WILLIAM, an officer of the English army at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, was graduated at Harvard College in 1753, and at his death bequeathed to that institution £1,000 towards establishing a professorship of Materia Medica and Chemistry. Died May 27, 1791.

ERXLEBEN, DOROTHY CHRISTINA LEFORIN, Madame, a lady who took a doctor's degree at the University of Halle, author of a work on the cultivation of the sciences by women, 1715-1762. Her son, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP ERXLEBEN, disting. as a philosopher and naturalist, 1744-77.

ES, J. VAN, a Flemish painter, 16th century.

ESAR-HADDON, or SARGON, a king of Assyria (Isaiah xx.)

ESAU, the eldest of Isaac, sup. date 1836 B.C.

ESCHENBACH, A. C., a German philologist, professor and deacon at Nuremberg, 1663-1722.

ESCHENBACH, W. D., a German poet, 13th century.

ESCHENMAYER, C. A., professor of philosophy

at Tubingen, a disciple of Schelling, and afterwards the founder of a mystic doctrine, of which philosophy forms an elementary part. His works are, 'Philosophy in its State of Transition to No-philosophy,' 1803; 'Psychology,' 1822; 'The Philosophy of Religion,' in three parts; 'Rationalism,' 1818; 'Mysticism,' 1822; and 'Supernaturalism,' 1824. Eschenmayer died in 1822.

ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, ANTHONY, a distinguished Spanish Jesuit, was born in 1589, at Valladolid. His 'Moral Theology,' and his 'Cases of Conscience,' are considered his best works. Died in 1699.

ESCOIQUIX, DON, an author and diplomatist, was born in Spain in 1762. He enjoyed the confidence of Ferdinand VII., to a great extent, but was banished by that sovereign on the restoration. Died in 1820.

ESDRAS, a celebrated Jewish doctor, 5th century B.C.

ESDRAS, a patriarch of Armenia, died 639.

ESMENARD, JOSEPH ALPHONSE, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Pélissanne, in Provence, in 1770. He wrote the operas of 'Trajan' and 'Ferdinand Cortes;' also a poem, 'La Navigation.' Died 1811.

ESPAÑAC, JOHN BAPTIST, Baron d', a French general, who served under Marshal Saxe, was born in 1713. He wrote a history of the Marshal, also several works on military science.

ESPER, J. F., a German naturalist and astronomer, 1732-1781. His brother, EUGENE, a naturalist, author of 'European Butterflies,' &c., 1742-1801.

ESPERIENTE, P. C., an Ital. hist., 1437-96.

ESPERNON, J. L. DE NOGARET DE LA VALLETTE, Duc D', originally known as Caumont when he attached himself to Henry of Navarre, was one of the most important persons in the reigns of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. His intrigues at court were opposed to those of the Duc de Guise, and afterwards of Richelieu, and he was the chief instrument in investing Marie de Medicis with the regency; born 1554, died 1642.

ESPREMENIL, JEAN JACQUES DUVAL D', councillor of the parliament of Paris, and one of the first movers of the revolution by his opposition to the edicts of Lomenie Brienne; born at Pondicherry, in the East Indies, 1746, guillotined 1794.

ESSEX. See DEVEREUX.

ESSEX, JAS., an English architect, 1723-1784.

ESTAING, CH. HECTOR, Count D', a French officer, distinguished in India and in the American war against the English, executed as a counter-revolutionist, 1794.

ESTAMPES, ANNE DE PISSELUE, Duchess D', a celebrated court intrigante, mistress of Francis I., 1508-1576.

ESTE, an illustrious house of Italy, from which the house of Brunswick is derived, and which owes its origin to the Carolingian era, at the beginning of the 9th century. The most celebrated names are—ALBERT AZZO D'ESTE, the first who possessed the city of the name, 1020-1117. OBIZZO, first marquis of Este, lord of Padua in 1182, and afterwards marquis of Milan and Genoa. His son, AZZO V., who by his marriage acquired the sovereignty of Ferrara, and became chief of the Guelfs of Venice, died 1192. AZZO VI., son of the preceding, lord of Ferrara and Verona, died 1264. HERCULES I., lord of Ferrara and Modena, whose court was graced by Ariosto, Boiardo, the Strozzi, &c., 1471-1505. His son, ALPHONSO, married to Lucretia Borgia, 1502, a party

to the league of Cambria, reigned 1505-1534. HIPOLYTUS, brother of Alphonso, and cardinal of Este, a patron of letters, partisan of Louis XII., and historian of the war of the French against the Venetians, 1479-1520. ALPHONSO II., grandson of the first of that name, duke of Ferrara and Modena, distinguished as a patron of arts and letters, 1533-1597. CÆSAR, an illegitimate descendant of Alphonso I., reigned at Modena 1597-1628. RENAUD, a partisan of Austria in the war of succession, and duke of Modena, 1655-1737. HERCULES III., grandson of Renaud, and, like him, duke of Modena, was the last of this house in Italy, and his estates passed to Austria, by the marriage of his daughter with the archduke of Ferdinand, 1727-1797.

ESTERHAZY, a noble family of Hungary, the best known of whom are—PAUL IV., ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, a general and literary savant, 1635-1713. His grandson, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a great patron of arts and music, founder of the school in which Haydn and Pleyel, among others, were formed, 1714-1790. NICHOLAS PRINCE D'ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, dist. as a field-marshal and foreign ambassador, 1765-1833.

ESTHER, queen of Persia, 6th century B.C.

ESTIUS, W., a Dutch theologian, 1542-1613.

ESTRADES, GODFREY, Count, a general in the French service and a diplomatist, was born in 1607. He served under Prince Maurice in the Netherlands. Died in 1661.

ESTREES, an ancient and noble house of France, the best known of which are—JEAN D'ESTREES, an artillery officer, distinguished at the taking of Calais, 1480-1571. His son, ANTHONY, the defender of Noyon, and governor of the Isle of France, 1593. GABRIELLE, the daughter of Anthony, duchess of Beaufort, and mistress of Henry IV., supposed to have been poisoned, 1571-1599. Her brother, F. ANNIBAL, duke and marshal, author of the 'Memoirs of the Regency of Marie De Medicis,' 1573-1670. His son, JEAN, vice-admiral and Comte D'Estrees, appointed viceroy of America, 1624-1707. CÆSAR, brother of Jean, a cardinal and negotiator, 1628-1714. JEAN, nephew of the preceding, foreign ambassador, 1666-1718. VICTOR MARIE, Duc D'Estrees, son of the vice-admiral Jean, a distinguished naval commander, 1660-1737. LOUIS CÆSAR LETELLIER, Comte D'Estrees, a commander of the German army, when he defeated Cumberland, and marshal of France, 1695-1771.

ETH, a king of Scotland, deposed 875.

ETHELBAULD, a k. of Mercia, reigned 716-55.

ETHELBALD, the third Saxon k. of England, has the character of a profligate prince, 857-860.

ETHELBERT, a k. of Kent, reigned 560-616.

ETHELBERT, the fourth Saxon k. of England, son of Ethelwolf and brother of Ethelbald, 860-866.

ETHELFLEDA, or ELFLEDA, daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Etheldred, count of Mercia, died 922.

ETHELFRID, or ADELFRID, king of Northumberland, killed in battle, 593-617.

ETHELRED I., fifth Saxon king of England, predecessor of Alfred the Great, 866-871.

ETHELRED II., son of Edgar and Elfrida, succeeded Edward the Martyr as king of England, 978, died 1016.

ETHELWOLF, the second Saxon king of England, son of Egbert, whom he succeeded in 838, and father of Ethelbald, died 857.

ETHERIDGE, SIR GEORGE, an English dramatist and song-writer, 17th century.

ETOILE, PIERRE DE L', a French chancery



officer, whose journal has supplied much curious matter to the historian, under the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV., 1540-1631. His son, CLAUDE, a dramatic writer, 1597-1652.

ETTMULLER, MICH., a Ger. phys., 1644-83.

ETTMULLER, M. ERNEST, son of the preceding, author of various memoirs, and editor of his father's writings, 1673-1732.



[William Etty.]

ETTY, WILLIAM, R.A., was born at York, March 10, 1787. His father was a miller. In 1798 he was apprenticed to a letterpress printer at Hull, but having served his time, forsook the mechanical art of printing for the more exciting profession of a painter. Etty commenced this hazardous enterprise in London, in 1805, when he entered as a student of the Royal Academy, and became also, through the liberality of an uncle, a private pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence's for twelve months, but received very little attention from him. For long his pictures were rejected both at the Royal Academy and the British Gallery, but after about fifteen years' toil his fortunes changed, he received gradually more of the public attention, and in 1822 was enabled to visit Italy, where he found in Venice the chief attractions; he returned with many studies to London in 1824, and exhibited his picture of Pandora in 1825, for which he was chosen an associate of the academy, and he was elected an academican in 1827. Etty died at his native place, November 13, 1849, in his sixty-third year, leaving a considerable fortune. He was in every respect one of the most distinguished painters of the English school, but especially excellent as a colorist; some of his pictures rival Titian's, or any of the great Venetians, as gorgeous displays of color. His great powers were well displayed in the comprehensive exhibition of his works at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, in 1849, the summer only before his death. In this exhibition were many admirable pictures, including the nine great works, the triumph of Etty's life and ambition, as admitted by himself in his autobiography, published in the 'Art Journal' of 1849. He explains these pictures as follows:—'My aim in all my great pictures has been to paint some great moral on the heart.' 'The Combat,' *the beauty of mercy*; the three 'Judith' pictures, *patriotism*, and self-devotion to country, people, and God; 'Benaiah, David's chief captain,' *valor*; 'Ulysses and the Syrens, the importance of resisting *sensual delights*—or an Homeric paraphrase on 'The Wages of Sin is Death;' the three pictures of 'Joan of Arc,' *religion, loyalty*, and

*patriotism*, like the modern Judith. In all nine great pictures, 'As it was my desire to paint three times three.' [R.N.W.]

EUBULIDES, a philosopher of Miletus, best known for the captious arguments and insoluble questions with which he endeavored to embarrass the empirics, but especially Aristotle; he was the disciple and successor of Euclid, and is said to have instructed Demosthenes; born about 360 B.C.

EUBULUS, a Greek comic poet, 370 B.C.

EUCLID, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 300 B.C. No name of antiquity is better known. His digest of geometrical propositions is a schoolbook still. His works have been often edited and republished. Barrow's edition is very valuable; but the best known in this country is that by Robert Simson.

EUCLIDES, the first archon of Athens, B.C. 403.

EUCLIDES, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the philosophic sect of Megara, by which the art of dialectic was carried to high perfection, was living about 390 B.C.

EUDEMON, J. A., a learned Greek, d. 1625.

EUDES, duke of Aquitaine, reigned 688-735.

EUDES, duke of Burgundy; the *first* of the name reigned 1074-1103; the *second*, 1142-1162; the *third*, 1191-1218; the *fourth*, 1315-1349.

EUDES, or ODON, king of France, 887-898.

EUDES, JOHN, a mystic writer, born 1601.

EUDOCIA, the name adopted on her conversion to Christianity by Athenais, the daughter of Leontius, a philosopher of Athens, and wife of the emperor Theodosius the younger; she was celebrated for her learning and magnificence, and was divorced in consequence of aspiring to the government; died in religious retirement at Jerusalem about 460.

EUDOXIA, daughter of the preceding, and wife of the emperor Valentinian III., and of Maximus.

EUDOXIUS, an heretical writer of the 4th cent.

EUDOXUS, a Gr. astronomer, lived abt. 370 B.C.

EUGENE, FRANCIS, of Savoy-Carignan, commonly called Prince Eugene, grandson of Ch. Emmanuel I., duke of Savoy, and son of Eugene Maurice, count of Soissons, distinguished as generalissimo of the imperial armies, and as a companion-in-arms of Marlborough, 1663-1736.

EUGENIUS, originally a grammarian, was proclaimed emperor in Dauphine, in succession to Valentinian the younger, in 392, and in 394 he was slain by the Emperor Theodosius.

EUGENIUS, Sr., a bp. of Carthage, 481, d. 505.

EUGENIUS, the *first* of the name pope of Rome 654-657; the *second*, 824-827; the *third*, 1145-1153; the *fourth*, 1431-1447.

EUGENIUS, the *first* of the name king of Scotland, date unknown; the *second*, 427-449; the *third*, reigned 535-557; the *fourth*, 605-620; the *fifth*, died 692; the *sixth*, reigned 692-694; the *seventh*, 704-721; the *eighth*, 761-764.

EUGENIUS, an astronomer and bishop of Toledo, died 636; another of the same name, distinguished as 'the younger,' known as a theological writer and poet, and bp. of Toledo, died 660.

EUGENIUS-BULGARIS, a Greek, prelate, dist. for his philos. and math. writings, 1716-1806.

EULER, LEONARD, born at Bâle 1707, d. at St. Petersburg 1783; one of the greatest analysts of the last century,—not indeed ranking with Des Cartes, Newton, or Leibnitz, but by the unbroken accord of the world of science, claiming equality beside Daniel Bernouilli and D'Alembert. A bare catalogue of the immense labors and voluminous writings of this illustrious person would occupy all our space: it may,

indeed, be said of him, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*; and his eager genius, surpassing industry, and exhaustless resources, led him through all the sphere of mathematical and physical science. Living immediately after the discovery of the infinitesimal calculus, no man did so much to unfold its powers and simplify its methods; his great works on that subject are still models of composition: and amid what sprung from his abundant, his amazing fertility, the germs are found of the most important of subsequent advances: his work on 'Isoperimeters,' may be said to have provoked the calculus of Variations of *Lagrange*. With Bernouilli, Euler divided several prizes; these two great men ran a strikingly corresponding race. The work by which he is popularly known is his 'Letters to a German Princess,' a work instinct with acuteness, and evincing marvellous powers of exposition, but on the whole, perhaps, his only failure. He hopelessly tries in it to break a lance with Leibnitz—offering a refutation of the scheme of monads. He betrays, however, no sufficient comprehension of the meaning of this chief of German thinkers; nor in the case of Euler did destiny add to his ability as an analyst, the powers which constitute the metaphysician. [J.P.N.]

EULER, JOHN ALBERT, son of the preceding, was born at St. Petersburg in 1734. He was appointed secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and a counsellor of state. He was the author of several works on astronomy, d. 1800.

EULER, CHARLES, brother to John Albert, was a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and physician to the court, was born in 1740, and died 1766. His brother Christopher was distinguished as an astronomer and mathematician, born in 1743 at Berlin.

EUMENES, one of Alexander's lieutenants, a sharer in the divided empire after his death, conquered and put to death by Antigonus, B.C. 316.

EUMENES, the first of the name king of Pergamos, 263–241 B.C.; the second, 198–157 B.C.; the third, an infant son of the preceding, d. 158.

EUMENES, a rhetorician of Gaul, 261–311.

EUNAPIUS, a celebrated sophist, historian, and physician of Sardis, in the 4th cent., au. of 'Lives of the Sophists,' and a history of his own times.

EUPHORION, a Gr. poet and hist., 3d c. B.C.

EUPHRANOR, a Greek painter and sculptor, 4th century B.C.

EUPHRATES, a Stoic philosopher, 2d century.

EUPHRATES, founder of the Ophites, 2d cent.

EUPOLIO, an Athenian poet, kn. abt. 435 B.C.

EURIC or EVRIC, k. of the Visigoths, 466–84.

EURIPIDES, the last of the three great Greek tragedians, was the son of Mnesarchus and Clito, and was born in Salamis, whither his parents had retired during the occupation of Attica by Xerxes, on the very day of the glorious victory near that island, B.C. 480. That his father was a man of property is proved by the expensive education which Euripides received; but it appears from the sarcastic insinuations of Aristophanes that his mother was of humble descent. Euripides listened to the lectures of the first philosophers of the day, studying physics under Anaxagoras, and rhetoric under Prodicus; and having on both occasions Pericles as his fellow-disciple. With Socrates he was on terms of the closest intimacy. Nor were the ornamental parts of his education neglected; he was so well versed in gymnastic exercises that he gained two victories in the Eleusinian and Thesean athletic games when only seventeen years old; and seems also to have cultivated a natural taste for painting. Some speci-



[Euripides.]

mens of his skill in the latter art were preserved for many years at Megara. He is said to have attempted dramatic composition at an early age, and brought out his first tragedy in B.C. 455, when he was in his twentieth-fifth year. On this occasion he gained the third prize; but fourteen years after, in B.C. 441, he gained the first prize, and also in B.C. 428. According to Suidas he gained five victories, one of which was with a posthumous play. His reputation now spread far and wide; and if the narrative of Plutarch is to be trusted, some of the Athenian soldiers who survived the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, were treated with kindness, and even set at liberty, for reciting such passages from his works as they happened to recollect, B.C. 413. Euripides continued to exhibit plays till B.C. 408, soon after which he retired into Magnesia, and thence into Macedonia, to the court of Archelaus, by whom he was received with distinguished honors. As in the case of Æschylus, the reasons for this self-imposed exile are obscure and uncertain. Report alleges that he was unhappy in his own family; and the envy and jealousy excited by his literary reputation drew upon him the taunts and sarcasms of his political enemy Aristophanes. His intimacy with Socrates and Alcibiades likewise contributed towards rendering him unpopular; and it may therefore be inferred that prudence dictated his withdrawal from a country where his avowed sentiments exposed him to danger. In Macedonia he continued to write some plays, one of which he inscribed with the name of his patrons. Euripides died B.C. 406, at the age of seventy-five, and was buried at Pella. His countrymen in vain entreated Archelaus to send his remains to Athens, where, however, they erected a cenotaph to his memory. In the estimation of the ancients, Euripides held a rank much inferior to Æschylus and Sophocles. With him the dignified simplicity of the ancient tragedy disappears, and its place is supplied by rhetorical declamation, subtle disputations, and appeals to the sympathetic feelings. His works were held in especial favor during the middle ages; and hence his remaining plays more than outnumber the extant dramas of both Æschylus and Sophocles. According to some authorities Euripides wrote 92 tragedies, according to others 75. Of these 19 are extant, besides numerous fragments of the plays which have been lost. [G.F.]

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, an obscure poetical wr. who in 1718 obtained the laureateship, d. 1730.

EUSEBIUS, a pope, elected and died 310.



EUSEBIUS, bishop of Dorylæum in Phrygia, celebrated for his opposition to the Eutychian heresy, 5th century.

EUSEBIUS OF NICOMEDIA, an Arian prelate, and determined enemy of Athanasius, died 342.

EUSEBIUS, PAMPHILI (that is, the friend of Pamphilus), was born at Cesarea, about the year 270. Pamphilus was his earliest friend in Cesarea, and gave the young student access to the large library which he had collected. Pamphilus was at length imprisoned, and Eusebius remained his attached and inseparable companion. And when the prisoner suffered martyrdom under Galerius, in 309, Eusebius fled first to Tyre, and then to Egypt. On his return, about 314, he was made bishop of his native city, and continued in that diocese till his death. In the year 325 he attended the council of Nice, and delivered a formal address to the emperor. The Nicene creed which condemned Arianism was in its earliest draught composed by him; but he scrupled at length to subscribe it, after several important verbal alterations had been made upon it. His caution and moderation afterwards subjected him to the charge of that very heresy which the Nicene council had been summoned to confute. His views on the Trinity approached those of Origen, and he seems to have held a species of subordination among the persons of the Godhead, which was incompatible with a consistent belief in the supreme deity of the Son. At the council of Tyre, in 335, he joined in deposing Athanasius on a charge of contumacy. Prior to this period, in 330, he was offered the patriarchate of Antioch, but refused it; and he died about the year 340. Eusebius was a divine of great learning, accomplishments, and industry. Not a few of his numerous works have been preserved, which have been of great service to theology, especially to church history. His *Præparatio Evangelica*, in fifteen books, was, as its title implies, intended to prepare the pagan mind for the reception of Christianity, by showing the vast inferiority of other religions; and his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, in twenty-books, of which ten have been preserved, was meant for the Jewish mind, and as a positive evidence for Christianity, especially in its connection with the oracles and prophecies of the Old Testament. His *Historia Ecclesiastica*, in ten books, reaches from the birth of Christ to the defeat of Licinius in 324, and is an important and valuable record. Besides his *Life of Constantine*, his *Oration* in praise of the same emperor, his *Onomasticon*, his tract against Hierocles, and his *Eloge* on the martyrs, we have his *Chronicon*, a Latin version of the second part of which by Jerome, has been long known. But an Armenian version of the whole work was found some years ago, and published at Venice, in 1818; other discoveries have been made by the famous Angelo Mai. The *Theophania*, another treatise of Eusebius, was discovered in a Syrian version, by Mr. Tattam in an Egyptian monastery, and has been translated into English, and published by the late learned Professor Lee of Cambridge. [J.E.]

EUSEBIUS OF SAMOSATA, a recusant from the party of Arius, k.d. by a woman of the Arians, 379.

EUSEBIUS OF VERCELLI, a partisan of Athanasius, and determined enemy of the Arians, d. 372.

EUSTACE, JOHN SKEY, an officer of distinction in the American army during the revolution. After peace was established, he studied and practised law in Georgia. In 1794, he went to France, joined the French army, and rose to the rank of major-general. Died at Newburgh, 1805.

EUSTACE, WILLIAM, M.D., governor of Mass., was born at Cambridge, June 10, 1753, and gra-

duated at Harvard College in 1772. He afterwards studied medicine, and at the commencement of the war, was appointed an army surgeon. In 1809, he was appointed secretary of war; in 1815 ambassador to Holland, and in 1823, governor of Massachusetts. He died in Boston, Feb. 6, 1825, aged 71.

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a distinguished Italian anatomist who flourished in the sixteenth century, but of whose personal history very little is known. Neither the date nor the place of his birth have been accurately ascertained, but it is generally believed that he died in 1570, perhaps at Rome. He was the most eminent anatomist of his time, and Haller says of him that he enriched the science with more discoveries than any other person whom he knew. His anatomical plates, thirty-nine in number, were unpublished at his death, and were supposed to be lost, but they were discovered at Urbino in 1712, and were published in 1714, by Lancisi, physician to Pope Clement XI., and are still much esteemed. His name is preserved in that of the Eustachian tube which he discovered, and which runs between the inner ear and the upper part of the throat; and the Eustachian valve of the heart, which separates the right auricle from the inferior vena cava. [J.M.C.]

EUSTATHIUS, a native of Constantinople, distinguished for his commentaries on Homer, archbishop of Thessalonica, 12th century.

EUSTATHIUS, Sr., a bishop of Berea, distinguished for his eloquence at the council of Nice, as the enemy of Arius, deposed about 331.

EUTOCIUS, a Greek mathematician, 6th century.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, secretary to Constantine the Great, and author of an epitome of the history of Rome. Lived in the 4th century.

EUTYCHES, a celebrated Greek heresiarch of the 5th century, who maintained that only one nature, that of the Incarnate Word, existed in Christ; condemned at the council of Chalcedon, 451.

EUTYCHIUS, the name assumed by Said Ben Battrie, a learned Arabian Christian, on becoming patriarch of Alexandria; distinguished as a physician, theologian, and historian, 876-950.

EUTYCHUS, a Latin grammarian, 6th century.

EVAGORAS, a king of Salamis, killed B.C. 374.

EVAGRIUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 6th ct.

EVAGRIUS, a monk and theolog. wr., 4th cent.

EVANGELI, ANTONIO, an Ital. au. 1742-1805.

EVANS, ABEL, an Oxford schol. and wit, last c.

EVANS, C., a baptist minister, 1737-1791.

EVANS, EVAN, a Welch divine, au. of works on the poetry and litera. of his country, 1730-1790.

EVANS, JNO., a nonconf. preacher, 1680-1730.

EVANS, NATHANIEL, a minister in New Jersey, was also a poet, born in Philadelphia, 1742, and having graduated at that college in 1765, went to England, and was ordained by the bishop of London. Died at Philadelphia shortly after his return in 1767, aged 25.

EVANS, LEWIS, an eminent Amer. geographer, was a surveyor of Pennsylvania. In 1749 he published a map of the middle colonies and country of the Indians northward and westward. He died June, 1756.

EVANS, JOHN, author of a 'Sketch of Christian Denominations,' &c., a baptist minister and schoolmaster of London, died 1827.

EVANS, O., an Amer. mechanic, 1755-1811.

EVANS, RICE or ARISE, a famous astrologer, tutor of Lilly in the occult sciences, 17th cent.

EVANS, THOS., a literary bookseller, 1742-84.

EVANSON, EDW., a Church of England divine, afterwards a unitarian writer, 1731-1805.

EVARTS, JEREMIAH, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, was born in Sunderland, Vermont, February, 1781. In 1802, while studying at Yale college, he became a member of the college church; in 1806 he engaged in the practice of law at New Haven, and in 1810, having removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts, he became editor of the *Panoplist*, a monthly publication devoted to religious and literary matters; in 1820 he edited the *'Missionary Herald.'* He died May 10, 1831, aged 50.

EVERILLON, JAS., a Fr. ecclesiast. writer, dis. for his learning and benevolence, 1572-1651.



[Wotton Church, the Burial Place of Evelyn.]

EVELYN, JOHN, one of the finest examples that English history presents of the accomplished and well-principled English gentleman, was born in 1620, at his father's seat of Wotton, in Surrey. After having been educated at Oxford, he served as a volunteer in the Low Countries; and during the period of the civil wars he remained abroad, studying men and manners, statistics and science, the fine arts and polite literature. In 1652 he returned to England, and took up his residence at Sayes Court beside Deptford, which had recently come into his possession by marriage. His royalist opinions kept him in retirement till the restoration; after which he took an honorable but not a conspicuous part in public business, returning always to those quiet pursuits and speculations in which his happiness consisted. He died in 1706, a few years after having become owner of his paternal estate by the death of his elder brother. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to its transactions. He wrote separate treatises on engraving, architecture, and numismatics; but the most valuable work he published was his *'Sylva, or a discourse on Forest Trees,'* in which, and in smaller pieces, there is given, in an agreeable and lively style, much of curious information and of ingenious theory in regard to the writer's favorite pursuits, planting and gardening. His *'Diary,'* which was not published till 1818, is both interesting as a literary performance, and exceedingly useful for the knowledge it conveys of the times in which Evelyn lived. [W.S.]

EVERARD, ANGELO, a Flem. paint., 1647-78.

EVERARD, NICOLAS, a Dutch lawyer and magistrate, president of the Supreme Council, 1462-1532. Three of his sons are also celebrated.—NICHOLAS GRUVIUS, a Latin poet, councillor to Charles V. and Philip II., died 1517. ADRIAN MARIUS, a Jesuit and poet, chancellor of Guelderland, died 1568. Jo-

HANNES SECUNDUS, an elegant scholar and poet of licentious principles, Latin secretary to the cardinal archbishop of Toledo, and Charles V., 1511-1536.

EVERDINGEN, ALDEST VAN, a Flem. painter, excelled in romantic landscapes, &c., 1621-1675.

EVERDINGEN, CÆSAR VAN, a Flemish painter and architect, 1606-1679.

EVERETT, DAVID, editor of the *Boston Patriot*, was a native of Princeton, Massachusetts. Having graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795, he practised law in Boston. In 1809 he edited the *'Patriot,'* and in a few years after was editor of the *'Pilot.'* He died December 21, 1813, aged 44.

EVERETT, OLIVER, minister in Boston, was educated at Harvard college in 1779, and ordained in 1782. After a ministry of ten years, he was obliged to resign his charge in consequence of ill health. He was afterwards appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Norfolk. Died November 19, 1802. He was held in high estimation by his acquaintance.

EVERETT, ALEXANDER H., an eminent scholar, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1790. In 1809, he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg; in 1818, chargé d'affaires at Brussels, and in 1825, minister to Spain. On his return to his native country, he became editor of the *'North American Review.'* During the administration of President Polk, Mr. Everett was appointed commissioner to China, and in 1845, sailed for Canton, but in consequence of ill health, he was compelled to return before reaching his destination. After a delay of several months, he again sailed for China, and died shortly after his arrival, in 1847.

EVIL-MERODACH, k. of Babyl., 562-560 B.C.

EVREMOND, S. CHARLES, an amusing French satirical writer, died in England 1703.

EWALD, BENJ., a Ger. med. wr., 1674-19.

EWALD, JOHN, a Dan. dram., 1743-81.

EWING, GREVILLE, a Scottish dissenting minister, known as a biblical critic, &c., 1767-1841.

EWING, JOHN, D.D., a distinguished divine, and provost of the college of Philadelphia, was born in 1732 in East Nottingham, Maryland. Having graduated at Princeton college in 1752, he became a tutor in that university, and in 1758 he was chosen minister of the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia. In 1773, he went to Great Britain, and had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh; died in 1802.

EXELMANS, HENRY JOSEPH ISIDORE, a celebrated French marshal, born at Bar-le-Duc, in 1775, was engaged in most of the campaigns of Napoleon, and died in 1852.

EXIMENS, ANTA., a Span. Jes., 1729-1808.

EXMOUTH. EDWARD PELLEW, afterwards Lord Exmouth, was born 19th April, 1757, at Dover. His father was captain of the Post Office Packet on that station, and died early, leaving young Edward and five other children almost without friends or support. Edward Pellew entered the royal navy, and soon attracted notice by his extraordinary activity and courage. He served on board the *Blonde* off the American coast in 1776 and 1777, and in the last mentioned year he was with a party of seamen attached to Burgoyne's expedition from Lake Champlain to Saratoga. Young Pellew distinguished himself amid the disasters of this campaign by his indomitable spirit and alacrity. He was promoted on his return to England; and when the war of the French revolution began, Captain Pellew was appointed to the *Nymph* frigate. In command of this vessel he captured the French frigate *Cleopatra*,



after one of the best fought actions of the war. He commanded next the *Arethusa*, and in her he captured another French frigate, *La Pomone*, in 1794. He continued to do good service and to rise in rank during the war; and he frequently signalized his remarkable personal strength and activity in saving the lives of others at sea and in shipwreck. In 1816 he was an admiral in command of the Mediterranean squadron, and a peer by the title of Lord Exmouth. In the spring of this year he was ordered to repress the piracies of the Barbary states of the Mediterranean, to obtain the release of the numerous Christian slaves who were sold in captivity at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, and to bind these powers by express treaty to discontinue for the future their practice of carrying off Christians into slavery. The deys of Tunis and Tripoli consented; but the Algerines, confident in the strength of their fortification, and proud of their old piratical renown, refused. Exmouth gave them a speedy repetition of the lesson which Blake had given their ancestors; and it was this time still more sternly taught. On the 27th of August, 1816, the English fleet of five sail of the line, five frigates, four bomb vessels, and five gun brigs, anchored off Algiers: aided by a Dutch squadron of five frigates and a corvette under Admiral Von Capelbar, which joined Lord Exmouth in the common cause of civilization and humanity against barbarian violence and cruelty. Terms were offered to the Algerines, but haughtily rejected. At half-past two the Christian fleet took its station close to the fortification; the batteries of the Mahometans then commenced their fire, which was promptly answered by the British broadsides. For upwards of six hours a cannonade raged from sea to shore, and from shore to sea, which for obstinacy and destructiveness can hardly be paralleled in naval warfare. Nearly 1,000 officers and men were killed and wounded on board the English and Dutch ships, and at least 7,000 of the Algerines were computed to have fallen. The seaward batteries of the town, the mole, and the harbor walls, and the arsenals were laid in ruins. Great numbers of the houses were destroyed; and nine Algerine frigates, and a whole flotilla of smaller piratical vessels, were burnt or sunk. On the morrow Lord Exmouth prepared to renew the attack, but the dey now accepted the terms which he had previously scoffed at; and peace was granted to Algiers on condition of her abolishing for ever the enslaving of Christians, the instant delivery of the slaves of all Christian nations, and ample reparation and apology for the outrages and insults which the dey had offered to British subjects and the British flag. In pursuance of this treaty Lord Exmouth had the truly noble happiness of receiving on board of his fleet, three days after the battle, 1,083 fellow-Christians who had been groaning in slavery under Algerine masters. They were safely conveyed by the British fleet to their respective homes, and diffused through Christendom the just renown of England and her victorious admiral.—Lord Exmouth died on 23d January, 1832. He was a good as well as a great man; and he gave on a deathbed of painful and lingering illness, even a brighter example of Christian heroism than he had displayed on the quarter-deck in the hour of his brightest earthly glory. [E.S.C.]

EXPILLY, CLAUDE, a Fr. lawyer, 1564–1636.

EXPILLY, J. J., a Fr. statist., 1719–1793.

EYCK, HUBERT and JOHN VAN, two celebrated painters of Bruges of great importance in the history of art in Europe, owing to their substitution of *varnish* painting with oil, in the place of the old ordinary *tempera* painting with water.—HUBERT VAN EYCK, so called, it has been supposed, from Eyck, (or Alden Eyck) the place of his birth on the Maas, was born in 1366, and appears to have been the real inventor of the new process of painting, which was discovered about 1410, when his brother John Van Eyck may have been about fifteen or twenty years of age only; they were then settled at Bruges, and they formed a great school there. The masterpiece of the Van Eycks is the altar-piece of the 'Adoration of the Lamb,' in the church of St. Bavon, Ghent; this celebrated picture was finished by John in 1432; Hubert, who had executed the large figures of the upper part, had died at Ghent six years before, on 18th September, 1426. On the inscription on the picture the chief merit is properly given to Hubert, 'the greatest in art'; John is merely mentioned as the completer of his brother's work: some portions of the picture are in the gallery at Berlin.—JOHN VAN EYCK was born about 1390–5, and died at Bruges in July 1441, as recently ascertained from documents by the Abbé Carton (*Les trois Frères Van Eyck*, &c., Bruges, 1848). 1420 is the earliest date of any of his known pictures, and all the historic facts seem to show that John so far from being the founder of the school of Bruges, was this pupil of his brother in common with several other early Flemish masters; though John's services to art were so great in many respects that he may well be considered as the head of the school.—The invention of the Van Eycks is commonly called oil painting, but colors were mixed with oil long before this time, though pictures were not painted in this manner, but Vasari expressly explains that the Van Eyck method was *varnish* painting—oil with other mixtures, and it arose in the search for a good varnish for tempera pictures.—This method was carried into Italy by Antonello of Messina, who having seen a picture by John Van Eyck in the collection of Alphonso, king of Naples, about the year 1443, set off for Bruges in order to learn the new method; though he arrived some time after the death of Van Eyck, he contrived to acquire the method from some of his pupils, or the third brother, LAMBERT VAN EYCK, and was thus the cause of oil painting gradually superseding fresco painting some years afterwards in Italy, first in Venice, then in Florence.—MARGARET VAN EYCK, the sister of these three brothers, likewise painted. There are two pictures by John Van Eyck in the National Gallery. [R.N.W.]

EYCKEN, VAN I., a Belgian scriptural and allegorical painter, died 1853.

EYKENS, PETER, a Flem. painter, 16 h cent.

EYNDEN, R. VAN, a Dutch art.-wr., 1748–1819.

EYRE, FRANCIS, a Rom. Cath. wr., died 1804.

EYSEL, J. P., a Ger. med. wr., 1652–1717.

EZEKIEL, a prophet of the Jews, 6th c. B.C.

EZEKIEL, a Jew. dramatist, 1st cent.

EZEKIEL, an Armen. astron., 673–727.

EZQUERRA, a Span. poet, 1568–1641.

EZZ-EDDIN, an Arab. poet, 13th cent.

## F

FABRIZZI, L. C. DE, a Ven. *savant*, 15th cent.

FABELL, PETER, an Eng. alchemist, 15th cent.

FABER, BASIL, a Ger. lexicog., died 1576.

FABER, F., a Swiss eccles. of the Dominicans, author of 'Travels to Jerusalem,' 1441-1502.

FABER, F. E., a Ger. Hebraist, 1745-1774.

FABER, JOHN, a Rom. Cath. divine, surnamed 'The Hammer of Heretics,' from the title of one of his works, a native of Suabia, died 1541.

FABER, GEORGE STANLEY, an English divine, and theological writer, born 1773. His writings on prophecy and on the controversies and doctrines of the Church, are numerous and well known; d. 1854.

FABER, J. a Ger. naturalist, 1570-1640.

FABER, JOHN, a Dutch painter, died 1721.

FABER, SAMUEL, a German hist., 1657-1716.

FABRE, or LEFEVRE, J., a jurist, d. 1340.

FABERT, ABRAHAM, a French marshal, one of the most celebrated generals of the age of Louis XIV., 1599-1662.

FABIAN, ROBERT, an Eng. annalist, 15th cent.

FABIAN, St., a pope of Rome, martyred 250.

FABIUS, the name of an illustrious Roman family divided into many branches, the common stock of which was—QUINTUS FABIVS VIBULANUS, who escaped alone from the massacre of his family at Cremera, 478 B.C., and made one of the decemvirate. After him are mentioned FABIVS AMBUSTUS, dictator B.C. 350. FABIVS RULLIANUS, to whose name MAXIMUS was added; twice dictator, conqueror of the Samnites and Etruscans, 323-280 B.C. FABIVS GURGES, son of the preceding, consul of Rome. FABIVS PICTOR, the first writer of Roman history, 3d century B.C. FABIVS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, considered the greatest of his family, surnamed 'Cunctator' the temporizer, from his system of warfare, successfully exemplified in the conflict which he sustained with Hannibal, died 205 B.C. FABIVS MAXIMUS QUINTUS, son and next in office to the preceding, afterwards consul. FABIVS MAXIMUS ÆMILIANUS, distinguished in the war of Persia and in Spain, consul 147 B.C. FABIVS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS, proconsul for Spain, censor 126 B.C. FABIVS MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS, consul 122 B.C.

FABIUS, MARCELLINUS, a writer of the 3d cent.

FABIUS, ROSTICUS, a Roman historian, 1st cent.

FABIUS, W., a Flemish Greek scholar, 16th ct.

FABRE, F. XAVIER, a Fr. painter, 1766-1837.

FABRE, J., a Fr. poet and ecclesiastic, 18th ct.

FABRE, JOHN, the son of a French protestant, who in 1756-1762 voluntarily suffered six years' slavery in the galleys in place of his father, who was condemned for preaching, 1729-1797.

FABRE, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a distinguished writer, author of a 'French and Latin Dictionary,' also wrote an addition to 'Fleury's Ecclesiastical History,' &c.; was born at Paris in 1668; died 1753.

FABRE, L., a French catalogue wr., 1710-1788.

FABRE, M. J. V., a French poet, 1785-1831.

FABRE, P., a French surgeon, 1716-1793.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, PHILIPPE FRANCOIS NAZAIRE, the son of a burghess, born at Limoux, 1759, was a dramatic author and pamphleteer, and acquired a celebrated name in the course of the French revolution as a confederate of the Jacobins. With the advantage of fine talents, and a literary education received in the college of the doctrinaires, he united all the vices of a young man upon town, his conversational and musical abilities rendering

him a highly agreeable, if not a very edifying companion. His short political history is soon written. On the 10th August, 1792, his notoriety as a pamphleteer favored his nomination as a member of the provisional commune at Paris, and he was afterwards appointed secretary-general in the ministry of justice under Danton. He was one of the members for Paris in the national convention, where he voted for the king's death and other extreme measures, though he had the honor at last of suffering for his moderation under the ascendancy of Robespierre. He was arrested by the decree of St. Just, which included Camille Desmoulins, Herault, Danton, Philippeaux, and Lacroix, on a charge of complicity with D'Orleans and Dumouriez, to restore the monarchy, and was executed with Chabot and Bazire, 5th April, 1794. His real crime, like that of his companions in misfortune, was the desire to return to moderate counsels, for though he was weak, inconstant, and ambitious, he was neither treacherous nor cruel. Fabre D'Eglantine was accomplished in nearly all the fine arts, but only cultivated them for the sake of shining in society. He furnished the poetical nomenclature of the republican calendar, the mathematical portion of which was contrived by Romme. [E.R.]

FABRE DE L'AUDE, JEAN PIERRE, born 1755, and distinguished as an economist, was acting as advocate to the parliament of Toulouse when the French revolution broke out, the principles of which he adopted, so far as to secure his continuance in various government employments, until proscribed by the reign of terror. After the fall of Robespierre he was returned to the council of 500 (1796), and was successively a member of the tribunate (1801), president of the commission of finances (1804), senator (1807), and afterwards a count of the empire. His political alliances were purely circumstantial, for though he voted against the return of Napoleon to power in 1814, he appeared in the chamber of peers during the hundred days of the year following, and at length served the state under the Bourbons. He is author of some works of temporary interest, upon imposts and political questions. [E.R.]

FABRE DE L'HERAULT, DENIS, first an advocate of Montpellier, and afterwards a member of the French national convention, where he was rather useful than eloquent, has acquired a name in the history of the period by his career in the war of the republic against Spain. He was sent to the army of the eastern Pyrenees as commissary after the fall of the Girondins, and displayed great courage, but so little prudential conduct that the French forces were routed in action, and their discipline reduced to anarchy. Fabre de L'Herault was killed in an attempt to rally the troops at Port Vendres, 20th December, 1793, and had a place decreed to him in the pantheon of French worthies, while the generals Daoust and Delâtre, of the same force, were executed on the imputation of treason in the same series of events. [E.R.]

FABRE D'OLIVET, ANT., a Hebrew scholar, au. of 'Langue Hébraïque Restituée,' 1768-1825.

FABRETTI, RAPHAEL, an It. antiq., 1620-1700.

FABRI, ALEXANDER, an Ital. author, d. 1768.

FABRI, DOMINICINO, an Italian Jesuit and professor of *Belles Lettres*, 1710-1761.

FABRI, GAB., an Ital. theologian, 1666-1711.



FABRI, HONORIUS, a Jesuit, distinguished as a naturalist and physiologist, professor of philosophy at Lyons, said to have anticipated the discovery of Harvey, 1607-1688.

FABRI, J., a polit. negotiator and annal., 14th c.

FABRI, J. R., a juriconsult of Geneva, 17th ct.

FABRICIUS, CAIUS, a Roman general, surnamed Luscinius, distinguished for his victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, twice consul; d. 250 B.C.

FABRICIUS, CARRETTO, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, fortified Rhodes, and made a treaty of alliance with the Persians against the Turks; died 1521.

FABRICIUS, DAVID, a Dutch minister and astronomer, a disciple of Tycho Brahe, died 1617. His son JOHN, the first to discover the sun's spots, on which he wrote a work, 'De-Maculis in Sole Observatis,' published 1611; died about 1625.

FABRICIUS, F., German *savant*, 1524-1573.

FABRICIUS, G., a German historian and poet, author of 'De Veteris Romæ Situ,' &c., 1516-1571.

FABRICIUS, J., a Ger. philologist, 1644-1729.

FABRICIUS, J. ALB., a Ger. critic, 1668-1738.

FABRICIUS, JEAN CHRISTEN, a celebrated entomologist, was born at Tundern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1742. He died in 1807. He was sent to the university of Upsal, where he studied under Linnæus, and became one of his most attached and eminent pupils. Under such a teacher he obtained a very considerable knowledge in botany and most of the other branches of natural history. Having one day dissected the organs of the mouth of a cockchafer, he conceived the idea of using the organs of mastication as the means of producing a classification of insects. He was appointed soon after this professor of natural history at the university of Kiel, and from that time he devoted himself almost entirely to the study of entomology. In 1775 he published his 'Systema Entomologiae,' in which he laid before the world his new mode of arrangement; and for the remainder of his life he continued in successive publications to evolve his system with much ability. His systematic arrangement has been followed by few, but his mode of distinguishing the genera is still retained by entomologists. Fabricius possessed a great knowledge of languages; and he travelled over most of the countries of Europe in search of new insects, and for the purpose of examining the museums of the different towns he visited. He made frequent journeys to England, where he made the acquaintance and friendship of Banks, John Hunter, Francillon, and most of the naturalists of repute living at that time. He was much esteemed for his amiability of disposition; and it is said, when he heard of the bombardment of Copenhagen by the English fleet a profound melancholy seized him, from which he never recovered. [W.B.]

FABRICIUS, JER., an Ital. phys., 1537-1619.

FABRICIUS, L., a Ger. Hebraist, 1555-1629.

FABRICIUS, TH., a fol. of Luther, 1501-1559.

FABRICIUS DE HILDEN, W., a German surgeon, author of a 'Manual of Medicine,' 1560-1634.

FABRICY, GAB., a Fr. archæologist, 1725-1800.

FABRIS, N., an Ital. mechanician, 1739-1801.

FABRONI, ANGILO, an Italian *savant* and journalist, distinguished for his biographies of Italian literati, of the Medici, &c., 1732-1803.

FABRONI, GIOVANNI V. M., a natural philosopher and wr. on agriculture, economy, &c., 1752-1822.

FABROT, CHARLES ANNIBAL, professor of jurisprudence at Aix in Provence. He was the author of a work entitled 'Basilicon,' besides several other works; was born in 1580; died 1659.

FABRY, JEAN BAPTISTE GERMAIN, author of numerous works on history, politics, and religion, beginning with the 'Spectateur Français,' in 1805, and all published anonymously; secretary to Fouché in the interest of Bonaparte, and afterwards a partisan of the restoration, 1780-1821.

FACCIARDI, C., an Italian ascetic, 16th cent.

FACCIOLATI, JAMES, a celebrated Italian lexicographer, author of a great Latin dictionary, reprinted in 4 volumes folio 1839, 1682-1769.

FACINI, PETER, an Italian painter, a native of Bologna, studied under Annibale Caracci, and afterwards became his rival. He was chiefly a painter in fresco. Born in 1561; died 1602.

FACUNDUS, an African bishop, 6th century.

FADLALLA, an Oriental historian, 13th cent.

FAES, P. VAN DER, a Flem. paint., 1618-1680.

FAGAN, B. C., a Fr. dramatic wr., 1702-1755.

FAGE, RALMOND DE LA, a French artist, celebrated for his pen and ink drawings; died 1690.

FAGEL, the name of a Dutch family, disting. as partisans of the Stadtholder system. The principal members are—GASPAR, an active party to the peace of Nimègue, 1678, and to the policy which placed William III. on the throne of England, 1629-1718; FRANCIS NICHOLAS, his nephew, a distinguished general, died 1718; HENRY, a statesman, distinguished by the treaty of peace concluded between England and the Netherlands in 1814.

FAGGIUOLA, U., a Ghibelline chief, killed 1319.

FAGIUOLI, J. B., an Italian poet, 1660-1742.

FAGIUS, P., a German protestant theologian and Hebrew scholar, distinguished at the revival of learning, 1504-1549.

FAGON, W. C., a French botanist, 1638-1718.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, a physician, and philosopher of Dantzic, inventor of the thermometer and barometer which bear his name, 1686-1736.

FAINI, DIAMANTE, an Italian poetess, d. 1770.

FAIPOULT, a French statesman, 1752-1817.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, an English poet, and translator of Tasso, son of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton in Yorkshire, and brother of Lord Fairfax, the subject of the following notice, whom he assisted in the management of his affairs. Besides his 'Tasso' and his own poems, which consist of twelve eclogues, he is the author of a prose treatise on witchcraft, and a history of the Black Prince, but the latter perished in MS. at the fire of Whitehall. He died in 1632, with the reputation of a gentleman and a scholar. His son WILLIAM is known for his translation of 'The Lives and Opinions of the most celebrated Philosophers,' from the Greek of Diogenes Laertius. [E.R.]

FAIRFAX, FERDINAND, Lord, father of the celebrated general by Mary his wife, daughter of the earl of Musgrave, and himself a general in the parliamentary army, is memorable for his total rout by the earl of Newcastle, 30th June, 1643, and his subsequent successes in Yorkshire. His military history is closely connected with that of his son, who was for six years his companion-in-arms, and who succeeded to the title and estates, by the death of his father, in 1648. Lord Ferdinand Fairfax had received his commission as general of the parliamentary forces in the north, at the commencement of the civil war in 1642, when he found himself opposed to a confederacy of the neighboring counties, united in a league for the king by the politic earl of Newcastle. This circumstance must account for his early reverses, for though he never acquired the same importance as his son, he was a general of great valor. [E.R.]

**FAIRFAX, SIR THOMAS**, afterwards Lord Fairfax, born at Denton, near Leeds, in 1608, was the son of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and served while a very young man under Lord Vere in the English auxiliary army in the Low Countries. On his return to England he married, and lived for some years in the country, a silent but stern observer of the follies and oppressions of King Charles' government. The Fairfaxes were zealous presbyterians; and, when the troubles of the nation broke out into civil war, they were active in arming their tenantry and maintaining the cause of the parliament against the royalists in Yorkshire and the neighboring counties. Lord Ferdinand Fairfax was made general of the parliamentary armies in the north, and Sir Thomas was general of the horse under him. The Fairfaxes sustained several reverses in the beginning of the war; but Sir Thomas kept the field with indomitable spirit, and gradually raised the discipline and courage, as well as the numbers of his troops. In 1644 he was one of the commanders on the parliamentary side in the great battle of Marston Moor, which destroyed the royalist force in the north of England. When the parliamentary army was new-modelled, Fairfax was appointed generalissimo, with Cromwell for his lieutenant-general. On the 14th of June, 1645, they fought and won the decisive battle of Naseby. Fairfax then conquered the king's strongholds in the west of England, and before the close of 1646 the war was ended.—In the strange series of intrigues and *coup-de-mains* which now ensued, and which led to the trial and execution of the king, and the elevation of Cromwell to supreme power, Fairfax was a mere instrument in the hands of more subtle and resolute men. He was only fit for the field; and the readiness and steadiness for which he was pre-eminent as a soldier, utterly deserted him when he was required to act as a statesman. Clarendon says truly of him,—‘Fairfax wished for nothing that Cromwell did, and yet contributed to bring it all to pass.’ After the king's death Fairfax resigned his commission, and lived in retirement during the whole period of the commonwealth. He had inherited the family property and title on his father's death in 1647, and the management of his estate now became the whole employment of the late renowned generalissimo of the parliament's victorious armies. Cromwell treated him with contempt. After the great protector's death in 1658, it became speedily manifest how unequal Richard Cromwell was to the government which had been bequeathed to him; and men of all parties, except some of the more enthusiastic republicans, and a few of the army chiefs, looked to the recall of the old race of kings as the only means of securing peace and order. Fairfax took an important part in bringing about the restoration. While Monk was still in Scotland, Lord Fairfax collected forces in Yorkshire, and declared himself for a free parliament and the restoration of the monarchy. He refused, however, to take the chief command of the enterprise out of Monk's hands, and sought neither rank nor wealth for himself in doing what he believed to be his duty. He was one of the commissioners sent 18th May, 1660, to wait upon Charles II. at Breda, and he accompanied the restored sovereign at the ceremony of his coronation. He then retired again to his Yorkshire estates. Lord Fairfax died on the 2d November, 1671. [E.S.C.]

**FAIRFIELD, JOHN**, governor of Maine, and United States Senator in 1842, was born at Saco in 1797. In 1835 he was a member of Congress,

and in 1845 was re-elected governor; died in 1848.

**FAIRLAND, THOMAS**, an English engraver, lithographer and portrait painter; d. 1852, aged 48.

**FAISTENBERGER, A.**, a painter of Tyrol, dist. for his landscapes after Poussin, 1678–1722.

**FAITHORNE, W.**, an English engraver, 1616–1671.

**FAKHR-ED-DEEN**, a prince of the Druzes, vanquished and strangled by Amurath IV., 1635.

**FAKHR-ED-DEEN-RAZZY**, a Mussulman historian, quoted by De Sacy and Reinaud, 13th cent.

**FALCK, J. P.**, a Swedish naturalist, 18th cent.

**FALCK, VICTOR**, a French ornithologist, died at Stockholm 1852.

**FALCONBERG**, the name of an ancient English baronetage, one possessor of which distinguished himself as a Yorkist at the defeat of Clifford, and the succeeding battle of Tooton, 1461.

**FALCONBERG, MARY**, countess of, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a woman of remarkable beauty and spirit, and distinguished for her political talents, aided the restoration and d. 1712.

**FALCONE, A.**, a Neapolitan painter, 1600–1665.

**FALCONER, T.**, an Eng. chronolo., 1736–1792.

**FALCONER, W.**, an English physician and chemist, distinguished as the discoverer of the properties of carbonic acid gas, 1743–1824.

**FALCONER, WILLIAM**, a popular English poet and naval writer, author of ‘The Shipwreck,’ born 1730, lost at sea with the Aurora frigate, 1769.

**FALCONET, A.**, a Fr. antiquarian, 1611–1691. His son CAMILLE, a literary savant, 1671–1762.

**FALCONET, STEPHEN MAURICE**, a sculptor and an author, was born in 1716 at Paris. He went to Russia in 1766, where he executed the great statue of Peter the Great, and died in that country in 1791.

**FALCONETTO, GIOVANNI MARIA**, an Italian architect, born at Verona 1458, died 1534.

**FALCONIERI, O.**, an Ital. antiqua., 1646–1676.

**FALEDRO, VITAL**, a Venet. doge, 1102–1117.

**FALENS, C. VAN**, a Flem. painter, 1682–1733.

**FALETTI, J.**, an Italian poet, 16th century.

**FALIERI, MARINO**, successor of Andrea Dandolo as doge of Venice in 1354, attempted to revolutionize the state in 1375, when he was beheaded, and four hundred of his accomplices hanged. He is the hero of Lord Byron.

**FALK, J. D.**, a Ger. satiric poet, 1770–1826.

**FALKENSTEIN, J. H.**, a German antiquary, and compiler of historical documents, 1682–1760.

**FALKLAND, HENRY CARY**, first Viscount, was the son of Sir Edward Cary, and distinguished himself as a statesman in the reign of James I.; d. 1633. **LUCIUS CARY**, second Viscount Falkland, son of the preceding, well known to readers of history as one of the most perfect characters of his age, was born about 1610, and died of a wound which he received at the battle of Newberry, where he fought in the interest of the king, 1643. He was not only a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier, but a sincere patriot. **HENRY LUCIUS CARY**, third Viscount Falkland, son of the preceding, died young, 1663.

**FALKNER, THOMAS**, an English Jesuit and missionary, author of a ‘Description of Patagonia,’ died 1780.

**FALLE, PHILIP**, a divine of Jersey, 1655–1742.

**FALLETTI, JEROME**, an Italian poet, ambassador for the princes of Este into the chief states of Europe, au. of ‘The German War,’ &c., 1518–1564.

**FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL**, a famous Italian anatomist, the first to give exact descriptions of the organ of hearing, of the organization of the fetus, and of

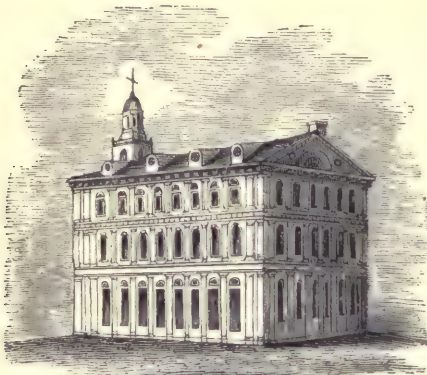


the tubes of the uterus, since called by his name, professor at Pisa and Modena, 1523-1562.

FALLOWS, F., an English astronomer, 1789-1831.

FALSTAFF, J., an English captain, died 1469.

FANCOURT, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister and author, first projector of circulating libraries, which he began about 1740, died 1768.



[Faneuil Hall, presented to the City of Boston by Peter Faneuil.]

FANEUIL, PETER, founder of Faneuil Hall in Boston. Having accumulated large property, he presented to the citizens of Boston an extensive building for public meetings. He was a liberal contributor to charitable purposes; died March 3, 1743.

FANSHAWE, SIR RICHARD, an English poet and diplomatist in the interest of the crown at the period of the civil wars. He was a remarkable linguist, and was distinguished for his sincerity, both as a man and statesman; he negotiated the peace between Spain and Portugal in 1665, and is the author of 'Letters' during his embassy, 1607-1666.

FANTIN-DESODOARTS, ANTOINE ETIENNE NICOLAS, a voluminous author of history and jurisprudence, born in Dauphiné 1738, died in Paris 1820. M. Desodoarts made his debut as a Jesuit, and bore the title of Vicar-General of Embrun, but appears not to have exercised its functions. He became known at the dawn of the revolution as an advocate of the Jacobins, and has given his principles to the world, more especially, in his work entitled 'Histoire Philosophique de la Révolution de France depuis la Convocation des Notables jusqu'à la Séparation de la Convention.' The critical account of his works in the 'Biographie des Contemporains,' would lead to the conclusion that he was an ardent imaginative writer, clear and elegant in the style of his narrative, but wanting in virtuous principle, and not reliable as an authority for the facts of contemporary history. He is one of numerous examples supplied by the period, demonstrating that the education of the church and the bar at that time, was sufficient to pervert the noblest talents, and prepare men to accept the vilest expedients in politics and morals in place of principle. [E.R.]

FANTONI, an Italian historian of the last cent.

FANTONI, J., an Ital. anatomist, 1675-1758.

FANTONI, J., an Italian lyric, 1755-1807.

FANUCCI, J. B., an Ital. historian, 1756-1834.

FARELLA, M. A., a Sicilian philosopher, 1650-1718.

FARE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Marquis de la, an officer of the Duke of Orleans' Guards, and a poet,

was born in 1644. He was the author of a satirical work, entitled 'Memoires sur le Règne de Louis XIV.'; died 1712.

FAREL, WILLIAM, a native of the French Alps, and one of the earliest converts of the reformed doctrines in Paris, is known as the pioneer of the reformation in Dauphiné and Switzerland. He was one of the most intrepid assailants of the Roman Catholic Church, and distinguished as a preacher rather than a writer. When addressing the agitated multitudes who listened to him, neither the clash of arms, the ringing of bells, nor the threats of his enemies, could stem the torrent of his eloquence. He was subject to much persecution, and escaped many dangers, dying in the seventy-sixth year of his age, in 1665.

FARIA, ANTH. DE, a Portuguese adventurer, dis. himself against the Indian corsairs, 1505-1550.

FARIA, M. DE, a Portuguese antiqua., 1581-1655.

FARIA-Y-SOUSA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian, poet, and literary critic, secretary to the Roman ambassador, died 1647.

FARIN, N., a Fr. miscellaneous writer, d. 1675.

FARINACCI, P., an Italian jurist, 1554-1618.

FARINATO, P., an Italian painter, 1525-1606.

FARINELLI, named CARLO BROSCI, one of the most extraordinary singers that ever lived, was born at Naples in 1705. In 1722 he was engaged at the Alberto Theatre of Rome, and while there contended with and overcame a famous performer on the trumpet. From Rome he went to Bologna, thence to Venice and Vienna, at which latter place he was received with especial honor by the emperor Charles VI. He came to England in 1734, and the effect of his singing is described as being something like enchantment. In 1737 he went to Spain, where he remained for twenty years, enjoying the friendship and confidence of two monarchs, Philip V. and Ferdinand VI., and having power almost equal to a prime minister. During his residence in Spain he had a pension for life settled upon him amounting to upwards of £2,000. There are many beautiful stories told of the goodness of heart and disinterestedness of Farinelli which it is impossible to introduce into this brief memoir. In 1759 Farinelli returned to Italy, and took up his final residence at Bologna. One of his biographers says, 'this extraordinary musician and blameless man died in the eightieth year of his age.' [J.M.]

FARINGTON, GEORGE, a distinguished painter, was born in 1754. He studied under West and obtained a gold medal from the Royal Academy for his painting of the incantation scene in Macbeth; died 1788.

FARINGTON, JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, was celebrated as a landscape painter; died 1818.

FARISSOL, ABRAHAM, a rabbin, 15th cent.

FARMER, HUGH, an English dissenting minister and theologian, author of tracts on the miracles, on demoniacs, on the worship of human spirits by the heathen, &c., 1714-1787.

FARMER, JOHN, a genealogist and antiquary, and though self-taught, wrote many works of merit, among others, an edition of 'Belknap's History of New Hampshire,' and a 'Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England;' was born in Massachusetts in 1789, d. 1838.

FARMER, RICHARD, a distinguished scholar and critic, author of an 'Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare,' 1735-1797.

FARNABY, T., a writer of school classics, died 1647.

**FARNESE.** The Italian house of this name has furnished history with many illustrious names, the principal of which are—**PETER**, general of the Florentines, d. 1363. **PETER LOUIS**, son of Paul III., invested with the duchies of Parma and Placentia, killed in a revolt, 1547. **OCTAVIUS**, son of the preceding, and son-in-law of Charles V., d. 1585. **ALEXANDER**, the elder brother of Octavius, a distinguished negotiator and ecclesiastic, 1520–1589. **ALEXANDER**, son of Octavius and Margaret of Austria, known in history as duke of Parma, and distinguished as a general in the interest of Philip of Spain, d. 1592. The last of the Farnese, except Elizabeth, wife of Philip V. of Spain, died in 1731, when the duchy reverted to her son Don Filippo, in whose possession it was confirmed by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

**FARNEWORTH, ELLIS**, rector of Carsington, in Derbyshire, known as a translator, died 1763.

**FAROALD**, the first of the name duke of Spoleto, 570–561; the second, afterw. a monk, 703–724.

**FARQUHAR, G.**, an Irish comedian and dramatic writer, author of 'The Constant Couple,' 'The Beaux's Stratagem,' &c., 1678–1707.

**FARRANT, RICH.**, an English composer, d. 1585.

**FARRAR, JOHN**, an American mathematician, was born in Lincoln, Mass., 1779. After a preliminary education at Harvard University, he studied divinity at Andover, but having been appointed tutor of Greek at Harvard never entered upon the ministerial office. In 1807 he was appointed Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and devoted himself to its duties with untiring industry. He was the author and translator of various elementary mathematical works, and a liberal contributor to the scientific periodicals of the country. Died 1853.

**FARREN, ELIZA**, a celebrated actress, afterwards countess of Derby, born in Cork, 1759, married to the earl of Derby 1797, died 1829.

**FARRILL, DON GONZALO**, a Spanish general and statesman, minister of war in 1808, under Ferd. VII., whose abdication he opposed, 1757–1831.

**FASOLO, J. A.**, an Italian painter, 1528–1572.

**FASSINO, THE CHEV. N. H. J. DE**, a French painter, director of the Acad. at Liege, 1728–1811.

**FASSOLA-DA-PAVIA, BERNARD**, an Italian painter of the Milanese school, 16th century.

**FASTOLFF, SIR JOHN**, a brave English general, distinguished in the French wars of the 15th century; absurdly supposed to be the original of Shakspeare's Sir John Falstaff, died 1469.

**FATAH, ABOU-NASR**, an Arabian writer, 6th ct.

**FATIO DUILLER, N.**, a French mathematician and mechanical artist, residing in London, inventor of the jewelling of watches, and a great contributor to astronomical science, 1664–1753.

**FAU, J. N.**, a Latin poet of Naples, died 1665.

**FAUCCI, C.**, a Florentine engraver, last cent.

**FAUCHE-BOREL, L.**, a Swiss adventurer, employed as a spy by the Bourbons, 1762–1829.

**FAUCHER, CÆSAR and CONSTANTINE**, twin brothers and soldiers, distinguished in the wars of the French revolution, born 1760, both shot 1815.

**FAUCHET, CL.**, a French hist., 1529–1621.

**FAUCHET, CLAUDE**, a French priest, alike remarkable for his physical courage, and moral and intellectual intrepidity, was borne at Dorne, in the department of the Nièvre, 1744, and was successively grand vicar of the archbishop of Bourges, preacher to the king, and 'abbé commandataire' of Montfort, before the revolution, and afterwards constitutional bishop of Calvados. He began his

political career as a chief of the *Illuminati*, and a reformer of the church, on the principles of philosophy and national independence advocated in his work 'De la Religion Nationale,' published 1789. Rendered famous by his eloquence and his writings, he headed the deputation to De Launay, when the Bastille was besieged, and advanced sword in hand in front of the combatants, whom, it is said, he rallied three times to the assault. It was Fauchet also who gave the sanction of a religious blessing to the national tricolor when first used, and advised the consolidation of the national guard under the command of Lafayette. As the Revolution proceeded, he established a kind of political reunion in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, and had Condorcet for one of his coadjutors, and a board of correspondence devoted to the propagation of the natural rights and duties of French citizens. As a member of the first parliament he opened the debate on religion by a bitter speech against the priesthood, and publicly stripped off the insignia of his order. Notwithstanding his share in scenes that were worthy of the Parisian demagogue than the minister of religion, he bitterly lamented the king's death; and as an ally, both on the score of humanity, and on philosophical principles, with the Girondins, he shared their fate, being guillotined with the twenty-two on the 31st of October, 1793. The particular accusation against the Abbé Fauchet was his complicity with Charlotte Corday, he having introduced her to the sitting of the convention, on the day of her arrival in Paris, but this was only a pretence to disguise the hatred of the terrorists. He is the author of numerous orations published between 1774 and 1792, the most remarkable of which is his 'Sermon sur l'accord de la Religion et de la Liberté,' 1791. [E.R.]

**FAUCIT, JOHN JAVILLE**, an English actor and dramatist, d. 1853. He was the husband of the celebrated Mrs. Faucit, and father of Helen Faucit.

**FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, BARTHOLOMEW**, a French naturalist, regarded as one of the founders of geological science, 1750–1819.

**FAULHABER, JOHN**, a mathematician, a native of Suabia, d. 1635.

**FAUQUE, or MADAME DE VAUCLUSE**, an authoress, was a native of Avignon, France. She wrote the 'History of Madame de Pompadour,' &c. Died 1777.

**FAUQUIER, FRANCIS**, governor of Virginia, in 1758. He was much esteemed during his administration. Died March 3, 1768.

**FAUST, JOHN**, a German theologian, known as Dr. Faustus, and regarded as a magician from his being addicted to chemistry and astrology, &c. The legend of his compact with the devil, is the subject of Goethe's magnificent drama, and of a poem by Lessing, and other compositions of genius in the German language. Dr. Faustus lived at the beginning of the 15th century.

**FAUST, or FUST, JOHN**, a goldsmith of Mayence, to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, now allowed to Gutenberg, died 1466.

**FAUSTINA**, the name of two Roman ladies, mother and daughter, both remarkable for their profligacy. The elder was married to Antoninus Pius, and died in the third year of his reign, 141; the younger was the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

**FAUSTUS**, an Armenian prelate and hist., 4th c.

**FAVART, D. S.**, a Fr. comic au., 1710–1792.

**FAVIER**, —, secretary-general of the states of Languedoc, author of 'Politique de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe pendant les Règnes de Louis XV., et de Louis XVI.,' 1720–1784.



FAVIER, N., councillor of the parliament of Paris, au. of histor. memoirs, published 1572, 1579.

FAVILA, king of Asturias and Leon, 737-739.

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher and rhetorician, a native of Arles in Gaul. He was the author of some historical and philosophical works, only fragments of which have been handed down in the citations of Diogenes Laertius. Died 135.

FAVORINUS, V., an Ital. scholar, died 1527.

FAVORITI, one of seven illustrious Latin poets who flourished in Italy in the 17th cent., 1624-82.

FAVRAT, F. A., a Russian general, author of historical memoirs of the Polish war in 1794-96.

FAVRAY, ANTHONY, a Fr. painter, last cent.

FAVRE, A., a French jurisconsult, 1557-1624.

FAVRE, P., a disciple of Loyola, 1506-1546.

FAWCETT, BENJ., a dissenting minister, last c.

FAWCETT, JOHN, an English actor, 1769-1837.

FAWCETT, SIR W., an English officer, distin. in Germany, au. of some milit. treatises, 1728-1804.

FAWKES, F., a poet and miscel. wr., 1721-1777.

FAWKES, GUIDO, or GUY, a native of York, a soldier in the Spanish army serving in Flanders, executed with seven others in January, 1606, for the gunpowder plot of the preceding 5th of Nov.

FAY, DAVID, a judge, served in the army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington.—He was adjutant-general, and judge of the supreme court of Vermont. Died June, 1827, aged 66.

FAY, CHARLES FRANCIS DE CISTERNAI DU, an officer in the French service, from which he retired and applied himself to the study of natural philosophy and chemistry, born in 1698, d. 1739.

FAYDET, ANSELM, a celebrated troubadour of the 13th century.

FAYE, CH., Fr. ambass. to Holland, 1577-1638.

FAYEZ-BEN-NASRILLAH, tenth Fatimite caliph of Damascus, reigned 1154-1160.

FAYETTE. See LA FAYETTE.

FAYETTE, MARIE MADELINE DE LA VERGE, countess of, a celebrated novelist, authoress of *Memoirs of the Court of France*, also of the romances of 'Zaide,' and 'The Princess of Cleves,' d. 1693.

FAZIO, BARTHOLOMEW, a biographer and historian of the 15th century, was a Genoese. His chief book is entitled, 'De viris Illustribus.'

FEARNE, D., an Eng. metaphysic., 1749-1794.

FARTLEY, DANIEL, a distinguished divine, was born at Charlton Kings, Oxfordshire, in 1582. He was the author of a controversial tract, entitled, 'The Dipper Dipt,' &c., also 'Clavis Mystica, a Key opening difficult texts of Scripture.'

FECHT, JOHN, a German divine, 1636-1716.

FECKENHAM, JOHN DE, properly JOHN HOWMAN, of Feckenham, the last mitred abbot who sat in the House of Lords, disting. for his activity, and for his writings against the reformation; last abbot of Westminster, which appointment he received on the accession of Queen Mary, d. 1585.

FEDER, J. G. H., a Germ., philos., 1740-1821.

FEDOR-IVANOVITCH, czar of Rus., 1557-98.

FEDOR-ALEXIEVITCH, or FEDOR II., czar of Russia, reigned 1657-1676.

FEITAMA, SIBRAND, a Dutch poet, 1694-1758.

FEITH, EVERHARD, a Dutch archaeol., 16th c.

FEITH, RHYNVIS, a Dutch dramatic writer, author of 'Inez de Castro,' and other tragedies, was b. at Tivolle, in 1753, d. 1822.

FELBIEN, ANDREW, a French art-writer, friend of Nicholas Poussin, 1619-1695. His son J. FRANCOIS, author of 'The Lives and Works of Celebrated Architects,' 1657-1733. Another son, DOMINIQUE MICHEL, an ecclesiastical historian, 1666-1719.—

His third son JAMES, a Roman Catholic divine, 1636-1716.

FELICE, F. B. DE, an Ital. critic, 1723-1789.

FELICIANI, POR., an Ital. prelate, 1562-1632.

FELICIANO, G. B., a Venetian schol., 16th c.

FELIX. There are two saints of this name—FELIX, bishop of Dunwich, a founder of churches, monasteries, and schools, died 646; and FELIX DE VALOIS, a French ecclesiastic, founder of the order of the Redemption, 1127-1212.

FELIX, the first of the name pope of Rome, 269-274; the second, an anti-pope elected under the patronage of the emperor Constance, 355-358; the third, 483-487; the fourth, elected under the patronage of Theodoric, king of the Goths, 526-530; the fifth, formerly Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, reigned as pope 1439-1449, abdicated in the last named year, and died at Genoa, 1451.

FELIX DE BEAUJOUR, L., a Fr. economist, au. of 'Theorie des Gouvernements,' &c., 1765-1836.

FELIX DE TASSY, C. F., a Fr. surg., d. 1703.

FELL, JOHN, a dissenting minister, disting. as a religious and miscellaneous writer, 1735-1797.

FELL, DR. JOHN, bishop of Oxford, and son of Samuel Fell, distinguished for his learning and munificence to the university, author of some translations from the Latin, 1625-1686.

FELL, SAMUEL, dean of Christchurch, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, distinguished, like his son Dr. John Fell, as a royalist. He is said to have died of a broken heart on hearing of the execution of Charles, 1594-1649.

FELLENBERG, PHILIPPE EMANUEL DE, a descendant, on his mother's side, from the famous Dutch admiral Van Tromp, was born at Berne, in Switzerland, 1771, and is celebrated as an agriculturist, and founder of an institute at Hoffwill for the theory and practice of agriculture, including manufactories of the instruments and machines, and a school of industry for the poor, on the general principles of Pestalozzi. M. de Fellenberg, like every other practical benefactor of his fellow-creatures, had much envious and ignorant opposition to overcome before he was allowed to pursue his benevolent plans without molestation: a government commission was named to inquire into the working of his institute, the result of which was his recognition as a man of the highest talents and public virtue. He is the author of several works on agriculture, and of memoirs on the institution at Hoffwill, published at the beginning of the present century. [E. R.]

FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Flemish Jesuit, au. of an 'Historical Dictionary,' &c., 1735-1802.

FELLER, JOACHIM, a German poet, professor at Leipzig, killed by falling from a window in a state of somnambulism, 1628-1691. His son, JOACHIM FREDERIC, secretary to the duke of Weimar, au. of 'Monumenta Inedita,' 1673-1726.

FELLON, T. B., a Fr. Latin poet, 1672-1759.

FELLOWES, R., LL.D., a misc. wr., 1770-1847.

FELLOWES, JOHN, an Amer. democrat, free-thinker and miscellaneous writer, author of a work on the authorship of Junius, on Freemasonry, and on some passages in the life of Gen. Putnam, was b. in Mass., d. 1845, aged 84.

FELLOWS, JOHN, a brigadier-general, a native of Pomfret, Conn., served in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a regiment at the battle of Lexington. He held the office of high sheriff of Berkshire for many years. Died August 1, 1808, aged 73.

FELTHAM, OWEN, an Engl. moralist, 17th ct.

FELTON, H., a learned Engl. div., 1679-1740.

FELTON, NICHOLAS, bp. of Bristol, d. 1626.

FELTON, T. B., a French Jesuit, 1672-1759.

FENDALL, JOSIAS, governor of Maryland under the proprietors, but removed in consequence of his intrigues. Afterward appointed governor with the powers of chief justice by the commissioners of parliament, in 1658. In 1680, a fine of forty thousand pounds of tobacco was imposed on him, and banishment from the province for acts of sedition.

FENELON, FRANCIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE, an eminent and pious Frenchman, was born in 1651 at the castle of Fenelon in Perigord. His studies were pursued successively at the universities of Cahors and Paris, and having directed his views steadily toward the church, he became qualified to obtain orders at the age of twenty-four. His first appointment was Superior of the newly converted female catholics, and the extraordinary success with which he discharged the duties of this station brought him under the notice of Louis XIV., who employed him on a special mission to convert the protestants of Poitou. Fenelon stipulated that no means of conversion were to be used but those of persuasion, and having obtained the royal sanction to this express condition, he accepted the embassy. In 1689, he was intrusted with a still more delicate and responsible office, that of undertaking the education of the duke of Burgundy and his younger brothers. It was for the benefit of his royal pupils that he wrote his *Telemachus*, and to reward the assiduity and faithfulness with which he discharged his duties as preceptor to the royal children, he was elevated to the archbishopric of Cambray. He had not been long, however, installed in that see, when espousing the cause of Madame Guyon, the famous pietist, whose principles were embodied in her book, the '*Maxims of the Saints*,' he was rancorously attacked by Bossuet, his defence placed by the pope in the list of prohibited books, and he himself summoned on pain of excommunication to renounce the heresy. He read his recantation in the pulpit of his own cathedral. But this was not the end of his trials. Bossuet, who had become his bitter enemy, incensed the mind of Louis XIV. against him, by alleging that '*Telemachus*,' which had been published through the perfidy of a secretary who had been employed in transcribing it, was a covert attack on the character of his government, his personal ambition, his love of glory, and his passionate pursuit of war. Fenelon was in consequence banished from the court. But a high tribute was paid to his talents and worth by the foreign invaders, who by the express commands of the duke of Marlborough, exempted his lands from pillage, while that general himself, and his allies, showed him every mark of courtesy. Fenelon, though he continued within the pale of the popish church, saw through its corruptions and gross superstitions. He was a very pious man, and his grand habitual aim was to form his own character in conformity with the mind of Jesus Christ. He was temperate almost to abstemiousness, ate little, slept little, took no recreation except a few hours daily in the exercises of walking or riding, while all the rest of his time was devoted to the discharge of his duties in social intercourse with his friends, in visiting the poor, in admonishing, reproving, or comforting his flock as circumstances demanded. The most of his revenues were devoted to benevolent purposes, to help in the education of poor clergymen, to assist indigent old gentlemen, and to extend the means of usefulness to the public hospitals. His death, which took place in the thirty-third year of his age, showed, by the universal regret it produced, how strong a hold he had taken

of the hearts of his countrymen, while his literary works have erected a monument which will transmit his name with honor to a distant posterity. [R.J.]

FENN, JOHN an Engl. catholic div., d. 1615.

FENN, SIR J., an English antiq., 1739-1794.

FENNER, W., a puritan divine, 1560-1640.

FENNER, ARTHUR, governor of Rhode Island, in 1789, died at Providence, October, 1805, aged 60.

FENTON, EDW., an Engl. navigator, d. 1603.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet and dramatic writer, chiefly celebrated for his share in Pope's translation of the *Odyssey*, 1683-1730.

FENTON, SIR G., an English transl., d. 1608.

FENWICK, GEORGE, a native of England, emigrated to America in 1536, and became the purchaser of the plantation of Saybrook fort. In 1644, he sold his rights to the Connecticut government. Died in 1657.

FENWICK, BENEDICT, the Roman Catholic bishop of Boston, d. 1846, aged 64.

FER, N. DE, a French geographer, 1646-1720.

FERAND, JOHN FRANCIS, a French grammarian, author of a '*Grammatical Dictionary of the French language*,' also a '*Critical Dictionary*,' born in 1725, died 1807.

FERBER, JOHN JAS., a Swedish mineralogist, au. of '*Mineralogy of Bohemia*,' &c., 1743-1790.

FERDINAND, CH., a French poet, died 1494.

FERDINAND, JOHN, a Sp. Jesuit, died 1595.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, brother and successor of Charles V., born 1503, king of Hungary and Bohemia 1527, king of the Romans 1531, emperor 1538 to his death 1564; in his reign the empire was separated from all dependence on the papacy. FERDINAND II., grandson of the preceding, born 1578, king of Bohemia 1617, king of Hungary 1618, emperor 1619 to his death 1637. The principal events of his reign were the revolt of Bohemia, subdued by the battle of Prague, and the progress of the thirty years' war. FERDINAND III., son and successor of the preceding, born 1608, king of Hungary 1625, king of Bohemia 1627, king of the Romans 1636, emperor 1637 to his death in 1657. The great event of his reign was the peace of Westphalia.

FERDINAND, king of Bohemia, the *first three* same as the preceding; the *fourth* of the name, son of Ferdinand III., born 1634, crowned king of Bohemia 1646, king of Hungary 1647, died 1654.

FERDINAND, king of Portugal, born 1340, suc. his father Peter I., 1367, died 1383.

FERDINANDS, THE, of Spain, are—FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, reigned 1037-1065. FERDINAND II., king of Leon, and regent of Castile during the minority of Alfonso IX., reigned 1157-1187. FERDINAND III., born 1200, king of Castile 1217, king of Leon 1230, died 1252. FERDINAND IV., born 1279, king of Castile 1285, died 1312. FERDINAND V., born 1452, married Isabella of Castile 1469, became king of Castile 1474, succeeded his father as king of Arragon 1479, died after a glorious reign, signalized by the union of the Spanish kingdoms, the subjugation of the Moors, and the discovery of America, &c., 1516. FERDINAND VI., b. 1713, succeeded 1746, died 1759. FERDINAND VII., born 1784, named king by his father, who abdicated 1808, detained at Valençay by Napoleon, who placed his brother Joseph on the throne till 1813, after which his states revolutionized, 1819-20, and he d. 1833.

FERDINANDS, THE, of Arragon, are—FERDINAND I., called '*The Just*,' succeeded 1412, died 1416; and FERDINAND II., the latter being the same as Ferdinand V. of Spain.



**FERDINANDS**, **THE**, of Naples and Sicily, are—**FERDINAND I.**, notorious for his debaucheries and cruelties, reigned 1458–1494. **FERDINAND II.**, reigned 1495–1496. **FERDINAND III.**, same as Ferdinand V. of Spain, who conquered a part of the kingdom, and obtained its investiture from the pope in 1510. **FERDINAND IV.**, commonly called **FERDINAND, I.**, king of the two Sicilies, third son of Charles III., king of Spain, born 1751, succeeded under the regency of Tanucci 1759, died after a troubled reign, interrupted by the insurrections of the Napoleon kings, and the insurrections of his people, 1825.

**FERDINANDS**, **THE**, grand dukes of Tuscany, are—**FERDINAND I.**, born 1549, cardinal (de Medici) 1563, duke 1574, died 1609. **FERDINAND II.**, born 1610, succeeded 1621, died 1670. **FERDINAND III.**, born 1769, succeeded 1790, war with France 1798, acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, and created prince of Wurzburg by Napoleon 1806, restored to his duchy 1814, d. 1824.

**FERDOUCY**, **FERDOUSI**, or **FERDUSI**, **ABOUL-CASSIM-MANSOUR**, a celebrated Persian poet, author of a history in verse, 916–1020.

**FERG**, **P. F.**, an Austrian painter, 1689–1740.

**FERGOLA**, **N.**, a geomet. of Naples, 1753–1824.

**FERGUS**, the first of the name, founder of the Scottish monarchy, 4th century; the second, reigned 411–429; the third, died 767.

**FERGUSON**, **ADAM**, a Scotch philosopher, predecessor of Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, author of 'Institutes of Moral Philosophy,' 'Principles of Moral and Political Science,' &c. The former of these has been often reprinted, and translated, and adopted as a text-book in some foreign universities: its principle is the admission of a moral sense, 1724–1816.

**FERGUSON**, **JAS**, a self-taught experimen. philos., mechanician, and astron. of Scotland, 1724–1816.

**FERGUSON**, **ROBT.**, an English divine, d. 1714.

**FERGUSON**, **WM.**, a Scotch painter, d. 1690.



[Robert Ferguson's Tomb.]

**FERGUSON**, **ROBERT**, a Scotch poet, whose compositions in the lowland Scotch dialect entitle him to rank with Burns in descriptive power, though nothing that he has written can be compared with the lyrics of the bard of Ayr for tenderness, and intense love of nature, was born at Edinburgh, where his father was accountant to the British Linen Company, 17th October, 1750. His parents intended him for the ministry, but he wanted the power of steady application to the necessary studies, and his father dying when

he was seventeen years of age, he went to reside with an uncle near Aberdeen, who was at length tired of his poor relative, and allowed him to take the situation of copying-clerk at the office of the commissary-clerk, and afterwards in that of the sheriff's clerk, in his native city. His love of poetry, and his conversational powers, not only unfitted him for this drudgery, but the latter, by a natural reaction against his daily toils, involved him in habits of dissipation, which predisposed him to disease; and it is melancholy to relate that the last penalty which the violated laws of nature exacted from him was nothing less than his mental derangement. In 1774, when in the twenty-fourth year of his age, he was sent to a poor asylum for lunatics, where he was subject to rales which in all human probability hastened his death, which took place in about two months afterwards, on the 16th of October. Burns always acknowledged with affecting tenderness his obligations to Ferguson, whom he styles his 'elder brother in misfortune,' and to whose memory, in the year 1789, he erected a handsome monument in the Canongate churchyard, the place of his interment. It is impossible to read the Scottish poems of Ferguson without acknowledging how closely Burns has followed his model in some of his most admired descriptive pieces. We may instance in particular, 'The Daft Days,' 'The Rising of the Session,' 'Leith Races,' 'Elegy on John Hogg,' and 'Cauler Oysters,' in which the most striking parallels may be traced. Ferguson could sing his native melodies with effect, and was a little too fond perhaps of practical jests. It is said that he never made an enemy, but it is only too likely that he lost a friend in his rich uncle for lack of that ordinary 'prudence' which men of genius too often pride themselves in holding cheap. [E.R.]

**FERHAD-PACHA**, a grand vizier and minister of war to Amurath III., died in disgrace, 1594.

**FERISHTAH**, **MOH.-CASSIM**, a Persian hist., au. of a 'Hist. of India under the Mussulmans,' 17th c.

**FERMAT**, **PIERRE**, an eminent French mathematician, born at Toulouse in 1595, died in 1667. Fermat was famed in his time as one of the most remarkable analysts in Europe; neither will any historian deny his genius, or his success; he is the author of much ingenious speculation; he discovered curious and recondite theorems regarding numbers; and invented a remarkable method for the solution of problems in *maxima* and *minima*. But a factitious interest has recently attached to him because of the singular claim instituted by La Place that Fermat be considered the true author of the Differential Calculus. It is not easy to conceive a stronger illustration of the sway of national vain-glory over the judgments even of great Frenchmen. The Differential Calculus, like most other new principles, especially demanded by the necessities of Science, was heralded by many partial and imperfect anticipations: anticipations always marked by one characteristic,—they effected the solution of particular problems by methods akin to those of the Differential Calculus; but of the generality, the true method of that remarkable branch of Analysis, they partook nothing. Fermat merely hit upon one such anticipation in his treatment of *maxima* and *minima*. The claim urged by La Place has led to a narrow scrutiny of the powers of this Geometrician, and they have not risen thereby in estimation. Many of his theorems regarding numbers seem lucky guesses on curious points, sought for systematically as such, rather than deductions by scientific procedures. [J.P.N.]

FERMIN, PH., a French naturalist, 1720-1790.  
FERMOR, COUNT VON, a Russian general, 1704-1771.

FERNANDEZ, ALP., a Sp. monk, 1572-1640.  
FERNANDEZ, ALV., a Portug. navig., 16th c.  
FERNANDEZ, ANT., a Port. Jesuit, 1558-1628.  
FERNANDEZ, B., a Portug. Jesuit, died 1630.  
FERNANDEZ, DEN., a Port. nav., 15th c.  
FERNANDEZ, DIEGO, a Sp. historian, 16th c.  
FERNANDEZ, JOHN, a Portuguese navigator, 15th century.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN, a Sp. navig., d. 1576.  
FERNANDEZ, L., a Sp. paint., 1594-1654.  
FERNANDEZ, L., a Sp. painter, 1605-1646.  
FERNANDEZ, XIMINES DE NAVARETTE, JOHN, an eminent Spanish painter, was born at Lagrono, in 1576. He studied under Titian, and became painter to Philip II.

FERNE, H., an Eng. contriv. divine, 1602-61.  
FERNEL, J., a Fr. medical wr., 1497-1558.

FERRACINO, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian mechanic, who was bred to the business of a lawyer. He invented curious clocks, and a saw worked by the wind, but signalized himself as the architect of the bridge over the Brenta. Born in 1695, died 1764.

FERRAJUOLI, N., a Neapolit. painter, 17th c.  
FERRAND, ANTH., a French poet, d. 1719.  
FERRAND, ANTH., F. CL., Count, a Fr. statesman, hist., and literary *savant*, 1751-1825.

FERRAND, J. P., a French paint., 1653-1732.  
FERRAND, L., a Fr. Hebraist, 1645-1699.

FERRAND, M. L., a Fr. general, 1753-1808.  
FERRANDO, G., a Spanish navigator, 17th c.

FERRANTINI, G., an It. painter, 16th c.  
FERRAR, NICH., a pious enthusiast, founder of a religious house in Huntingdonshire, 1592-1637.

FERRAR, ROB., bp. of St David's, burnt 1555.

FERRARA, HIPPOLYTUS OF ESTE, cardinal of gov. of the duchy of Parma for France for the two years 1552-1554, lived 1509-1572.

FERRARA, ANNE OF, daughter of Hercules II., and wife of the duc de Guise, known as a political intrigante at the Fr. court, 1531-1607.

FERRARI, a Provençal troubadour, 13th cent.  
FERRARI, AND., a Genoese paint., 1599-1669.

FERRARI, ANT., a Neapol. geogr., 1444-1517.

FERRARI, B., founder of a religious order, Milan, 1497-1544.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, an It. painter, assistant of Raffaele in the Vatican, 1484-1550.

FERRARI, GIOV., AND., an Italian painter, pupil of Bernard Strozzi, 1599-1668.

FERRARI, GREG., an Ital. painter, 1644-1726. His son LORENZO, also a painter, died 1744.

FERRARI, J. B., an Italian Jesuit, 1580-1665.

FERRARI, L., an Italian mathematician, inventor of a method for solving equations to the fourth degree, 1522-1526.

FERRARI, OCTAVIAN, an Italian philosopher, professor of politics and morals, 1518-1586. FRANCISCO BERNARDINO, of the same family, an ecclesiastical wr. of vast erudition, 1576-1669. OCTAVIO, nephew of the last named, a literary *savant*, antiq., and historiographer of Milan, 1607-1682.

FERRARI, P., an Italian architect, 1753-1825.

FERRARI, W., an Italian historian, 1717-1791.

FERRARINI, M. F., an Italian antiq., d. 1492.

FERRARIS, JOSEPH, Count De, an Austrian gen. of artillery, dist. as a geographer, 1726-1814.

FERRARS, EDW., an Eng. playwright, d. 1564.

FERRARS, GEORGE, an English lawyer and poet, whose arrest for debt when member of the House of Commons, his release on their demand, and the

punishment of the prosecutors, establishes the privilege of mem. at that early period, 1512-79.

FERRARS, H., an English herald, 1549-1633.

FERRATA, HERCULES, an Ital. sculpt., 17th c.

FERRAUD, NICHOLAS, born 1764, deputy from the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées to the national convention of France, 1792, massacred by the populace, 20th May, 1795, when nobly resisting the invasion of the hall, and protecting the president Boissy D'Anglas from their violence.

FERREIRA, AL., a Portug. jurist, 1644-1737.

FERREIRA, ANT., a Portug. poet, 1528-1569.

FERREIRA, A. F., a Portug. navig., 1600-58.

FERRELO, B., a Spanish navigator, 16th cent.

FERRERAS, JOHN DE, an ecclesiastic historian, theologian, and literary *savant* of Spain, 1652-1735.

FERRERI, Z., an Italian poet, 1479-1525.

FERRET, EMILE, a French jurist, 1489-1552.

FERRI, the first of the name, duke of Lorraine, 1205-1207; the second, died 1213; the third, reigned 1251-1303; the fourth, born 1282, succeeded 1312, killed at the battle of Cassel, 1328.

FERRI, ALPH., an Ital. surgical writer, d. 1575.

FERRI, CRO, an Italian architect, 1634-1689.

FERRI-DE-ST.-CONSTANT, J. L., an Italian writer, au. of 'London and the English', 1755-1830.

FERRIAR, JOHN, M.D., a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1764, in Chester, studied medicine at Edinburgh, and practised at Manchester, where he became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society. Died 1815.

FERRIER, ARN. DU, a Fr. lawyer and diplomatist, chancellor of the king of Navarre, 1508-85.

FERRIER, ST. VINCENT, an Ital. preacher and theol., opponent of pope Benedict XIII., 1357-1415.

FERRIERE, CL. DE, a Fr. jurist, 1639-1734.

FERRIERES, C. ELIE, Marquis De, memb. and historian of the Fr. constit. assembly, 1741-1804.

FERRON, ARNOUL DU, a Fr. hist., 1515-1563.

FERSEN, AXEL, Count De, a field-marshal of Sweden, president of the diet of nobles, disting. by his share in the condemnation of Count Brahe, 1756. His son, AXEL, chancellor of the university of Upsala, born 1750, killed in an emeute, 1810.

FESCH, JOSEPH, cardinal archbishop of Lyons, and brother of Lætitia Ramolini, mother of Napoleon, disgraced in 1810 for his opposition to the emperor in favor of the pope, 1763-1839.

FESCH, SEB., a French antiquarian, 1647-1712.

FESSENDEN, THOMAS GREEN, an author, was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, 1771. In 1801 he visited England on matters relating to a patent right, but being unsuccessful in his object, he had recourse to writing. He published a poem in the style of Hudibras, called 'Terrible Tractoration,' which had great success. After his return to America, he wrote several satirical poems, and in 1822 he edited the 'New England Farmer,' a weekly paper, also the 'Horticultural Register.' Died 1837.

FESTUS, PORTUS, Rom. gov. of Judea, 60-62.

FESTUS, SEX. POMPEIUS, a Latin gram., 3d c.

FETH-ALI-SHAH, king of Persia, 1762-1834.

FETI, DOMINICO, an Ital. painter, 1589 1624.

FEUERBACH, P. J. ANSELME DE, a Ger. philosopher, distinguished for his adaptation of the code of Napoleon to his native country, 1755-1833.

FEUILLEE, LOUIS, a celebrated French naturalist, was born at Provence. He travelled in South America for the purpose of making researches in natural history, &c., of which he wrote a 'Journal,' and was appointed botanist to Louis XIV. Died 1732.

FEVRE, ANTHONY LE, DE LA BODERIE, a man of



letters, ambassador from Henry IV. to Brussels and London, 1555-1615. His brother, GUY LEFEVRE SIEUR DE LA BODERIE, an Oriental scholar and poet, 1541-1598.

FEVRE, CL. LE, a French painter, 1633-1675.

FEVRE, JAS. LE, a Fr. catholic divine, d. 1716.

FEVRE, JAMES LE, a French ecclesiastic of great learning, distinguished by the friendship of Margaret of Navarre, and the celebrated Erasmus, author of 'Commentaries,' &c., 1440-1537.

FEVRE, J. B. LE, a French scholar, 1732-1809.

FEVRE, N. LE, a French *savant*, 1544-1611.

FEVRE, TANNEGUI LE, or TANAQUIL FABER, a Fr. scholar, professor of the classics, 1615-1672.

FEVRE, V. LE, a Flemish engraver, 17th cent.

FEW, WILLIAM, Col., was born in Maryland in 1748. Having removed to Georgia, he was chosen a member of the convention for framing the constitution in 1796. He distinguished himself in different actions with the English and Indians. He was a delegate to Congress from Georgia in 1780, and again in 1786. Died at Fishkill, N. Y., July, 1828, aged 81.

FEYNES, H. DE, a French traveller, 17th century.

FICHTE, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, born in Upper Lusatia, 19th May, 1762; died on 21st January, 1814. One of the most remarkable names in Philosophy since the death of Kant. The characteristics of his speculations are nearly the following. Recognizing that Kant had given a full *critique* of the action of the Mind, on the *substance* of its thoughts, Fichte demanded a *critique* of the act of thinking itself. What, he asked, is the content of the act of consciousness? It reveals something that is *Me*, and something which I call *Not Me*:—how are these related,—what is this thing or feeling which I call *Not Me*? It is a *feeling*, and can be nothing but a *feeling*: there is nothing of which we can be conscious except the *Me*,—the thinking principle and its modifications. What, then, is the *Not Me*? Why is it thrown by us into the form of an external or independent existence? The Mind alone, indeed, is the sphere of the mind's operations; but to its activity there are *limitations*:—it proceeds in the work of self-development by *effort*; we are finite, and struggle towards the infinite by steps or degrees. Now the consciousness of this *effort*, the feeling of *limitation*, seems like the presence of an external obstacle; at least we objectify it, and term it the *Not Me*.—Adequate space is not here allowed for criticism on this system; nevertheless, two characteristics of it must be remarked. (See articles HAMILTON, HEGEL, SCHELLING.) *First*, as a scheme of pure idealism it resembles Berkeley's; but the architecture of it is different. Berkeley supposed that the ideas we mistake for the external world, are visions of something *Not Us*—glimpses of the Divine Intelligence: Fichte, that they are nothing save the Mind's own efforts. Hence he spoke of our conceptions as *creations*; he deduced everything from the Mind's *activity*. *Secondly*, the assertion of the Mind's Freedom and independent Energy, is the corner-stone of Fichte's whole system. However false his speculative philosophy, the tenacity with which he clung to this prime element of Humanity, led to the best results in morals and politics. No man ever wrote whose pages burn more with whatever can stir up the highest in all of us. He was a very apostle of the Heroic: his morals are the purest Stoicism modified according to the acquisitions, the culture, and necessities of this Age. And he lived as he preached. His theoretic philosophy has already departed; but the Man Fichte, will ever be cherished as one of the noblest of his race. [J.P.N.]

FICHTEL, J. E., a Hungarian natur., 1732-95.

FICIN, M., an Italian Platonist, 1433-1491.

FIDDES, RICHARD, a protestant clergyman, was born in 1671 at Hummanby, Yorkshire. Died 1725. He was the author of a "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," "A Body of Divinity," &c.

FIDELIS, C., a learned Ital. lady, 1465-1558.

FIELD, R., an English divine, 1561-1616.

FIELD, RICHARD, a physician, graduated at Edinburgh University, was senior editor of the *Petersburgh Intelligencer*. He was an eminent physician and botanist. Died in Virginia, May 23, 1829.

FIELD, GEORGE, an English practical man of science, and author of "Outlines of Analogical Philosophy." Died 1854, aged 77.



[Birth-place of Fielding.]

FIELDING, HENRY, born in 1707, was the third son of General Fielding, and great-grandson of an earl of Denbigh. His classical education was received at Eaton; and he afterwards studied law at Leyden, which, however, he was obliged to leave in his twentieth year, on failing to receive supplies from home. His father had a large family, and appears to have been neither rich nor frugal. The son was fairly left to shift for himself; and, seeking his fortune in London, he found, as he says himself, that his choice lay between being a hackney writer and a hackney coachman. Composition for the stage was his first pursuit, by which he contrived to lead the life of a gay young man for about nine years, from 1727 to 1736. During this time he wrote eighteen plays of one sort or another, which, though admitted to be dramatic failures, show, in passages innumerable, the same vigorous sense and shrewdness, the same keenness of wit, and the same acuteness of critical discernment, which afterwards characterized his novels. His translated farce of 'The Miser,' and his 'Mock Doctor,' are now oftenest remembered; but neither these, nor his other comedies and farces, possess nearly so much originality or spirit as his burlesque parodies on the tragic drama, among which 'Tom Thumb' may be noted as being still by far the best thing of the kind in the English language. The audacity with which in his farces he satirized public characters, is said to have been the main provocation which led the government to establish a censorship of acted plays. In 1736 he married an amiable young lady, with whom he received about £1,500, succeeding, about the same time, to an estate of £200 a-year, in Derbyshire. He now retired to the country, where he lived with hospitable and careless extravagance, and found himself penniless in the course of three years. He returned to London, resumed his law studies, and was called to the bar. But he had no success in the practice of his profession, for which, besides other causes, he

was now disqualified by frequent attacks of gout. To the anxieties and distresses of a precarious and scanty livelihood, was soon added the deep grief caused by the death of his wife, to whom, and to his children, the good-hearted and improvident man of pleasure was warmly attached. For ten years he subsisted by miscellaneous literary drudgery. He made new attempts at dramatic writing; he published many fugitive essays and tracts, engaged in political controversy as an active Whig partisan, and was the conductor and chief writer of three successive periodical papers aimed at the Jacobites and their principles. About 1742 he wrote 'Joseph Andrews,' the first of those novels on which his fame depends. Notwithstanding its frequent seriousness, this piece was intended to be, and in many points really is, a parody on the sentimentalism of Richardson's 'Pamela.' It was followed by 'Jonathan Wild,' a singular specimen of very vigorous but overdrawn irony. In 1749 he received from the government a small pension, and an appointment as a justice of peace for Middlesex and Westminster. The office, as then regarded and administered, was decidedly one which a gentleman would not have accepted unless through necessity; and it undoubtedly helped to degrade both Fielding's character and his feelings. Its duties, however, were discharged not only zealously, but with an honorable integrity and disinterestedness altogether new in the occupants of such places. He published an 'Inquiry into the Increase of Thieves and Robbers,' besides other treatises bearing on law; he was a remarkably efficient police magistrate; and one of his last achievements was the extirpating of several gangs of ruffians by whom London was infested. 'The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling,' was written very soon after Fielding had been forced to embark in these ungenial and harassing employments; when his health was already quite broken; and when, by his own public acknowledgement, the honesty with which he filled his office left him so poor, that the benevolence of wealthy friends had been required for enabling him to subsist. It is not easy to understand the grounds on which 'Tom Jones' has been defended against the charge of immorality; but in point both of genius, and of skill in art, it is the best novel ever written. It was followed in 1751 by 'Amelia,' which is very much inferior. The heroine is said to have been designed as a portrait of the author's second wife. In 1752 he attempted a new periodical, which drew him into quarrels with Smollett and other men of letters. His life was fast ebbing away: dropsy had been followed by jaundice and asthma. Ordered by physicians to a southern climate, he sailed for Lisbon, and died there in October, 1754, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He left behind him, besides other works, a spiritedly written account of his 'Journey to Lisbon.'

[W.S.]

FIELDING, SIR JOHN, half brother to Henry, was knighted in 1761. He was a justice of the peace for Middlesex, and, though blind, discharged the duties of his office creditably, d. 1780.

FIELDING, SARAH, sister to Henry, was born in 1714. She was possessed of talent, and wrote a translation from the Greek of 'Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates,' d. 1768.

FIENNES, WILLIAM, Lord Say and Sele, 'a grand rebel for twenty years' under Cromwell, afterwards lord privy seal and lord chancellor to Charles II., 1582-1662. His son, NATHANIEL, one of Cromwell's privy council, 1608-1669.

FIENNES, J. B. DE, a French Orientalist and negotiator, 1660-1744. His son, J. B. HELIN, an

Oriental scholar and interpreter to the king 1710-67.

FIESCHI, JOS. MARIE, the contriver of the infernal machine, exec. with his accomplices, 1836.

FIESCO, J. L., count of Lavagna, cel. for heading the conspiracy against Andrew Doria in 1547.

FIESOLE, FRA GIOVANNI DA, commonly called FRA ANGELICO, his family name was *Guido*, was born at Mugello in 1387; his surname of Fiesole he acquired from the order of predicants at that place, whom he joined in 1409. He died in 1455.—Fra Angelico was distinguished for his pious life, and the same sentiment pervaded all his works: he was remarkably methodic in his habits, he commenced every picture with prayer, and invariably carried out the first impression, looking upon it as a species of inspiration. His principal work are some frescoes in the convent of San Marco at Florence, and others in the chapel of San Lorenzo in the Vatican. Some accurate engravings from these works are in course of publication by the Arundel Society; their chief merit is their refined sentiment and high order of expression, in which qualities Fra Giovanni was as it were, the type of his successors, the model of the *quattrocento* school of painters; a school in some respects supposed to be revived in the recent miscalled *preraphaelite* innovation in our own school, but minute finish was an extremely rare characteristic of the genuine *quattrocento* masters of Italy.—(Vassari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

FIESOLE, named after the monastery he belonged to, but whose family name was Santi Tosini, was born in 1537. He was celebrated as a restorer of paintings, d. 1570.

FIGUEIRA, L., a Portuguese Jesuit and missionary to Brazil in 1606, murdered 1643.

FIGUEIRA, WM., a French troubador, 13th cent.

FIGUEROA, BARTH'W. CARASCOZA DE, a Spanish poet, was born at Logrono in 1510, and educated at the University of Salamanca, d. 1570.

FILICAJA, VINCENZO DA, a distinguished poet, was born in Florence in 1642, and educated at Pisa. He was appointed by the Duke of Tuscany a senator, also governor of Volterra, and afterwards of Pisa, as rewards for his great poetical work, "Cauzoni," commemorating the deliverance of Vienna by John Sobieski, d. 1707.

FILMER, SIR R., a wr. on governm., d. 1647.

FINCH, ANNE, an English poetess. died 1720.

FINCH, HENEAGE, first earl of Nottingham, solicitor-general in the time of Charles II., 1621-1682. His son, DANIEL, second earl of Nottingham, distinguished as a statesman, 1647-1730. EDWARD FINCH, brother of the first earl, was a clergyman, and died 1642.

FINCH, R., an English antiquarian, 1783-1830.

FINCK, JASPER, a German Lutheran, born 1578.

FINDEN, WM., a cel. Engl. engrav., 1787-1852.

FINELLI, CHEVALIER, Italian sculptor, d. 1853.

FINGAL, a chief of Morven, celebrated in the poem of Ossian, disting. against the Romans, 3d ct.

FINQUERRA, TOMMASO, a goldsmith of Florence, where he was born 1426, who by an accident became the inventor of metal plate printing. He was a niello engraver, and was in the habit of, says Vasari, taking sulphur impressions from his engravings, and printing with them on damp paper to see the effect of the design, when he discovered that though engraved he could take the same impressions from the metal itself. There is in the library at Paris a print representing the coronation of the Virgin, with the date 1452, or 1450 according to Gaye, from a silver *Pax* by Maso Finiquerra, still



preserved in the collection of the grand duke of Tuscany. This is supposed to be the oldest metal plate print extant: there are wood block prints much older. Finiquerra was already dead in 1464.—(Lanzi, *Storia Pittorica*, &c.; Bartsch, *Peintre Graveur*; Gaye, *Carteggio Inedito d' Artisti*.) [R.N.W.]

FINKE, THOS., a Danish mathematician, 1561–1656.

FINLAY, JOHN, a Scotch poet, was born at Glasgow in 1782. He wrote the 'Life of Cervantes,' 'Wallace of Ellerslie,' &c., d. 1810.

FINLEY, ROBERT, D.D., president of Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, was a native of Princeton, and graduated at that college in 1787. In 1795, he was appointed pastor of Baskingridge, New Jersey, where he remained for several years. He became much interested in the welfare of the free negroes, and formed a plan for sending them to Africa. Died in 1817, aged 45.

FINLEY, SAMUEL, D.D., president of New Jersey College, was born in Ireland in 1715. Having emigrated to America in 1734, he studied for some years in Philadelphia, and was ordained at New Brunswick in 1740. In 1744 he was chosen pastor of Nottingham, Maryland, where he established an academy. Died in Philadelphia in 1766, aged 50.

FIORAVANTI, LEO., an Ital. alchemist, d. 1510.

FIRENZUOLA, ANG., an Ital. poet, 1493–1545.

FIRMIAN, CHARLES, Count De, administrator of the Austrian govern. of Lombardy, 1718–1782.

FIRMICUS, MATERNUS, a Christian wr., 4th cent.

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Caesarea, 3d century.

FIRMIN, G., a nonconformist div., 1617–1697.

FIRMIN, ST., bp. of Amiens, martyred 237.

FIRMIN, TH., an Eng. philanthropist, 1630–97.

FIRMUS, lord of Mauritania, killed 372.

FIRMUS, MARCUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor in Egypt. and killed 273.

FISCHER, C. A., a German *savant*, 1771–1829.

FISCHER, G. A., a Germ. mathematician, 1763–1832.

FISCHER, J. A., a Germ. physicist, 1667–1729.

FISCHER, J. B., a Germ. naturalist, 1730–1793.

FISCHER, JOHN BERNARD, a celebrated German architect, was born in 1560 at Vienna. The palace of Schoenbrunn, and several other edifices at Vienna, were erected by him. He was created Baron d'Erlach by the emperor Joseph I. and appointed his chief architect. Died 1724.

FISCHER, J. C., a Germ. mathematician, 1760–1833.

FISCHER, J. C., a Germ. philologist, 1712–93.

FISCHER, J. E., a Germ. historian, 1697–1771.

FISCHER, J. F. a Germ. philologist, 1726–93.

FISCHER, THOMAS DE, a Russian botanist; died 1854, aged 73.

FISH, SIMON, a lawyer, was born in Kent. Having joined in the performance of a play got up for the purpose of ridiculing Cardinal Wolsey, he was compelled to leave England, and in his absence wrote a satirical work upon the Catholic clergy, under the title of 'The Supplication of the Beggars.' Died in 1531.

FISHER, EDW., an English Calvinist, 17th cent.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, distinguished for his opposition to the reformation under Henry VIII. and beheaded 1835.

FISHER, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury, tutor of the duke of Kent and Princess Charlotte, 1748–1825.

FISHER, PAYNE, an English poet and herald, poet-laureate under Cromwell, died 1693.

FISHER, ALEXANDER M., professor of mathematics in Yale College, born in Franklin, Mass., in 1794. Having graduated at Yale College in 1813, he studied theology at Andover, and in 1817 was chosen professor of mathematics. Having undertaken a

voyage to England, he was drowned on the coast of Ireland in 1822, aged 28. He was a distinguished mathematical scholar.

FISHER, MYERS, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, died March 12, 1819, aged 71.

FISHER, TH., a periodical writer, 1772–1836.

FISKE, PLINY, a missionary, born at Shelbourne, Mass., 1792, was graduated at Middlebury College in 1814. In 1819 he sailed for Palestine in company with Mr. Parsons, where he studied the eastern languages. Having travelled through several parts of the east, he settled in Beyroot, and d. 1825, aged 33.

FISK, WILBUR, president of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and author of 'Travels in Europe;' born 1793, died 1839.

FISKE, NATHAN, D.D., minister of Chelmsford, Mass., born in Weston, 1733. Having graduated at Harvard College in 1754, he was ordained May 28, 1758. After a ministry of more than forty years, he died much regretted, November 1799, at the age of 66.

FISKE, JOHN, minister of Wenham and Chelmsford, Mass., was a native of England, graduated at Cambridge University, and emigrated to America in 1637. He was chosen minister of Wenham in 1644, where he remained for twelve years, when he became pastor of Chelmsford. He also practised physic successfully. Died January 14, 1677.

FITCH, JAMES, first minister of Saybrook and of Norwich, Conn., was born in Essex, England, December 22, 1622, and emigrated to America in 1638. In 1646 he was ordained pastor of Saybrook, and in 1660 was chosen minister of Norwich. He studied the Mohegan language and preached the gospel to the Indians. He was a distinguished divine. Died November 18, 1702, aged 79.

FITCH, JABEZ, minister of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was the son of Rev. James Fitch, minister of Saybrook, Conn., was born at Norwich in 1672. After graduating at Harvard College in 1694, he was ordained at Ipswich in 1703. In 1725 he was chosen minister at Portsmouth, where he continued until his death in 1746, in his 74th year.

FITCH, JOHN, a clever, but very unsuccessful, inventor, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1743. Having attended school for a few years, he was bound apprentice to a clock-maker, and in 1769 he carried on the trade of a silversmith in Trenton, New Jersey. Here he was plundered of his property by the British, and then joined the American army as lieutenant of a volunteer regiment. Afterwards moved to Kentucky, became the purchaser of a large tract of land, but was unfortunately taken prisoner by the Indians, and detained for some years. In 1782, having regained his liberty, he returned to the East, and earned a livelihood by arranging maps of the Western country, a region then little known. In 1787 he tried the experiment of applying steam-power to river boats, but the want of funds and other obstacles combined, obliged him to desist. Died 1798.

FITZ-GEFFREY, C., a div. and poet, 1575–1636.

FITZGERALD, EDW., Lord, son of the duke of Leinster, a political partisan and rebel of Ireland, born 1763, shot in the struggle for his arrest 1798. His wife, LADY EDWARD FITZGERALD, commonly called PAMELA, was supposed to be the daughter of Madame de Genlis, by Philip Egalite father of the late king of the French, with whom she was educated at the Palais Royal. She died in indigent circumstances at Paris, 1831.

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, a disting. lawyer, earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, 1749–1802.

**FITZHERBERT, SIR A.**, a learned judge and writer on law, author of a 'Collection of Law Cases,' &c., died 1538. His grandson, **NICHOLAS**, supposed author of the 'Antiquity and Duration of the Roman Catholic Religion in England,' accidentally drowned 1612. **SIR W. FITZHERBERT**, a descendant of the same family, appointed gentleman-usher to the king, 1748-1791.

**FITZHERBERT, MARIA ANNE**, formerly Miss Smythe, married to George IV. 1787, died 1837.

**FITZJAMES, JAMES**, duke of Berwick, son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough, a distinguished commander in the French army, born 1670, killed at the siege of Philipshurgh 1734. His second son, grand almoner of Louis XV., and bishop of Soissons, 1709-1764. His son, **CHARLES**, a peer and marshal of France, 1712-1787. His great-grandson, **EDWARD**, duke of Fitzjames, an adherent of the French court, died 1839.

**FITZSIMONS, H.**, an Irish Jesuit, 1569-1644.

**FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM**, an English monk and historian of the 12th century, and author of a life of Thomas à Becket, also a 'Description of London.' Died 1191.

**FITZWILLIAM, WM.**, earl of Southampton, a naval commander, dist. against France, d. 1542.

**FITZWILLIAM, THE RIGHT HON. WM. WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM**, fourth earl, a Whig statesman of the period of the French revolution, afterw. associated with the duke of Portland and Pitt, and after the death of the latter in 1806 president of the council in the Grenville ministry, 1748-1833.

**FIXMIDNER, P.**, an Austrian astronomer, 1721-1791.

**FLACCILIA, ÆLIA**, wife of Theod. the Great, and mother of Arcadius and Honorius, died 385.

**FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS**, a Roman poet of the first century. He was the author of an epic poem, entitled 'Argonautica.' Died young.

**FLACIUS, M.**, a German prot. theol., 1520-1575.

**FLAHERTY, R. O.**, an Irish histor., 1630-1718.

**FLAMINIO, GIOV. ANT.**, an Italian teacher of the *Belles Lettres*, 1464-1536. His son, **MARC ANTONIO**, a Latin poet, 1498-1550.

**FLAMINIUS, NEPOS**, Roman consul, 222 B.C.

**FLAMINIUS, TITUS**, Roman consul, 197 B.C.

**FLAMSTEED, JOHN**, born at Denby, near Derby, August 19, 1646, died in 1719. A most laborious and admirable observer, the founder of practical Astronomy in England: he was the first Astronomer Royal. Previous to his public appointment, Flamsteed had shown great zeal and talent; but his re-

cessor, Tycho Brahe, the instruments as well as the work were mainly his own; drawn, however, out of the scanty funds of a poor clergyman instead of the coffers of a noble: nor was the illustrious Dane ever more conscientious, or more laborious; few have excelled him in sagacity, or that theoretic faculty which is one pillar of strength to every first-class observer—the power to know what to observe—to make all work available for some permanent and important purpose. The *Historia Celestis Britannica* contains our first trustworthy catalogue of the fixed stars—the first at least which is available for modern objects; and the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed, furnished Newton the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of Gravitation. The life of Flamsteed contains only one thing, which in one who contemplates it can give rise to pain. The revelations lately made by Mr. Bailly, place beyond doubt the fact of the very unworthy treatment of this excellent observer by Newton and Halley. They outraged his feelings and sported with his rights; nor can the nature of the aim before them be at all accepted as their apology. [J.P.N.]

**FLATMAN, TH.**, an English poet, 1633-1688.

**FLAVEL, J.**, an Eng. Calvinistic divine, d. 1691.

**FLAVIEN**, patriarch of Antioch, 381-404.

**FLAVIEN**, patriarch of Constantinople, 447-449.

**FLAVIUS, CAIUS**, a Roman ædile, 305 B.C.



[John Flaxman.]

**FLAXMAN, JOHN**. This celebrated English sculptor, was born at York, 6th July, 1755, but he settled early in London with his father, who sold plaster casts, &c. The occupation of the father gave Flaxman many opportunities which he might otherwise not have had, and as early as his twelfth year he gained the silver pallet of the Society of Arts for a model. Among his earlier efforts were the various designs which he made for Wedgwood, which had a great share in elevating the general taste of the country, and which now promise a second time to exercise a beneficial influence upon it. In 1782, Flaxman married, and in 1787 took his wife with him to Italy, where he remained at Rome for seven years. During this time he executed his admirable designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante, and his great group in marble, for Lord Bristol, of 'The Fury of Athamas;' and 'Cephalus and Aurora' for Mr. Hope.—He returned to London in 1794, where his first work was the monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey; this was followed by several others there and in St. Paul's, as that to Lord Nelson, the figure of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and



[Observatory of John Flamsteed.]

pute rests on the work he achieved after the establishment of the Observatory. Like his great prede-



others. He executed also many private monuments, of which that to the family of Sir Francis Baring in Micheldever church is one of the most celebrated. He produced also some works of a more purely poetic character, as the colossal group of Satan and the archangel Michael for Lord Egremont, the original model of which, with a great number of others, is now placed in a permanent gallery beneath the dome of University College, London, the munificent gift of Miss Denman, the sculptor's sister-in-law. The 'Shield of Achilles,' modelled for Messrs. Rundell & Bridge, is a remarkable work of another class, and completing the whole category of art to which sculpture is applicable:—showing Flaxman working for the social refinement of the potter and the silversmith, for national glory, and domestic piety and affection, for the classic taste of the scholar, and the exquisite sentiment of the poet; in all skilful and great. He was elected an academician in 1800, and professor of sculpture in 1810: he died 7th December, 1826, in his seventy-second year. His 'Lectures on Sculpture' are published in one volume, octavo, with fifty-two plates, second edition, Bohn, 1838; they are—1. *English Sculpture*; 2. *Egyptian Sculpture*; 3. *Grecian Sculpture*; 4. *Science*; 5. *Beauty*; 6. *Composition*; 7. *Style*; 8. *Drapery*; 9. *Ancient Art*; and 10. *Modern Art*. These lectures, though his remarks on ancient art want the exactness and precision of modern scholarship, are compositions of great interest, and much practical instruction. [R.N.W.]

FLECHIER, ESPRIT, one of the most celebrated orators of the French church, born 1632, d. shortly after his promotion to the see of Nîmes, 1710; author of a 'History of Theodosius the Great.'

FLECK, J. F. F., a Prussian actor, 1757–1801.

FLECKNOE, R., an English poet, died 1678.

FLEETWOOD, CH., a general in the interest of the parliament during the civil wars, dates unknown.

FLEETWOOD, WM., a writer on law, d. 1593.

FLEETWOOD, WM., bishop of St. Asaph, au. of 'A Plain Method of Christian Devotion,' 1656–1723.

FLEISCHMANN, J. M., a German agriculturist, gardener to the court of Dresden, 1747–1831.

FLEMING, ABR., a miscellaneous wr., 16th cent.

FLEMING, CAL., a Socinian minis., 1698–1779.

FLEMING, CL., a constable of Sweden, d. 1597.

FLEMING, PATRICK, a Roman Catholic divine, born 1599.

FLEMING, ROBERT, son of a Scottish divine of the same name, who lived 1630–1694, is the author of a remarkable 'Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy,' the predictions of which have received a singular fulfilment. In this sermon, published 1701, Fleming ventures his opinion that the French monarchy would be humbled in 1794, that the period of the fifth vial extended from 1794 to 1848, and that in the last mentioned year the papacy would receive its most signal blow, and that it would be followed by the destruction of the Turk.—'An Attempt to Prove the Calculations of Fleming Incorrect,' was published soon after the recent flight of the pope, the writer arguing that the papacy had then irretrievably fallen, while Fleming had expressly stated that it would continue longer! The date of Fleming's birth is unknown, but he died in 1716.

FLEMING, ROBERT, son of the preceding, was a member of the Universities of Leyden and Utrecht, and became pastor of the Scotch church at Lothbury, London. Died 1716.

FLEMMING, HEINO H., Count De, a Prussian field-marshal and gov. of Berlin, 1632–1706.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, RICHARD, an English prelate, founder of Lincoln college, d. 1430.

FLETCHER, A., a Scotch political writer, son of Sir R. Fletcher, of Saltoun, 1653–1716.

FLETCHER, JAMES, an historical writer, 1811–1832.

FLETCHER, JOHN, and FRANCIS BEAUMONT, formed one of those partnerships which, though rare in all sections of literature except the drama, have in it been very common, both in England and elsewhere.—Beaumont, the younger son of a judge, was born at his father's seat of Gracedieu, in Leicestershire, about the year 1585. By him poetry seems to have been prosecuted for its own sake. Fletcher, whose father died bishop of London, had been born in 1579 at Rye, where his father was then clergyman; and, left an orphan and penniless when he was a mere youth, he had to fight his way for himself, and earned his bread by writing. Both of the poets were academically educated, Beaumont at Oxford, Fletcher at Cambridge. Sir John Beaumont, author of the poem of 'Bosworth Field,' was the elder brother of the one; the religious poets, Giles and Phineas Fletcher, were cousins of the other.—About the beginning of the seventeenth century, the drama was by far the most flourishing department in the literature which then adorned England. All the poetical minds of the nation turned to play-writing; not a few men of genius, who are now remembered only for their works of other kinds, Drayton and Daniel being instances, owed their contemporary fame in a great degree to their plays; and several, such as Ford, whom we know only as dramatists, would probably have gained higher success had they cultivated other walks of poetry.—The names of Beaumont and Fletcher appear together for the first time in 1607, when the latter was in his twenty-eighth year, and the former in his twenty-second. Beaumont had already published some miscellaneous poems: Fletcher's previous training in authorship cannot be traced. The English drama, which soon after 1590 had risen to its greatest glory under Shakespeare, was now not far from the end of its brightest period. The labors of its most illustrious master were about to close; and most of those which were afterwards performed by Ben Jonson were fallings off from the vigor of his prime. The two new poets stood, both in time and in spirit, between the era which was made glorious by Shakespeare, and that which terminated, in the middle of the century, the history of the Old English Drama.—The two are said to have lived in the same house in London till 1613, when Beaumont married. They continued to write, sometimes separately but oftener together, till 1616, when Beaumont died, in his thirty-first year or earlier. Fletcher survived him for nine years, writing actively the whole time; and he died in London, of the plague, in 1625. Fifty-three plays are included in the collection of works which we possess as the fruits of those nineteen years. The beautiful pastoral of 'The Faithful Shepherdess' is known to have been Fletcher's; and seventeen other plays of the series were written after Beaumont's death; other writers, however, such as Massinger and Middleton, having perhaps assisted Fletcher in some of them. As to no one of the other thirty-five plays can we assert at all positively, that it was written by Beaumont alone, by Fletcher alone, or by both together. We possess no authentic information in regard to the circumstances in which any of these were produced; nor can we trace anywhere internal dissimilarities, sufficient to prove even plausible conjectures as to the

several shares of the two dramatists. We discover, it is true, in the later works of Fletcher, evidence both of careless taste and of increasing moral depravation; but the ethical faults had begun to show themselves in the very earliest pieces of the joint series.—In virtue of the works thus uncertainly apportioned, Beaumont and Fletcher are acknowledged, all but universally, to stand, among our old dramatists, second to none but Shakspeare. If their title to this honor is at all disputed, it can be in favor of Ben Jonson only. Their dramas are more truly and finely poetical than any others which their brilliant age produced, except only the noblest masterpiece of the great master; in the pathetic and romantic they often vie with almost every thing that even he imagined; and they abound in scattered passages of the most beautiful and touching poetry. They wanted, however, not only Shakspeare's unrivalled success in conceiving a drama as a whole, but also such skill and care in construction as that which is so admirable in Jonson. Those who would easily apprehend both the strength and the weakness of these exquisite poets, may learn both from a very few of the dramas which belong to the earliest years of their career. Such are Fletcher's pastoral already named; the romantically beautiful play of 'Philaster,' the harrowing but deeply moving 'Maid's Tragedy;' the spirited though repulsive 'King and No King;' and the lively burlesque, 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' which parodies at once the chivalrous romances, and the popular plays founded on them by Heywood and others. More poetical, perhaps, than any of these, is 'The two noble Kinsmen,' the authorship of which is the most desperate of the unsolved riddles arising out of these works: Fletcher is allowed to have written part of it, and many are convinced that Shakspeare wrote the rest. Among the later plays, belonging to Fletcher alone, were several Comedies of Intrigue, which, partly by reason of their theatrical liveliness, partly, no doubt, because of their moral grossness, were the greatest favorites on the corrupt stage after the Restoration. One of these, 'Rule a Wife, and Have a Wife,' still keeps its place with a few necessary mutilations. [W.S.]

FLETCHER, RICHARD, bishop of London, and father of the celebrated dramatic writer, died 1596. PHINEAS, son of Giles the elder, author of an allegorical poem, &c., d. 1650.

FLETCHER, GILES, a poet, was born in Kent, and completed his education at Cambridge. In 1588, he was appointed ambassador to Russia, and on his return published an account of that country. He died 1610.

FLETCHER, GILES, son of the preceding, was born at Alderton, Suffolk, in 1588. He wrote a poem, entitled 'Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth, over and after Death.' Died 1623.

FLEURANGES, R. DE LAMARK, Lord of, a Fr. marshal, dist. in the Italian wars, 1490–1557.

FLEUREAU, BASIL, a French historian, 1620–1680.

FLEURIEU, C. P., CLARET, Count De, a French officer and hydrographer, minister of marine under Louis XVI., and distinguished as the inventor of the sea chronometer, 1738–1810.

FLEURY, A. H. DE, a French cardinal, 1653–1743.

FLEURY, CL., a French historian, author of an 'Ecclesiastical History,' in 20 volumes 4to, 'Manners of the Israelites,' &c., 1640–1723.

FLEURY, W. F., Joly De, attorney-general to the parliament of Paris, distinguished for his collections of the parliament registers, &c., 1675–1756.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, was born at Donington in Lincolnshire, about the year 1760. He was early sent to sea in the merchant service, but joined the royal navy afterwards, and in 1795 went to New Holland as midshipman in the same vessel in which George Bass was surgeon. His adventurous voyages with Bass have been noticed already. On returning to England he was promoted; and in 1801, as captain of the Investigator, 334 tons, sailed from England with a crew of 88 men, circumnavigated New Holland, and made accurate surveys in almost every part, contributing more than any other discoverer to our knowledge of this and the adjoining islands. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Brown, one of the most distinguished naturalists of modern times, an astronomer, two painters, and a miner. His own ship being condemned, he left for England as passenger in a store ship, the Porpoise, and was wrecked on the N.E. coast, August 17, 1803. The Bridgewater, Capt. Palmer, and Cato of London, were in company; the latter also struck on the reef; but the former got over safely, and her captain pursued his course without rendering any assistance to the other ships' companies. Flinders, by his admirable arrangements, got the men landed upon a sandbank, a little raised above high tide. On the 26th, he left for Port Jackson, a distance of 750 miles, in a small open boat; reached in safety September 6th; and returned October 7th to the rescue of the crews, with a schooner of 29 tons, which was in very bad condition, but the only vessel he could procure. Two other vessels came with him, one for China, the other to return to Port Jackson. A part of the men sailed for England with Flinders in the small vessel, which reached Mauritius in safety, but was so ill conditioned as to be able to proceed no farther. Here the French authorities seized him, and detained him for six years, treating him with cruel severity. His health was so much undermined when he reached England in 1810, that he only survived four years; having succeeded, however, in completing an account of his voyages, in 2 vols. with maps. He died July, 1814, on the same day on which his work made its appearance. During his captivity, a French expedition, under Baudin, with whom he had before fallen in, had been sent out to survey the coast of New Holland, and it was generally believed that Flinders was kept a prisoner in order to enable Baudin to publish before him. This at least he did, and re-named all the points before named by Flinders and others—preceding observers were ignored, and the whole put forth as of Baudin's finding, though he discovered only about 50 leagues instead of nearly 1,000;—an instance of dishonest meanness happily of rare occurrence in any nation. [J.B.]

FLINT, HENRY, graduated at Harvard college, where he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts in 1693. He became a fellow of the college in 1700, and was appointed tutor in 1705. He was a distinguished preacher. Died Feb., 1760, aged 84.

FLINT, TIMOTHY, a preacher at Luneberg, Massachusetts, was also a missionary in Mississippi; was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1779, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1800. He was an author of some reputation. He wrote 'History and Geography of Mississippi Valley,' 'Recollections of the Mississippi,' &c. Died 1839, aged 60.

FLIPART, J. J., a French engraver, 1723–1782.

FLODOARD, a French annalist, 894–966.

FLOGEL, C. FRED., a German au., 1729–88.

FLOOD, HY., an Irish orator, died 1791.

FLOOD, WILLIAM, a general in the American army, was born on Long Island in 1734. In 1774, he



was sent as delegate to Congress, and again in 1778. He was also a member of the State Legislature at different times. Died in Oneida county, Aug. 4, 1821, aged 86. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence.

FLOREZ, H., a Spanish historian, 1701-1773.

FLORIAN, J. P., CLARIS DE, a French fabulist, and miscell. wr. of considerable note, 1755-1794.

FLORIDA-BLANCA, FR. ANT. MONINA, Count De, a Spanish statesman, 1730-1808.

FLORIO, JOHN, an author, was born in London of Italian parents in the time of Henry VII., and was a tutor at Magdalen college, Oxford. He wrote a 'Dictionary, Italian and English,' also 'First Fruits,' 'Second Fruits,' &c. Died 1625.

FLORIS, F., a Flemish painter, 1520-1590.

FLORUS, Roman governor of Judæa, 54-67.

FLORUS, D., a Latin poet and theol., 9th cent.

FLORUS, LUCIUS, a Latin historian, 1st cent.

FLOTWELL, C. CHR., a Germ. theol., d. 1759.

FLOWER, BENJ., an Engl. politician, d. 1829.

FLOYER, SIR J., an English medical writer, au. of 'The Touchstone of Medicines,' 1649-1734.

FLUDD, ROBERT, an English physician and Rosicrucian philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to Queen Elizabeth in France and the Low Countries, and lived 1574-1637. It is usual with biographers to style his works a farrago of nonsense, without considering that natural philosophy, as cultivated at the present day, had no existence in his time. Kepler and Gassendi, however, thought it worth while to write against him, and, what is curious, the former condemns the 'chemists, Hermetics, and Paracelsites,' in one breath, complaining that they speak in enigmas, and receive for philosophy the fables of poets, while it is the endeavor of the mathematician to bring things to light. It is amusing to read in Fludd's 'Monochordium Mundi Symphoniacum,' or reply to Kepler, how he turns the tables by proving that mathematics themselves come from the soul, and are concealed under fables with all the wisdom of antiquity. Fludd was a genuine brother of the Rosy Cross, and a man of enthusiastic piety. The principle of his system is the recognition of two worlds in the universe, and the comprehension of all things in a grand harmony like that of the soul in the body. His works indeed are not likely to be read with patience by the scientific inquirers of the present day, but they will always be interesting as a study in the history of speculative philosophy. It is to be noted also that the Theosophists kept alive the spirit of free inquiry when the church and the metaphysical schools were alike intolerant of it. [E.R.]

FLURY, L. NOEL, a Fr. economist, 1771-1836.

FOBES, PEREZ, L. L. D., professor of mathematics. Having graduated at Harvard college, in 1762, he was ordained minister of Raynham, November, 1766. He was chosen professor of the college in Rhode Island in 1786, died in 1812.

FOGGINI, P. F., an Italian scholar, 1713-83.

FOGLIETTA, UBERTO, an Italian historian and orator, was born at Genoa, in 1518. He was the author of several works; among others, 'Della Repubblica di Genova,' in which he censured the nobles, and was banished from the country and his property confiscated. Died 1581.

FO-HI, the first emperor of China, date unknown.

FOINARD, FR. M., a Fr. biblical wr., d. 1743.

FOIX. The counts of Foix date from the beginning of the 11th century; the most celebrated are—**RAIMOND ROGER**, distinguished in the wars of Simon Montfort, died 1223. **GASTON III.**, one of the heroes

of Froissart, distinguished in the English wars, died 1391. **GASTON IV.**, b. 1423, and declared successor to the kingdom of Arragon in 1455, died 1472. After him the counts of Foix are confounded with the kings of Navarre.

FOIX, F. DE, a French prelate, 1504-1594.

FOIX, GASTON DE, nephew of Louis XII., by his sister Marie, and commander of the French armies in Italy, b. 1489, killed at Ravenna 1512.

FOIX, LOUIS DE, a French architect, 16th ct.

FOIX, M. A. DE, a French Jesuit, 1627-1687.

FOIX, ODEL DE, a French general, died 1528.

FOIX, P. DE, archbishop of Toulouse, ambass. to Scotl. Venice, England, and Rome, 1528-1584.

FOIX, P. DE, cardinal abp. of Arles, 1386-1464.

FOLARD, J. C., a Fr. mil. tactician, 1669-1752.

FOLCZ, JOHN, a German poet, 15th century.

FOLENGO, G. B., an Italian commentator, and reformer of church discipline, 1499-1559.

FLORENCO, THEOFILO, a burlesque poet of Italy, born 1491, died in a monastery of Padua 1544.

FOLEY, SIR THOMAS, an English vice-admiral, distinguished at Cape St. Vincent, the battle of the Nile (where he led the British fleet into action), at Copenhagen, and late commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, 1757-1833.

FOLGER, PETER, a native of England, born in 1618, emigrated to America, and settled in Martha's Vineyard in 1635, and in 1662 changed his residence to Nantucket. He devoted his time to teaching.—His daughter was the mother of Benjamin Franklin. The date of his death is unknown.

FOLIGNO, F. FREZZI DU, an It. poet, d. 1416.

FOLKES, MARTIN, an English antiquary and philosopher, born 1690, successor of Sir Hans Sloane as president of the Royal Society 1741, vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries 1750, contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, and author of numismatic tables, died 1754.

FOLLEN, CHARLES, professor of the German language and literature at Harvard college, was born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1796. Suspected to be accessory to the murder of Kotzebue by Sand, he was compelled to leave his native country. He settled at Basle in Switzerland, and was appointed professor of civil law, but was soon obliged to seek another refuge. He accordingly fled to America. In 1830, he got the appointment of professor at Cambridge, and afterward qualified himself for the ministry. Some of his productions have been published by his widow. He lost his life on board the ill-fated steamboat Lexington, when burned in Long Island Sound, in 1840.

FOLLETT, SIR WILLIAM WEBB, an eminent lawyer, was born at Thopsam, near Exeter, on 2d December, 1798. He exhibited an early feebleness of constitution so extreme, that it is said his friends could hardly anticipate the feasibility of his achieving eminence in any pursuit. As he grew up, however, he showed how vigorously the intellectual capacities may rise and flourish in association with physical weakness. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1821. In the same year he commenced practice as a special pleader, and he was called to the bar in 1824, attaching himself to the western circuit. Severe attacks of illness rendered necessary a careful economy of his strength, and a nice adjustment of the sedentary and active employments of the profession. His innate capacity, however, and careful husbanding of his resources, led him by gradual and sure steps to professional leadership. He attached himself to the Conservative party, as represented by Sir Robert Peel, and entered parliament as a member

for Exeter in 1835. He seldom spoke except in matters in which he was carefully prepared; and it has been rare for a practising lawyer so readily to obtain the ear of the House. When Sir Robert Peel took office in 1841, he became solicitor-general, and in 1844 he succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock as attorney-general. The consumptive symptoms, to which he had long been liable, alarmingly increasing, he died on 28th June, 1845. [J.H.B.]

FOLSOM, NATHANIEL, a general of the militia of America, was a member of the first Congress in 1774. He distinguished himself at the taking of Dieskau, during the French war of 1755. Died in New Hampshire, 1790.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN, an eminent lawyer and advocate of the Whigs, author of a 'Treatise on Equity,' originally published in 1793, 1759-1837.

FONSECA, ANT. DE, a Port. theol., 1517-88.

FONSECA, ELEANORA, Marchioness De, a lady of Naples, distinguished for her beauty and rare mental endowments, born 1768, executed for having espoused the republican cause, 1799.

FONSECA, J. R. DE, a Sp. prelate, 1452-1530.

FONSECA, PETER DE, a Portuguese Jesuit, professor of philosophy at Coimbra, and afterwards professor of theology at Evora, au. of 'Com. upon the Metaphysics of Aristotle,' &c., 1528-1599.

FONTAINE, C., a French poet, 1515-1589.

FONTAINE, JEAN DE LA, one of the classics of French literature, was born in 1621, at Chateau-Thierry in Champagne, where his father was superintendent of the royal forest. His characteristic indolence showed itself from childhood; and his education was very imperfect. He was about twenty-two years old when his literary ambition was awakened by the odes of Malherbe, from whose seriousness and dignity, however, he was soon diverted by the more congenial writings of such men as Rabelais. Succeeding to his father's office, he married, neglected his wife and child, and allowed his property to waste away before his eyes. One of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, being banished to Chateau-Thierry, admired his verses, and carried him to Paris; and there, speedily welcomed into the best literary and aristocratic circles, he spent the last thirty-five years of his life. The first volume of his 'Contes' appeared in 1664; a second was added in 1671. These tales, though full of the fine touches of his genius, are grossly and unpardonably indecent. The twelve books of his 'Fables' were published in equal halves in 1668 and 1678. It is through them that La Fontaine is universally known. With no originality of invention, very little depth of reflection, and a total incapacity of consecutive thinking, he is yet one of the most interesting and attractive of writers. He is an inimitable teller of small stories. His short flights of fancy, his minute strokes of observation, his transitions from brief moods of pathetic seriousness to flashes of the gayest wit, are all set off by a diction the most gracefully and delicately refined, and breaking out incessantly into felicitous turns of novel expression.—La Fontaine's personal character made him at once the pet and the laughing-stock of his friends and patrons. To him might be applied, with little injustice, the epithet wrongly thrown on Goldsmith, of 'an inspired idiot.' He was not only absent in mind, indolent to excess, and ignorant alike of the world and of the most ordinary business: he displayed a want of interest in important things, and a dreamy absorption in trifles, which are hardly to be understood or excused, unless they are accepted as tokens of strange intellectual weakness. Even from literature,

the only thing of which he had any knowledge, he caught no ideas but such as lay within his own narrow sphere. Reading Plato in translations, and hearing passages of the philosopher read by Racine, he admired him enthusiastically as the most amusing of all writers; and once, while dozing in the midst of an animated theological discussion, he awoke up to ask the company whether they thought Saint Augustine had as much wit as Rabelais. After it had become clear that he was unfit to take charge of himself or his affairs, he was received as an inmate, and treated like an indulged child, in the house of Madame De La Sablière, a lady of rank. His patroness spoke of her three animals, the dog, the cat, and La Fontaine. After this lady's death another friend cared for him in a similar fashion. In 1692, during a dangerous illness, his confessor prevailed on him to make a public declaration of repentance for having published the 'Contes'; and he was also induced, though not till after long resistance, to burn a comedy which he had written, and as to which we do not know whether it was or was not morally bad. After this his chief literary employment was the versifying of the Latin hymns of the church. He died in 1695. [W.S.]

FONTAINE, N., a French historian, 1625-1709.

FONTAINE, LOUIS, a French architect, died 1853, aged 90.

FONTANA, A., an Ital. gem engraver, d. 1587.

FONTANA, AUG., an Italian jurist, 17th cent.

FONTANA, C., an Italian architect, 1634-1714.

FONTANA, DOMINICO, an Italian architect and engineer, 1543-1607. His two sons, JULIUS and JOHN, also distinguished as architects, the latter more particularly for hydraulic engineering, 1540-1614.

FONTANA, FELIX, an Italian naturalist and experimental philosopher, celebrated for his anatomical figures executed in wax, &c., 1730-1805.

FONTANA, GREGORY, brother to FELIX, was professor of mathematics at Pisa for many years, and in 1796 was elected a member of the Cisalpine republic. Born in 1735; died 1805.

FONTANA, FRANCIS, a Neapolitan astronomer of the 17th century, who devoted himself to astronomical and mathematical pursuits. Died 1656.

FONTANA, F. L., an Ital. cardinal, 1750-1822.

FONTANA, G., an Ital. astrono., 1645-1719.

FONTANA, M., an Ital. mathema., 1746-1808.

FONTANELLA, F., a Ven. Hebraist, 1768-1827.

FONTANELLE, J. G. D., a Fr. au., 1737-1812.

FONTANELLI, A. V. DE, an Italian statesman and man of letters, member of the Junta of Modena, and distinguished for his practical abilities in the administration, 1706-1777.

FONTANES, L. M. DE, a French orator, poet, and political writer, senator under Buonaparte, and privy councillor, under Louis XVIII., 1761-1821.

FONTANEY, J. DE, a French miss., last cent.

FONTENAI, P. CL., a French Jesuit, author of the 9th, 10th, and 11th volumes of the 'History of the Gallican Church,' begun by Longueval, 1683-1742.

FONTENAY, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1654-1715.

FONTENAY, L. A., De Bonafons, a French Jesuit, auth. of a Dict. of Artists, &c., 1737-1806.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOIVIER DE, a distinguished literary *savant* and mathematician, called by Voltaire the most universal genius of the age of Louis XIV., was born at Rouen, 1657, and died in 1757, on the eve of completing his centenary. He is best known in this country by his 'Conversations on a Plurality of Worlds,' and his 'Dialogues of the



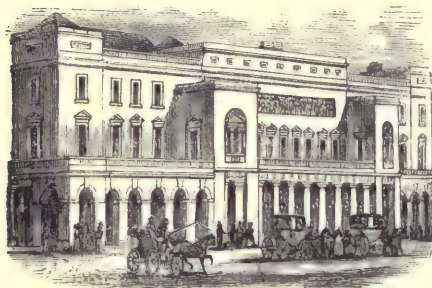
Dead; while in France, his 'History of the Academy of Science' is regarded as a masterpiece. His works form 5 vols. in 8vo., published 1825. The mother of Fontenelle was sister of the celebrated Cornielle.

FONTENU, L. F. DE, a French archæologist, au. of memoirs on pneumismatics, &c., 1667-1759.

FONTI, B., an Italian philologist, 1445-1513.

FOOT, JESSE, an English surgeon, author of the 'Life of John Hunter,' &c., 1744-1827.

FOOTE, SIR E. J., a naval officer, 1767-1833.



[Hay Market Theatre.]

FOOTE, SAMUEL, born about 1721 at Truro in Cornwall of an ancient family, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford. His father was member for Tiverton, Devonshire; his mother heiress of the Dinely and Goodere families. Young Foote was designed for the law, and had chambers in the Temple, but soon relinquished the study; married, entered fashionable life, and lost his fortune by gambling. Driven by necessity to the stage, he ventured upon the characters of 'Othello' and 'Fondlewife,' in the latter gaining some reputation. In 1747 he became manager of the Haymarket theatre, performing there the joint part of actor and author. The first piece he produced was called 'Divisions of the Morning,' and exhibited well-known characters in real life, of whose peculiarities he proved himself to be an admirable mimic. Notwithstanding legal objections to this kind of stage caricature, Foote contrived to continue his performances for many years, and even obtained, through the duke of York, a patent of the theatre for life, running from the 15th May to the 15th September in every year. On a party of pleasure with the duke and his friends he had previously the misfortune to break his leg, an accident which necessitated its amputation. On the decline of his health, he disposed of his patent to Mr. Colman, on the understanding that he was to receive £1,600 per annum, and a stipulated sum whenever he chose to perform. A paralytic stroke prevented him from availing himself of this privilege more than two or three times. He afterwards resided at Brighton, and died at Dover, with an attack of palsy, 21st of October, 1777. He wrote, besides his various mimetic entertainments, twenty dramas of small literary merit, but full of vivid sketches of character. His style he seems to have borrowed from Moliere; but his humor was undoubtedly original, and indeed peculiar.

[J.A.H.]

FOPPA, W., an Italian painter, died 1492.

FOPPINS, JOHN FRANCIS, a Flemish critic and divine. He was the author of several works, and compiled the 'Bibliotheca Belgica.' He was professor of divinity at Louvain, and canon of Molines. Born in 1689; died 1761.

FORBES, ALEXAN., Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, the

supposed prototype of Scott's baron of Bradwardine in Waverley, commander of a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745, and author of 'Moral and Philosophical Essays,' died 1762.

FORBES, SIR C., a Scottish Indian merchant and M.P., distinguished for his advocacy of 'Justice to India,' and for his private benevolence, 1773-1849.

FORBES, ELI, D.D., minister of Brookfield and Gloucester, Mass., born at Westborough, 1726, graduated at Harvard college in 1751, and was ordained pastor of Brookfield, 1752. In 1762 he was a missionary to the Indians, and founded the first church at Onaquague on the Susquehanna river. In 1776 he was dismissed from Brookfield at his own desire, and appointed minister of Gloucester. D. 1804, aged 77.

FORBES, DUNCAN, a Scottish judge, distinguished at the time of the rebellion, 1685-1747.

FORBES, JAMES, author of 'Oriental Memoirs,' and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, 1749-1813.

FORBES, PATRICK, bishop of Aberdeen, author of a 'Commentary on the Apocalypse,' 1564-1613. JOHN, his son, professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in King's College, 1593-1648.

FORBES, R., a burlesque poet, d. about 1783.

FORBES, WM., first bp. of Edinburgh, 1585-1634.

FORBES, SIR W., author of 'The Life and Writings of Dr. Beattie,' founder, in conjunction with Sir J. H. Blair, of the first bank in Edinburgh, and a member of the literary club attended by Johnson, Reynolds, Burke, and Garrick, born at Pitsligo, 1739, died 1806.

FORBES, EDWARD, an English naturalist, professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, died 1854, at the age of 39.

FORCELLINI, ÆGIDIO, an Italian lexicographer, the pupil and fellow-laborer of Faccioliati in the great Latin dictionary, 1688-1768.

FORD, JOHN, one of the best of our old English dramatists, was a contemporary of Beaumont and Fletcher, having been born in 1586. He was the second son of a country gentleman in Devonshire, and became nominally a barrister. In regard to the details of his life hardly any thing certain has been discovered; and as to the date of his death it is only conjectured that it did not happen before 1640. Ford is an exquisite master of rhythmic melody, and abounds in touches of sweet description. While, likewise, he has an insatiable fondness for representing incidents profoundly terrible, his success in the filling up, lies, not in the strength which was required for fitly embodying such scenes, but in a melancholy and wailing pathos, in which he is more effective than any other play-writer of his age. His genius, truly poetical, is lyric rather than dramatic. His earliest piece, acted in 1629, was the romantic play 'The Lover's Melancholy,' which contains his famous description of the nightingale. His manner, both of feeling and of expression, may be well gathered from that work and his 'Broken Heart;' and some of the most touching passages in our poetry may be read in his revolting play, 'Tis Pity She's a Whore.'

[W.S.]

FORD, SIR J., an hydraulic engineer, 1605-70.

FORD, SIMON, a divine and poet, 1619-1699.

FORDUN, J. DE, a Scotch historian, 14th cent.

FORDYCE, DAVID, a Scotch writer on education and morals, 1711-1751. His brother, JAMES, a minister, and author of poems and sermons, &c., 1720-1796. His second brother, WILLIAM, a physician, 1724-1792. GEORGE, son of the latter, also a physician, a writer on physiology and medicine 1736-1802.

FOREST, JOHN, a French painter, 1636-1712.  
 FOREST, P. DE LA, archbp. of Rouen, 1314-61.  
 FOREST, P. VAN, a Dutch med. wr., 1522-97.  
 FORESTI, J. P., an Ital. annalist, 1434-1520.  
 FORESTI, ANT., an Ital. historian, died 1699.  
 FORESTIER, ANT., a French poet, 15th cent.  
 FORESTIER, H., gen. of La Vendée, 1775-1809.  
 FORGEOT, N. J., a French dram., 1758-1798.  
 FORKEL, J. N., a German writer on the History and Theory of Music, 1749-1818.

FORMAGE, J. C. CESAR, a French fabulist, and Latin poet, 1749-1808.

FORNARIS, FABRICIUS DE, a Neapolitan dramatic writer and actor, 1560-1637.

FORREST, TH., an English navigator, d. 1803.

FORREST, ROBERT, a self-taught Scotch sculptor, died 1852, aged 63.

FORSAL, PETER, a Swed. natural., 1736-63.

FORSTER, F., a German *savant*, 1709-1796.

FORSTER, GEORGE, an Eastern traveller in the service of the East India Company, died 1792.

FORSTER, JOHN, a Germ. comment, d. 1613.

FORSTER, JOHN, a Germ. divine, 1495-1566.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, an eminent naturalist, geographer, and philologist, born at Dirschau in Polish Prussia, accompanied Captain Cook as naturalist in his second voyage, author of a 'History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North,' &c.; he was a distinguished linguist and literary *savant*, 1729-1798. His son, JOHN GEORGE ADAM, of a similar genius, and author of 'A Voyage Round the World,' &c., 1754-1794.

FORSTER, N., an English divine, author of 'Reflections on the Antiquity, Government, Arts, and Sciences in Egypt,' &c., 1717-1757.

FORSTER, V., a German law-writer, 16th ct.

FORSTNER, CHR., a Bav. jurist, 1598-1667.

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, A.M., LL.D., a Scottish clergyman and experimenter in chemistry, especially in fulminating powders, which led to his discovery of the percussion lock, 1769-1843.

FORSYTH, JOHN, Governor of Georgia in 1828, and a United States Senator in 1835, was born in Virginia in 1780, graduated at Princeton College, and studied law in Augusta, Georgia. Was appointed attorney-general in 1808, and in 1811 chosen member of Congress from that State. In 1819 he was appointed minister to Spain. He was an able politician. Died 1841.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, an horticulturist, appointed superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington, and St. James, in 1784, was born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, in 1757, and died 1804.

FORT, FRANCIS LE, a native of Geneva, who rose to be prime minister of Peter the Great, and commander of the Russian forces, died 1699.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN. See ALAND.

FORTESQUE, WILLIAM, master of the rolls in 1741, an intimate friend of Pope, and the other writers of that day.

FORTIGUERRA, NICHOLAS, an Italian poet, author of a poem entitled 'Ricciardetto,' born in 1674, died 1735.

FORTUNATUS, a French prelate, died 609.

FORWARD, WALTER, an American lawyer and statesman, was born in Connecticut, but subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, and studied and practised law there. He edited a democratic paper, the *Tree of Liberty*, in 1805. From a distinguished position at the bar, he was elected member of Congress, and identified himself with the whig party as a supporter of Adams in his contest for the presidency with Jackson. In 1837 he was a member of

the Pennsylvania Convention for the reform of the constitution of that State. President Harrison gave him the appointment of First Comptroller of the Treasury in 1841, which office he held until his election by Tyler to the secretaryship of that department. On General Taylor's accession he was appointed chargé d'affaires to the court of Denmark. On being elected by the people of Pennsylvania, president judge of the District Court of Alleghany county, he returned home and entered upon the duties of that office, which he continued to fulfill with distinguished ability and integrity, until his sudden death on the bench in 1842.

FOSBROOKE, REV. TH. DUDLEY, F. S. A., a distinguished antiquarian writer and Saxon scholar, author of 'The Economy of Monastic Life,' a poem, 1796, 'British Monachism,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1799, 'History of Gloucestershire,' 'History of the City of Gloucester,' 'The Wye Tour,' 'Encyclopædia of Antiquities,' &c., 1770-1842.

FOSCARI, FRANCIS, doge of Venice, accused of treason and deposed 1423. A Venetian senator and statesman of the same name and family, distinguished for his patronage of the arts, 1704-90.

FOSCARINI, M., a Ven. hist., 1632-1692.

FOSCARINI, MARK, of the same family as the preceding, a *savant* and doge of Ven., 1695-1762.

FOSCARINI, P. A., a Ven. mathematician, au. of a 'Letter upon the System of Copernicus,' the publication of which gave the signal for the persecution of Galilei, 1580-1616.

FOSCHI, PAOLO, an Ital. engraver, d. 1854.

FOSCOLO, UGO, an Italian poet, dramat. writer, and literary *savant*, in the latter years of his life resident in England as a political exile, where he became a contributor to the Reviews, 1776-1827.

FOSSATI, DAV. ANT., an Italian painter, born 1708. His brother, GEORGE, an architect, and writer on professional subjects, born 1710.

FOSSATI, J. F., an Ital. hist., died 1653.

FOSSE, CHARLES DE LA, a French painter, 1640-1716. His nephew, ANTHONY, a tragic writ., 1653-1708.

FOSS, P. TH. DU, a Fr. hist., 1634-98.

FOSTER, BENJAMIN, D.D., a minister of the first baptist church of New York, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, June 12, 1750, graduated at Yale college, and was ordained minister of Leicester in 1776. In 1785 he was appointed minister of Newport, and in 1788, removed to New York. He was an eminent Greek and Hebrew scholar. He died of yellow fever contracted in the discharge of his duties, 1798, aged 48. He was the author of several controversial works, and of a dissertation on the Prophecies of Daniel.

FOSTER, H. an Eng. nav., 1797-1831.

FOSTER, JAMES, D.D., a minister of the independents, celebrated for his eloquence and popularity as a preacher, and for his theological and religious writings, especially his 'Defence of Revelation' in answer to Tindal, 1697-1753.

FOSTER, JEDEDIAH, justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born at Andover, 1726. After graduating at Harvard college in 1744, he settled in Brookfield, and in 1766 was appointed judge. Died Oct. 17, 1779, aged 53.

FOSTER, JOHN, a dis. classical scholar and churchman, author of an 'Essay on the Nature of Accents and Quantity,' 1731-1773.

FOSTER, JOHN, was born 17th September, 1770, in the parish of Halifax, England. His father, who rented a small farm, endeavored to add to his scanty means by employing the intervals of agricultural



labor in weaving. John was early trained to the same employment, and till the age of fourteen he was occupied in spinning wool to a thread by the hand wheel. At that period he entered into the regular service of a master manufacturer, but he always entertained a strong distaste to manual labor. An inveterate habit of mental abstraction led him constantly to live in an ideal world of his own; and as his weaving, in consequence of his mind being engrossed with a different train of thoughts, was too often executed in a slovenly and unworkman-like style, his employer was dissatisfied, and discharged him from the service. His friends, who knew the piety, the great intellectual endowments, and literary taste of the youth, urged him to direct his views towards the ministry. His parents, who were a very religious couple, and connected with a small baptist church at Wainsgate, had instructed him carefully in the fundamental principles of the gospel, as well as in the denominational peculiarities of their own sect, and he had, in accordance with his own ardent wish, been admitted a member of the baptist church at the age of seventeen. In resolving now to devote his life to ministerial work, he of course contemplated exercising his gifts within the pale of the baptist communion, and accordingly finished his course of preparatory study at the Baptist College, Bristol. During the whole of his college curriculum he exhibited the same mental qualities by which he was so much distinguished in after life—an irrepressible curiosity to examine every thing, great decision of character, an ambition of intellectual superiority, and a morbid desire to impart an air of novelty and freshness to old and familiar subjects, by striking out into original paths of illustration, or clothing them in the garb of an unwonted phraseology. He commenced his career as a preacher at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 5th August, 1792, whence, after a brief engagement of three months, he went on invitation to undertake the pastorate of a baptist meeting in Swift's Alley, Dublin. In that place he continued to minister for three years, and at the expiry of that term he returned to England, being elected minister of the general baptist church of Chichester. But, unfortunately, his style of preaching, though powerful, and to an intellectual audience a great treat, was little fitted to make an impression on the popular mind. The congregation, small at first, gradually diminished under his superintendence, and at length became extinct. Through the kindly offices of his friend Mr. Hughes, secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, Foster was employed for a while on a local mission, and at length was intrusted with the board and education of twenty Africans who had been carried to England to be trained as future missionaries in preaching the gospel in their own benighted country. This engagement having terminated, Mr. Foster resumed his pastoral duties by settling in 1800 at Downend, a country village in the neighborhood of Bristol, where there was a small baptist community, and where he was introduced to Miss Maria Snooke, the 'friend' to whom he addressed his 'Essays,' and who at a subsequent period became his wife. At the end of five years he accepted an invitation from a congregation in Frome, Somersetshire, the members of which, though few, were for the most part educated persons, and prepared to appreciate the talented and philosophical discourses of Foster, although many of them through the influence of their former pastor, had become unfortunately tinged with Arian principles. It was during his ministry in this place that Foster pub-

lished his celebrated 'Essays,' and became the principal contributor to the *Eclectic Review*, the articles for which formed his staple or rather exclusive composition for thirteen years. A glandular affection of the neck, which increased to an enormous size, obliged him to discontinue his public labors in the pulpit. He thenceforth employed himself chiefly in preparing works for the press, the chief of which were his 'Discourse on Missions,' and his 'Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance.' Mr. Foster, having greatly improved in his health, acceded in 1822 to the pressing invitation of some friends to deliver a fortnightly lecture at Broadmeadow chapel, Bristol, and this office he performed till Mr. Hall's settlement in town led to its cessation. Mr. Foster was a man of rather extreme views both in civil and religious politics. But he was eminently a man of God, and died on the 14th October, 1839, in the peace and joy of believing. [R.J.]

FOSTER, MARK, a writer on trigonometry, 17th century.

FOSTER, MICHAEL, SIR, a distinguished lawyer, was born at Marlborough, in Wilts. On his appointment in 1745, as one of the justices of the King's Bench, he received the honor of knighthood. He published a 'Report of the Trials of the Rebels in 1746,' also a tract against Bishop Gibson's 'Codex' on church power.

FOSTER, SAMUEL, an English mathematician, died 1652.

FOSTER, WM., a writer on proportion, 17th cent.

FOTHERBY, M., an Engl. divine, 1559-1619.

FOTHERGILL, GEORGE, a distinguished divine, and author of sermons, was born in Westmoreland in 1705, and educated at Kendal school. Afterwards became a fellow and tutor at Queen's College, Oxford, and was presented to the vicarage of Bramley, in Hampshire; died 1760.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, a med. author, 1712-1780.

FO-THOU-TCHING, a celebrated Buddhist, died 349.

FOUCHE, JOSEPH. See OTRANTO.

FOUCHER, P., a French archæologist, author of 'Researches in the Persian Religion,' 1704-1778.

FOUCHIER, BERT., a Dutch painter, 1609-74.

FOUGEROUX DE BONDARROY, A. D., a Fr. archæologist and naturalist, 1732-1798.

FOULIS, R. and A., Scotch printers, celebrated for the beauty of their classics, died 1774 and 1776.

FOULON, J. F., one of the first victims of the French revolution; he was named minister of finance in place of Necker, 12th July, 1789, and having fled on the taking of the Bastille, he was captured and hung by the people a few days after.

FOUNTAIN, A., an English numismatist, died 1753.

FOUQUET, H. a French physician, 1727-1806.

FOUQUET, J. F., a Fr. missionary. 1690-1720.

FOUQUET, N., finance minister to Louis XIV., died after nineteen years' captivity, 1615-1680.

FOQUIER-TINVILLE, ANT. QUENTIN, the public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, remarkable for the atrocious cruelty with which he exercised the terrible power confided to him against all parties, born in Picardy, 1747, executed after the fall of Robespierre, 1794.

FOQUIERS, J., a Flem. painter, 1580-1659.

FOURCROY, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE, born at Paris 1752, died 1809. The descendant of a once wealthy family, Fourcroy was the son of a poor apothecary, and after many vicissitudes was enabled to engage in the study of the medical profession under the auspices of the distinguished anatomist

Vic. d'Azyr. Under Buequet he studied chemistry, and ultimately succeeded Macquer in the chair of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi, which he held for twenty-five years with increasing popularity. During the heat of the French revolution, Fourcroy possessed considerable power, which he exercised in promoting improvements in the systems of scientific education. He took an active part in the institution of the polytechnic and normal schools, the museum of natural history, the central schools, and in the re-establishment of the universities and colleges, which had been destroyed by the convention. His most celebrated work was his *System of Chemistry*, which at one time had a great reputation, and was translated into English. In most of his experiments he had associated with him his pupil Vauquelin, whom he had the merit of training and patronizing. He was twice married, and left a son and daughter; but he left no fortune, and his two sisters were afterwards supported by the faithful Vauquelin. [R.D.T.]

FOURCROY-DE-RAMECOURT, CHARLES RENE DE, A French officer and engineer, 1718-1791.

FOURIER, CHARLES, born at Besançon in 1772, died in Paris, 1837. In recent times a new order of political speculations has obtained a hearing, and been confessed important,—speculations affecting the fundamental principles on which modern societies are constructed. Struck by the evil inherent in the fact that the multitudes are mere ‘hewers of wood and drawers of water,’ St. SIMON, ROBERT OWEN, and others, have sought for new organizations, and declared war against the principle of competition, or ‘selfishness,’ as the basis of a right social fabric. Of these remarkable inquirers, Charles Fourier is the most original and profound; practical by nature, and eminently sagacious, he took a more complete view of our human springs of action; and proposed a scheme that might be tried and corrected by experiments on a scale of sufficient moderation to carry no menace of revolution. We cannot describe here either the arrangements or the philosophy of the *Phalange*; but justice demands the avowal that Fourier's theoretic views are not in conflict with our highest conceptions concerning the order of the Moral Universe. The Phalanx has been put partially to proof—chiefly in America. The experiment has never succeeded in the fullest sense; nevertheless, its projectors have read the lesson involved in the failure, and resolved to try again. The *Fourierists* were one of the schools in France, because of whose existence the cry of Socialism was recently raised, with the aim to overthrow the Republic; very unwarrantably in so far as they were concerned, for they neither desired nor threatened confusion. [J.P.N.]

FOURIER, J. B. G., a French mathematician and physician, distinguished for his scientific memoirs and historical preface, contributed to the famous ‘Description of Egypt,’ where he accompanied the expedition of Napoleon, 1768-1830.

FOURIER, P., a religious reformer, 1565-1640.

FOURNEL, J. F., a French jurist, 1745-1820.

FOWLE, DANIEL, a printer in Boston. In 1754, he was arrested and thrown into prison by order of the House of Representatives, on a charge of having printed a pamphlet exposing the conduct of some of its members. After a few days confinement, he was liberated. Having subsequently removed to Portsmouth, he became printer of the New Hampshire Gazette in 1756. Died in 1787, aged 72.

FOWLER, CHR., an Eng. puritan, 1611-1676.

FOWLER, EDW., bish. of Gloucester, 1632-1714.

FOWLER, JOHN, an English printer, died 1578.

FOWLER, TH., a medical author, 1736-1801.

FOX, CHARLES, an English artist, 1749-1809.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, was born at No. 9, Conduit Street, London, on 24th January, 1749. He was the third son of the Right Honorable Henry Fox, created Lord Holland in 1763. Charles was a frank, lively, popular child, became a family oracle in his infancy, and was supremely indulged. He obtained the rudiments of his education at a prepar-



[Statue of Fox in Bloomsbury Square.]

atory school at Wandsworth, kept by a Frenchman, which he entered in 1756, passing to Eton two years afterwards. In 1763, when he was but fourteen years old, his father indulged him with a gay tour on the continent, which not only interrupted his education, but is said to have fostered the dissipated habits which stained his early career. On his return, he studied at Hertford College, Oxford. Again he travelled abroad; and on his return, in 1768, when not twenty years old, he found himself member of parliament for Medhurst. In 1770 he became a junior lord of the admiralty, under Lord North. He remained, with an interval of two years, in connection with the North ministry until 1773, when he was removed somewhat contemptuously, and the ground of his dismissal has been attributed to rash and presumptuous ministerial acts, committing his colleagues to a policy the reverse of what he himself afterwards held. Of course it was a political necessity that he should join the opposition, and in the prosecution of the measures leading to the American war, he found a ground of hostility congenial to the sentiments then ripening in his mind. Following out these principles he joined the Rockingham administration, but resigned when the death of its leader made way for Lord Shelburne. Lord North and he finding each other side by side in opposition, thought they might work together in office, and in 1783 that coalition was made which has given just occasion for so much censure; not because it was a coalition, but because instead of uniting together those who were near each other in sentiment by the bond of a common harmony of purpose, it was an attempt to unite those who were opposite by the tie of common hostility to the defeated party. Fox's connection with the ministry, nominally under the duke of Portland, and the defeat of his India bill, suggested by the growing jealousy of the prerogative of the crown, with the triumph of Fox's rival, young Pitt, are conspicuous and well-known historical events, which can only receive a passing reference. In the regency question he was evidently led by personal predilections to maintain that the office be-



longed to the heir apparent, and was not at the disposal of parliament. Since the commencement of the French revolution, we must date a great change in Fox's nature, arising from the serious reflections produced by events so momentous. He had been leading such a life of thoughtless dissipation as generally deadens the moral qualities as well as the intellectual perceptions. But he was one among the few who could preserve through such orgies 'the whiteness of his soul.' His mind was justly characterized by Grattan's reference to its 'careless grandeur,' and there never lived a statesman whose character is so free of sordid motives, narrow views, or paltry objects. His hearty rebuff of Napoleon's insinuation that his rival had countenanced assassina-tive plots, was characteristic of his candid, honest nature. It is strange that of one who was so much revered by his party and his personal friends, there should be no good biography, for the collection lately edited by Lord John Russell, though it passed through the competent hands both of Lord Holland and Mr. Allen, professes only to afford materials for a life of the great leader. The reason may, perhaps, be, because while we know Fox to have foreseen that the general good of the community, and not personal aggrandizement, or the triumph of a party, should be the object of a minister, yet his own place in history is that of the champion of a party rather than of a policy. In 1797 he formally seceded from parliamentary action, and lived a life of literary retirement, in which he wrote his historical fragment on the reign of James II. He returned to public life in 1801. In 1806 he formed the real leader of that Whig ministry nominally headed by Lord Grenville; but the ministerial career, of which so many high hopes were formed, was doomed to be brief, and he died on the 13th of September, 1806. [J.H.B.]

FOX, EDWARD, a diplomatist in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, made bp. of Hereford, d. 1536.

FOX, FRANCIS, an English divine, died 1738.

FOX, GEORGE, founder of the Society of Friends, first saw the light at Drayton, Leicestershire, in the year 1624. His father was a weaver, who bestowed the greatest pains to instruct his son in the principles of revealed truth, and to imbue his youthful mind with impressions of piety. Having entered the service of a grazier, young Fox was for several years employed in tending sheep, an occupation which both gratified his natural love of solitude and nursed his contemplative enthusiastic turn of mind. When sixteen years of age he conceived that he was honored with a special commission from heaven; and accordingly, in preparing for the work to which he was thus miraculously called, he abandoned business for five years, lived entirely in the woods on such wild plants and vegetables as he found there, but practising long and frequent fastings, with many other austerities; his days devoted to religious meditation and his nights passed in sleepless excitement. In 1648, Fox emerged from this wild and solitary life to enter on the active discharge of his mission. His first appearances were made in Manchester, where taking his station in the public streets, he attracted vast crowds of the people around him, and was several times imprisoned as a disturber of the public peace. Most of the large towns of England he visited to propagate his doctrines. Great patience, self-denial, and at the same time confidence in the truth of his principles, distinguished him,—for every where he was exposed to the rude and boisterous assaults of the populace; and in London he was arrested and carried into the presence of Cromwell, who, however, on due examina-

tion dismissed him, being fully satisfied of the harmless tendency of his principles and conduct. Nay, the Protector frequently interposed to rescue him from the county magistrates. In the course of his itinerant ministry through England, he was successful in gaining numbers of proselytes, particularly at Derby, where his followers first received the name of Quakers, from the tremulous tones in which they loved to speak, and from their calling on all to 'tremble at the name of the Lord.' After marrying the widow of Judge Fell, who had hospitably entertained him during his journey through Wales, Fox meditated a voyage of proselytizing in America and the West Indies. After two years' absence he returned to England, where he was subjected to renewed trials, was imprisoned, tried by jury, and condemned for refusing the oaths of supremacy and abjuration. His sentence was indefinite imprisonment. But after a year's confinement he was released by the unanimous decision of the King's Bench. On recovering his liberty he travelled through Holland and various parts of Europe, diffusing his principles, and at length worn out by a life of incessant toil and austerities, he returned to England to spend the remainder of his days in retirement. With all his peculiarities he was a pious man, well versed in the Scriptures, and had an extraordinary gift in prayer. He died in 1690. [R.J.]

FOX, HEN., the first Lord Holland, and father of the celebrated statesman, born 1705; member of parliament for Hendon, 1735; secretary at war, 1746-1756; raised to the peerage, 1763, d. 1774.

FOX, JOHN, author of the 'Martyrology,' was a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, where he was born 1517. Early distinguished by his classical acquirements, he was elected fellow of Magdalene College, and directed his studies for entering the church. But having evinced a predilection for the reformed opinions, he was, on a charge of heresy being preferred against him, expelled from the university, and deprived of his fellowship. His character for learning, however, procured him the patronage of several noble families, and amongst others the duchess of Richmond engaged him as tutor to the children of her brother, the earl of Surrey, then a state prisoner in the Tower. Edward VI. also befriended him, and restored him to his fellowship. On the accession of Mary, Fox, like a number of other reformers, sought an asylum on the continent, and after many wanderings he settled at Basle, as corrector of the press in an extensive printing office in that city. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Fox hastened to return to his own country, and through the powerful influence of Cecil, who was his friend, he was appointed to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and might have obtained preferment, but for his conscientious scruples about some matters of ceremony. His celebrated 'Book of Martyrs' attests his hatred of popery, and his intense admiration of the principles of the reformation. He died in 1587, at the age of sixty-nine, leaving behind him a high reputation for piety and learning. [R.J.]

FOX, LUKE, an English navigator, 17th cent.

FOX, MURILLO, a Spanish *savant*, 16th cent.

FOX, RICHARD, a statesman and favorite of Henry VII., successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, distinguished in the latter years of his life as a patron of learning, born about 1466, died 1528.

FOX, STEPHEN, a minister of state after the restoration, first projector of Chelsea Hospital as a home for retired soldiers, 1627-1716.

FOY, L. S. DE, a learned Fr. ecclesiast., d. 1788.

FOY, MAXIMILIAN SEBASTIAN, a French statesman and soldier, one of the most celebrated orators of the opposition under the restoration; author of MSS. from which a 'History of the Peninsular War' has been compiled, 1775-1825.

FRA-BARTOLOMEO, an It. paint., 1469-1517.

FRACASTOR, J., an Ital. astronom., 1483-1553.

FRA-DIAVOLO, the pseudonym of Michael Pozzo, a leader of outlaws in Calabria, exec. 1806.

FRA-GIOVANNI, an Ital. painter, 1387-1455.

FRAMERY, NICH. STEPH., a French composer of the operas-comiques, and dram. writer, 1746-1810.

FRANC, M. L., a French poet, died 1460.

FRANCES, ST., fndr. of the Collatines, d. 1440.

FRANCESCA, P. DELLA, an Italian painter, the supposed teacher of Bramante, 1397-1484.

FRANCHI, J., an Italian sculptor, 1730-1806.

FRANCIA. FRANCESCO RAIBOLINI, commonly called FRANCIA, from the name of his master, was born at Bologna, about 1450. He was brought up a goldsmith, and did not take up painting until he was nearly forty years of age, but at this time he executed some important works. He carried on both professions, and made a species of parade of his accomplishments by signing himself *Aurifer*, jeweler, on his pictures, and *Pictor*, painter, on his jewelry. —Francia was a great painter, indeed a consummate master in the style of art prevailing in his own day; in that exact and rigid manner in which nature is scrupulously copied without any license of generalization: he is perhaps the highest representative in a technical view of the *quattrocento* school, that properly signified by the modern misnomer *peraphaelite*. Francia's large picture in the National Gallery is a capital example of this early style, the second or Florentine manner of Raphael himself, which Francia had some share in forming. He died at Bologna, 6th January, 1518.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.; Calvi, *Memorie della Vita de di Francesco Raibolini*, &c. Bologna, 1812) [R.N.W.]

FRANCIA, DON GASPARD RODRIGUEZ DE, commonly called DR. FRANCIA, and known as the dictator of Paraguay, was born at Assomçion, in that province, 1757, and began his career as a barrister. —In 1810, when the Spanish provinces of the River Plate rebelled against the authority of the viceroy, Francia was already known for his inflexible honesty and rare talents, in a country where the judges themselves were openly corrupt, and the policy of the Spanish government had kept the people in the grossest barbarism and political ignorance. The Buenos Ayreans having erected a new central government (which only declared its absolute independence of the Spanish crown in 1816), made an attack on Paraguay, and the latter, repelling its invaders, proceeded to debate the question of allegiance to Spain in any form whatever. The influence of Francia prevailing, the province declared its absolute independence, and appointed him secretary of a triumvirate; from which post, by the year 1815, he had risen to the sole dictatorship, which he retained till his death in 1840. His marked policy in refusing all intercourse with his neighbors during this period, and the complication of circumstances in the River Plate, has given his name as much notoriety in Europe, as the heartless tyranny which he is accused of having exercised in domestic affairs. In regard to the former, it would be easy to show that his views were dictated by sound statesmanship; for by all evidence, down to the fall of Rosas, a more fickle and profligate class of people does not exist than those ambitious of dominion in the province of Buenos Ayres; and the dream of Francia's life, a

political and commercial treaty with England, as the preliminary of any intercourse with the neighboring states, was the only means of saving his people from the same anarchy. As to the latter of these charges, Sir Woodbine Parish, who accuses Francia of 'systematic selfishness,' and declares his belief that 'a more bloody and unscrupulous tyrant never existed,' himself writes:—'It had been supposed that when Francia died, Paraguay would have again joined the confederation of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, but as yet (1852), that is not the case; and it would appear that there is a party not only ambitious of maintaining their independence, but, what is still more extraordinary, disposed to continue a system of isolation and tyranny little short of that established by Francia.' The fact is, with all their ignorance, the Paraguayans understand results, and there are circumstances in which mercy itself must seem cruel. Francia with his own head and hands preserved order in Paraguay for twenty-five years, in which period the neighboring state of Buenos Ayres had changed its government, amid scenes of turbulence and bloodshed, nearly forty times!

[E.R.]

FRANCIS I., emperor of Germany, born 1708, exchanged his own duchy of Lorraine against that of Tuscany 1735; married Maria Theresa 1736; emperor of Germany, after a struggle of five years with the elector of Bavaria, 1747; died 1765. He had six children: among these were Joseph, who succeeded him as Joseph II., and Marie Antoinette. FRANCIS II., born 1768; succeeded his father, Leopold II., 1792; signed the treaty of Campo Formio in the war of the French revolution 1797; recommenced hostilities 1799; treaty of Luneville 1802; coalition against France and battle of Austerlitz 1805; compelled by Napoleon to abandon the imperial dignity of Germany, and took the title of Francis I., emp. of Austria, 1806; d. 1835.

FRANCIS I., king of France, born 1494, succeeded Louis XII. after having married his daughter 1515; won the battle of Marignano 1515, signed a treaty of peace in regard to Italy 1516; advanced his pretensions to the empire at the death of Maximilian 1519; met Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold 1520; commencement of hostilities with Charles V. 1521, and with Henry VIII. 1522; lost the battle of Pavia, and taken prisoner 1525; restored to liberty by the treaty of Madrid 1526; alliance with Henry VIII., and their joint declaration of war against the emperor 1527-28; signed the peace of Cambrai 1529; persecution of the Vaudois commenced 1544; died 1547. FRANCIS II., born 1544, succeeded his father Henry II. 1559, died 1560.

FRANCIS I., duke of Lorraine, b. 1517, suc. 1544. d. 1545. For FRANCIS II., see FRANCIS II. of Ger.

FRANCIS, k. of the two Sicilies, rgnd. 1825-30.

FRANCIS, duke of Brittany, the first of the name reigned 1442-1450; the second, 1458-1488.

FRANCIS, duke of Modena, the first 1610-1658; the second 1660-1694; the third 1698-1749.

FRANCIS, ANNE, a learned Eng. lady, d. 1800.

FRANCIS, G. J., a Fr. engraver, 1717-1769.

FRANCIS, J., a French *savant*, 1722-1791.

FRANCIS, PHILIP, a classical translator, tragedian, and political writer; rector of Barrow, and chaplain of Chelsea College, died 1773. His son SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, a political writer, distinguished by his opposition to Warren Hastings, and his Whig principles, also as one of the reputed authors of the Letters of Junius, 1740-1818.

FRANCIS, PHÉBUS, kg. of Navarre, 1479-83.

FRANCIS, ROMAIN, a Flem. architect, d. 1735.



**FRANCIS, SAINT.** The Roman Calendar contains five saints of this name.—1. **JEAN BERNARDON**, commonly called **FRANCIS OF ASSISE**, founder of the order of mendicant friars named after him, was born 1182, and relinquishing the commercial pursuits to which he was brought up, devoted himself to poverty and self-mortification, and to the preaching of the gospel.



[Franciscan Friar.]

His reputation for sanctity drew a great number of disciples around him, to whom he gave the first rules of their order in 1209, engaging them to vows of poverty and submission. Between this period and his death, which took place at Assise, in 1226, he founded many monasteries on the continent, and even travelled into Egypt to convert the Sultan Meleddin. In consequence of his habits of abstraction, he had several visions of spiritual symbols. He was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1230.—2. The next in order of time is an illiterate ascetic named **FRANCIS OF PAULO**, founder of the Minims, or lowest religious order, born in Calabria, 1416, died at the convent of Plessis-du-Parc, 1507. Little is related of him except his solitary life and abstinence, and if he rivalled Francis of Assise in austerity, he was certainly far below him in usefulness.—3. **FRANCIS OF BORGIA**, a Spanish nobleman and courtier of the reign of Charles V., turned to a religious life by the solemn circumstances attending the funeral of the Empress Isabella, after which he became a disciple of Ignatius Loyola, and was appointed by him to preach the gospel in Spain and Portugal, and finally succeeded him as chief of the Order. He is the author of many ascetic writings, and contributed much to the perfection of the organization of the Jesuits. Francis of Borgia died at Rome in 1572, and was canonized by Clement IX. 1671.—4. **FRANCIS OF SALES**, born of a noble family in the neighborhood of Geneva, 1567, and first distinguished by the reclamation of the protestants in the neighboring valleys. On the death of the bishop of Geneva, Francis of Sales succeeded him, and redoubled his zeal for the reform of the diocese and the monasteries. To further his benevolent designs, he instituted, in connection with Madam de Chantal, the Order of the Visitation at Annecy, in 1610. He died in 1622, after a life devoted to works of charity, and was canonized 1665. His religious works are highly esteemed, especially his 'Treatise on the Love of God,' and 'Introduction to a Devout Life.'—5. **FRANCIS XAVIER**, surnamed the 'Apostle of the Indies,' born at the castle of Xavier, in Navarre,

1506, began his mission at Goa 1542, and died in one of the Chinese islands, 1552. He was the intimate friend and disciple of Loyola, and was for some time professor of philosophy at the college of Beauvais. He was canonized 1622, and his 'Letters' published at Paris in 1631.—Each of these 'Saints' exhibit the spirit of enthusiasm in a different form, and the most pleasing to contemplate is that of Francis of Sales. In Francis of Assise it affected a species of insanity, and aimed at dominion. The friars of his order were at last a voluptuous and lazy body. In the disciples of Loyola there was more of the spirit of worldly wisdom, and the greatest of them, St. Francis Xavier, was characterized by extreme subtlety. [E.R.]

**FRANCISCO, HENRY**, a native of England, was present at the coronation of Queen Anne; was a soldier in the French and revolutionary wars in America: died in New York State in 1820, at the extraordinary age of 134.

**FRANCK, J. M.**, a German writer, 1717–1775.

**FRANCK, SIMON**, a Latin poet, 1741–1772.

**FRANCK, SOL.**, a German numismatist, 17th c.

**FRANCKE, J. C.**, a German jurist, 17th cent.

**FRANCKE, J. V.**, a Danish philos., d. 1830.

**FRANCKLIN, DR. THOMAS**, a classical translator and divine, author of the 'Earl of Warwick,' and other dramas, a 'Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy,' and some miscel. writings, 1721–1784.

**FRANCEUR, F.**, a Fr. composer, 1698–1787.

**FRANCKS**, or **FRANKEN**, **FRANCIS**, father and son, both celeb. Dutch painters, died in 1616 and 1642.

**FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, N. L.**, a Fr. statesman and man of letters, member of the directory in 1797, and for two years president of the senate under Napoleon, 1750–1828.

**FRANCOLIN, J. DE**, a French herald, 16th cent.

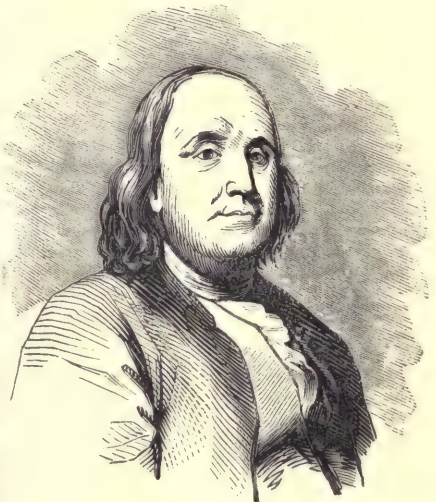
**FRANK, G.**, a German physician, 1643–1704.

His son, **G. F. FRANK**, a physician and au., d. 1732.

**FRANK, J. P.**, a German physician, author of 'Système de Police Medicale,' 1745–1821.

**FRANKE, A. H.**, a Ger. philanth., 1663–1727.

**FRANKLAND, TH.**, an Engl. hist., 1633–1690.



[B. Franklin.]

**FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN**, born in Boston, Massachusetts, 6th January, 1706; died on 17th April,

1790. The name of Dr. Franklin has long been a household word in America,—he was her moralist, statesman, and philosopher: his discoveries in Electricity have given him a permanent place in scientific history: and he deserves highest honor from all mankind, because of his services to the cause of rational Liberty and the independence of Nations.—We must omit all details concerning Franklin's early life: however, if any one would sustain hope amid unpromising labor—discern the inestimable value of small portions of time economized and put scrupulously to uses—or learn how cheerfulness, patience, and fortitude, guided by good sense and integrity, must ever command success,—he will find nowhere better instruction than in that graphic narrative of the events and struggles of his opening manhood, by which Franklin has let us into the innermost being of the journeyman printer of Philadelphia. Distinguished no less by practical benevolence, than by an almost intuitive appreciation of the wants and character of early American society, Franklin could not fail to rise into authority among his countrymen: accordingly we find him their favorite counsellor in most of the grave difficulties belonging to that epoch of American history. Commencing public life in the struggle between the assembly of Pennsylvania and the old proprietary Governors,—we again meet him proposing to the different States a project of union, which afterwards became the basis of the confederacy: then, on a mission to England regarding the American Stamp Act: afterwards—driven from his loyalty—Ambassador to France on the part of his countrymen; the observed of all observers in Paris, soliciting aid in arms from the court of Versailles: finally Minister to England, signing the treaty by which the mother country, in due humiliation, bowed her head before the independence of her former Colonies. It has been said that Franklin represented the practical genius, the moral and political spirit of the eighteenth century, as Voltaire represented its metaphysical and religious scepticism: this, at least, is certain,—no man saw more clearly, or felt more profoundly in his own person, the political and moral ideas which necessarily bear sway in a strictly industrial community like the one emerging from infancy in the New World. Unconnected with England by birth or close association, he looked only with astonishment on those pretensions to prerogative, which certainly could find no natural soil, where all men were socially equal: and his system of morals included every sanction and precept, likely to recommend themselves to a people, who could never reach prosperity unless through patient industry, and the exercise of the prudential virtues. His code was 'The Way to Wealth:': and the wisdom of 'Poor Richard,' instructed every man, how by the strength of his arm, and dominion over his passions, wealth might be attained and made secure. Since Franklin's time a new element has arisen in America; powerful tendencies are developing with higher aims than mere wealth, and which demand a larger code than the utilitarian. Franklin did not recognize, or rather had not foreseen, the necessary advent of that speculative habit now very rapidly becoming dominant over American thought: but in his treatment of the equally powerful tendency of which he saw the influence, and whereof he himself so largely partook, his 'Poor Richard' is complete:—he threw off all prerogative and tradition, and looked at things as they are. Temperance, Silence, Order, Resolution, Frugality, Activity, Sincerity, Justice, Moderation, Cleanliness, Tranquillity, Chastity, Humility,—these are his virtues: and Franklin teaches how to ac-

quire them, by precepts, which in earlier times, would have ranked as *golden verses*; they are as valuable as anything that has descended from Pythagoras.—It is rare that a single mind establishes claims so various as those of Franklin:—he ranks also among the foremost as a Physical Inquirer and Discoverer. Attracted by the opening subject of *Electricity*, he was the first who reduced it to order: and that grand step is owing to him which identified the attraction and repulsion of rubbed glass and amber, with the energy that produces lightning, and causes the most imposing of meteorological phenomena. His memoirs on Electricity and other physical subjects, still astonish one by their clearness and chastity, and the precision and elegance of their method; their style and manner are as worthy of admiration as their doctrines. They gained for the author immediate admission to the highest scientific societies in Europe. In his personal bearing Franklin was sedate and weighty. He had no striking eloquence; he spoke sententiously; but men instinctively felt his worth, and submitted themselves to his wisdom. Except Washington, whom in many qualities he much resembled, the New World yet ranks among her dead, nowhere so great a man. An edition of his works in ten volumes has recently been published by *Jared Sparks*, the excellent editor of the writings of Washington. [J.P.N.]

FRANKLIN, ELEANOR ANNE, an English poetess, best known by her maiden name of Porden, wife of Captain Franklin, the well-known Arctic adventurer, 1795-1825.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, the last British governor of New Jersey, was born in 1731; was an officer in the British army during the French war in America. After peace was established he went to England, and was appointed governor of New Jersey in 1763, by Lord Halifax. Some years after he returned to England, where he died Nov. 17, 1813, aged 82.

FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, the celebrated English Arctic navigator, in whose fate the sympathy of the world has been so deeply interested for many years, was born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 1786. As a boy he had a fondness for the sea, and resolved to be a sailor. His father, with the hope of weaning him from a nautical life, sent him on a voyage to Lisbon in a merchant vessel. The lad came back, however, contrary to his father's expectation with his taste for a sailor's life strengthened by his first rude experience, and, accordingly, he entered the British navy as a midshipman at the age of fourteen. He was in this capacity, on board the *Polyphemus*, at the attack on Copenhagen. In 1803 he went with Capt. Flanders, who was a relative, on a voyage of discovery to the South Seas, and was wrecked on the coast of New Holland. He was flag lieutenant on board the *Bellerophon* at the battle of Trafalgar, and served as lieutenant on the *Bedford*, which conveyed the allied sovereigns to England in 1814. In 1815 he was at the attack on New Orleans by the British, and won some renown by the capture of a gun boat. In 1818 he was appointed to the command of the brig *Trent*, which joined the Arctic Expedition under Capt. Buchan. He subsequently was one of the officers in the expedition of Ross and Parry, and succeeded in reaching a point as far north as Cape Turnagain, 68° 30' north latitude, and returned to England in 1822. He was promoted in 1825 to the rank of post captain, and appointed to a command, conjointly with Ross and Parry, in the Arctic Expedition, which set out in the course of that year. His explorations having extended to 70° 30' north latitude and 150° west longitude, he returned to England in 1827, and was



knighted for his services. In 1830 he was promoted to the command of a ship of the line, when after a cruise in the Mediterranean he was appointed governor of Van Diemen's Land, whence he was recalled in 1843. In 1845, the command of the Arctic Expedition, which has resulted so fatally, was bestowed upon him. The *Erebus* and *Terror*, the same ships with which Ross in 1839 had made his celebrated voyage to the South Polar Seas, having been fitted up, under the superintendence of Franklin, and the two officers, Capt. Crozier and Fitzjames, having been selected by himself, and joined with him in command, set sail on the 19th May, 1845. The ships were spoken on the 4th July, and for the last time, on the 26th, in Melville Bay, latitude  $77^{\circ}$  north, longitude  $66^{\circ} 13'$  west from Greenwich. His fate, after a long expectation which has moved the deepest sympathies of the whole civilized world, is now tragically settled. Dr. Rae of the Hudson's Bay Company, in a letter dated York Factory, 28th of August, 1854, addressed to the Governor, Sir George Simpson, states that he learned the following from the Esquimaux:—"In the spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux Indians who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named "Keliktak" by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one chief officer, looked thin, they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a seal from the natives. At a later date during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the Continent, and five more on an island near it, about a long day's journey, say thirty-five or forty miles to north-west of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle, and Montreal Island, agree exactly with that of Sir George Back's. Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the Island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is supposed that the party had been driven to the last resource—"Cannibalism"—as a means of prolonging life. There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach." Dr. Rae states that there must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as he saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks—as many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important of the relics found, with the drawings of others, were forwarded to London. The silver was marked with the crests and initials of Sir John Franklin and of other officers.

FRANTZ, a French painter, 16th century.

FRANTZ, WOLFGANG, a Ger. divine, 1564–1628.  
FRANTZKE, G., a German jurist, 1594–1659.  
FRANZ, J. G. F., a German *savant*, 1737–89.  
FRANZ, J. M., a German geographer, 1700–61.  
FRA-PAOLO. See SARPI.  
FRASSEN, C., a learned Frenchman, 1620–1711.  
FRAUENHOFER, Jos. Vox, a dist. optician and natural philosopher of Bavaria, 1787–1826.  
FRAUNCE, ABR., an English poet, 16th century.  
FREDEGARIUS, a French annalist, died 660.  
FREDEGISUS, an English poet, 9th century.  
FREDEGONDA, queen of France, 543–597.



[Frederick Barbarossa.]

FREDERICK I., emperor of Germany, surnamed *Barbarossa*, born in the duchy of Suabia, 1121; accompanied his uncle, Conrad III., to the Holy Land 1147; succeeded him as emperor 1152; crowned at Rome 1155; crowned king of Arles 1178; undertook a new crusade 1188; drowned in Syria 1190.  
FREDERICK II., born 1194, master of the empire after a long struggle 1208; engaged in a crusade 1227–1229; excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX. 1239; died 1250.  
FREDERICK III., born 1415, crowned emperor 1452; erected his duchy of Austria into an arch-duchy 1453; suffered many reverses, lost his throne, and was restored, between 1482 and 1490; died 1495.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark and Norway, born 1471; succeeded 1523; d. 1533.  
FREDERICK II., born 1524; succeeded 1558; died 1588.  
FREDERICK III., born 1609; succeeded his father 1648; war with Sweden 1658–1660; died, after the crown had been made hereditary in his family, 1670.  
FREDERICK IV., born 1671; succeeded 1699; war with Sweden 1699–1720; died 1730.  
FREDERICK V., born 1723; succeeded 1746; died 1766.  
FREDERICK VI., born 1768; succeeded his father after governing as regent 1808; war of alliance with France against Russia and Prussia 1813; lost Norway 1814; died 1839.

FREDERICK I., king of Sweden, born 1676, associated with his wife, Ulrica Eleonora, sister of Charles XII., as king 1720, died 1745.

FREDERICK I., king of Prussia, called, as elector of Brandenburg, Frederick III., born 1657, succeeded to the electorate 1688, crowned king 1701, died 1713.  
FREDERICK WILLIAM I., born 1668, succeeded 1713, died 1740.  
FREDERICK II., his son,



called 'The Great,' (see next article.) **FREDERICK WILLIAM II.**, nephew of Frederick the Great, born 1744, succeeded 1786, united with Austria and Russia in the division of Poland, and died the same year, 1797. **FREDERICK WILLIAM III.**, son of the preceding, born 1770; succeeded 1797; died and succeeded by his son, **FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.**, 1840.



[Tomb of Frederick the Great.]

**FREDERICK II.**, king of Prussia, commonly called Frederick the Great, was born 24th January, 1712, and began to reign in 1740. He found himself in possession of a full treasury and a powerful army, which he soon employed in attacking Austria, and conquering from her the province of Silesia (1740-1742). In 1744 he engaged in a second war with Austria, which was terminated in 1745, and left him in possession of Silesia, but with no augmentation of power, though his military renown was raised through Europe. The great struggle of the seven years' war began in 1756. Prussia was now attacked by the Austrians, the Russians, the French, the Saxons, and the Swedes, and her destruction and dismemberment seemed inevitable. England was her only ally. Prussia went through the struggle, and came out triumphant. When the peace of Hubertsburg was concluded in 1763, Prussia did not cede an inch of land, or pay a dollar of money; and from that time forth she was recognized as one of the five great powers of Europe. For this glorious result she was indebted to her king. It is not merely the military genius of Frederick, as displayed during the sanguinary campaigns of the seven years' war, that demands our attention, but we cannot help admiring also his moral courage and his indomitable energy under reverses which would have crushed almost any other spirit. Though victorious at Prague, at Rossbach, and Lissa (1757), at Zorndorf (1758), at Leignitz and Torgau (1760), he suffered heavy defeats at Collin (1757), at Hochkirk (1758), at Kunersdorff (1759); and his lieutenants, with the exception of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, were generally unsuccessful. But Frederick's firmness never failed him, even when all hope seemed lost. In a period of extreme danger, he wrote to Voltaire (who advised him to beg mercy from his enemies), 'I am a man, and therefore born to suffer. To the rigor of destiny I oppose my own constancy. Menaced with shipwreck, I will bear the storm; I will be a king in spirit; and I will die, as I have lived, a king.'—After the conclusion of the war, Frederick exerted himself earnestly in relieving the sufferings which so many years of carnage and devastation had brought upon Prussia. In 1772 he deeply disgraced himself, and permanently injured the cause

of Order as well as the cause of Freedom throughout the world, by promoting and participating in the first dismemberment of Poland. Frederick died 17th August, 1786. He was fond of the society of literary men, and was himself an author of many works of considerable merit. During his struggles against Austria and France, Frederick was regarded in England and America as the champion of protestantism, and he was called a second Gustavus Adolphus. He ill deserved the title. He had no religious faith whatever; and there are few princes of whom so many mean and selfish traits in private life are recorded as of the celebrated king of Prussia.

[E.S.C.]

**FREDERICK I.**, king of Sicily, was the same who became Frederick II., emperor of Germany. **FREDERICK II.** of Sicily reigned 1296-1337. **FREDERICK III.**, reigned 1355-1377. **FREDERICK IV.**, 1496-1504. The last three were of the house of Arragon, and Frederick IV. was before count of Altomaia, and died in France after losing his crown.

**FREDERICK I.**, elector of Saxony, reigned 1423-1428. **FREDERICK II.**, 1428-1464. **FREDERICK III.**, 1486-1525. **FREDERICK AUGUSTUS**, the first of the name as king, 1768-1827.

**FREDERICK I.**, as king of Wurtemberg, or **FREDERICK II.** as duke, reigned 1797-1816.

**FREDERICK**, son of Theodore, king of Corsica, colonel in the army of the king of Wurtemberg, and his political agent in England, author of 'Historical Memoirs concerning Corsica,' committed suicide in 1796.

**FREE, J.**, an English divine and miscellaneous writer, author of 'History of English Poetry.' 1711-1791.

**FREEKE, WM.**, an English Socinian, born 1663.

**FREELING, SIR FRANCIS**, secretary of the General Post Office for nearly fifty years, 1764-1836.

**FREEMAN, JAMES**, the first Unitarian minister of the first Unitarian church in New England. Having after the Revolution been appointed minister of King's Chapel in Boston, and rejecting trinitarianism for unitarianism, the church was turned into a unitarian place of worship, and the liturgy was modified to suit the new doctrine, it being a condition of its charter that the English form of prayer should be used. Bishop Seabury refused orders to Mr. Freeman. The King's Chapel, which was the first Episcopal, thus became the first Unitarian church in New England. Dr. Freeman died 1835, aged 77.

**FREEMAN, NATHANIEL**, a physician and brigadier-general, was born at Dennis, in 1741. He engaged in the study of medicine, and afterwards practised in Sandwich. He was a member of the legislature, and colonel of militia, in which offices he rendered important services to his country. He was also for many years register of probate, and judge of the common pleas. Died 1827, aged 66.

**FREEMAN, SAMUEL**, Judge, was the son of Enoch Freeman, judge of the court of common pleas, born at Portland, in 1743. Was appointed judge of probate, which office he held for several years. He published the American Clerk's Magazine, in 1805. Died 1831, aged 88.

**FREEMAN, WM. PEERE WILLIAMS**, an English admiral, disting. in the American war, 1742-1832.

**FREEMANTILE, SIR THOMAS**, a celebrated English admiral, 1765-1820.

**FREGOSO**, the name of a Genoese family, of whom the following were doges of Genoa:—**DOMINIQUE**, reigned 1370-1378. **JOSEPH**, his son, elected 1390, and deposed the year following. **THOMAS**, son of Joseph, reigned 1415-1421, re-elected 1436,



and deposed 1443. JAMES, brother of Thomas, reigned about a year, 1447-1448. PIERRE, elected 1450, yielded his seignior to France 1458, and was killed in an endeavor to reconquer it, 1459. An archbishop, P. FREGOSO, was many times doge between 1462 and 1488, and died in retirement 1498. BATTISTA, his nephew, born 1440, elected 1479, deposed 1483. OCTAVIAN, elected 1513, yielded the sovereignty of Genoa to Francis I., king of France, 1515, and was continued in command as governor till 1522.

FREIND, JOHN, an eminent physician and writer, was born at Croton, England, in 1675. In 1704 he was appointed chemical professor at Oxford, and in the following year he went to Spain as physician to the expeditionary army under Lord Peterborough. In 1716 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1722 was returned to parliament for Launceston. In 1723 he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being an accomplice in Atterbury's plot. While in prison he planned his great literary work, which was afterwards published under the title of 'The History of Physic.' Died 1728.

FRENSHEM, JOHN, a German scholar, librarian to Queen Christina of Sweden, and professor of rhetoric at the university of Upsala, 1608-1660.

FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERIC, general, was graduated at Princeton College, in 1770, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Old Congress; afterwards a senator from New Jersey. He was also a trustee of the college. Died 1804.

FRELINGHUYSEN, THEODORE JAMES, a native of Holland, emigrated to America in 1720, was chosen minister of the Reformed Dutch Church at Raritan, New Jersey. He was a member of an assembly of ministers in 1738, whose object was 'to render their churches independent of a foreign ecclesiastical body. Died 1754.

FREMIN, R., a French sculptor, 1673-1743.

FREMINET, M., a French painter, 1567-1619.

FRENCH, JONATHAN, minister of Andover, Massachusetts, was born at Braintree, in 1740. After graduating at Harvard College in 1771, he was ordained the following year. At an early age he joined the American army as a drummer, and rose to the rank of sergeant during the French war. Having a great desire to obtain an education, he was liberally assisted by several literary persons. Died 1809, aged 69.

FRENEAU, PHILIP, an American poet, an edition of whose poems was published under the general title of 'Poems written and published during the Revolutionary War.' Died in New Jersey, of which he was a native, 1832, aged 80.

FRENICH DE BESSY, BERNARD, a celebrated French mathematician, who solved mathematical questions without the aid of algebra. Died 1675.

FRERE, G., a French officer, 1764-1826.

FRERE, RIGHT HON. JOHN HOOKHAM, a scholar and fugitive writer, successor of his friend Canning as under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and disting. in several diplomatic missions, 1769-1846.

FRERES, THEODORE, a Dutch painter, 1643-1693.

FRERET, NICH., a French *savant*, 1688-1749.

FRERON, ELIE CATHERINE, a disting. French critic and original writer, 1719-1776. His son, LOUIS STANISLAUS, a member of the French convention, and founder of a violent journal entitled 'L'Orateur du Peuple,' 1757-1802.

FRESCOBALDI, G., an Ital. composer, 17th c.

FRESNEL, AUGUSTIN JOHN, an experimental philosopher, and member of the Academy of Sciences

of France, distinguished as the discoverer of the polarization of light, &c., 1788-1827.

FREYBERG, C. A., a German historian, 1684-1743.

FREYE, CH., a German miscellaneous writer 1759-1800.

FREYLINGHAUSEN, J. A., a Lutheran theologian and mystic of the Pietists, 1670-1738.

FRICK, JEAN, a German theologian and philosopher, 1670-1739. ELIE, his brother, a theologian, 1673-1711. GEORGES, son of Jean, author of a 'Dissertation upon the Salic Law,' &c., 1703-1739. ALBERT, younger brother of Georges, distinguished as a *savant*, 1711-1776.

FRIES, J., a Swiss *savant*, 1505-1565. MICHEL, his nephew, a writer on natural history, d. 1611.

FRIES, J. C., a Swiss painter, 1623-1693.

FRIESE, CHR. THEO., a Polish hist., 1717-1795.

FRIESE, MARTIN, a Lutheran theol., 1688-1750.

FRIESS, J. DE, an Aust. financier, 1722-1793.

FRISBIE, LEVI, minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was born in 1748. He studied for some time at Yale College, afterward at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1771. In 1772, he engaged in a mission to the Delaware Indians, and returned the following year. He was ordained in 1775, and returned to his missionary labors. In 1776 he was chosen minister of Ipswich. He was a faithful and zealous preacher, and a sincere and true friend. Died February 25, 1806, aged 57.

FRISBIE, LEVI, professor of moral philosophy at Harvard College, was born at Ipswich, in 1784, graduated in 1802. He afterwards studied law for a short time. In 1805 he was appointed Latin tutor, and in 1817, professor of moral philosophy. After his demise, his miscellaneous writings, with notices of his life, were published by Professor Norton. Died 1822.

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a German minister, author of works on natural history, ethnology, and language, 1666-1743. His son, JOSEPH LEONARD, a minister and naturalist, 1714-1787.

FRISCHE, J. DU, a French classic, 1640-1693.

FRISCHLIN, NICODEMUS, a German satirical writer, was born at Balingen in the duchy of Wirtemberg in 1447, studied at the university of Tübingen, where he obtained a professorship. Having written a disrespectful letter to the Duke of Wirtemberg, he was imprisoned at Aurach, and in an attempt to escape, he fell from a great height and was killed, 1590.

FRISI, PAOLO, a mathematician and philosopher, and the author of several works on astronomy, electricity, &c., was born in 1727, at Milan. He became professor in several colleges, and was at length placed at the head of the architectural department in the university of Milan. Died 1784.

FRISIUS, JOHN, a Swiss divine and Orientalist, died 1565. His son, JOHN JAMES, author of many works on theology, philosophy, and philology, dates unknown. Another son, JOHN, successor of his father, as professor at Zurich, died 1611. HENRY FRISIUS, a descendant of the preceding, a theological and philosophical writer, d. 1718.

FRISIUS, SIMON, a Dutch engraver, 14th cent.

FRITH, JOHN, an English reformer, burnt 1533.

FRITSCH, A., a German *savant*, 1629-1701.

FRITZ, SAMUEL, a Ger. missionary, 1653-1728.

FRITZE, J. T., a German medical author, 1740-1793.

FROBENIUS, JOHN, a German printer, and the friend of Erasmus, was a native of Franconia, but carried on his business at Basle. Died in 1527.



[Frobisher.]

**FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN**, was born of humble parents at Doncaster, but the precise date is uncertain. He became early convinced of the possibility of a north-west passage to China, and in the hope of gaining undying fame by his discovery, continued for fifteen years urging in various quarters the equipment of an expedition. Dudley, earl of Warwick, at length patronized him in 1676. He left 8th of June with three small vessels, and returned 2d October, having reached no farther than Labrador and the coast of Greenland. Indications of gold were discovered, which led to the dispatch of a larger squadron the following year; and the quality of the ore brought home being more favorably reported upon, an important expedition, with miners, soldiers, &c., was sent out, 31st May, 1578; but the fleet was scattered by storms on the coast of Greenland, and obliged to return home early in winter without effecting any settlement. Frobisher afterwards went to the West Indies with Drake, and on the defeat of the Spanish Armada received the honor of knighthood, in acknowledgment of his services in the action. He died in the end of the year 1594, from the effects of a carelessly dressed wound received in an attack upon Brest. [J.B.]

**FROLA**, the name of three Spanish kings—the *first*, king of Oviedo, reigned 757–768; the *second*, king of Oviedo, and count of Galicia, a short time in 875; the *third*, king of Leon, 923–924.

**FRUOSSART, JOHN**, a celebrated French poet and historian, whose *Chronicles of France, England, Scotland, Spain, and Brittany*, constitute one of the most precious monuments of the middle ages. He was attached to the court of Philippe of Hainault, queen of Edward III., and mother of the Black Prince, and after her death to several continental sovereigns. He is supposed to have lived from 1326 to 1400. The best edition of his *Chronicles* is that of M. Buchoz, 15 vols., 8vo. 1824. There have been several English translations.

**FRUMENTIN, ELIGIUS**, was chosen United States senator from Louisiana in 1813. In 1821 he was appointed judge of the criminal court of New Orleans, also judge of the western district of Florida, which office he resigned in consequence of a misunderstanding with General Jackson, who was then governor, and resumed the practice of law at New Orleans. Died of yellow fever, October 6, 1822.

**FRONTEAN, JOHN**, a Fr. controver., 1614–62.

**FRONTENAC, LOUIS**, count, appointed governor-general of Canada in 1678. Built Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario in the following year. Was recalled to England in 1682, but reinstated in office in 1689.

He contributed much, through his exertions, towards the prosperity of Canada. In disposition he was ambitious, haughty and revengeful. Died Nov. 28, 1698, aged 77.

**FRONTIN, CLAUDE**, a French poet, 16th cent.

**FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS**, a Roman statesman and soldier, commander of the armies in Britain, author of a work on tactics, &c., 40–106.

**FRONTO, MARCUS CORNELIUS**, a celebrated Roman orator and teacher of elocution, instructor of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, consul 161.

**FROST, EDMOND**, a missionary, was born at Brattleborough, Vermont, graduated at Middlebury College, and studied theology at Andover. After being ordained at Salem in 1823, he embarked as missionary for Calcutta. He died October 18, 1825.

**FROST, JOHN**, an officer of the Revolutionary army, was born in Kittery, Maine, May 5th, 1738. He served as captain in the campaign of 1759, in which the conquest of Canada was completed. In the campaign of 1775 he served as lieutenant-colonel at the siege of Boston. At the opening of the campaign of 1776, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and distinguished himself in the hard-fought



[General Frost.—From an original portrait by Brewster.]

battles which took place before the retreat of Washington to Philadelphia. Upon Burgoyne's invasion of New York, Colonel Frost's regiment was attached to the army under General Gates, and the colonel was one of those New England officers, who performed such effective service in the battles of Stillwater and Bemis Heights. After the surrender of Burgoyne Colonel Frost joined the central division of the army under General Washington, and was present at the battle of Monmouth and the subsequent actions of that campaign. During the remainder of the war Colonel Frost continued to serve in the Middle and Southern States; and at its close he had risen to the rank of brigadier-general. After his retirement from the army he resumed the cultivation of his fine estate in Kittery. But he was soon called to public duties, being appointed a judge of the Court of Sessions for York County, Maine, and a member of the council of the Governor of Massachusetts, which then included Maine. Towards the close of his life he relinquished all public employments. He died in Kittery, in July, 1810, at the advanced age of 72.

**FROWDE, PHILIP**, an English poet, died 1738.

**FRUGONI, CHARLES INNOCENT**, an eminent Italian poet, originally a monk, was born at Genoa, in 1692. Having quitted the monastic life, he settled at Parma, and was appointed court poet. Died 1768.



FRUITIERS, PH., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.  
FRUMENTIUS, Sr., the apostle of Ethiopia, consecrated a bishop by Athanasius 331, died 360.



[Mrs. Fry.]

FRY, MRS. ELIZABETH, whose maiden name was GURNEY, was born in 1780 at Earlham, Norfolk, an extensive estate which had been in the possession of her paternal ancestry for many centuries. The benevolence of her disposition displayed itself by her habit, while yet a girl, of visiting the poor on her father's property, and forming a school for the education of their children. With this natural benevolence, however, she united an ardent fondness for the gayeties and frivolities of fashionable life; till through the powerful ministrations of William Savery, an American Friend, she was brought to the knowledge and love of the truth as it is in Jesus. Her character from that day was entirely changed, and she became a genuine and consistent Christian. In 1800 she was married to Joseph Fry, Esq., of London, and consequently settled in the metropolis. There she resumed her early habit of visiting the poor; and although she became the mother of a large family, who were most tenderly loved and assiduously trained, she yet found leisure, by a rigid economy of time, and arrangement of domestic duties, to render her beneficent offices to her poor and suffering fellow-creatures. Every day was she found visiting charity schools, in the houses and lanes of the poor, and in the wards of sick hospitals, till at length by a providential train of circumstances, she was led to extend her benevolent attentions to the inmates of a prison and a lunatic asylum. The accents of Christian love found entrance into the hearts of those wretched outcasts, and she became the honored instrument of remodeling the discipline and improving the state of our national prisons. At the commencement of her career there was no classification of any sort, no separation between male and female prisoners; all criminals, parents and children, men and women, those who were comparatively innocent with the inveterately depraved, were indiscriminately huddled together, and in these circumstances many left the prison far more familiar with crime than when they entered it. It required no small resolution and faith to enter such a den of iniquity as a British jail at that period was; but Mrs. Fry attempted it and was successful. Her dignity, and at the same time her feminine gentleness, subdued their ferocity and won their attention; she told them that vice was the cause of all their misery, that if they would return to virtuous habits, they might again be

happy, and she proposed rules for their observance, of which they unanimously expressed their approval. Repeating her visit after a brief interval, and finding them equally tractable and submissive, she proceeded with her contemplated measures. She appointed a teacher to those children who had been committed for petty offences, and many of whom were under seven years of age. Even their profligate mothers took an interest in this infant school. Mrs. Fry next devised some employment for the women, by teaching them to sew, and supplying them with work. For the accomplishment of this arduous undertaking she formed a ladies' committee, some of whom made it a sacred duty to attend in the prison daily, so that there was not a moment when the females were not under the superintendence of some proper and efficient guide. A matron was at length appointed to live in the prison, and take the oversight of the female prisoners. But the ladies' committee still continued their attendance, one giving instruction in needlework, another in knitting, while a third read some good religious book, and spoke to them about the guilt and the wages of sin, the duty and superior happiness of a sober, chaste, and religious life. In a few weeks the most astonishing moral revolution was effected within the walls of the prison; not only the language of blasphemy, obscenity, and fiendish discord entirely disappeared, but women of the most abandoned characters were reclaimed to established habits of sobriety, industry, and piety. The public interest was greatly excited by the intelligence. Visitors of the highest official station and noble rank visited the schools, and the most undoubted testimonies were borne to the excellent principles and efficient working of these benevolent schemes. Mrs. Fry, while she continued her inspection of the prisons, extended her benevolent regards to other classes, such as making provision for female convicts, both during their voyage out, and at their allotted stations. She also visited all the principal jails in Scotland and Ireland, France, Holland, Denmark, and Prussia, and her last scheme of philanthropy was begun with a view to benefit British seamen, particularly to alleviate the miserable state of the coast guard; forming libraries and adopting means for circulating books and tracts in men-of-war ships. These anxious and multifarious labors made serious inroads on the health of this excellent lady. After trying the waters of Bath in the spring of 1844, she returned home no way improved, and gradually sank till she expired at Ramsgate, 11th October. Her death was lamented throughout Europe as a loss to humanity. She was, as she has often been called, 'the female Howard,' and like her prototype, her benevolent exertions were the fruit of a lively and established faith in the gospel of Christ. [R.J.]

FRYE, SIMON, judge, was a patriot in the Revolutionary war. He was chosen member of the council and judge of the common pleas for York, and chief justice of Oxford. Was one of the first settlers of Fryburg, Maine; died 1822, aged 82.

FRYE, THOMAS, an Irish artist, born in 1710, said to have been the first manufacturer of porcelain in England. He was a mezzotint engraver and portrait painter, died 1762.

FUCA, JUAN DE, a Germ. navigator, died 1632.

FUCHS, G. F., a German composer, died 1821.

FUCHS, J. C., a German author, 1726-1795.

FUCHS, THEOPHILUS, a Germ. poet, 1720-1810.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, LEONARD, a Bavarian physician and botanist, author of 'Historia Plantarum,' 1501-1566.

FUCHS, or FUSCH, R., a Fr. natural., died 1587.

FUENTE, J. L., a Spanish painter, 1600-1654.  
 FUENTES, Count DE, a Sp. gen., 1560-1643.  
 FUENTES, or FONTE, BARTHOLEMEW DE, a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, 17th century.  
 FUESSLI, HANS H., a Swiss hist., 1752-1832.  
 FUESSLI, J., a Swiss annalist, born 1477. His son, PETER, historian of the Swiss wars, d. 1548.  
 FUESSLI, J. C., a German historian, 1704-1775.  
 FUESSLI, J. M., a Swiss engraver, 1677-1736.  
 FUESSLI, M., a Swiss painter and engraver, 1598-1664. JOHN GASPARD FUESSLI, his descendant, a distinguished artist and correspondent of the German *savants*, 1706-1782. His son, of the same name, distinguished as a naturalist, and for his drawings of insects, 1745-1786. His son, J. RODOLPH, a designer, engraver, and painter, 1737-1806. His son, HENRY, the distinguished painter known by the name of FUSELI, which see.

FUGA, FRED., an Italian architect, 1699-1788.

FUGER, FRED. HENRY, a Flemish painter of portraits, miniatures, and hist. pieces, 1751-1818.

FUGERES, A. C., a French *savant*, 1731-1758.

FUGGER, the name of a rich family of Augsburg, ennobled by the emperor Maximilian, the most remarkable of whom are—ULRICH, a great benefactor of literature, 1528-1584. ANTHONY and RAYMOND, founders of two hospitals, a public garden, a picture gallery, a museum of antiquities, &c., in the 16th century. And ORHO HENRY, count of Kirschberg and Weissenhorn, 1592-1644.

FULBECK, WM., an English law wr., b. 1560.

FULBERT, an Ital. ecclesiastic, 10th century.

FULKE, WM., an English divine, 16th century.

FULLER, AND., a baptist theolog., 1754-1815.

FULLER, ISAAC, an English painter, d. 1672.

FULLER, MARGARET. See OSSOLI.

FULLER, NICH., a learned divine, 1557-1622.

FULLER, DR. THOMAS, an English historian and divine, author of the 'Worthies of England,' a 'History of the Holy War,' and many other popular and learned works, 1608-1660.

FULLER, SAMUEL, was one of the first settlers of Plymouth, in 1620, a physician and surgeon of extensive practice, also a deacon of the church, d. 1633.

FULMAN, WM., an English antiq., 1632-1688.

FULTON, JOHN, an Engl. astronomer, d. 1854.



[Fulton's Steam-Boat, The Clermont.]

FULTON, ROBERT, an American engineer, of Irish parentage. His highest distinction is that of having been the earliest to establish practically the propelling of vessels by steam. Millar's experiments, which proved the practicability of the principle, were made in 1787 in Scotland, but Fulton's boat, which began to navigate the Hudson in 1807, was certainly the first practical demonstration of this application of steam, being five years prior to the success of Henry Bell on the Clyde, and nearly ten years prior to the first attempts on the Thames under Brunel's di-

rection. Fulton was born 1765, in Pennsylvania.—He commenced life as a portrait painter in Philadelphia, in 1783, but in 1786 he embarked for England, where he worked under his distinguished countryman West, the historical painter, for several years. The fine arts were destined, however, with Fulton to give place to the mechanical, for in 1794 he had been engaged by the duke of Bridgewater in canal projects, had adopted and patented the system of inclined planes as a substitute for locks, had written a treatise on canals, and styled himself civil engineer. He also invented a mill for sawing marble, and patented methods of spinning flax and making ropes. He had little success as a civil engineer in Britain. In 1796 he went to Paris at the invitation of Mr. Barlow, United States minister, in whose house he resided during seven years. His attention was here chiefly turned to submarine boats as warlike instruments of destruction. The experiments, made first at the expense of the French government, and afterwards for the English government, proved failures. In the course of these experiments, in the year 1803, an experimental steamboat was built and tried on the Seine. The success was indifferent. But perseverance overcomes all difficulties. Mr. Livingston, the American ambassador in Paris in 1806, supplied Fulton with funds, who returned to America, and in New York launched a steam-boat, which began to navigate the Hudson in 1807. He afterwards built other steam-boats, one of them a frigate, which bore his name. His reputation became established, and his fortune was rapidly increasing, when his patent for steam vessels was disputed, and his opponents were in a considerable degree successful. Though an amiable, social, and liberal man, the anxiety and fretfulness occasioned by the lawsuits about his patent rights, together with his enthusiasm, which led him to expose himself too much while directing his workmen, impaired his constitution, and he died at the early age of forty-nine in 1815. His death occasioned extraordinary demonstrations of national mourning in the United States.

FULVIUS, MARCUS, a famous Roman, sedile 197 B.C., disting. in Spanish warfare as prætor 194, consul 190, censor with Æmilius Lepidus 180.

FULVIUS, AND., an Ital. antiquarian, 15th ct.

FUNCK, C. G. FERDINAND DE, a lieutenant-general and historian of Brunswick, 1761-1828.

FUNCK, CHR. L., a Ger. theolog., 1751-1834.

FUNCK, J., a German chronologist, 1518-66.

FUNCK, J. G., a German theolog., 1680-1729.

FUNCK, J. H., a German *savant*, 1693-1777.

FUNES, GREGORIA, an eminent historical writer, was a native of La Plata, in South America, and a staunch supporter of the revolution in that country, died in 1829.

FURETIERES, A., a French lawyer, 1628-88.

FURETIERRE, ANTHONY, abbot of Chaliroy, born in 1620. He was a member of the French academy, and author of many literary productions, among others, 'Gospel Parables,' 'Five Satires,' &c., d. 1683.

FURGOLE, G. R., a Fr. wr. on law, 1690-1761.

FURIETTI, J. A., an Ital. cardinal, 1685-1764.

FURIUS, a Latin poet and annalist, 1st c. B.C.

FURIUS, FREDERIC, a learned Span., died 1592.

FURLONG, TH., an Irish poet, 1797-1827.

FURNAM, RICHARD, D.D., a distinguished minister of the baptist church of Charleston, S. C., for nearly forty years. He had previously been pastor of a church at Statesburgh for twelve years, d. 1825.

FURNEAUX, PH., a nonconf. div., 1726-1783.

FURST, WALTER, a Swiss patriot, coadjutor of William Tell and Arnold, 14th century.



FURSTENAU, J. H., a German physician and medical author, 1688-1756. His son, J. FREDERIC, same profession, 1724-1751.

FURSTEINBERG, FERNANDO DE, a distinguished prelate, was born at Bilstern in Westphalia, in 1626. In 1661, he was promoted to the bishopric of Paderborn by Pope Alexander VII; and afterward appointed apostolic vicar of the north of Europe. He published a work under the title of 'Monumenta Paderbornensia,' being a collection of a number of manuscripts of antiquity, died 1683.

FURTADO, ABRAHAM, a French Jew, born in 1759. He was the au. of several works, d. in 1817.

FUSELI, HENRY, R.A., was born at Zürich, 7th February, 1741, and was originally brought up for the church, and entered into holy orders; but for some municipal interference his family thought it necessary for him to leave Zürich for a time, and he visited England in company with Sir Andrew Mitchell in 1763. He there maintained himself by literature, and finally by the advice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, adopted the profession of a painter, and in 1770 set out for Italy: he returned to London in 1779, after an absence of eight years. He first attracted the public attention by his picture of the 'Night-mare,' painted in 1781. This was a fair indication of the unusual bent of Fuseli's fancy, thoroughly developed in his great Milton gallery. He was elected an associate of the Academy in 1788, and an academician in 1790. In 1799 he finished his great Milton gallery of forty-seven large pictures, which had occupied him only nine years; of these remarkable compositions, the Lazar House; Satan Starting from the

Touch of Ithuriel's Spear; Satan Calling up his Legions; the Lubber Fiend; the Vision of the Deluge; Eve Newly Created, Led to Adam; and Sin Pursued by Death; were striking and original works, of great power of conception and treatment, though deficient in all minor technicalities of execution. Fuseli was chosen professor of painting in 1801, but resigned on being appointed to the keepership in 1805; he was, however, re-elected in 1810, and held that office, together with the keepership, until his death, 16th April, 1825. He delivered in all twelve lectures in the Academy, which are among the most valuable contributions to English art literature.—(Knowles, *Life and Writings of Fuseli*, 3 vols. 8vo, 1831; Wornum, *Lectures by the Royal Academicians*, &c., Bohn, 1848.) [R.N.W.]

FUSS, NICHOLAS VON, a mathematician and natural philosopher, pupil of Bernouilli, 1755-1826.

FUST, SIR H. S., a disting. lawyer, 1778-1851.

FUX, JOHN JOSEPH, an eminent composer of music, was a native of Styria, and was for many years imperial chapel master. His compositions were much admired, died in 1750.

FUZELIER, LOUIS, a Fr. dramatist, 1672-1752.

FYAZ-ALI, a Mahomedan *savant*, died 1781.

FYOT-DE-LA-MARCHE, CLAUDE, Count de Bosjam, a Fr. ecclesiastic and historian, 1630-1721.

FYROUZ, the first of the name king of Persia, 83-107; the second, from about 457 to 488.

FYROUZ-SHAH, the first of the Mussulman rulers of India bearing this name reigned a short time in 1236; the second 1289-1296; the third, suc. 1351, abdic. in favor of his son 1387, died 1388.

## G

GAEL, BERNAERT, a Dutch painter, died 1671.

GABBIANI, A. D., an Italian paint., 1652-1726.

GABELCHOVER, OSWALD, a German physician and historian, Tübingen, 1538-1616.

GABIA, J. B., an Italian Orientalist 16th cent.

GABINIUS, AULUS, a partisan of Pompey, tribune 69 B.C., consul 58, afterwards governor of Syria.

GABINIUS, QUINTUS, tribune 140 B.C.

GABRIEL, SENERUS, a Greek bishop, 16th ct.

GABRIEL, OF SION, a learned Maronite, died 1648.

GABRIELLI, JULIO, an Ital. card., 1748-1822.

GABRINI, TH. M., an Italian mathematician, 1726-1807.

GACON, FR., a French satiric poet, 1667-1725.

GADBURY, JOHN, an English astrologer, 17th c.

GADD, PETER ADRIAN, a native of Sweden. He was professor of chemistry in the university of Abo in Finland, and author of several works on geology.

GADDESSEN, JOHN OF, an English ecclesiastic and medical author, 14th century.

GADEBUSCH, F. C., a Germ. *savant*, 1719-88.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER EDWARDS, Prot. Epis. bishop of South Carolina, was born at Charleston. Died 1852, aged 68.

GADSDEN, CHRISTOPHER, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, was born in Charleston, in 1724. He was appointed one of the delegates to the congress which met at New York, to petition against the Stamp act. In 1774 he was also chosen a member of Congress. He was one of the first to advocate republican principles. Several months after the capitulation of Charleston, he, with most of the civil and military officers, by the order of Lord Cornwallis, and in violation of the rights of persons on parole, was transported in a guard-ship to St. Augustine.

In 1782 he was elected governor, but on account of his age declined the office. He died August 28th, 1805, aged 81 years.

GAELEN, ALEX. VAN, a Dutch painter, pupil of John Van Huchtenberg, 1670-1728.

GÆRTNER, C. CHR., a German translator, 1712-91.

GAERTNER, JOSEPH, an eminent botanist, was born at Calu in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in 1732. He died in 1791. Gaertner studied medicine at the university of Gottingen, and attended the lectures of the celebrated Haller. He was much devoted to the pursuit of natural history, and the lessons of his illustrious teacher there, and afterwards of the able botanist Adrian Van Rogen, at Leyden, confirmed him in his choice. After taking his degree, he travelled into Italy, France, Holland and England, and published several memoirs upon various subjects connected with marine zoology and botany. In 1768 he was instituted professor of botany and natural history at the university of St. Petersburg, where he formed the plan of his great work, upon which his eminent reputation depends. His health obliged him to resign his professorship at the end of two years, and return to his native land. There for eight years he steadily pursued his arduous undertaking. He then revisited England and Holland, where Sir Joseph Banks, and the equally celebrated Thunberg opened to him the collections which they had made, the one in the South Seas, the other in Japan. At length his excellent work was given to the world, and it will remain a monument to his fame as long as the science of botany continues to be studied. Its object is to illustrate the fruits and seeds of plants, and contains the essential generic characters and particular descriptions of the fruits of 1,000 genera,

illustrated by excellent figures drawn by himself. In the definition and anatomical elucidation of the parts of seeds, Gaertner excels, and his work has rendered most essential service to the science of botany. Schreber has named a genus of plants after him, *Gaertnera*. [W.B.]

GAFFAREL, JAMES, a French Orientalist, distinguished for his rabbinical learning, 1601-1681.

GAFFARELLI, an Italian singer, 1703-1783.

GAFFURIO, F., an Italian composer, 1451-1520.

GAGE, THOMAS, the last appointed governor of Massachusetts by the king. He accompanied Gen. Braddock to America, and was present when that officer was killed. In 1760 he was made governor of Montreal, and in 1763 was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America in succession to General Amherst. In 1774 he was appointed governor of Massachusetts, in which office he rendered himself very obnoxious to the people by his arbitrary proceedings, and in the following year the Provincial Congress disqualified him from serving as governor. Soon after he returned to England, where he died in 1787.

GAGE, THOMAS, an Irish catholic missionary, educated at St. Omers, and joined the Dominicans. In 1625 he went from Spain to Mexico with a band of missionaries destined for the Philippine Islands, but not relishing so distant a mission fled to Guatemala, in which neighborhood he lived as missionary to the Indians ten or eleven years. In 1637 he escaped to England, and became a protestant minister at Deal. He published a new Survey of the West Indies, giving an account of his mission to New Spain and of his travels, a curious and interesting book. Died 1655.

GAGER, WILLIAM, an English dramatist, 16th century.

GAGINI, ANT., a Sicilian sculptor, 1480-1571.

GAGLIARDI, P., an Ital. *savant*, 1695-1742.

GAGNIER, JOHN, a distinguished Orientalist, was born in Paris. He was educated for the catholic priesthood, and rose to be a canon in the church of St. Genevieve, but abjuring the Roman church, he embraced the protestant religion, and settled in England, where he was patronized by several persons of eminence. Died in 1740.

GAGUIN, R., a French historian, died 1501.

GAUL, JOHN BAPTIST, professor of Greek literature at the college of France. He was the author of several works, among others translations of Xenophon, Theocritus, &c. Born in 1755, died 1828.

GAIL, SOPHIA, wife of the preceding, was born in 1779. At an early age she displayed a taste for music, and in after years became a celebrated composer. Died 1819.

GAILLARD, ANT., a French poet, 17th cent.

GAILLARD, AUGIER, a burlesque poet, 16th c.

GAILLARD-DE-LONJUMEAU, J., a Provençal bishop, first projector of a Universal Historical Dictionary, for which he collected materials afterwards used by Moreri, 1634-1695.

GAILLARD, G. H., a French historian, 1726-1806.

GAILLARD, JOHN ERNEST, the son of a peruke maker, was born at Zell about the year 1666, and was instructed in the science and practice of music by Marichal, by Farinelli, and by Steffani. At the termination of his studies he was taken into the service of George, prince of Denmark, and after the marriage of that prince Gaillard came to England, where he remained till his death, which occurred in the beginning of the year 1749. He was generally esteemed as an elegant and tasteful composer. His

principal employment for several years of his life in London, was composing for the stage. [J.M.]

GAILLARD, JOHN, senator from South Carolina, was born in St. Stephen's district. He presided on several occasions over the Senate, in the absence of the vice-president, and always gave satisfaction. Died in 1826.

GAINAS, a Gothic general, killed 400.

GAINES, EDMUND PENDLETON, major-general in the American army, was born in Virginia, 1777. Entered the army in 1799, and distinguished himself in the war of 1812. Died 1849, aged 72.

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, R. A., was born at Sudbury in Suffolk, in 1727. He was the pupil of Hayman, but settled in 1758 in Bath, where he practised both portrait painting and landscape, with such success, that he was induced to try his fortune in London, whither he removed in 1774; and he was soon accounted both the rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Wilson: Sir Joshua himself said of him in his 'Character of Gainsborough,'—'Whether he most excelled in portraits, landscapes, or fancy pictures, it is difficult to determine.' He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, founded in 1766. He died in London 2d August, 1788, and was buried in Kew church-yard.—(Edwards' *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GAIUS, or CAIUS, a Roman lawyer, 2d cent.

GALANOS, M. DEMETRIUS, a linguist, died 1853, aged 69.

GALAS, MATTHEW, a celebrated general, was born at Trent in 1589. He served in Germany and Italy. Died in 1647.

GALATEO, ANT., an Italian geographer, 1444-1516.

GALATIN, PETER, a monk of the Franciscan order in 1530. He was the author of a work of great merit entitled 'De Arcanis Catholici Veritatis.'

GALBA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, a Roman emperor, proclaimed in Spain 68, assassinated 69.

GALBA, SERGIUS, a Roman consul, 144 B.C.

GALE, JOHN, a baptist divine, 1680-1721.

GALE, THEOPHILUS, a popular dissenting minister and theological author, 1628-1678.

GALE, THOMAS, a divine of the Church of England, celebrated as a scholar and antiquary, 1636-1702. His son, ROGER, a numismatist, 1672-1744. His son, SAMUEL, an archæological writer, histor. of Winchester cathedral, 1682-1754.

GALEANO, JOSEPH, an Italian *savant*, 1605-1675.

GALEN, CHR., BERNARD VAN, prince-bishop of Munster, born about 1607, died after a reign of 28 years occupied in warfare, 1678.

GALEN, J. VAN, a Dutch mariner, died 1653.

GALENUS, CLAUDIUS, usually called GALEN, a celebrated Greek physician, who flourished in the second century of our era, and whose authority in schools of medicine long continued to be equal to that of Aristotle in the schools of philosophy. He was the son of Nicon, an architect and geometrician, who had also cultivated with success various branches of knowledge, including astronomy, arithmetic, and grammar, and was born at Pergamus, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor, in, as is generally believed, A.D. 130, the 15th year of the reign of the Roman emperor Adrian. His mother's name is unknown, but she is described as a woman of violent passions and of an ungovernable temper, who, according to the testimony of her son, tormented her husband 'more than Xantippe did Socrates.' He received his medical education in his native city, but upon the death of his father,



which happened in the twenty-second year of his age, he visited the medical schools of Smyrna, Corinth, and Alexandria, the latter of which enjoyed at that time a high reputation; and subsequently repaired to Cilicia, Phœnicia, Palestine, Scyros, and Crete. Having spent nine years in these travels, he returned to Pergamus, where he began the practice of his art; and having been appointed by the high priest medical superintendent of the gladiators, it is supposed that in this melancholy occupation he acquired some knowledge of the nature and cure of wounds. His subsequent history is very imperfectly known, but it seems tolerably certain that he visited Rome twice in the course of his life, where he acquired a high character for skill, and where, though bitterly opposed, and, as some think, even persecuted by the Roman physicians, he formed intimate friendships with many of the leading men of the state, including the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who intrusted to his care his son Commodus, then a child of nine years of age, and in a tender state of health. The place and the time of his death are equally unknown. Some respectable authorities, following Suidas, a Byzantine lexicographer, say that he remained at Rome after his second visit, and died there, A.D. 200, in the seventieth year of his age, and in the reign of the emperor Severus; but one of his Arabian commentators has preserved a tradition that he died in the island of Sicily, at the age of eighty-eight, which, as he was born in 130, would give the year 218 as the year of his death.—Galen was a man of great talents and extensive erudition, and a very voluminous writer. His native tongue was Greek, and in that language he wrote, but he understood the Latin, the Ethiopic, and the Persian languages. His works are written for the most part in the Attic dialect, but his style, though eloquent, is diffuse and prolix. Suidas, who is our chief authority on this subject, says that he wrote no less than five hundred books on medicine, and two hundred and fifty on other subjects. Of these the greater part are lost. Of the former not above a half remain, and of the latter only a few fragments; while of his medical treatises forty-five are deemed spurious, and many are considered of doubtful authenticity; yet notwithstanding these defections, the received works of Galen, with the Latin translations, fill thirteen folio volumes. The best, or at least, the most commodious, edition is that of Kühn, in twenty 8vo. volumes, begun in 1818, and finished in 1833. [J.M'C.]

GALERIUS, a Roman emp., reigned 305–311.

GALGACUS, chief of the Caledonians, 1st ct.

GALHEGOS, M. DE, a poet and dramatic writer of Portugal, 1597–1665.

GALILEO, GALILEI, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Pisa on the 15th of July, 1564. His father, who was himself a philosopher, had a family of three sons and three daughters, of which Galileo was the eldest. He was distinguished as a child by his skill in constructing toys and pieces of machinery. To these mechanical accomplishments he added a taste for music, drawing and painting, and so great was his passion for pictures, that he was desirous of following painting as a profession. His father however, having observed very decided indications of early genius, resolved to send him to the university to study medicine. He accordingly went to Pisa, on the 9th November, 1581, and was placed under the celebrated botanist Cæsalpinus, who then filled the chair of medicine. In studying music and drawing, he found it necessary to acquire some knowledge of geometry, but no sooner had he entered upon



[Galileo's Tower.]

Euclid than he conceived a violent passion for mathematics, and devoted himself wholly to its study. While pondering over the treatise of Archimedes *De insidentibus in fluido*, he wrote an essay on the hydrostatic balance, which was the means, through Guido Ubaldo, of obtaining for him the appointment of lecturer on mathematics in the university of Pisa, with a salary of only sixty crowns. Galileo had even in his eighteenth year exhibited a great antipathy to the philosophy of Aristotle; but in the discharge of his new functions at Pisa, he did not scruple to denounce his mechanical doctrines, and expose their errors in the language even of asperity and triumph. On the subject of falling bodies he disproved his doctrine by actual experiments made from the leaning tower of Pisa, and so great was the prejudice which was then roused against him, that he quitted Pisa in 1592, and accepted the professorship of mathematics in the university of Padua. Galileo was converted to the doctrines of Copernicus by the lectures of Christian Vurstisius, but even after his conversion he taught the Ptolemaic system in compliance with popular feeling.—The reputation of Galileo was now widely extended. Cosmo, grand duke of Tuscany, invited him, in 1609, to resume his original situation at Pisa. Galileo accepted of the invitation on condition that he should receive the title of Philosopher to his Highness, as well as that of mathematician; and while this negotiation was going on he went to pay a visit to a friend in Venice. There he learned, by common report, that a Dutchman had given Prince Maurice an optical instrument which made distant objects appear near the observer. Anxious to know what this instrument was, he discovered the principle of it on his return to Padua, and having placed at the ends of a leaden tube two spectacle-glasses, the one a plano-convex, and the other a plano-concave, the latter being nearest the eye, he obtained a telescope exactly the same as a modern opera-glass. This little instrument, which had a magnifying power of only three times, he exhibited at Venice to crowds of the principal citizens, and he presented one of them to the senate, who in return gave him his professorship at Padua for life, and raised his salary from 520 to 1,000 florins.—After having made other two telescopes, one magnifying eight, and the other thirty times, Galileo applied them to the heavens. With them he discovered the mountains and cavities in the moon, the round disc of the planets, and the four satellites of Jupiter. He counted forty stars in the Pleiades, and found that many of the nebulae were clusters of small stars. The satellites of Jupiter were discovered on the 7th January, 1610, and they were afterwards found by



our celebrated countryman, Thomas Hariot, on the 17th of October of the same year. In directing his telescope towards Saturn, Galileo observed it to be like three o's, namely, oOo, the middle one being the largest, thus approximating to the discovery of Saturn's ring, afterwards made by Huygens. About the same time he discovered the crescent of Venus, and the spots on the sun, which were seen about six months later by Hariot in England.—In the early part of 1611, Galileo went to Rome, and took with him his best telescope. Here, princes, cardinals, and prelates, hastened to do him honor, and had the gratification of seeing the spots on the sun in the Quirinal gardens.—The discoveries of Galileo were ill received by the followers of Aristotle. Prejudice and ignorance were thus combined against him, and in the controversies into which he was led, he treated his opponents and their opinions with undue ridicule and sarcasm. The philosophers and freethinkers of the day, many of whom had been Galileo's pupils, marshalled themselves on his side, while the Aristotelian sages were supported with all the influence of the church. While these parties were resting on the defensive, Galileo, in 1613, addressed a letter to his friend, the Abbé Castelli, to prove that the Scriptures were not intended to teach us science and philosophy, and that it was equally difficult to reconcile the Ptolemaic and the Copernican system with expressions in the Bible. In replying to this letter, Caccini, a Dominican monk, made a personal attack upon Galileo from the pulpit, ridiculing the astronomer and his followers. Roused by this attack, Galileo published a long letter defending his former views, which he dedicated to the grand duchess of Tuscany. Its reasoning was conclusive, and its influence powerful. It was felt to be hopeless to meet his arguments by any other weapons than those of the civil power, and with the resolution to crush the dangerous innovation, his enemies determined upon appealing to the inquisition. A Dominican monk had paved the way for such a process by denouncing to that body Galileo's letter to Castelli, and Caccini was induced to settle at Rome, in order to embody the evidence against his opponent.—In the year 1617, Galileo went to Rome, cited probably by the inquisition, and was lodged in the palace of the grand duke's ambassador. When summoned before that body for his heretical doctrine, he was charged with maintaining the stability of the sun, and the motion of the earth, and of trying to reconcile this doctrine to Scripture; and after inquiring into the truth of these charges on the 25th February, 1615, it was decreed that Galileo should be enjoined by Cardinal Bellarmine to renounce the obnoxious tenets, and to pledge himself, under the pain of imprisonment, neither to teach nor publish them in future. He accordingly appeared before the cardinal, and having renounced his opinions, and declared that he would neither teach nor defend them, he was dismissed from the bar of the inquisition. Thus successful in their first attempt to put down the truths of science, they conceived the bold plan of condemning the whole system of Copernicus as heretical. In order to frustrate this plan, Galileo remained at Rome, and there is reason to believe that he thus injured his cause. His letter to Castelli, Copernicus's work 'On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies,' and 'Kepler's Epitome of the Copernican System,' were all inserted among the prohibited books. Notwithstanding these acts of hostility, Galileo was graciously received by Pope Paul V., in March, 1616, and even assured that while he occupied the pope's chair, he would protect

him against the calumnies of his enemies.—About this time Galileo proposed a method of finding the longitude at sea by the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, and expected that Philip III. of Spain would employ him to devote his time to the perfection of a method so useful to commerce. He failed, however, in this attempt. But the mortification which it gave him was compensated by the elevation of his friend Urban VIII. to the pontificate. In October, 1623, Galileo went to Rome to offer his congratulations to his holiness. The pope loaded him with presents, promised him a pension for his son, and on the death of Cosmo, recommended him in a special letter to the new grand duke of Tuscany. The cardinals even were propitiated, and in the same spirit his friend Castelli was made mathematician to the pope. Notwithstanding these acts of kindness, however, Galileo cherished the deepest hostility against the church, and his resolution to propagate his opinions seems to have been coeval with the vow by which he renounced them. He resolved to write a work in which the Copernican system should be demonstrated. This work, entitled 'The System of the World, by Galileo Galilei,' was published in 1626, and consists of four dialogues, in which he discusses the Ptolemaic and the Copernican systems. The work is dedicated to Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, and contains an ironical and insulting attack upon the decree of the inquisition. The doctrines which it defended were so widely disseminated, and so eagerly received, that the Church of Rome felt the blow which was thus given to its intellectual supremacy. Under these circumstances the pope did not hesitate in his resolution to punish its author. Galileo was accordingly summoned before the inquisition. Worn out with age and infirmities, he arrived in Rome on the 14th February, 1633, and on the advice of his friends he remained in strict seclusion in the house of the Tuscan ambassador. Early in April, when his examination in person took place, he was removed to the holy office, and lodged in the house of the fiscal of the inquisition, his table being provided by the Tuscan ambassador. It is stated by M. Libri, and generally believed, that in his examination he was put to the torture, and after this had taken place, he was allowed a reasonable time for his defence. Having duly considered his confession and excuses, he was again summoned to the holy office. On the 22d of June he was conducted in a penitential dress to the convent of Minerva, sentence of imprisonment during the pleasure of the inquisition was pronounced upon him, and he was ordered to abjure and curse the heresies he had cherished.—'The account of the trial and sentence of Galileo,' says Sir David Brewster, 'is pregnant with the deepest interest and instruction. Human nature is here drawn in its darkest coloring; and in surveying the melancholy picture, it is difficult to decide whether religion or philosophy has been most degraded. While we witness the presumptuous priest pronouncing infallible the decrees of his own erring judgment, we see the high-minded philosopher abjuring the eternal and immutable truths which he has himself the glory of establishing. In the ignorance and prejudices of the age; in a too literal interpretation of the language of Scripture; in a mistaken respect for errors that have been venerable from their antiquity, and in the peculiar position which Galileo had taken among the avowed enemies of the church, we may find a shadow of an apology, evanescent though it be, for the conduct of the inquisition. But what excuse can we devise for the humiliating abjuration of Galileo? Why did



this master spirit of the age—this high priest of the stars—this representative of science—this hoary sage, whose career of glory was near its consummation—why did he reject the crown of martyrdom which he had himself created, and which, plaited with immortal laurels, was about to descend upon his head? If instead of disavowing the laws of nature, and surrendering in his own person the intellectual dignity of his species, he had boldly asserted the truth of his opinions, and confided his character to posterity, and his cause to an all-ruling Providence, he would have strung up the hair-suspended sabre, and disarmed for ever the hostility which threatened to overwhelm him. The philosopher, however, was supported only by philosophy, and in the love of truth he found a miserable substitute for the hopes of the martyr. Galileo cowered under the fear of man, and his submission was the salvation of the church. The sword of the inquisition descended on his prostrate neck, and though its stroke was not physical, yet it fell with a moral influence, fatal to the character of its victim, and to the dignity of science.—From the prison of the inquisition, where he remained only four days, Galileo was allowed to go to the house of the Tuscan ambassador, and after six months' residence there, to pass the term of imprisonment in his own house at Arcetri. The happiness of rejoining his family, however, was of short duration. His favorite daughter was seized with an illness of which she died; and having himself fallen into a state of ill health, he was permitted to go to Florence for its recovery in 1638. Here he was debarred from all intercourse with society, and it was only in the presence of an officer of the inquisition that his friend Castelli was permitted to visit him. During his five years' confinement he composed his 'Dialogues on Local Motion,' and in 1636 he discovered the interesting phenomena of the moon's libration. About this time he lost the use of both his eyes, when he was negotiating with the Dutch government respecting his method of finding the longitude. At a somewhat later period almost total deafness supervened, and having been attacked with fever and palpitation of the heart, he died on the 8th January, 1642, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was buried in the church of Sta Croce in Florence, and a splendid monument erected to his memory in 1737. For further information respecting Galileo see an admirable life of him in the 'Library of Useful Knowledge' by the late Mr. Drinkwater Bethum, and another of a more popular kind in Sir David Brewster's 'Martyrs of Science.' A complete edition of his works was published at Milan in 1811, in 11 volumes, under the title of 'Opere di Galileo Galilei Nobile Fiorentino.'

[D.B.]

**GALILEO, VINCENT**, an Italian mathematician, 16th century.

**GALITZIN**, a Russian statesman, 1633–1713.

**GALITZIN, DEMETRIUS AUGUSTINE**, a Russian nobleman, who became a clergyman of the Romish church, and established himself at Loretto, near Baltimore, America. Died 1819.

**GALL, FRANCIS JOSEPH**, the founder of that celebrated intellectual or cerebral physiology known as *Phrenology*: born at Tiefenbrunn, in the duchy of Baden, 9th March, 1758; died in Paris in 1828. The incidents of Gall's life were not numerous, and resemble those of many other propounders of new moral and intellectual doctrines in Germany; silenced by one government, harbored for a time by another, he became through compulsion a peripatetic. His longest residence was in Paris, where, in con-

junction with his disciple Spurzheim, he published his chief works.—Gall's fundamental maxims are as follows:—1. Moral qualities and intellectual faculties are innate. 2. The exercise or manifestation of these faculties and qualities depends on our organization. 3. The brain is the organ of all our appetites, sentiments, and faculties. 4. The brain is composed of as many special organs as there are original and independent appetites, sentiments, and faculties in human nature. 5. The form of the head or skull, which in the main corresponds with the shape of the brain, suggests the means of discovering by observation what are any one's primary faculties and qualities.—Of these maxims the last two alone are peculiar to Gall: they contain the germs of his new philosophy, and suggested his method of observation. The philosophy, as distinguished from all previous physiologies, represents the brain not as an *organ*, but an *apparatus*; to each convolution or independent part of which, a distinct mental function belongs; and the task of allocating our various functions is reduced to that of eliminating by aid of multitudes of instances, that special cranial organ, which always coexists and varies with one special intellectual power or tendency. In conducting observation Gall rightly resorted to the method of extreme instances,—seeking the meaning of an organ from the mental accompaniments of its great excess or signal defect. It is impossible in this place to criticise phrenology: its subdivision of the skull, however, into a region of the appetites and sentiments, a region of the emotions and moral powers, and a region of the intellectual faculties—these last subdivided into powers of observation and powers of combination,—is in striking consistency with all the dynamic phenomena of the human mind as manifested through history. Gall had, and still has, many followers and expositors: in Scotland the place of honor is unquestionably occupied by Mr. Combe of Edinburgh.

[J.P.N.]

**GALL, St.**, bishop of Clermont, died 554.

**GALLA**, a doge of Venice, killed 755.

**GALLACCINI, T.**, an Ital. *savant*, 1564–1641.

**GALLAIS, J. P.**, a Fr. journalist, 1756–1820.

**GALLAND, A.**, a Fr. Orientalist, 1646–1715.

**GALLAND, A.**, a French historian, 16th cent.

**GALLAND, AND.**, a Venetian *savant*, d. 1779.

**GALLAUDET, THOMAS H.**, an American divine, and the founder of, and successful teacher of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn. He was born in Philadelphia 1787, and died 1851.



[Mr. Gallatin's mansion at Seneca, Pa.]

**GALLATIN, ALBERT**, an eminent statesman, was born in Geneva in 1761. After receiving his



education in 1779 he emigrated to America. In 1782 he became a tutor at Harvard College, and in a few years after removed to Pennsylvania. In 1790 he was chosen a member of Congress, and in the following year became a United States Senator. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of the treasury, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction. He was subsequently employed on diplomatic services. Died in 1849.

GALLETI, J. G. A., a German historian, 1750-1828.

GALLETI, P. L., an Ital. *savant*, 1724-1790.

GALLI, J. A., an Ital. philosopher, 1708-1784.

GALLIANI, FERDINAND, an Italian ecclesiastic, economist, and political writer, 1728-1787.

GALLIENUS, emperor of Rome, 260-268.

GALLIMARD, J. E., a Fr. mathem., d. 1771.

GALLO, A., an Ital. agriculturist, 1499-1570.

GALLO, AND., an Italian mathem., 1732-1814.

GALLOIS, JOHN, a French *savant*, 1632-1707.

GALLOIS, JULIAN J. C. LE, a French physiologist, author of 'Experiments on the Principle of Life,' d. 1818.

GALLIONI, ANT., an Ital. ecclesiastic, d. 1605.

GALLOWAY, JOSEPH, a distinguished lawyer of Pennsylvania. He was for some time Speaker of the House of Assembly, and in 1774 was chosen a member of the first Congress. In 1776 he deserted the American cause, joined the British at New York, and remained with the army until June, 1778. Mr. Galloway published observations on the conduct of Sir William Howe; in 1779 letters to a nobleman on the war in the middle countries, and in 1780 reflections on the American rebellion. He died in England, September 1803, aged 73.

GALLUS, ÆLIUS, a Roman general, 1st c. B.C.

GALLUS, ÆLIUS, a Roman juriconsult, 1st c.

GALLUS, CAIUS, a Roman astronomer, said to have predicted or explained an eclipse, 2d ct. B.C.

GALLUS, CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS, emperor of Rome, proclaimed 251, assassinated 253.

GALLUS, CNEUS, or PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman poet and general, governor of Egypt, killed himself, when disgraced, 69-26 B.C.

GALLUS, FLAVIUS CONSTANTINUS, nephew of Constantine and brother of Julian, intrusted as Cæsar with the gov. of the East 315, beheaded 354.

GALLUZZI, R., an Italian historian, d. 1801.

GALT, JOHN, a Scotch miscellaneous writer, but better known as a novelist, was a native of Ayrshire, and born in 1779. He was the author of many works and was the editor of the Courier newspaper for some time. Died 1839.

GALUPPI, B., an Ital. composer, 1703-1785.

GALVANI, LUIGI, born at Bologna 1737, died 1798. A distinguished physician and physiologist. The name of Galvani has become a household word. His great discovery of galvanism appears to have been made about 1790. The story as told is as follows:—The physician had been preparing some frog-soup for his sick wife, and some of these animals were lying stripped of their skins. An assistant had accidentally touched the crural nerves of one of the animals with the point of a scalpel in the neighborhood of the conductor of an electrical machine, which stood on the table, when the limbs were immediately thrown into convulsions. Galvani soon satisfied himself that this same phenomenon occurred with all animals' muscles, and thus laid the basis of the great science which has been since erected. Galvani fell into a melancholy from the death of his wife, and the loss of his offices from the occupation of Italy by the French, preyed on his mind,

although he was ultimately restored to his position a short period before his death in 1798. The account of his discovery of galvanism is contained in his treatise 'De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius, 1791.' [R.D.T.]

GALVER, L., a Spanish poet, 1549-1610.

GAMA, ANTHONY DE LAON Y., a Mexican geographer and astronomer, end of 18th century.

GAMA, J. DE, a Portuguese mariner, 17th ct.

GAMA, JEANNE, a Portug. poetess, 1515-86.

GAMA, PH. J., a Portuguese poet, 1713-1742.

GAMA, VASCO DE, a Portuguese gentleman belonging to the household of Emanuel, king of Portugal, was a native of the small seaport town of Sines in that country; the date of his birth is uncertain, and little is known of the events of his life till he was sent out on a voyage to India, in 1497, ten years after the practicability of the passage by this noted promontory had been established by Diaz. He sailed July 8, with three small vessels, carrying sixty men; and, after encountering tremendous gales in the neighborhood of the Cape, which so discouraged his men, that he had the utmost difficulty in prevailing on them to persevere, he succeeded in doubling this dreaded headland Nov. 19th, and steered E. and then N.E. along the African coast till he reached Melinda, in lat. 2½° S. Here he found Christian merchants from India; guided by one of whom he crossed the Indian Ocean to Calicut between May 5th and 28th, 1498, being the first European who navigated these seas. Returning to Lisbon, September, 1499, he was received with distinguished honor by his sovereign, who conferred upon him the title of admiral of the Indian, Persian, and Arabian seas. The expedition of Cabral followed; and in 1502 De Gama was sent out with a powerful fleet. He returned in the end of the following year laden with rich treasures, and was created count of Videqueyra. For twenty years, discovery and conquest in the east had been prosecuted by others, when De Gama, appointed governor of Portuguese India, sailed for Cochin. He died, however, soon after his arrival, December, 1525. 'Married to immortal verse,' the exploits of De Gama have gained a greater celebrity than sober history warrants. Diaz had already robbed the formidable Cape of its terrors—had determined its place with accuracy; and led the way into seas before unknown. Beyond lay the richest countries of the world; their treasures were unfolded by De Gama after a voyage exhibiting great skill and noble daring; and the results of which are only second in importance to the grand discovery of Columbus. [J.B.]

GAMBA, J. F., a French voyager, 1763-1833.

GAMBARA, L., an Italian painter, 1541-1574.

GAMBARA, V., an Italian poetess, 1485-1550.

GAMBART, JEAN FELIX ALOPPE, a celebrated astronomer, and director of the observatory at Marseilles, was born at Crete in 1800; died 1836.

GAMBIER, LORD J., an English admiral, commander at the siege of Copenhagen, 1756-1833.

GAMBOLD, JOHN, a scholar and religious writer of the sect of Moravian Brethren, died 1771.

GAMELIN, J., a French painter, 1739-1803.

GAMURINI, E., an Ital. historian, 17th cent.

GANDOLPHY, PETER, a Catholic priest, born in 1700. He was distinguished as a preacher and controversialist. He published 'A Defence of the Ancient Faith,' and 'A Full Exposition of the Christian Religion,' &c. Died 1821.

GANDON, JAMES, the first English architect who received the gold medal of the Royal Academy. He designed many elegant buildings in Dublin, among



others the Four Courts and Custom House. Died 1824.

GANDY, JAMES, an English painter, 1619-89.

GANILLE, C., a German economist, 1758-1836.

GANS, EDWARD, an eminent jurist, was born at Berlin in 1798. He was the author of the 'System of Roman Law,' and edited Hegel's lectures on the 'Philosophy of History.' Died 1839.

GANSEVOORT, PETER J., a brigadier in the American army, was born in Albany in 1749. In 1775 he accompanied Montgomery to Canada, and in 1777 he commanded at Fort Stanwix and bravely defended that post when it was besieged by St. Leger. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1781, and after the termination of the war he was appointed military agent, and also intrusted with other offices. Died 1812.

GARAMOND, CLAUDE, a French engraver and letter-founder, celebrated for his Greek type, died 1561.

GARAMPI, J., an Italian antiquary, 1725-92.

GARASSE, FRANCIS, a Fr. Jesuit, 1585-1631.

GARAT, DOMINIC JOSEPH, a French statesman and metaphysician, ennobled by Buonaparte, 1749-1833. His nephew, PETER JOHN GARAT, a celebrated professor of music, 1764-1823.

GARAY, JOHN DE, a Spanish officer and traveler in South America, born 1541, killed 1592.

GARAY, MARTIN DE, a Sp. statesman, d. 1822.

GARCIA, MANUEL, a celebrated musical performer, was born at Seville in 1782. He was the father of Madam Malibran de Beriot. Died 1832.

GARCIA-DE-MASCARENHAS, BLAISE, an epic poet and general of Portugal, 1596-1656.

GARCIA-DE-PAREDES, DON DIEGO, a famous Spanish commander in Italy, &c., 1466-1530.

GARCIA-SUELTO, a Sp. *savant*, 1778-1816.

GARCILASO-DE-LA-VEGA. See GARCÍAS.

GARCÍAS, G., a Span. missionary, 1554-1627.

GARCÍAS-LASSO, or GARCÍLASO-DE-LA-VEGA, a Spanish general and poet, distinguished in the wars of Charles V., 1503-1536. The same name was borne by a descendant of the sovereigns of Peru, called, on that account, 'The Inca,' and distinguished as a writer on the history and antiquities of his country, 1530-1616.

GARCÍAS-Y-MATAMOROS, ALPHONSO, a Spanish *savant* and biographical writer, 16th century.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, distinguished as a zoologist and botanist, was a native of Scotland. After graduating at the University of Edinburgh he emigrated to America. Though he practised as a physician in Charleston, his chief occupation consisted in researches in natural history, and especially in botany. He was for some years a correspondent of Linnæus. His labors were attended with considerable success, and many new species, both of plants and animals, were discovered by him, or previous accounts of them confirmed. Born in 1730, died in England in 1791.

GARDEN, FRANCIS, Lord Gardenstone, a Scotch lawyer and miscellaneous writer, 1721-1793.

GARDIE, THE COUNTS DE LA, distinguished in Swedish history, trace their origin to Pontus de la Gardie, a French adventurer, who entered the service of the king of Sweden, and married his natural daughter, and was accidentally drowned, 1585. The most distinguished was MAGNUS GABRIEL, Count de la Gardie, grand chancellor and seneschal of Sweden, and a great patron of arts and letters, 1622-1686.

GARDINER, JAMES, a British officer, remarkable for the incidents of his conversion to a religious life,

as related by Dr. Doddridge, born 1688, killed at the battle of Prestonpans, 1745.



[Birth-place of Colonel Gardiner.]

GARDINER, JOHN, a lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1731. Having studied his profession in England, he was admitted to practice at Westminster. In 1765 he was appointed attorney-general in the West Indies, and on peace being established between England and America in 1783, he removed to the latter country. After practising law in Boston for some time he removed to Maine, and died in 1793.

GARDINER, JOHN SYLVESTER JOHN, D.D., minister of the Episcopal Church in Boston, and assistant to Dr. Parker, April 12, 1792. He was a man distinguished for his literary attainments. Died in England, July 26, 1830, aged 65.

GARDINER, R., an English divine, 1591-1670.



[Stephen Gardiner.]

GARDINER, STEPHEN, bishop of Winchester, distinguished for his learning, his craft as a statesman, and his cruelty to the protestants, but especially as the tool of Henry VIII. in the proceedings against Queen Catherine, 1483-1555.

GARDINER, SYLVESTER, a physician, was born in Rhode Island 1717. After studying his profession in France and England, he returned to America



and practised physic successfully in Boston. He afterwards became the purchaser of large tracts of land in Maine. Being a tory refugee when the revolution commenced, his entire property was confiscated, but was subsequently recovered by his heirs. He died at Newport, August 8, 1786, aged 68.

GARDINER, W., an Irish engraver, 1766-1814.

GARDINER, WM., an English writer on musical subjects, author of 'The Music of Nature,' 'Music and Friends,' &c. Died 1853, aged 84.

GARDNER, ALAN, Lord, a British admiral, distinguished at the close of the last century, d. 1809.

GARDNER, GEORGE, was graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and afterwards became a merchant in Salem, where he died in 1773, leaving nearly five thousand dollars to the college, and other sums for charitable purposes.

GARIBALDI, a Lombard king, reigned 671.

GARISSOLES, A., a French protestant writer, 1587-1650.

GARLAND, HUGH A., an American writer, author of 'Life of Randolph,' d. 1854.

GARNERIN, A. J., a Fr. aeronaut, 1770-1823.

GARNET, HENRY, an English Jesuit, born 1555, author of a work on 'Christian Renovation,' hanged for his part in the gunpowder plot, 1606.

GARNETT, CALEB, minister of Amherst, N. H., was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1745. Having received his education at Harvard University in 1763, he was ordained in 1767. Having returned to Harvard he became steward in 1780, which office he held until his death in 1818.

GARNETT, TH., an English physician, author of works on medicine and natural history, 1766-1802.

GARNIER, COUNT GERMAIN, a French economist, translator of 'Smith's Wealth of Nations,' author of 'Histoire de la Monnaie,' 1754-1821.

GARNIER, J., a French theologian, 1612-1681.

GARNIER, JEAN JACQUES, a French historian, and professor of Hebrew in the University of Paris. During the revolution he fled from Paris to Baugival, where he died in 1795. He was the author of various works, among others, a treatise on 'The Origin of the Government of France,' a treatise on 'Civil Education,' &c.

GARNIER, JULIUS, a French *savant*, d. 1725.

GARNIER, R., a French dramatist, 1545-1601.

GARNIER, SEBASTIAN, a French poet, 16th cent.

GARNIER-DESCHENES, E. H., a French agriculturist, geographer, and mathematician, 1727-1812.

GAROFALO, B., an Italian artist, 1481-1559.

GAROFALO, B., an Italian antiq., 1677-1762.

GARRARD, JAMES, governor of Kentucky in 1796, was born in Virginia, and an officer in the American army during the revolution. He was one of the first settlers of Kentucky. He died in Bourbon County, January 19, 1822, aged 73.

GARRICK, DAVID, the most respected actor that ever trod the English boards, was born at Hereford, and was baptized in the church of All-Saints, in that city, 28th February, 1716. His father, Captain Peter Garrick, generally resided at Lichfield, but was about that time on a recruiting party; his mother's maiden name was Clough, daughter to one of the vicars in Lichfield cathedral. David at ten years of age was entered of the grammar school at Lichfield. At eleven he formed the project of getting a play acted by young gentlemen and ladies. The trial was made with 'The Recruiting Officer.' One of his sisters played the part of the chambermaid; he himself undertook *Serjeant Kite*. The after celebrated Doctor, Samuel Johnson, his boy-friend, was applied to for the prologue, which, however, he



[Garrick's Villa, near Hampton.]

neglected to write. Not long after Garrick went to Lisbon, at the request of an uncle, a wine merchant there, and was acquainted with the unfortunate Duke d'Aveixo. On his return to England he, in 1736, became one of Johnson's scholars at Lichfield; but the latter growing tired of teaching the classics to two or three pupils, resolved on trying his fortune in London, and thither Garrick accompanied him. Here the latter lost no time in getting introduced to theatrical managers, and in 1741 obtaining an engagement at Ipswich, met with much success, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His first effort was in the pathetic character of *Aboan*, in 'Oroonoko;' but he matriculated in all kinds of stage business, condescending even to harlequin. In the winter of the same year Garrick ventured on the London stage. On the 19th October, 1741, he made his *début* in Richard the Third at the playhouse in Goodman's Fields, and with his novel and natural style, startled the critics and the reigning actors. Quin, in particular, was much annoyed, saying—'If the young fellow was right, he and the rest of the players had been all wrong.' Being told that Goodman's Fields theatre was crowded every night to see the new actor, he said—'That Garrick was a new religion; Whitfield was followed for a time; but they would all come to church again.' Whereupon Garrick wrote this epigram:—

'Pope Quin, who damns all churches but his own,  
Complains that heresy infects the town,  
That Whitfield-Garrick has misled the age,  
And taints the sound religion of the stage;  
Schism, he cries, has turn'd the nation's brain;  
But eyes will open, and to church again!  
Thou great infallible, forbear to roar,  
Thy bulls and errors are revered no more;  
When doctrines meet with gen'ral approbation,  
It is not heresy, but reformation.'

After a visit to Dublin, Garrick returned to London, and acted at Drury, having entered into an engagement with Fleetwood, the manager, for five hundred pounds a-year. At this theatre he proved equally great in *Abel Druggier* and *Hamlet*. He was also wonderful in *Lea*r. But in consequence of Fleetwood's farming the theatre to his treasurer, he soon seceded from the establishment. On his return to the stage he was involved in a controversy with Macklin; and soon after was engaged for Covent Garden. Ultimately he was solicited to purchase the moiety of Drury Lane patent, which he did for eight thousand pounds. When Garrick retired from the stage in 1776, this same patent he sold for thirty-five thousand pounds; a fact which of itself is sufficient warrant of his excellent management. One merit claimed for him is the restoration of 'Macbeth,' and other Shaksperian dramas, with a closer adherence to the text than was then usual. The chief



complaint against him was his conduct towards living authors; and it must be confessed, that in him was confirmed that usurpation of the poet's rights by the actor from which the stage is hardly yet emerging. Davies, his biographer, observes on this point that,—‘The time bestowed in rehearsing the piece, and the expense of new scenes, dresses, music, and other decorations, make it often very ineligible to a director of a theatre to accept a new play: especially when it is considered that the revival of a good old play will answer his end of profit, and reputation too, perhaps as well.’ The actor-manager, as the representative and inheritor of the wealth of all dead poets, proves too powerful a competitor for the living dramatist. In this way tragic actors find Shakspeare a tower of strength, and are by this means enabled to suppress the proofs of living genius. Garrick had strong reason for the Stratford jubilee in 1769, by which he gained increased celebrity and power. This pageant he afterwards transferred to the stage, where it ran for one hundred nights. Mr. Garrick was also the founder of the Drury Lane Fund for decayed performers. A thoroughly successful man in life, he was equally prudent and benevolent. He lived generously, kept the best society, made lavish gifts to his friends and neighbors, and basked, till his death, in the sun of popular favor. He died 20th January, 1779, and was magnificently interred in Westminster Abbey, being attended to his grave by persons illustrious for their genius and rank. In the opinion of his admirers he was the greatest actor that ever graced the stage. He was certainly the most exemplary as a man and moralist; and preserved, if he did not originate, the dignity of his profession. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, some of which displayed considerable humor, and of many brief poems, prologues, and epilogues, abounding in wit, and in allusions to the measures of his time.

[J.A.H.]

GARRICK, EVA MARIA, wife of the celebrated actor, originally an opera dancer, 1725–1822.

GARROS, P. DE, a Saxon poet, 15th century.

GARROS, P. A., a French mechanic, d. 1823.

GARTH, SIR SAMUEL, an English physician and poet, author of ‘The Dispensary,’ a burlesque poem, ‘Claremont,’ an edition of ‘Ovid’s Metamorphoses,’ and some fugitive pieces, 1671–1718.

GARTH, THOMAS, an English general and colonel of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons. He was supposed to have been married to one of the royal princesses of England, died 1829.

GARTHSHORE, M., an English physician, fellow of the Royal and Antiq. Societies, 1732–1812.

GARVE, CHR., a Ger. metaphysician, 1742–98.

GARZI, LOUIS, an Italian painter, 1638–1721.

GARZONI, J., an Italian *savant*, 1419–1506.

GARZONI, P., a Venetian hist., died about 1719.

GARZONI, TH., an Italian author, 1549–1589.

GASCOIGNE, GEORGE, a poet in the time of Elizabeth, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards proceeded to Holland, where he joined the army as a captain under the Prince of Orange; on resigning his commission he returned to England, and became an attendant at Court, and wrote masques for the amusement of the queen. He was the author of a satirical poem, entitled ‘The Steel Glass.’ Died 1577.

GASCOIGNE, WILLIAM, a natural philosopher, born in 1621, supposed to be the inventor of the micrometer, though subsequently claimed by Azout. He was killed at Marston Moor, in 1644, while fighting in the royalist army.

GASCOIGNE, SIR WM., chief justice of England in the reign of Henry IV., celebrated for the firmness, independence, and dignity with which he maintained his office, lived 1350–1413. He was ancestor of the earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles I.

GASMANN, F. L., a Germ. composer, 1729–74.

GASPARIN, T. A., a French republican, member of the convention and Commissioner of Public Safety, died 1793.

GASPARINI, F., an Ital. composer, 1650–1724.

GASPARINO, B., an Ital. scholar, 1370–1459.

GASSENDI, PIERRE, born 22d January, 1592, near Digne; died in Paris, 24th October, 1655; in the words of Tenneman, the most learned among the philosophers, and the ablest philosopher among the learned, of the seventeenth century. In speculative thinking, Gassendi represented the *Sensational School*, of which he may be considered the Founder in modern times: as such, he made stand against the *Meditations* of Des Cartes. In the eager polemic between these remarkable men, the critical question of Sensationalism, almost in the form in which it still presents itself, was fairly raised: it must be conceded that the temper and moderation lay with Gassendi, although, in the estimation of the writer of this notice, the weight of argument belonged to his illustrious opponent. During the disputation, Gassendi had the merit of insisting that every mental conception of *Principle*, is necessarily preceded by the *fact of an Experience*; an assertion by no means sufficient to establish his philosophy, but remarkable as having first given expression to a maxim now held alike by Sensationalists and Idealists,—that in Sensation is the beginning or the occasion of all knowledge; a maxim of which Des Cartes himself, perhaps, saw enough to render unjustifiable Locke’s subsequent singular misrepresentation of the doctrine of innate ideas. This proposition granted, however, it in nowise follows, as Gassendi contended, that the content of sensation is the measure of human knowledge; or that an Absolute and Necessary Truth is a mere generalization. Rational Psychology, according to Des Cartes, contradicts this: the attributes of universality and necessity cannot attach to simple generalizations; and these attributes belong to many of our ideas. It is hardly requisite to say that the dispute thus raised, exists still; nay, the student desirous to master it, will scarcely find better instructors than Des Cartes and Gassendi.—Gassendi was one of our most distinguished reformers, at a period when many great minds pushed forward the work of reform,—claiming independence for thought. It may be forgiven, perhaps, that in his early work against the authority of Aristotle, he was not careful to separate the true doctrines of the immortal Stagyrte, from wretched and sapless formulae deduced from him by the Schoolmen; or that in his youthful zeal, he failed to approach with rightful respect, that great Shade to which so many ages have done willing reverence. His attack on Aristotle is the weakest of his writings, and cannot be acquitted of rashness: nevertheless, he was not wanting in respect for antiquity,—witness his treatment of *Epicurus*. His life of this philosopher is one of the best and most appreciative memoirs, among the many that have been given of him: he wrote *con amore*. The Atomic Philosophy suited Gassendi’s predilections; and one respects the just ardor with which he vindicates the character of his master, and clears his doctrines from vulgar misapprehension. Gassendi’s attachment to physical inquiries was strong: although not an original discov-

erer, the labors of no man of that day contributed more to diffuse right principles regarding the method of physical inquiry. In this department, his superiority to the Cartesians cannot be questioned: Des Cartes himself knew too little of that sphere of pure Induction, within which what we term Law or general Truths, can be nothing other than *generalizations*. As might have been expected, he adopted the Copernican system of the Universe, cautiously but intelligently; and greatly contributed to bring about a right understanding of its significance. His life of Copernicus is a composition of much interest; although probably inferior to his life of Tycho. He was a friend and correspondent of Galileo; he avowed himself the disciple of Bacon; and unquestionably his writings prepared the way for those of Locke.—Gassendi's personal character was of the highest order; gentle, serene, and dignified; modest, notwithstanding his wide repute; impartial and forbearing. As a pious and faithful ecclesiastic he achieved a place in the hearts of the mountaineers amidst whom he lived, which long after years did not efface: they raised a statue to his memory.—The works of this industrious thinker and voluminous writer have appeared in various forms. The *Sieur de Montmort*, to whom he bequeathed the duty, published a complete edition of them at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, in 1658: another edition appeared at Florence in 1727, edited by Averanius. [J.P.N.]

GASSICOURT, CH. LOUIS CADET DE, a French writer on natural philosophy, &c., died 1823.

GASSIES, J., a French painter, 1786–1832.

GASSION, J. DE, a French marshal, 1609–1647.

GAST, JOHN, an Irish historian, 1715–1788.

GASTON DE FOIX. See FOIX.

GASTON, WILLIAM, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1778, was the distinguished son of a soldier of the Revolution. After graduating at Princeton College, in 1796, he commenced the practice of law. He was a senator of North Carolina, and in 1813 a representative in Congress. He was a strong opponent of war with England in 1812. He died in 1844, a judge of the Supreme Court of N. C.

GASTRELL, FR., bishop of Chester, time of Queen Anne, a wr. on the Trinity, &c., 1662–1725.

GASULI, A., a Spanish painter, 17th century.

GATAKER, THOMAS, an English theologian and biblical critic, 1574–1654. His son, CHARLES, was distinguished as a controversial divine.

GATES, HORATIO, a Major-General in the American army, who distinguished himself during the war of independence, was born in England in 1728. After arriving at high rank in the American service he retired to an estate in Virginia, where he resided until the commencement of the Revolutionary war in 1775, when he was appointed adjutant-general. His defeat of Burgoyne, October 8th, 1777, filled the country with joy, and in no small degree tended towards the result that followed. Having obtained the chief command of the southern districts, he was not so fortunate, having been completely defeated at Camden by Lord Cornwallis. Died 1806.

GAITEAUX, N. M., a Fr. medal, 1751–1832.

GATTERER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an eminent German historian. He was the author of a 'History of the World to the time of 'Cyrus,' also, 'An Essay towards a General Universal History,' &c., died 1799.

GATTI, BERNARD, an Italian painter, 16th cent.

GATTI, OLIVER, an Italian painter, 16th cent.

GAUBLI, ANTH., a Sp. Jesuit and philosopher, celeb. as a missionary to the Chinese, 1689–1759.

GAUBIUS, JEROME DAVID, a dist. phys. and med. writer, was born at Heidelberg in 1705. His chief work is his 'Principles of Nosology,' died 1780.

GAUCHER, C. S., a Fr. engraver, 1740–1804.

GAUDEN, JOHN, an English divine, 1605–62.

GAUDENTIO, an Italian painter, 15th cent.

GAUDENTIUS, Sr., bishop of Brescia, author of a life of his predecessor Philaster, died about 427.

GAUDENZI, P., an Italian poet, 1749–1784.

GAUDENZIO, P., an Ital. *savant*, 1596–1648.

GAUDIN, L. P., a Span. painter, 1556–1621.

GAUFFIER, L., a French painter, 1761–1801.

GAUFRIDI, J. FR. DE, a Fr. histor., 1622–89.

GAUGAIN, TH., a Fr. engraver, last century.

GAUGHER, N., a Fr. natur. philos., 1680–1730.

GAULLI, G. B., an Italian painter, 1639–1709.

GAULMIN, G., a French miscellaneous author, 1585–1665.

GAULT, EUSTACE, a French hist., 1591–1640.

GAULTHIER, W., a French jurist, died 892.

GAULTIER, ALOISIUS EDWARD CAMILLE, a Fr. ecclesiastic of distinguished benevolence, founder of schools for the poor, &c., 1745–1818.

GAULTIER OF COUTANCES, archbishop of Rouen, distinguished as a political negotiator, died 1207.

GAULTIER OF TEROUANE, a French historian, 12th century.

GAUPP, JOHN, a German mathema., d. 1738.

GAURL, a Mameluke sultan, died 1517.

GAUSSIN, J. C., a French actress, 1711–1767.

GAUTHEROT, CH., a Fr. painter, 1769–1825.

GAUTHEROT, N., a French natural philosopher, author of 'Researches in Electricity,' 1753–1803.

GAUTHEY, EMILIAN MARIE, a distinguished civil engineer, was born at Chalons-sur-Saone, in France, in 1732. He was the projector of several of the public works, and under his direction the canal from Chalons to Dijon was completed in 1791. He was the author of several professional treatises. Died 1806.

GAVARD, HYACINTHE, one of the first anatomists of his day, was born at Montmelian in 1753, and studied under Desault. He was the author of treatises on osteology, myology, and splanchnology, &c. Died 1802.

GAVEAUX, P., a Fr. composer, 1761–1825.

GAVESTON, PIERS, a Gascon gentleman, celeb. as the favorite of Edward II., beheaded 1312.

GAVIROL, SOLIMAN BEN, a Spanish rabbi, grammarian, philosopher, astronomer, &c., died 1070.

GAY, JOHN, who was born in 1688, and died in 1732, was first a silk-weaver's shopman, but became an author, and the easy dependent of gay and great people. He had much note in his own day as a pastoral and mock-heroic poet; and his name is still preserved by his notorious 'Beggars' Opera,' and his fluent and agreeable 'Fables.' Perhaps he deserves remembrance better for his ballads, 'Black-Eyed Susan,' and 'Twas when the Seas were Roaring.'

GAY, J. J. PASCAL, a Fr. architect, 1775–1832.

GAY LUSSAC, N. F., one of the most distinguished chemists of modern times, is described by all his associates as equally characterized by the amiability of his disposition, his kindness to the student, and his disinterested and generous nature. Brought up in the laboratory of Berthollet, he subsequently showed that he had eminently benefited by the instructions of such a master in the science. His first important discovery was that in 1808 of the union of gases by volume, forming an additional argument in favor of the atomic theory of Dalton in 1804, of the union of bodies by definite weights in the formation of chemical compounds.





[Gay Lussac.]

He took an active part in the investigation of iodine in 1813, and in 1815 he made the important discovery of cyanogen, which, although a compound gas, performs all the functions of a simple body. Gay Lussac was possessed of great powers of practical application; it is only necessary to refer to his alcoholometer, to his process of chlorimetry, and to his very convenient method of assay of silver by the wet way, which has been familiar for above twenty years to those who were fortunate enough to visit the Parisian mint, so ably conducted under the auspices of the subject of our notice. His long and useful life terminated on the 9th May, 1850, after several months' illness, having been a member of the Academy from 1806.

[R.D.T.]

GAY VERNON, J., a French marshal, distinguished for his gallantry as an officer, and for his talents as a mathematical writer, 1760-1822.

GAY VERNON, LEONARD, a French republican and ecclesiastic, constitutional bishop of Vienne, 1748-1822. His brother, JOSEPH, an officer and writer on the art of fortification, 1760-1822.

GAY EBENEZER, D.D., minister of Hingham, Massachusetts, was born in 1696, graduated at Harvard College in 1714, and was ordained in 1718. He lived to the age of 90, retaining his mental powers to the last, and died in 1787, in the 69th year of his ministry.

GAYOT-DE-PITAVAL, FR., a French writer, author of 'Causes Célèbres,' &c., 1673-1743.

GAYTON, E., an Engl. humorist, 1609-1666.

GAYWOOD, R., an Engl. engraver, 17th cent.

GAZA, or GAZIS, THEODORE, a Greek scholar and grammarian, celebrated as one of the chief revivers of Greek learning in Europe, 1398-1478.

GAZALI, a Mahommedan *savant*, 1058-1112.

GAZEUS, an ecclesiastical hist., 1554-1612.

GAZI-HASSAN, a Turkish statesman, d. 1790.

GAZZANIZA, J., an It. composer, 1748-1810.

GEBELIN. See COURT-DE-GEBELIN.

GEBER, JOHN, an Arabian alchemist and philosopher of the 9th century.

GEBHARD, J., a Greek philologist, 1692-1732.

GEBHARDI, J. L. LEVIN, a German historian, author of 'Historical and Genealogical Memoirs,' 1699-1764.

GEBHARDI, L. A., a Ger. historian, d. 1802.

GEBLER, T. P., BARON DE, a German diplomatist, statesman, and *savant*, 1726-1786.

GED, WILLIAM, a Scotch goldsmith, inventor of the art of stereotyping, died 1749.

GEDDES, DR. ALEX., a Scottish Roman Catholic divine, dist. as a learned wr., 1737-1802.

GEDDES, JAMES, a Scotch advocate, 1710-49.

GEDDES, MICHAEL, an ecclesiastical historian, chaplain at Lisbon, died 1714.

GEDIKE, F., a Prussian writer on education, translator of the classics, &c., 1754-1803.

GEDOYN, N., a French *savant*, 1667-1744.

GEDYMIN, duke of Lithuania, reigned 1315-41.

GEE, JOSHUA, minister of Boston, graduated at Harvard College in 1717, and ordained as colleague with Cotton Mather, Dec. 18, 1723. Died 1748.

GEER, L., a Dutch statesman, settled in Sweden by Gustavus Adolphus. CHARLES DE GEER, his descendant, a dist. Swedish naturalist, 1720-1778.

GEHEMA, J. A., a Polish medical wr., 17th c.

GEHLEN, A. F., a German chemist, d. 1815.

GEHLER, J. C., a German naturalist, 1732-96.

GEHLER, J. S. TRAUGOTT, a German jurist, chemist, physician, and mathematician, 1751-1795.

GEHLER, W., a German *savant*, 1696-1765.

GEHREN, C. CHR., a Ger. theol., 1763-1832.

GEIER, MARTIN, a Germ. Lutheran, 1614-81.

GEILER, JOHN, a Swiss divine, 1445-1510.

GEILHOVEN, A., a Dutch theologian, 15th cent.

GEINOZ, F., a French antiquarian, died 1752.

GEISA, the first of the name, king of Hungary, reigned 1075-1077; the second, 1141-1161.

GELADAS, a Greek sculptor, 5th century B.C.

GELASIUS, the name of two bishops of Casarea, the earliest of whom, called 'The Elder,' author of some theological fragments, died 394; the second, called GELASIUS OF CYZICUS, au. of a history of the Council of Nice, lived about 476.

GELASIUS, bishop of Rome, 492-496; GELASIUS, pope of Rome, 1118-1119.

GELDENHAUR, G., a German *savant*, commonly called 'Gerard of Nimeguen,' 1482-1542.

GELDER, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1645-1727.

GELEE. See CLAUDE.

GELENIUS, S., a German *savant*, 1498-1555.

GELL, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated English antiquarian and classical scholar, 1777-1836.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, a popular German poet and moralist, 1715-1769.

GELLERT, CHRISTLIEB EHREGOTT, elder br. of the preced., celeb. as a metallurgist, 1713-1795.

GELLI, J. B., an Italian author, 1498-1563.

GELLIBRAND, H., an English astronomer, au. of many practical works, 1597-1636.

GELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman lawyer and literary *savant*, flourished at the beginning of the 2d century, author of the 'Attic Nights,' one of the most curious and valuable works of antiquity.

GELON, a k. of Syracuse, reigned 491-478 B.C.

GEMBIUS, J., a Polish theolog., 1569-1633.

GEMIGNANO, an Italian painter, 1490-1530.

GEMINIANI, FRANCESCO, one of the greatest violinists of his age, was born at Lucca about the year 1666. He received his first lessons on the instrument from Carlo Ambrogio Lonati of Milan, and the foundation of his musical knowledge was laid by Alessandro Scarlatti. His last master on the violin was Corelli. Geminiani composed three sets of concertos, a work on Harmony, two treatises on the Art of Playing the Violin, and several pieces for the harpsichord. In the year 1714 he came to London, and soon established his reputation as a great artist. Geminiani seldom played in public, and the money he received for his compositions, the fees from pupils, and the presents he received from the noble and the wealthy when he could be prevailed upon to play at their houses, were the chief means from which he

derived his living. Even with such sources of emoluments he might have made a fortune, but he was improvident. Geminiani died at Dublin in 1762.

GEMINUS, TH., an English painter, 16th cent.

GEMISTUS, GEORGE, surnamed 'Pletho,' a Greek philosopher, and writer on the wisdom of antiquity, 1390-1491.

GEMMA, R., a Dutch physician, 1508-1577.

GENEBIEN, a distinguished Belgian, was born in 1753. In 1790, he was a deputy for the Belgian republic when united with France in the council of five hundred. In 1831, he joined the revolution, by which Belgium again separated from Holland, and became independent.

GENEBRAND, G., a Fr. Hebraist, died 1597.

GENEST, CH. CL., a French poet, 1639-1719.

GENET, FRANCIS, a Fr. casuist, 1640-1702.

GENET, EDMOND CHARLES, minister to the United States from France in 1793 during the first revolution. His sister was Madame Campan, who was the attendant and friend of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, of whom Madame Campan in her memoirs has given many intimate and interesting revelations. Genet on his arrival in America strove to inveigle the United States in the quarrel of France with England, but, finding Washington and his administration proof against his intrigues, became enraged, and is charged with having threatened to appeal from the President to the people. After his official mission ended he continued to reside in the United States, and passed the remainder of his life in America, where he died July 14, 1834, at the age of 72.

GENEVIEVE, the patron saint of Paris, believed to have contributed to the conversion of Clovis, born at Nanterre about 423, died about 512.

GENGHIS KHAN, the founder of the great Mogul empire, and of the dynasty now tottering on the throne of China, was the son of a simple chief, and was born in Tartary in 1164. He succeeded to his father's authority when only fourteen years of age, and soon afterwards, being compelled to take up arms in self-defence, struck terror into his opponents by his military talents and ferocious disposition. In 1205 he was crowned grand khan of all the Moguls and Tartars in a ceremony of great state, in the course of which he was hailed lord of the four quarters of the world, in a manner well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of his followers. In 1213 he was master of Pekin and all Northern China, and a few years subsequently had subjugated Persia and the most fertile regions of Asia, dying in the heat of his conquests 1227. His grandson, in 1255, seized on Bagdad, and completed the extirpation of Mohammedanism begun by his ancestor. [E.R.]

GENLIS, STEPHANIE, Countess De, was a native of Burgundy, and born in 1746. Becoming well known in society after her marriage had given her aristocratic rank, she was chosen as gouvernante to the children of the notorious Duke of Orleans; and by him she had a daughter, who was married, in 1792, to the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald. She died, after a wandering life, in 1830, when her pupil, Louis Philippe, had just become king of the French. Her writings were numerous and miscellaneous; the principal of them being novels, which possess little merit either of style or of matter, while they teach, with an affectation of fine sentiment, a morality very slippery and accommodating. Her best and least exceptionable works are her stories and dramas for youth; such as 'Adèle and Theodore,' 'The Tales of the Castle,' and 'The Theatre of Education.' [W.S.]

GENNADIUS, the name of two patriarchs of Constantinople, the *first* of whom ruled the church, 458-471, and the *second* after the capture of the city by the Turks, 1453-1460. The latter is author of several theological works.

GENNADIUS, presb. of Marseilles, 5th cent.

GENNARI, BENEDETTO, an Italian painter, one of the masters of Guercino, flourished 1633-1715. His son, BARTHELEMI, a painter, born 1594. His second son, HERCULES, pupil of Guercino, 1597-1658. The eldest son of Hercules, called BENEDETTO THE YOUNGER, a pupil of Guercino, and painter to Charles II. and James II. of England, 1633-1715. CÆSAR, the son of the latter, continued the school of Guercino at Bologna, and died there 1688.

GENNARO, JOSEPH AURELIUS DE, a Neapolitan magistrate and juriconsult, 1701-1762.

GENËLS, A., a Flemish painter, born 1640.

GENOVESI, ANTONIO, an Italian metaphysician and political economist, 1712-1769.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, b. at Seville 406, succeeded his brother 428, d. 477.

GENSONNE, ARMAND, a distinguished member of the Girondist party of the Fr. revolution, guillotined after the events of the 31st Oct., 1793.

GENSSANE, a French naturalist, died 1780.

GENT, THOMAS, an English antiq., 1691-1778.

GENTIAN, B., a French historian, 15th cent.

GENTILE, L. G., a Flem. painter, 1606-1670.

GENTILIS, ALBERICO, an Italian jurist, 1551-1611. His son, ROBERT, a doctor of the civil law, translator, &c., born 1590. His brother, SCRPIO, also a writer on public law, 1563-1616.

GENTILIS, J. V., a Socinian of Naples, beheaded in Switzerland for heresy, 1566.

GENTIUS, G., a German Orientalist, 1618-87.

GENTLEMAN, F., an Irish dramatist, 1728-84.

GENTZ, FRED. VON, a Prussian statesman and antagonist of the French revolution, author of 'The State of Europe at the End of the 18th Century,' &c., 1760-1832.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, author of a famous chronicle or history of the first British kings, often quoted by men of letters, and remarkable for its curious legends. Geoffrey was successively arch-deacon of Monmouth, bishop of St. Asaph, and abbot of Abingdon, where he died 1154.

GEOFFREY I., duke of Brittany, succeeded his father 992, slain on returning from a pilgrimage to Rome 1008. GEOFFREY II., third son of Henry II., king of England, succeeded to the dukedom by marriage 1175, died 1186.

GEOFFREY I., count of Anjou, reigned 958-988. GEOFFREY II., reigned 1039-1060. GEOFFREY III., reigned conjointly with his brother until the latter despoiled him of the government 1060-1067. Another GEOFFREY, called 'Plantagenet,' was duke of Normandy, and count of Anjou and Maine towards the middle of the 12th century.

GEOFFROI OF AUXERRE, a disciple of Abelard, author of several theological works, d. after 1180.

GEOFFROI OF PRUILLY, a French knight, distinguished as the stock of the counts of Vendome, and the legislator of tournaments, d. 1068.

GEOFFROY, LOUIS JULIAN, a French critic, celeb. for his censures on the drama, 1743-1814.

GEOFFROY, STEPHEN FRANCIS, a celebrated French physician and chemist, member of the Academy of Sciences, professor of chemistry to the Garden of Plants, and of medicine and pharmacy to the College of France, 1672-1731. His brother, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a naturalist and physiological author, 1685-1752. STEPHEN LOUIS,



son of Stephen Francis, a distinguished naturalist, 1725-1810.

**GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, ETIENNE**, a celebrated zoologist, was born at Etampes in 1772. He died in 1844.—He was a pupil of the great mineralogist Haüy, and was appointed through his recommendation assistant-keeper and demonstrator of the museum of natural history at the Garden of Plants. A few months afterwards he became professor of zoology there, and from that time forwards he devoted himself with great zeal to that particular branch of natural history. In 1798 he was appointed one of the scientific commission which accompanied the French army to Egypt, and it is to his firmness France owes the possession of the papers and drawings made in that country by himself and colleagues. Upon his return from Egypt he resumed his situation at the Garden of Plants; but in 1810 he was again despatched by government on a mission to Portugal. Here he collected a vast quantity of minerals and animals from the museums of that country, and succeeded in transporting them to Paris. Geoffroy is the author of many important memoirs and valuable works upon zoology. The most important, perhaps, of all is his 'Philosophie Anatomique,' the chief object of which is to demonstrate throughout the animal kingdom a uniform plan of organization, recognizable by the existence, not of the same organs, but of the materials of the same organs in all. In connection with Cuvier, Geoffroy has contributed much to the progress of zoology in Europe. They created a school in which the study assumed a truly scientific character, and one which will long continue to exercise a salutary influence over the labors of succeeding generations. [W.B.]



[Tomb of Geoffroy St. Hilaire.]

**GEORGE**. The kings of England of this name are—**GEORGE (LEWIS) I.**, son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector palatine, and grand-daughter of James I., born at Osnabruck 1660; created duke of Cambridge 1706; succeeded Queen Anne, and thus commenced the house of Hanover 1714; d. 1727. **GEORGE (AUGUSTUS) II.**, only son of the preceding and the Princess Sophia, daughter of the duke of Zell, born 1683; married to the Princess Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach 1705; regent 1716; succeeded 1727; died after a victorious career in the Spanish and German wars, and the total subjugation of the Stuarts, 1760. **GEORGE (WILLIAM FREDERICK) III.**, grandson of the preceding, and son of Frederic Louis, prince of Wales, born 1738; duke of Gloucester and prince of Wales



[Royal Palace of St. James, residence of the Georges.]

on the death of his father, 1751; succeeded to the throne, 25th October, 1760; married to the Princess Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, 1761; died, after nine years of mental aberration, 1820. **GEORGE (AUGUSTUS FREDERIC) IV.**, eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, born 1762; created prince of Wales and earl of Chester the same month; married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, 1784; married to his cousin, CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, 1795; separated from his wife, Caroline, shortly after the birth of the Princess Charlotte, 1796; appointed regent in consequence of his father's mental incapacity, 1811; crowned king, 1820; died 26th June, 1830.

**GEORGE I.**, king of Georgia, reigned 1015-1027. **GEORGE II.**, 1072-1089. **GEORGE III.**, 1156-1180. **GEORGE IV.**, surnamed 'Lascha,' from about 1198-1223. **GEORGE V.**, 1304-1306. **GEORGE VI.**, 1306-1336. **GEORGE VII.**, 1394-1407. **GEORGE VIII.**, 1524-1534. **GEORGE IX.**, 1600-1603. **GEORGE X.**, 1676-1709. **GEORGE XI.**, who was the last king of Georgia, his son, DAVID, having ceded his hereditary states to Alexander, emperor of Russia, succeeded his father Demetrius II. 1798, died 1800.

**GEORGE**, or **JOURI I.**, grand duke of Russia, and founder of Moscow, reigned 1149-1156. **GEORGE II.**, succeeded 1212, dethroned by his brother Constantine 1217, killed in battle 1257. **GEORGE III.**, succeeded 1302, killed 1320.

**GEORGE**, prince of Denmark, son of Frederic III., and brother of Christian V., born 1653, married to the Princess Anne, daughter of James II., and subsequently queen of England, 1683, appointed grand admiral of England on her accession 1702, died 1708.

**GEORGE**, patriarch of Alexandria, 620-630.

**GEORGE II.**, patriarch of Armenia, 876-897.

**GEORGE III.**, patriarch of Armenia, 1071-73.

**GEORGE**, surnamed 'Amira,' an Oriental scholar, and patriarch of the Maronites, died 1641.

**GEORGE CADODAL**. See CADODAL.

**GEORGE-LE-FOULON**, 'The Cappadocian,' bishop of Alexandria 356, deposed by the Arians 362.

**GEORGE, PISIDES**, a Greek poet, 7th century.

**GEORGE, SAINT**, the patron of England, and Genoa, a supposed prince of Cappadocia, martyred in the persecution under Diocletian, 3d century.

**GEORGE OF TREBIZOND**, a Greek grammarian, professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vienna, and secretary to Nicholas V., died 1484.

**GEORGEL, J. F.**, a French Jesuit, 1731-1813.

**GEORGES, CHEVALIER DE ST.**, a French violinist, musical composer and swordsman, died 1801.

GEORGET, JAMES, a French artist, celebrated as a painter on Sevres porcelain, 1760-1823.

GEORGI, C. S., a German philologist, 1702-71.

GEORGI, J. G., a German naturalist and writer on the geography and ethnology of Russia, d. 1802.

GEORGIADIS, ANASTASIUS, a Greek author, and a physician at Bucharest, was born at Philippolis. He published a work on the pronunciation of ancient Greek, also a work on modern Greek, entitled 'Anthropology.'

GEORGIEWITZ, B., a Hungarian gentleman, long time captive among the Turks, and author of a work on Turkish manners, died 1560.

GEORGI, E. F. DE, a Germ. jurist, 1757-1830.

GERALDINI, A., an Italian prelate, 1455-1525.

GERAMB, BARON FERD., a military adventurer, descended from a noble Hungarian family, and employed in the military service of Austria and Spain, author of 'Letters to Earl Moira,' born 1770.

GERANDO, MARIE JOSEPH DE, born 1772, died in 1842: a French metaphysician of considerable note. He possessed a mind of much lucidity, and his industry was great. He improved on the system of Condillac—rather returning to that of Locke. He may be called a logical preacher of the Scotch school. His chief work is the 'Histoire Comparée des Systèmes de Philosophie;' but he wrote much besides on education and philanthropic institutions. His other important work is entitled 'De la Bien-faisance Publique.'

GERARD, an Arabian scholar, 1114-1187.

GERARD, count of Auvergne, 839-841.

GERARD, duke of Lorraine, 1047-1070.

GERARD, a Hungarian missionary, killed 1047.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, professor of moral philosophy and logic at Marischal College, author of 'An Essay on Taste,' 'An Essay on Genius,' 'Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity,' &c., 1728-1795. His son, GILBERT, a theologian and biblical critic, died 1815.

GERARD, BALTHASAR, a Roman Catholic fanatic, assassin of William I., prince of Orange, 1584.

GERARD, FRANCOIS, a French painter, 1770-1837.

GERARD, G. J., a Flemish antiqu., 1734-1814.

GERARD, JAMES, an English surgeon and traveller in the Himalaya Mountains, died 1835.

GERARD, LOUIS, a distinguished French physician and botanist, was born in 1733. He is the author of 'Gerardi Flora Gallo-Provincialis.' Died 1819.

GERARD, L. P., a French moralist, 1737-1813.

GERARD, MAURICE STEPHEN, Count, a distinguished French marshal, 1773-1851.

GERARD OF VERCEL, a French philologist, 1480-1544.

GERARD-DE-RAYNEVAL, J. M., a French diploma., and writer on public affairs, 1736-1812.

GERARD-GROOT, or THE GREAT, a Dutch theologian, and founder of a community of *savants*, known as the canons regular of Windeshem, 1340-1384.

GERARD-THOM, or TENQUE, the founder and first grand master of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, 1040-1121.

GERARDE, JOHN, an English surgeon and herbalist, was born at Natwich in Cheshire, in 1547. He wrote 'Catalogus arborum, Fructuum, et Plantarum,' also 'Herbal, or General History of Plants.' Died 1607.

GERARDIN, S., a French naturalist, 1751-1816.

GERARDS, MARK, a Flemish paint., 1561-1635.

GERBAIN, J., a French *savant*, 1629-1699.

GERBAIS, JEAN, professor of rhetoric at the Royal College of Paris, and principal of the College of Rheims. Among his works are 'De Causis Majoribus,' &c. Died in Rheims, in 1669.

GERBELIUS, NICHOLAS, professor of jurisprudence at Strasburg, and author of a treatise on the 'Rise and Progress of the Anabaptists.' Died 1560.

GERBER, SIR BALTHASAR, a Flemish painter, knighted by Charles I., 1592-1667.

GERBERON, G., a French ecclesiastic, author of a 'History of Jansenism,' 1628-1711.

GERBERT, MARTIN, prince abbot of the monastery of Benedictines at St. Blair, was born in 1790. He was celebrated for his musical attainments, and was the author of a work on the 'History of Church Music.' Died 1793.

GERBIER, P. J. B., a French lawyer, 1725-88.

GERBILLON, JOHN FRANCIS, a French Jesuit who was sent as missionary to China, and became superior-general of all the Jesuit missionaries sent from France. Having gained the favor of the emperor he instructed him in mathematics, &c. Died in 1707.

GERCKER, P. G., a Prussian writer on the ancient diplomacy of Brandenburg, &c., 1722-91.

GERDES, D., a German theologian, 1698-1765.

GERDIL, HYACINTH SIGISMUND, an Italian cardinal, theologian, and philosopher, 1718-1802.

GERHARD, E., a German philoso., 1682-1718.

GERHARD, JOHN, a German Lutheran theologian, 1582-1637. His son, J. E. GERHARD, a theologian and Oriental scholar, 1623-1668.

GERICAULT, JEAN LOUIS THEODORE ANDRE, was born at Rouen in 1790. He was the pupil of Guerin, and became a great historical painter, and not less so for treating his subjects in a familiar manner; he was also a *genre* painter of high class. His peculiar powers are well illustrated in the great and magnificent picture of the 'Shipwreck of the Medusa,' painted in 1819, and now in the Louvre at Paris: there is a very beautiful mezzotint of this picture by S. W. Reynolds. Gericault died almost at the threshold of his promised great career in 1824.—(Gabet, *Dictionnaire des Artistes*, &c.)

[R.N.W.]

GERING, ULRIC, a Swiss painter, died 1510.

GERLAC, P., a Dutch ascetic, 1378-1411.

GERLACH, B. T., a German *savant*, 1698-1756.

GERLACH, STEPHEN, a German theologian, preacher and traveller, 1546-1612.

GERMAIN, M., a French antiqu., 1645-1694.

GERMAIN, PETER, a French artist in gold and silver, 1647-1682. His son, THOMAS, distinguished as a goldsmith, sculptor, and architect, 1673-1748.

GERMAIN, SAINT, bishop of Auxerre, died 448.

GERMAIN, SAINT, bishop of Paris, died 576.

GERMAIN OF SILESIA, a German monk, author of an Arabian and Italian dictionary, 17th century.

GERMAIN, SOPHIA, a French lady, celebrated as a writer on natural philosophy and mathematics, 1776-1821.

GERMANICUS, TIBERIUS DRUSUS CÆSAR, son of Claudius Drusus Nero and the younger Antonia, a niece of Augustus, was commander of the Roman legions in Germany when Augustus died in the year 14, and refused at the hands of his soldiers the offer of the Roman empire. He was a great and successful general, and was recalled to Rome by Tiberius, of whom he was the nephew and adopted heir, to enjoy the honors of a triumph, from which he was sent to a command in the East. He died at Antioch, at the age of thirty-four, A.D. 19.



GERMANUS, the *first* of the name, patriarch of Constantinople, 715-740; the *second*, from 1222 to 1240, and again during the last year of his life, 1254-1255; the *third*, a few months in 1267.

GERMON, B., a French Jesuit, author of 'De Veteribus Regum Fr. Diplomatus,' 1663-1718.

GERNSTER, FRANCIS ANTHONY, chevalier, an eminent Austrian engineer, author of a useful work on 'Practical Mechanics.' The railroad from Budweis to Lintz was constructed by him. Died in Philadelphia, U. S., 1839.

GERRARD OF HAERLEM, a Dutch painter, one of the first to practise in oil, 1460-1488.

GERARDS, G. P. VAN, a Dutch painter, the friend and imitator of Vandyck, 1607-1667.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE, vice-president of the United States, was born at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744, was graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and afterwards devoting himself to commercial pursuits, acquired considerable property. In 1772 he was elected representative from Marblehead in the legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1775 the provincial Congress chose him as one of the committee of public safety and supplies. He proposed the important measure of passing laws for the encouragement of privateers. He was a skilful financier, and particularly useful. In 1797 he accompanied Gen. Pinckney on a special mission to France, and in 1798 was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1812 vice-president of the United States. Died in 1814.

GERSON, CHR., a German Talmudist, d. 1627.

GERSON, G. C. DE, a French divine, 1363-1421.

GERSON, JOHN, abbot of Vercei, supposed to have been the author of the work, 'De Imitatione Christi,' which is attributed to Thomas à Kempis. He lived in the 12th century.

GERSTEN, C. L., a German mathematician, 1701-62.

GERSTENBERG, H. W. DE, a German philosopher, dramatic author, poet, and critic, 1737-1823.

GERTRUDE, the name of three Roman Catholic saints, the *first*, abbess of Nivelles, 626-659; the *second*, an abbess of the order of St. Benedict, and author of 'Revelations,' died 1034; the *third*, a daughter of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, died 1297.

GERVAIS, an English ecclesiastic of the middle ages, author of 'Letters,' died 1228.

GERVAISE, NICHOLAS, a French missionary, author of descriptions of Siam and Macassar, killed by the Caribs, 1662-1729. ARMAND FRANCIS, his brother, a biographical writer, died 1751.

GERVAISE OF TILBURY, an English poet and historian, both in the Latin tongue, died 1218.

GERVILLE, M. DE, a French antiquarian; died 1853, aged 84.

GESENIUS, FREDERIC HENRY WILLIAM, an eminent German philologist and Oriental scholar, professor of Hebrew at the university of Halle, author of a well-known Hebrew Lexicon, &c., 1786-1842.

GESENIUS, W., a German physicc., 1760-1801.

GESNER, CONRAD, a native of Zurich, distinguished as an indefatigable scholar, philosopher, and naturalist, 1516-1561.

GESNER, J. J., a missionary of Zurich, author of 'Numismata Antiqua Populorum et Urbium,' &c., 1707-1787. His brother, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, 1709-1787.

GESNER, J. M., a philologist and classical scholar, born near Anspach, 1691-1761. His brother, ANDREW SAMUEL, a distinguished *savant*, 1690-1778. J. ALBERT, his younger brother, distinguished as a naturalist, 1694-1760.

GESNER, SOL., a German divine, 1559-1605.

GESNER, or GESSNER, SOLOMON, a painter of Zurich, better known as a poet, 1730-1788. His son, CONRAD, distinguished as a painter of horses and battle-pieces, died 1826.

GESTRIN, J., a Swedish mathematic., 17th cent.

GETA, PUBLIUS SEPTIMIUS, second son of the emperor Severus, brother and associate of Caracalla, by whose orders he was murdered 210.

GETHIN, LADY GRACE, an English lady, distinguished for her literary abilities, 1676-1697.

GEULINX, A., a Flemish philosopher, 1625-69.

GEYSER, C. T., a German engraver, 1742-1803.

GEYSER, S. W., a German author, 1740-1808.

GEZELIUS, GEORGE, a Swedish divine, author of a biographical dictionary of illustrious Swedes, 1732-1789.

GEZELIUS, J., a Swedish theologian and Greek scholar, bishop of Abo, author of a Greek grammar, a Hebrew grammar, &c., 1615-1690. His son, JOHN, a theologian, part author of a commentary on the Bible, commenced by his father, 1647-1718.

GHAZAN-KHAN, sultan of Persia, died 1304.

GHEDINI, F. A., an Italian poet, 1684-1767.

GHERARDESEA, U., a nobleman of Tuscany who endeavored to usurp the sovereign power of Pisa, and was vanquished and starved in prison, together with three of his sons and one of his grandsons 1288.

GHERARDI, A., an Italian painter, 1664-1702.

GHEYN, or GHEIN, JAMES DR, called 'The Elder,' a Flemish painter and engraver, 1565-1615. 'The Younger,' of the same name, a designer and engraver, born about 1610.

GHEYN, GUIDO, a Flemish engraver, 17th cent.

GHEZZI, N., an Italian naturalist, 1685-1766.

GHEZZI, SEBASTIANO, a scholar of Guercino, distinguished as an architect, painter, and sculptor, died about 1650. His son, JOSEPH, a painter, 1634-1720. The son of the latter, PETER LEO, a painter and engraver, 1674-1755.

GHIRBERTI, LORENZO, a celebrated Florentine sculptor and goldsmith, was born in 1381. In 1400 he left Florence for fear of the plague, but returned shortly afterwards, when he received notice of the great competition that was to take place on the occasion of completing the bronze gates of the Baptistry of St. John. The centre gates opposite to the west end of the cathedral had been already put up by Andrea Pisano, the new gates were for the two sides.—The commission for these two new gates was obtained by Lorenzo Ghiberti, then a young man only twenty-two years of age: the contract was given to Ghiberti and his father, and other assistants, on the 23d November, 1403, and the first gates, representing the life of Christ, were put up in the place of those by Andrea Pisano, in April, 1424; and the third gates, commenced on 2d January, 1425, with the histories from the Old Testament, were not completed until 16th June, 1452, when they were gilded and put up in the place of Ghiberti's first gates, which were removed to the other side, opposite to those of Andrea Pisano. These great works, of the last of which entire casts may be seen at Marlborough House, caused a new epoch in ornamental art, being remarkable for their bold and accurate imitation in the detail, for their skilful modelling of the figure, and masterly symmetrical grouping of the whole; on a scale of magnificence, and technical completeness, altogether unprecedented in modern art. During the nine and forty years that Ghiberti and his assistants, of whom his own son Vittorio was one of the principal, were occupied

on these complicated works, he executed also many others, monumental and ecclesiastical, which must explain the apparently long delay in the completion of the gates. Ghiberti died at Florence in 1455.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., Florence 1848; Patch, *La Porta Principale del Battistero di San Giovanni*, &c., Florence, 1773.) [R.N.W.]

GHILINI, G., an Italian historian, 1589–1670.

GHINI, LUKE, an Italian botanist, 1500–1556.

GHIRLANDAJO, DOMENICO, an Italian painter and goldsmith, teacher of Michelangelo, 1449–1493. His son, RIDOLFO, also a painter, scholar of his uncle David Curadi, 1485–1560.

GIACOBI, J., an Italian composer, 1575–1650.

GIAFAR, a Mahommedan *savant*, died 764.

GIAHEDH, a Mahommedan *savant*, died 840.

GIAMBERTI, F., an Italian architect, 15th cent.

GIAMBERTI, GIULIANO, son of the preceding, born in 1443. He was the most celebrated architect and engineer of the age. He built many palaces, among others one for the Grand Duke Lorenzo. Died 1517.

GIANNONE, PETER, a Neapolitan historian, was born at Ischitella in Apulia in 1676. He was an advocate at Naples. He was the author of a 'History of Naples,' which gave offence to the Court of Rome, and was the cause of his excommunication and banishment. Died at Turin in 1748.

GIANNOTTI, D., a Venetian author, 1494–1563.

GIARDINI, FELICE, who has been called the reformer, if not the founder, of the violin school in England, was born at Turin in 1716, and was entered a chorister at the *Duomo* in Milan, where he studied singing, the harpsichord, and composition, under Paladini. He afterwards adopted the violin, and studied under Lorenzo Somis, one of Corelli's most famous followers. After having visited the principal cities of Italy, he travelled over Germany, and at length reached London in the year 1750, where he soon reached the top of his profession, and where he filled the highest professional posts then open to the musical artist. It is said that when he first appeared at the Haymarket theatre, and played a solo on the violin, 'the applause was long, loud, and furious, and such as nothing but that which Garrick called forth had ever equalled.' In the year 1756, he, in company with Mignotti, became the manager of the Italian Opera, and though he composed several operas, and acquired much fame, his undertaking was very unsuccessful. Giardini, in the year 1763, retired from the management, after having lost a large sum of money. In 1784 Giardini went to Italy, where he remained five years. In 1789 he came back to England, but was not so successful as during his first residence. In 1793 he went to Russia. His public performances at Moscow and St. Petersburg failed to produce the effect of his earlier efforts. He died in the latter city in poverty in the year 1796. [J.M.]

GIATINI, J. B., an Italian poet, 1600–1672.

GIB, ADAM, a Scotch divine, 1713–1788.

GIBBES, J. A., a French physician, 1616–77.

GIBBON, EDWARD, was born at Putney in Surrey, in 1737. He was the only child who survived infancy, of a gentleman well connected and tolerably wealthy. Feeble health made his school days to be profitable in nothing but the acquisition of miscellaneous and undigested knowledge; and, being sent to Oxford too young and quite unprepared, he spent fourteen months there in alternations of irregular study and extreme idleness. At the end of this time, being a little more than sixteen years old,



[Residence of Gibbon at Lausanne.]

he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and formally announced his conversion to his father. He was immediately placed under the care of a Calvinist minister at Lausanne, whose instructions led him in a few months back to protestantism. The five years he spent at Lausanne, closing in 1758, when he was just of age, formed the real commencement of his education; and at their close, he was not only a ripe scholar in French and Latin, but possessed of an extraordinary amount of historical and other information. He found leisure, however, for falling in love, unsuccessfully, with a young lady, who afterwards became the wife of M. Necker, and the mother of Madame de Stael.—For several years after Gibbon's return to England, he lived chiefly at his father's house in Hampshire; and, failing in attempts to obtain diplomatic employment, he accepted a militia commission, attended zealously to his duties, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel. But the studious habits and literary ambition which he had acquired, never flagged. In 1761, he published, in French, a short essay 'On the Study of Literature.' He extended his acquaintance with English authors, and, beginning to learn Greek thoroughly, pursued the study zealously, when, in 1763, he was allowed again to visit the continent. In Rome, next year, he conceived the design of his great historical work. Returning home in 1765, he passed some years unsatisfactorily to himself, but not without much improvement both in knowledge and in skill of writing. In 1774, he entered the House of Commons, in which he sat for eight sessions; and he was rewarded for his silent votes in favor of Lord North's administration, by holding for three years a seat at the board of trade. In 1770, he published, in answer to Warburton, his spirited Dissertation on the Sixth Book of the *Æneid*. In the same year, the death of his father placed him in possession of a fortune, which, though embarrassed, he was able to extricate so far that it afforded a handsome competence, and enabled him to devote himself exclusively to study and composition.—In 1776, he published the first volume of 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' the first edition of which was sold in a few days, and was rapidly followed by others. The second and third volumes, appearing in 1781, brought down the narrative to the Fall of the Western Empire; and for a while the author hesitated whether he should not here allow the work to drop. He resumed the design, however, in 1783, when he fixed his abode at Lausanne. He has recorded, in an eloquent passage



of his *Memoirs*, the mixed emotions with which, in a moonlight night of June, 1787, in a summerhouse in his garden, he completed his great undertaking. Its last three volumes were published next year, the author visiting London to superintend the press, but returning in a few months to Lausanne. There he remained till, in 1793, he was called to England to console his friend Lord Sheffield on the death of his wife. His health was now very infirm; and he labored under dropsy. He died in London in January, 1794.—The volumes called his 'Miscellaneous Works,' contain, besides reprints of his minor writings, and several essays not previously printed, an interesting collection of his letters, and an instructive autobiography. Some of these pieces show all that various erudition, and that command of apt and powerful language, of which his chief work is so remarkable a monument. His exotic diction, and the pompous structure of his style, are open to strong exceptions; yet he is one of the most strikingly eloquent writers in the English language. The historical value of his 'Decline and Fall,' is very great; and the extraordinary union of excellencies, of vast variety with general correctness of learning, of good judgment with vigor of narrative and description, deepens the regret with which we contemplate the sceptical taint that is diffused so steadily through the whole. [W.S.]

GIBBON, JOHN, an ancestor of the celebrated historian, known as a writer on heraldry, born 1629, died about 1700.

GIBBONS, EDWARD, general, emigrated to America in 1629, and shortly after was a representative of Boston. In 1649 he was appointed major-general, and was succeeded in that office by Robert Sedgwick. Died December 9, 1654.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, a celebrated carver in wood, was born at Rotterdam, 4th April, 1648, and appears to have visited England in 1667, the year after the great fire. Evelyn, who calls him the incomparable Gibbons, introduced him to King Charles II., and also to Sir Christopher Wren, who employed him extensively in the decoration of St. Paul's. Gibbons received a place in the Board of Works, and was much employed at Windsor. In 1714 he was appointed master carver in wood to George I., with a salary of eighteen pence a-day. He died in London, 3d August, 1721.—There are many fine specimens of Gibbons's carvings at Hampton Court, and at Petworth, the state room there being considered by some his masterpiece: also at Houghton; and there are some specimens still in St. James's Church, London. His works are in very high relief, and the details, fruit, flowers, game, &c., generally grouped in great clusters or festoons, and though from the proper distance they appear to be of extreme delicacy, are of a solid character, and very judiciously disposed. He made a taste for carvings of this class fashionable, and had several skilful scholars and imitators, as Selden, Watson, Dievot, and Laurens; much work attributed to Gibbons was doubtless executed by some one of these men.—(Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c., ed. Worrum. Bohn, 1849.) [R.N.W.]

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, Mus. Doc., who is regarded as one of the greatest English musicians, was born at Cambridge in 1583. He was only twenty-one years of age when he was appointed organist to the chapel royal, and in 1622, on the recommendation of the learned antiquary Camden, who was his personal friend, the University of Oxford conferred upon him their degree of Doctor of Music. Some years afterwards, while he was at Canterbury for the pur-

pose of conducting the musical performances at the marriage of Charles I., he fell ill of small-pox and died. He was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury, where his wife caused a simple and elegant marble monument to be erected to his memory. His first publications were madrigals in four parts for voices and viols, but the best of his works are his church services and anthems, many of which are still extant. 'The compositions of Gibbons are for the most part,' says one of his biographers, 'truly excellent, and the study of them cannot be too strongly recommended. The characteristics of his music are fine harmony, unaffected simplicity, and an almost unexampled grandeur.' Another writer says, 'after a lapse of upwards of two hundred years, his compositions seem to have lost none of their freshness, and are still, and likely to continue, the admiration of all real judges of what is excellent in music.' He left a son, CHRISTOPHER, who was also a musician, but who inherited only a very meagre share of his father's genius. Orlando Gibbons was survived by two brothers, EDWARD, who was organist of Bristol, and master of the celebrated Matthew Locke, and ELLIS, organist of Salisbury.

GIBBONS, RICHARD, an English Jesuit, professor of philosophy and divinity, 1549-1632.

GIBBONS, THOS., an English Calvinist, 1720-85.

GIBBS, JAMES, a Scotch architect, designer of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, &c., 1680-1754.

GIBBS, SIR V., an English judge, 1752-1820.

GIBBS, GEORGE, an American mineralogist, died 1833, aged 57.

GIBERT, J. P., one of the most learned of French authors on the canon law, 1660-1736. BALTHASAR GIBERT, of the same family, a writer on rhetoric, 1662-1741. JOHN BALTHASAR, a learned historian and chronological writer, 1711-1770.

GIBSON, EDMUND, successively bishop of Lincoln and London, distinguished as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities, and as a classical editor and translator, 1669-1748.

GIBSON, RICHARD, a celebrated dwarf and portrait painter, time of Cromwell, 1615-1690.

GIBSON, THOMAS, a writer of the reformation, died 1562.

GIBSON, WILLIAM, a mathematical teacher, 1720-91.

GIBSON, JOHN, General, a soldier of the French and revolutionary wars, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in May, 1740. He was with General Forbes in the expedition to Fort Duquesne. Here he remained trading with the Indians, and acquired a knowledge of their language. In 1774 he was particularly useful to Governor Dunmore in negotiating the treaty with the Indians. In 1788 he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania convention. He died May 1822, aged 81.

GIFFEN, H., a Dutch critic, 1534-1604.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, a Calvinistic and antiquarian writer, especially on numismatics, 1700-84.

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political and historical writer, whose real name was J. R. Green, 1758-1818.

GIFFORD, R., an English divine, 1725-1807.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, the son of a poor and dissipated tradesman, was born in Devonshire in 1756. Becoming in childhood a destitute orphan, he was successively a cabin-boy and a shoemaker's apprentice: but a benevolent patron put him to school; and finding his way to Oxford, he there gained aristocratic patronage, and attaching himself to the Tory party, proved one of its most effective literary advocates. In 1798, he became editor of the *Antijacobin*;

and for about sixteen years from 1809, he edited the *Quarterly Review*. He was eminently qualified for such offices both by his aptness and force of writing, his variety of information, and his readiness and unhesitating vehemence of satire. Not far from the close of the century appeared his two satirical poems, 'The Baviad' and 'The Mæviad;' and his vigorous and spirited translation of Juvenal was published in 1802. His best services to letters were his editions of Old English Dramatists. His 'Massinger' appeared in 1808; his 'Ben Jonson,' the most valuable of the series, in 1816: and his editions of Ford and Shirley, completed by other hands, were published in 1827 and 1833. He died in the end of 1826, bequeathing the bulk of his property to the son of his early benefactor.

GIGLI, JEROME, an Italian poet and satirical writer, who gained popularity by his attacks upon the academy Deila Crusca, also for his dramatic works, was born at Siana in 1680, and died in 1722.

GIL, FATHER, a Spanish patriot, dist. in 1808.

GIL, POLO GASPARI, an advocate and poet, was born in Valencia, Spain, in 1516. He wrote the work entitled, 'Diana Enamorada,' died 1572.

GILBERT, DAVIES, born at St. Erth in Cornwall 1767, known as an antiquarian, and successor of Sir Humphry Davy as president of the Royal Society, author of 'A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question,' and many scientific papers. Gilbert was M.P. for Bodmin from 1806-32, died 1840.

GILBERT, F. H., a Fr. veterinarian, 1755-1800.

GILBERT, GAB., a French poet, died 1680.

GILBERT, SIR HUMPHREY, half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, was a man of ardent temperament and chivalrous character, who engaged in geographical discovery from the love of fame and adventure. Under patent from Queen Elizabeth, he sailed, in 1583, with five vessels and 260 men, to take possession of the northern parts of America. In Newfoundland, whose fisheries were already much frequented by French, Spanish, and Portuguese ships, he succeeded in establishing a colony, and thus secured the influence of England in those parts, the title being founded upon the first discovery by Sebastian Cabot. He ventured across the Atlantic, on his homeward voyage, in a vessel of only ten tons; but after passing the Azores he perished during the night in a storm, with all on board his little barque. He was seen on the evening before, struggling with the waves, by those in the Golden Hind (see DRAKE), which had accompanied him from the coast of Virginia, and in which he had been urged to take his passage home. He has been called 'the father of western colonization.' [J.B.]

GILBERT, J., an English author, 1674-1726.

GILBERT, L. T., a French author, 1780-1827.

GILBERT, L. W., a French med. au., 1769-1824.

GILBERT, N. A., a French theolo., 1762-1821.

GILBERT, N. J. L., a French poet, 1751-1780.

GILBERT, N. P., a French med. au., 1751-1814.

GILBERT, RALEIGH, nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1607, he commanded an expedition to the mouth of the Kennebec, with the object of forming a settlement there; but receiving intelligence of the death of Sir John Gilbert in England, he and the entire colony returned to that country.

GILBERT, SAINT, a French monk, died 1162.

GILBERT, WM., an English divine, 1613-94.

GILBERT, or GILBERD, WILLIAM, an English physician, distinguished as an experimental philosopher, and especially for his researches into the properties of the loadstone, and for his attempt to found a philosophical theory of the earth's magnetism upon experiment. His work, entitled 'De Magnete,'

published 1600, is understood to be the foundation of all modern improvement in that branch of philosophy; born at Colchester, where his father was recorder, 1540, died 1603.

GILBERT-DE-LA-POREE, a celebrated French theologian and philoso. of the Realists, 1070-1154.

GILBERT DE SEMPRINGHAM, an Engl. priest, founder of a religious order, died 1180.

GILBERT DES VOISINS, a French magistrate and writer on protestant liberty, 1684-1769.

GILBERT, JOSEPH, an English dissenting divine, died 1852, aged 74.

GILCHRIST, E., a Scotch med au., 1707-74.

GILCHRIST, J. B., a Sc. Oriental., 1759-1841.

GILCHRIST, OCT., a dram. critic, 1779-1823.

GILDAS, SAINT, a British ecclesiastic, 6th ct.

GILDAS, SAINT, a celebrated English historian and theologian, of royal extraction, died 512.

GILDAS, THE WISE, a British monk, the most ancient author of England, 511-570.

GILDON, Roman governor of Africa, killed 398.

GILDON, CH., an English dramatist, 1665-1723.

GILES, WILLIAM BRANCH, governor of Virginia, was for many years a member of Congress. He was a member of the Senate from Jan. 1811 to 1815.—In 1826, he was appointed governor. Died in Amelia County, December 8, 1830, at an advanced age.

GILIANEZ, a Portuguese admiral who contributed to the African discoveries, 1443-1446.

GILII, P. L., an Italian astronomer, 1756-1821.

GILL, ALEX., an English theologian, master of St. Paul's school, and teacher of Milton, 1564-1635. His son and successor, of the same name, distinguished also as a Latin poet, 1597-1642.

GILL, JOHN, a baptist divine, 1697-1771.

GILLES, JOHN, a French musician, died 1705.

GILLES, PETER, a classical trans., 1490-1555.

GILLES, PETER, a Swiss protest. div., 17th ct.

GILLESPIE, GEO., a Scotch divine, died 1648.

GILLIES, JOHN, an eminent Greek scholar and historian of Scotland, author of a 'History of Ancient Greece,' &c., 1747-1836.

GILMAN, JOHN TAYLOR, governor of New Hampshire, was born at Exeter, December 19, 1753. In 1780, he was chosen delegate from New Hampshire to the convention at Hartford, to provide for the common defence. He was member of Congress in 1782, and succeeded his father as treasurer in 1783. In 1794, he was appointed governor, and again in 1813. He died at Exeter in Sept., 1828, aged 74.

GILMAN, TRISTRAM, minister of North Yarmouth, Maine; was the son of Rev. Nicholas Gilman of Durham, N. H.; was born in 1735, and having graduated at Harvard College in 1757, was ordained Dec. 8, 1769, died in 1809.

GILON, an Italian card. and author, died 1142.

GILPIN, BERNARD, a celebrated English reformer, called, on account of his pious and unwearied exertions in Durham, the Apostle of the North and the Father of the Poor; he was born in 1517, escaped the stake by the opportune death of Queen Mary, and died 1583. His life has been written by Bishop Carleton, and by his descendant WILLIAM GILPIN. The latter, who is the well known writer on forest scenery, on the picturesque, &c., was a minister of the Church of England, and brother of Sawrey Gilpin the painter, 1724-1804.

GILPIN, RICHARD, a nonconf. divine, died 1657.

GILPIN, SAWREY, an English paint., 1733-1807.

GIL-POLO, G., a Spanish poet, 1516-1572.

GILRAY, JAS., an Engl. caricaturist, died 1815.

GIL-VICENTE, a celebrated dramatic author, called the Plautus of Portugal, 1485-1557.



GIMMA, H., an Italian naturalist, 1668-1735.

GIN, P. L. C., a French miscel. wr., 1726-1807.

GINANI, G., an Italian poet, died after 1634.

GINANI, JOSEPH, Count, an Italian naturalist, 1692-1753. FRANCIS, his nephew, a naturalist and agriculturist, 1716-1766. PAUL, of the same family, a learned ecclesiastic, 1698-1774.

GINGUENE, PETER LOUIS, a French historian, author of a 'Histoire Littéraire de l'Italie,' was born at Rennes in Brittany in 1748. Having engaged in the revolution he narrowly escaped death. Died 1816.

GIOBERT, J. A., an Italian chemist, 1761-1834.

GIOBERTI, ABBE, a revolutionist of Italy, engaged in the political movement in that country in 1848. He was president of the Council of Charles Albert of Sardinia, and was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France in 1849, d. at Paris 1852, aged 45.

GIOCONDO, FRA. GIOVANNI, in Latin JUCUNDUS, an Italian antiquarian and architect, editor of several classics, about 1435-1514.

GIOFFREDO, P., an Italian hist., 1629-1692.

GIOIA, FLAVIO, an Italian navigator, 14th ct.

GIOJA, M., an Italian economist, 1767-1829.

GIORDANI, GIUSEPPE, sometimes called GIOR-DANELLO, whose songs at one time enjoyed the highest popularity in Britain, was born in Italy about the year 1750. He came to England very young, and soon had all his time filled up in giving lessons in music. In 1779 he entered into partnership with Leoni the singer, and they jointly became lessees of a theatre in Dublin, Giordani as composer, and his partner as singer. This speculation proved a complete failure, and in four years they were bankrupt. Giordani after this continued to reside in Dublin, where he had several pupils of distinction, and where he married the daughter of Tate Wilkinson. He composed two operas, 'Antigone' and 'Artaserse,' for the Italian Opera in England, and one for the English stage. He died in Dublin in 1789.

GIORDANI, V., an Italian mathe., 1633-1711.

GIORDANO, L., a Neapol. painter, 1632-1705.

GIORDANO, S., an Italian painter, 1779-1829.

GIORGAKI, a Grk. naval commander, d. 1821.

GIORGI, A., a Venetian Jesuit, 1747-1779.

GIORGI, ANTONIO, an Italian theolo., 1711-97.

GIORGI, D., an Italian antiquarian, 1690-1747.

GIORGI, MARIA, an Italian painter, 1780-1810.

GIORGI, MARINO, a Venetian doge, succeeded and died 1311.

GIORGIONE, the name by which GIORGIO BAR-BARELLI is commonly known. He was born near Castelfranco in 1477, and was the fellow-pupil of Titian with Giovanni Bellini at Venice. He became a great colorist, and his pictures are further distinguished for objective truth of representation and effective light and shade. His pictures are very scarce; they consist chiefly of portraits. He died at Venice in 1511, at the early age of thirty-three.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Ridolfi, *Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.)

GIOSEPPINO, an Italian painter, died 1640.

GIOTTINO, TH., an Italian painter, 1324-1356.

GIOTTO DI BONDONE, was born at Vespignano in 1276; he was the pupil of Cimabue, and appears to have owed the development of his extraordinary faculties almost wholly to that painter, who, in one of his walks near Florence, saw Giotto, then a shepherd boy, sketching one of his flock on the ground, and perceived so much native talent in the attempt, that he persuaded the boy's parents to let him take him with him to Florence, and make a painter of him. Florence dates its preponderance in the history of Tuscan painting from the time of Giotto; his works mark the era of the first great epoch of the art

in modern times; the rigid traditional forms of the Byzantine school were finally laid aside for nature; the beautiful now supplanting the hideous as the fundamental element of the canons of art.—Giotto was painter, sculptor, architect, and mosaic worker; he enriched many cities in Italy with his works, (chiefly in fresco,) especially in Florence, Rome, Naples, Padua, and Assisi; and by his introduction of individuality of treatment through the careful study of nature, established legitimate portraits. The frescoes of the Arena chapel, Padua, are in course of publication by the Arundel Society. Giotto was in Rome in 1298, he was at Avignon for some years afterwards, between 1305 and 1314; in 1316 he returned to Florence, in 1327 he visited Naples, and he died at Florence in 1336.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., ed. Florence, 1846.) [R.N.W.]

GIOVANETTI, F., an Italian jurist, died 1586.

GIOVENAZZI, V. M., an It. *savant*, 1727-1805.

GIOVENE, J. M., an Italian natu., 1753-1837.

GIOVINAZZO, V., an Italian poet, died 1805.

GIOVIO, B., an Italian *savant* and Latin poet, 1471-1544. PAUL, his brother, bishop of Nocera, a celebrated historian, 1483-1552. PAUL, the Younger, also a literary *savant*, 1530-1585.

GIOVIO, J. B., Count, a poet, 1738-1814.

GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO, better known as GYRALDUS, a learned Italian poet, author of a history of the heathen deities, &c., 1479-1552. GIOVANNI BATTISTE GIRALDI CINTO, of the same family, author of the 'Gli Hecatomi,' or 'Hundred Novels,' &c., 1504-1573.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. See BARRY.

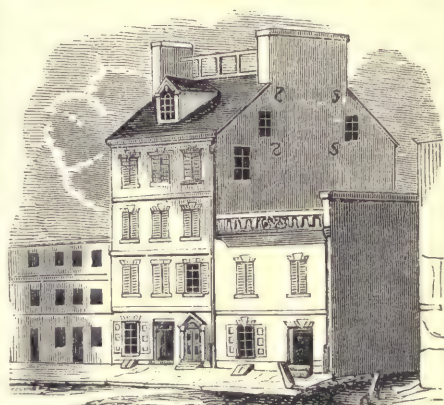
GIRARD, A., a Dutch wr. on algebra, d. 1634.

GIRARD, F., a French grammar. wr., 1677-1748.

GIRARD, J., a French theologian, 1570-1634.

GIRARD, J., a French jurisconsult, died 1583.

GIRARD, P. S., a French engineer, 1765-1835.



[Stephen Girard's Residence, Water Street, Philadelphia.]

GIRARD, STEPHEN, a man of great wealth, born at Bordeaux, France, in 1746. At twelve years of age he sailed to the West Indies as cabin boy, and after remaining for some time in that country, removed to the United States. In Philadelphia, where he resided for 50 years, he accumulated an immense fortune. In 1812 he became a banker, having in the previous year purchased the banking house and over a million dollars worth of the stock of the old bank of the United States. Among his particular bequests is one of two millions for a college for poor children. The chief part of his estate is given to the



[Statue of Girard in Girard College.]

city of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1831.

GIRARD, W., a French writer, died 1663.

GIRARDET, A., a Swiss engraver, 1764-1823.

GIRARDET, P. A., a French mythol., 1733-89.

GIRARDON, F., a French sculpt., 1630-1715.

GIRDLESTONE, TH., a physician and medical writer, author of 'Essays on the Hepaticities and Spasmodic Affections in India,' &c., 1758-1822.

GIREY-DUPRE, J. M., a French republican, kn. as a journalist and poet, born 1769, exec. 1793.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, ANNE LOUIS, a French painter, considered one of the greatest of the modern school, instructed by David, 1735-1824.

GIROUST, F., a French composer, 1730-1799.

GIROUST, J., a French teacher, 1624-1689.

GIRTIN, TH., an English painter, 1773-1802.

GISBERT, BLAISE, a French Jesuit and rhetorician, author of various religious, critical, and philosophical writings, 1657-1731.

GISBERT, J., a French theologian, 1639-1711.

GISBORNE, REV. THOMAS, a divine of the Church of England, eminent as a moralist and miscellaneous writer, author of 'Principles of Moral Philosophy Investigated,' 'An Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex,' &c., 1758-1846.

GISMONDI, C. J., an Italian mineralogist and mathematician, 1762-1824.

GIST, MORDECAI, a brigadier-general of the U. S. army during the American war; commanded a brigade at the battle of Camden 1780. He defeated a party of the British at Combakee ferry in 1782.—He died at Charleston, S. C., in 1792.

GIULIO-ROMANO. See ROMANO.

GIUNTINI, F., an Italian theologian, 1522-1590.

GIUSTINIANI. See JUSTINIAN.

GJOERANSON, JOHN, a Swedish divine, known as a writer on the antiquity of the North, middle of last century.

GJOERWEL, CH. C., a Swed. wr., 1731-1811.

GLABER, P., a French chronicler, 11th century.

GLADBACH, C. J., a Ger. naturalist, 1736-96.

GLANVIL, B., a philosophical writer, 14th ct.

GLANVIL, SIR JOHN, a learned English lawyer and royalist, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I., died 1661. His grandson, of the same name, a lawyer and poet, translator of 'Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds,' died 1735.

GLANVIL, GLANVILL, or GLANVILLE, RANULPH DE, an English judge and crusader, accompanied Richard I., and fell at the siege of Acre, 1190.

GLANVILL, JOSEPH, an English divine, author of many philosophical and learned writings, amongst the more famous of which are his 'Vanity of Dogmatizing,' 'Some Philosophical Considerations Touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft,' 'An Inquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages Concerning the Pre-existence of Souls,' 'Sceptis Scientifica, or Confessed Ignorance the Way to Science,' and 'Plus Ultra, or the Progress and Advancement of Science since the days of Aristotle.' He was one of a new school of philosophical divines of which Cudworth may be regarded as the most illustrious example; born at Plymouth 1686, died in his rectory at Bath 1680.

GLASER, J. F., a German chemist, 1707-1781.

GLASS, JOHN, a Scottish divine, founder of the Glassites, since called Sandemanians, 1698-1773.—His son of the same name, a marine surgeon, author of a 'Description of Teneriffe,' 1725-1765.

GLASSE, G. H., an English scholar, died 1809.

GLASSIUS, S., a Dutch critic, 1593-1656.

GLAUBER, JOHN, a Dutch painter, 1646-1726.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a German chemist, and experimenter in alchymy, the discoverer of the sulphate of soda known by his name, 16th cent.

GLEDITSH, J. T., a Ger. naturalist, 1714-86.

GLEICHEN, C. H., a German metaphysician, 1733-1807.

GLEICHEN, F. W., a natural philosopher, 1717-1783.

GLEICHMANU, J. Z., a Ger. *savant*, died 1758.

GLEIM, FREDERIC WM. LOUIS, a distinguished poet, known as the German Anacreon, and celebrated for his Prussian war songs, was born at Ermsleben in 1719. He was secretary to the Chapter of Halberstadt. Died 1813.

GLEN, JOHN DE, a French engraver, 16th cent.



[Portrait of Owen Glendower—From his Great Seal engraved in the Archæologie.]

GLENDOWER, or GLENDWR, OWEN, a Welch chief, descended from Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, and distinguished for the long contest which



he maintained with Henry IV., born 1349, crowned by his adherents, 1402, died 1415.

GLENIE, JAMES, a mathematician, was a native of Ireland, and educated at St. Andrews. He was an officer of artillery during the American Revolution. He wrote a History of Germany, and some works on mathematics. Died 1817.

GLEYS, G., a French lexicographer, 1761-1830.

GLIEMANN, J. G. T., a Danish geographer, author of maps of the Northern Countries, 1793-1828.

GLISCENTI, F., an Italian moralist, died 1620.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, a learned English physician, a native of Dorsetshire, was born 1597, and died in 1677. He was for forty years professor of medicine in the university of Cambridge, and became a member of the College of Physicians of London in 1634. On the breaking out of the civil war he retired to Colchester, but subsequently settled in London, and was one of the original members of the Royal Society. He enjoyed a considerable reputation in his lifetime, and wrote several treatises on anatomical and medical subjects, which are respectfully spoken of by Haller, but which are now neglected. [J.M.C.]

GLOSKOUSKI, M., a Polish poet, 17th cent.

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF, an old English rhyme chronicler, about the time of King John.

GLOUCESTER, WILLIAM FREDERIC, duke of, son of Prince William Henry, third son of Frederic prince of Wales, and brother of George III., born at Rome 1776, married to his first cousin, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., 1816, died 1834.

GLOVER, MRS., an English actress, 1780-1850.

GLOVER, RICHARD, a distinguished Greek scholar and poet, popularly known as the author of 'Leonidas,' 'Hosier's Ghost,' &c., 1712-1785.

GLOVER, THOS., a writer on heraldry, 1543-88.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPH, was born in Weidenwagen in the upper Palatinate, in the year 1714, where his father held the situation of forester to the Prince Lobkowitz. Early in childhood he went with his family to Bohemia, where his father died and left him without education, and in circumstances little removed from absolute penury. Gluck was, however, gifted with a mind of no ordinary power, and he soon made his proficiency in music the means of placing himself above want. He went from town to town as an itinerant musician until he arrived at Vienna, where he met with a nobleman who became his patron, and in whose suite the young Gluck went to Italy, and became the pupil of the renowned Padre Martini. Here he was put upon the establishment of Prince Melzi as composer, and before he returned to Germany he produced several successful operas. His fame had now spread so far beyond the city of Milan, that in 1745 he was invited by the directors of the king's theatre to come to London, where he was to hold the situation of composer to that establishment. His success in London was not very decided. While in this situation he produced his 'La Caduta dei Giganti,' and 'Artamene' operas, and 'Piramo e Tisbe,' a *pasticcio* consisting of selections from all his previous works. After this Gluck went for a short time to Copenhagen, from whence he was invited to return to Italy, where he produced his 'Clemenza di Tito,' 'Antigonus,' 'Clelia,' 'Baucis e Philemon,' and 'Aristideus,' with varied success. He then went to Vienna, where in connection with Signor Calzabigi, an ingenious poet, he projected a new style of operatic composition, and in 1764 produced his 'Orfeo' with the most complete success, 'Helen of Paris,' and 'Alceste,' speedily following. Gluck now visited the principal cities of Italy, and when at Naples was engaged to compose two operas. On

his return to Vienna he composed and produced his 'Iphigenia in Aulide,' the *libretto* of which was an adaptation of the text of Racine's Iphigenia. The fame of this piece reached Paris, whither Gluck was invited by the Academie Royale. On his arrival at Paris, Marie Antoinette immediately became his pupil and patron, and at her bidding the Iphigenia was produced on the 19th of April, 1776, under his own direction, and with the most triumphant success, notwithstanding the prejudice which had been fostered against it before its performance. Immediately after this Paris was divided into two bodies, Gluckistes and Piccinistes, the latter party being the devoted admirers of Piccini the Italian composer, who was then rising into eminence; but though the musical war raged for a long time, nevertheless, when the termination of hostilities arrived the triumph of Gluck was complete. Having composed two more operas, Gluck returned to Vienna in 1779, and never after quitted that city. In 1784 he was attacked by paralysis, under which he suffered until 1787, when he died, leaving a fortune of £30,000, the fruits of his talents and industry. The writer of the sketch of his life in the Musical Library says—'The Chevalier Gluck—for he had received an order of knighthood—was a man of powerful mind, by means of which he supplied the deficiencies of early education. He read much, associated with literary and scientific persons, and reflected deeply; hence, all his works display an intellectuality not often found in the productions of the lyric stage, which have preserved them, and will continue to preserve them, while nearly all the compositions of his contemporaries and rivals have sunk into oblivion.

GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a Greek historian, 12th or 13th century, author of a universal history.

GLYNN, ROBERT, an English poet, died 1800.

GMELIN, JOHN FREDERIC, professor of chemistry and natural history at Gottingen, was born at Tübingen in 1748. He was the author of several works on chemistry, &c., and was the discoverer of some useful dyes produced from vegetable substances. Died in 1804.

GMELIN, JOHN GEORGE, a German botanist and physician, was born in 1709 at Tübingen. He was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history at the Academy of St. Petersburg. He wrote a work entitled 'Travels through Siberia.' Died 1755.

GMELIN, S. T., nephew of the preceding, author of 'Travels through Russia,' &c., 1745-1774.

GMELIN, W. F., a German engraver, 1745-1831.

GNEDITSCH, N., a Russian poet, 1784-1833.

GNEISENAU, AUGUSTUS, Count Neidhard De, a Prussian officer, disting. at Waterloo, 1760-1832.

GOAD, JOHN, a distinguished classical scholar, was born in London in 1615. He was the author of several works on astrology.

GOADBY, R., a miscellaneous writer, died 1778.

GOAR, JAMES, a learned Fr. monk, 1601-53.

GOBBO, ANDREA, an Ital. painter, died 1527.

GOBBO, PIETRO PAOLO BONZI, called IL-GOBBO, or GOBBO DE CARACCI, an Italian painter, famous for his representations of fruits, 1580-1640.

GOBEL, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, born 1727, deputy to the estates-general 1789, constitutional bishop of Paris 1793, executed with Anacharsis Cloots, Hebert, and others, for his shameful endeavors to found the social order of the republic upon atheism, 1794.

GOBELIN, GILES, an ingenious Frenchman, famous as a dyer of scarlet in the reign of Francis I., founder of the works where the admirable Gobelin tapestry has been produced, 17th century.

GOBERT, NAPOL., a French general, 1807-33.

GOBET, N., a Fr. historian, died about 1781.

GOELENUS, C., a German philologist, 1485-1539.

GOELENUS, RODOLPH, a German logician and literary *savant*, 1547-1628. His son, of the same name, a naturalist and writer on animal magnetism, 1572-1621.

GODARD, J., a French poet, 1564-1625.

GODARD, J. B., a Fr. naturalist, 1775-1825.

GODDARD, JON., an Eng. chemist, 1617-1674.

GODDARD, Rev. W. S., formerly master of Winchester school, of which he became a benefactor, and late prebend, of St. Paul's and Salisbury, 1757-1845.

GODEAU, A., a French ecclesiastical historian, 1605-1672.

GODEAU, M., a French religious au., d. 1736.

GODEBERT, a king of the Lombards, 661-662.

GODESCHALCUS or GOTTESCHALCUS, was by birth a Saxon, and was educated in a monastery at Fulda. On arriving at manhood, he struggled hard against a monastic life, but Rabanus Maurus his future persecutor interfered, the influence of Louis the emperor was invoked against him, and his early and unconscious consecration as a monk by his father, was held to be an inviolable bond. On his subsequent removal to Orbais in the diocese of Soissons he was ordained a presbyter, and we find him soon after travelling in Italy and Dalmatia. He had already in retirement drunk deep into the spirit of Augustine, and he reproduced in a prominent form his views on grace and predestination, especially in a discussion before Notting, bishop of Verona. But violent opposition was stirred up against him, and his tenets were condemned by the Synod of Mentz in A.D. 847. His fierce antagonist Rabanus Maurus, then sent him to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, to whose see the so-called heretic belonged. Hincmar immediately arraigned him before the Synod of Chiersey in 849, degraded him, scourged him severely, and incarcerated him in the monastery of Hautevilliers in the diocese of Rheims, where, after twenty-one years of confinement, the noble confessor died. In his last illness the communion was refused him, and his corpse was denied Christian burial. The controversy raised by Gotteschalcus agitated the Romish Church for many years. Prior to his polemical appearances, Gotteschalcus, for the brilliancy of his scholarship, had been named Fulgentius. That his enemies caricatured his opinions is plain, but it is no less true that his naked and extreme statements were liable to misconception, and unnecessarily stirred up prejudice. His long and shameful imprisonment never shook in the least his sincere attachment to the Augustinian theology. [J.E.]

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, duke of Lorraine and first Christian king of Jerusalem, was born at Bézy, near Nivelle. He served while young with high distinction in the armies of the emperor Henry the IV.; and when near the close of the eleventh century all Western Europe was roused to the rescue of the Holy Land from the infidels, the fame of Godfrey was high throughout Christendom for piety and moral excellence, as well as for knightly prowess. He entered fervently into the great movement of his age, and was confessedly the first in rank and worth among the chiefs of the first crusade. He not only signalized himself by valor among the valorous, and by enthusiasm among the enthusiastic, but he showed also disinterestedness, probity, skill, and prudence, which were of a higher and rarer order. He maintained the most complete discipline among his divi-

sion of the Christian army, which he brought safely to the appointed muster-place beneath the walls of Constantinople, in the winter of 1096. By his sagacity and firmness, he prevented hostilities breaking out between the host of the crusaders and the Greek emperor, Alexius Comnenus; and, in the spring of 1097, Godfrey led the Frankish nations into Asia Minor, to the siege of the capital of the Turkish sultan of Nice. This city was captured after a siege, in which the personal valor of Godfrey, as well as his generalship, was frequently displayed. He was tall, well-proportioned, and of such remarkable strength and dexterity in the use of his weapons, that he is said in more than one encounter to have cloven his foe by a single sword-stroke from skull to centre. After Nice was captured, the crusaders marched forward, and defeated a Turkish army in the great battle of Dorylæum. They reached Antioch, in Syria, late in the winter of 1097. The city was captured after an obstinate resistance; and the weakened army of the victors was in turn besieged in its walls by an innumerable host of the Mahomedans. After enduring much suffering and loss, Godfrey led the crusaders in a sudden sortie upon their enemies, which was completely victorious. The enthusiasm caused among the Christian army by the supposed discovery of the relic of the Holy Lance, was one great cause of this success. It was not till 1099 that the crusaders reached Jerusalem; and their numbers were then reduced by the sword and by disease to only 1,500 horse and 20,000 foot fit for service. The Mahomedan garrison was far more numerous, and the city was formidably strong. But the zeal of the crusaders was indomitable. After a siege of forty days, a successful assault was made, and 'on a Friday, at three in the afternoon, the day and hour of the Passion, Godfrey of Bouillon stood victorious on the walls of Jerusalem' (Gibbon).—When the crusaders were sated with carnage and pillage, they deliberated on the important subject of choosing a ruler of their conquest; and, with the universal consent of the assembly, Godfrey was hailed king of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. He showed his humility and piety by refusing to wear a golden diadem in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns, and he desired to be called only Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. During his short reign he gained several military advantages in the field against the Mahomedans, especially at Ascalon, where he routed a large army which the sultan of Egypt had sent to reconquer Jerusalem. Godfrey deserved still higher honor for his exertions in establishing order and justice in his dominions, and in compiling a code of laws for his subjects. Unhappily for the infant kingdom, he died within a year from his accession. [E.S.C.]

GODFREY, SIR EDMUNDUR, an English magistrate who exerted himself in the discovery of the Popish Plot, and is supposed to have been murdered, being found dead 17th October, 1768.

GODFREY, THOMAS, an American mathematician, died 1749. His son, of the same name, the earliest dramatic poet of America, 1736-1763.

GODFREY OF VITERBO, an Italian ecclesiastic, author of annals entitled 'Pantheon,' 12th century.

GODIN, Louis, a French astronomer, 1704-1760.

GODINOT, J., a French theologian, 1661-1749.

GODIVA, an English lady, wife of Leofric, earl of Leicester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, celebrated in the legends of Coventry for riding naked through the streets to deliver the citizens from a tax.



**GODMAN, JOHN D.**, an anatomist and naturalist, was born at Annapolis, in Maryland. He was at an early age indentured an apprentice to a printer, but not relishing the employment, joined the flotilla in 1813 then stationed in the Chesapeake. At the termination of the war he commenced the study of medicine and anatomy under Dr. Davidge, of Baltimore. After obtaining his degree, he commenced the study of natural history. He was some years after chosen professor of anatomy in Rutgers' Medical College, New York. He died at Germantown, near Philadelphia, April 17, 1830, aged 31.

**GODOLPHIN, J.**, an English civilian, 17th cent. **GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY**, earl of, lord high treasurer of England under Queen Anne, died 1712.

**GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY**, an English poet, 1610-1643.

**GODONIN, J.**, a French Hebraist, died 1700.

**GODOONOFF, BORIS**, czar of Moscow after the murder of Demetrius, 1599, died 1605.

**GODOY, DON MANUEL**, the celebrated 'Prince of Peace,' originally a private soldier, rose to be prime minister of Spain, 1764-1851.

**GODWIN, earl of Kent**, a powerful English baron in the Saxon period, celebrated for his turbulence and political intrigues, died 1053.

**GODWIN, MRS.** See **WOLSTONCRAFT**.

**GODWIN, THOMAS**, an English prelate, successively dean of Christ Church, dean of Canterbury, and bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of Elizabeth, 1517-1590. His son, **FRANCIS**, successively bishop of Llandaff and Hereford, and author of historical and antiquarian works, 1561-1633. **MORGAN**, son of the latter, also a churchman, deprived as a royalist during the civil war, died 1645.

**GODWIN, TH.**, an English divine, 1587-1643.

**GODWIN, WILLIAM**, was born in 1756, at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire. His father was a dissenting minister; and he, himself, after having completed his education in the college at Hoxton, embraced the same profession, and preached for some years to a congregation near London. About 1782 he abandoned the pulpit, his opinions having undergone serious changes; and thenceforth he strove to make a livelihood by authorship. In 1793 he became famous, or notorious, by the publication of his 'Inquiry concerning Political Justice.' This celebrated work, founded on the dream of human perfectibility, is remarkable for that combination of vigor with want of comprehensiveness and real profundity, which marked all its author's writings. His crusade against the existing system of things in all its parts was next prosecuted in a more popular shape, and with singular force of passionate and descriptive eloquence, in his novel of 'Caleb Williams.' Strongly democratic in political opinions, but gentle as well as brave, he always protested against the bringing about of social changes by force; but, though he kept sedulously aloof from the plots which, in 1794, exposed Horne Tooke and others of his friends to prosecution for treason, he did them good service by his pen. In 1797, he published essays, moral and literary, under the title of 'The Inquirer.' The same year he married Mary Wolstoncraft, in deference to the opinion of the world, after having lived with her for some time in obedience to the opinion which he himself held in regard to marriage, and which she had advocated in her 'Vindication of the Rights of Women.' His wife died in giving birth to a daughter, who became Mrs. Shelley. By a subsequent marriage he had a son, a young man of great promise, who died of cholera in 1833. In 1799, Godwin published the picturesque novel of

'Saint Leon,' his last work of this kind that was worthy of his genius. 'Fleetwood,' published in 1804, and 'Mandeville,' in 1816, are much inferior; and 'Cloudesley,' which appeared in 1830, showed that the vein of self-scrutiny on which his strength depended, had been quite worked out. But, in 1803, he had entered a new path in his 'Life of Chaucer,' which, though wanting in unity and consecutive interest, is very instructive. For some time after this he attempted business as a bookseller, and wrote a good many school-books under the name of Baldwin. In 1815, he published his 'Lives of John and Edward Phillips,' the nephews of Milton; in 1820, he attacked Malthus in his 'Treatise on Population;' in 1828, he published the last of the four volumes of his heavy but valuable 'History of the Commonwealth;' in 1830 appeared his essays called 'Thoughts on Man;' and in 1834, his 'Lives of the Necromancers.' The poverty of his old age was alleviated by an appointment from the ministry of Earl Grey. He died in 1836. [W.S.]

**GOEBEL, G. W.**, a German jurist, 1683-1745.

**GOEBEL, H. D.**, a Bavarian historian, 1717-71.

**GOEBEL, J. H. E.**, a Prussian *savant*, 1732-95.

**GOEBLER, J.**, a German historian, died 1567.

**GOECKINGK, LEOP. FRED. GUNTHER VON**, a Prussian poet of the school of Wieland, 1745-1828.

**GOELIKE, A. O.**, a German medical historian, 1671-1744.

**GOEREE, H. G.**, a Dutch theologian and physician, died about 1643. His son, **WILLIAM**, author of a 'History of the Jewish Church,' an 'Introduction to the Art of Painting,' &c., 1635-1711. **JOHN**, the son of the latter, a distinguished painter, engraver, and poet, 1670-1711.

**GOERING, JACOB**, minister of the German Lutheran Church in York, Pennsylvania. At an early age he commenced the arduous duties of his office, in which he was eminently successful. He was a man of profound learning and acquainted with many languages, of which the Hebrew and Arabic were his favorites. He died in 1807, aged 52.

**GOERTZ, GEORGE HENRY**, Baron, a German statesman, minister of finance to Charles XII., executed immediately after the king's death, 1719.

**GOERTZ, JOHN EUSTACE**, Count De, a Prussian diplomatist and political writer, 1737-1821.

**GOES, H. VAN DER**, a Flemish painter, 15th ct.

**GOES, W. VAN DER**, a Dutch *savant*, 1611-86.

**GOESCKEN, H.**, a Germ. philosopher, 1612-81.



[Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe.]

**GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON**, is one of the most celebrated names in European literature. It is the name of a poet who united, in an extraor-

dinary degree, power of imagination and power of expression; and who, not less remarkable for versatility than for vigor, produced, by the exertions of sixty years, works which exemplify, in one shape or another, every possible form and kind of poetry. Goethe holds, likewise, in the intellectual history of Germany, the position of a founder and inventor. His poems were almost the earliest in the language that deserved wide celebrity; they were, without exception, the first that were fortunate enough to attain it. Nor have they been more admired than imitated. To say nothing of the influence they have exerted among ourselves and elsewhere, nine tenths of the poetry that has been heard in Germany during the last seventy or eighty years, have been little more than echoes thrown back from that of Goethe. The fact is a decisive testimony to the strength of his genius; yet it could not have occurred but for that closeness of sympathy with the spirit of his time, which the poet felt in every stage of his progress. Each of the most powerful impulses by which, in turn, the social and intellectual life of Germany was governed, found in him its earliest and also its most striking representative; and, while he interpreted the tendencies of the age with felicitous intuition, and prefigured their results with wonderful richness of imagination, he gained a firm hold on popular feeling through that very coldness and practicality of moral sentiment, which always kept him, in an ethical point of view, on a level with the world around him. He aimed sedulously at purifying and elevating poetical art; he never aimed at making poetry the teacher of goodness. If the noble-minded and impassioned Schiller often embodied his lofty aspirations after truth and virtue in a form too anxiously and openly didactic, and if, even when he did not thus err, he imprinted on his pictures a character of austere melancholy which repels the worldly and the careless; yet, on the other hand, Goethe assuredly violated higher laws of his art, when he studiously avoided that indirect and suggestive teaching of goodness which is the most sublime prerogative of poetry, and when he intrenched himself in a seeming tolerance which is really little else than sceptical indifference.—Goethe's father, a man in easy circumstances, was a citizen of Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and there the poet was born, on the 28th of August, 1749. His boyhood and youth thus fell into the period when Germany was excited by the seven years' war; and when, in literature, the clear and energetic Lessing was laying the foundations of philosophical criticism, inculcating intelligent respect and affection for the arts of design, and protesting against that slavish subservience to French taste which had long prevailed among German men of letters. Sickness in childhood cherished Goethe's native precocity; and his mind was developed with remarkable rapidity. Besides the common branches of education, he busied himself with drawing, music, and natural history; and a boyish poem on the scriptural history of Joseph, indicated at once his poetical inclinations, and the serious direction which his thoughts then took. After the breaking off of a youthful love affair, which gave a name to the heroine of 'Faust,' and some features to 'Wilhelm Meister,' he was sent to the university of Leipzig to prepare himself for the legal profession. Law, however, was little attended to; and for speculative philosophy the young poet contracted a disgust, which he did not seek to overcome in mature life, when Kant had become the guide of almost all the finer minds of his country. To classical studies, under the teaching of the correct and tasteful Ernesti, he



[Goethe's Study.]

paid more attention. To his early French reading was now added some acquaintance with English literature. The discrepancies, however, between the different poetical schools, which he was unable to reconcile by any critical theory that had yet been presented to him, almost gave him a distaste even for poetry. His inquisitive and doubting temper found not less food in the contemplation of the relations of society, presented to him in no clearer light than that which he derived from the French Encyclopedists; and his mind had already taken its earliest steps in that course of thought and feeling, which, breaking out at first in rebellion against all existing systems, led him by degrees to care little as to the truth or falsehood of any. Attempts were made at play-writing; and the uneasy state of mind, which he thus endeavored to remove by giving vent to it, was allayed more effectually by the diversion of his thoughts to the study of the fine arts, in the works of Winckelmann and other philosophical antiquaries. In 1768, he left Leipzig, and resided for a while in the country, where he studied alchemy and chemistry, Paracelsus and Boerhaave, and sketched for himself a new religion, resting on a basis of mysticism or New-Platonism. In Strasburg he nominally completed his professional studies, taking his degree of doctor in laws in 1771. The intimacy which he there formed with Herder, worked beneficially both on his literary opinions and taste, and on his views of life.—In 1773, he published 'Götz of Berlichingen with the Iron Hand,' a romantic play, written in prose, and cast in the flexible and irregular mould of Shakspeare's dramatic histories. The novelty of the undertaking was as attractive as the force of imagination with which it was performed; and, while every one was moved by the character and fate of the true-hearted Götz, there was for reflective minds a deep significance in the picture which was presented (under the symbolic forms of feudalism), of the destruction of the reign of force, and the rise of a new world ruled by reason and established order. Here, too, the poet, in the tumultuous excitement of youth, poured forth his emotions with an unrepressed and infectious enthusiasm. Still more unreserved was the expression of despondent and rebellious feelings, in his second work, 'The Sufferings of the Young Werter,' which appeared in 1774. In its design nothing more than a sentimental novel, and thus bidding for a popularity much wider than 'Götz,' 'Werter' displayed domestic scenes so interesting, and described these with a pathos so profound and an eloquence so flowing, that the hollowness of the morality was overlooked, and



the real insignificance of the events forgotten. The German language possessed as yet nothing comparable to either of the two works; their author himself never surpassed the 'Götz;' and, after the appearance of 'Werter,' Goethe was not only the most popular writer of his day, but also the writer from whom competent judges most confidently expected great performance in his maturity. His fame immediately gained for him a position which enabled him to devote his energies, without interruption or anxiety, to literary study and invention. The opportunities were used with zealous industry throughout the whole remainder of his long life; and his skill of art was developed with a success atoning in some degree for that narrowing of his sympathies, which was caused by the artificial atmosphere of a petty court.—The duchess of Saxe-Weimar, left a widow in the infancy of her son, the duke Karl-August, not only administered wisely the civil affairs of her little sovereignty, but conceived the idea of making her miniature capital the intellectual centre of Germany. In 1774, in the course of his travels, the young duke made the acquaintance of Goethe; and, on his assuming the government in 1775, the poet accepted the invitation he received to attach himself to the court of Weimar. Wieland, whose mental history was in some points not unlike that of Goethe, was already there, having been the prince's tutor; Herder was added to the band in 1776; Schiller was afterwards one of its members for a few years; and other poets, and critics, and novelists, were gathered round these chiefs. Goethe was the leading spirit of the group, even during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when these men and others were constructing and guiding the literature of all Germany; and his supremacy became yet more absolute afterwards, when, for another generation, he stood alone, the last survivor of a race greater than the greatest of their successors.—He was ennobled, received honorary councillorships and other appointments, and had even some share in the real business of the small state. But, in the most active period of his life, his most important office was that of theatrical director. Journeying to Italy in 1786, he spent two years in that country, which had much effect on his opinions and sentiments. In 1792 he accompanied the duke on the campaign in France. In 1806 he married. Not long afterwards he retired from all active business; but in 1815 he was obliged to take office as prime minister, which he held till the death of his friend and patron the grand duke in 1828. He died at Weimar on the 22d of March, 1833, energetic to the last, both in body and in mind.—For a dozen years after his settlement at Weimar, he seemed to be reposing on his quickly-won laurels. But he was very far from being idle; nor, in that later period in which his most distinguished works successively appeared, were these by any means the only fruits of his labor. He wrote accounts of his travels in Switzerland and Italy, and many critical and other essays; and, amidst an unceasing stream of small poems—few of them possessing much merit—were some exquisite ballads and other pieces of a lyrical or reflective cast. For the stage of Weimar, likewise, he furnished many plays; among which, as having importance literary as well as theatrical, may be named his prose tragedies of 'Egmont' and 'Clavigo.'—There still remain to be briefly noticed the works on which his celebrity mainly rests. The earliest of these were two dramas, which appeared in 1787, and flowed from the twofold inspiration of his residence in Italy. The 'Iphigenia in Tauris' is a modern echo, finely and

originally modulated, of the classical antique; the 'Tasso' is a realization of the fluttering spirit of romance which lingered in the courts and society of Italy when the realities of the middle ages had passed away. None of Goethe's works are so admirable as these two for skill of art; none are more exquisite in ideal beauty of imagery; none are so characteristically illustrative of the desire he always felt to attain, though it were by the sacrifice of sternly solemn truths, a placid and meditative harmony of feeling. In 1795 appeared the first part ('The Apprenticeship') of his novel 'Wilhelm Meister.' It is one of the most poetical, and the Germans hold it to be also the most philosophical, of all prose romances. Its philosophy, like its slippery morality, must here be left untouched. Its introduction of criticisms on literature and art was eagerly emulated, giving birth to those 'Art Novels,' the breed of which has been propagated to our own day. The poet's fame rose to its zenith in 1798, on the publication of his world-renowned 'Faust.' It is easy to feel, or rather it is impossible not to feel, the singular poetic beauty of this wonderful poem, its unsurpassed felicities of imagery and diction, and the impressiveness of the despondent melancholy which is the ruling temper of the whole. Philosophically considered, the 'Faust' is a propounding of the enigma of human life, with a refusal to accept, from religion, its only possible solution. In the same year, in 'Hermann and Dorothea,' Goethe attempted, as others had before him, at once to naturalize the classical hexameter in his native tongue, and to give epic form to a narrative of familiar life.—At this point the series of the poet's great works may be said to close. There next occurred a long interval, marked by nothing of distinguished note. The appearance, in 1810, of the notorious novel of the 'Wahlverwandschaften' (Elective Affinities), while assuredly it denoted a falling off in creative genius, betrayed as clearly a settled declension of moral sentiment. The epicureanism in which the poet now found repose, was worse than the sceptical spirit of resistance which had disturbed his aspiring youth. In 1811 he published his interesting autobiography called 'Poetry and Truth,' (Dichtung und Wahrheit). His countrymen place much value on the collection of lyrics entitled the 'Westöstlicher Divan,' which appeared in 1819, but seem to have been written much earlier. In 1821 'Wilhelm Meister' was completed by the second part, the 'Years of Wanderer' (Wanderjahre).—After this, Goethe's only sustained effort in poetry was the second part of 'Faust,' which was under his hands till the close of his life. None but his most bigotted disciples have ventured to pronounce it in any respect worthy of a great poet. During the last few years of his old age, his favorite employments were some of the physical sciences both in vegetable physiology, and in optics, he published speculations which scientific men have thought worthy of notice. [W.S.]

GOETTLING, J. F., a Ger. chemist, 1755–1809.

GOETZ or GOEZ, ANDREW, a German philologist, author of 'Introduction to Ancient Geography,' 'Index of the Latin tongue,' &c., 1698–1780.

GOETZ or GOEZ, ZACHARIE, a German theologico-philosopher, author of 'Disputatio de Hierarchiis Angelorum,' 1662–1705.

GOETZ, J. N., a German poet, 1721–1781.

GOETZE, G. H., a German theolo., 1668–1728.

GOETZE, JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM, a celebrated German naturalist and theologian, 1731–1793. His brother, JOHN MELCHIOR, a protestant controversialist, 1717–1786.

GOETZE, J. CH., a Ger. bibliopole, 1692-1749.

GOEZ, DAMIEN DE, a Portug. wr., 1501-1560.

GOFF, THOS., author of Sermons, &c., d. 1629.

GOFFE, WILLIAM, one of the judges of King Charles the First, and a general in the army of Cromwell. Leaving England in company with General Whalley, before Charles the Second was proclaimed, they arrived in Boston in July, 1660, where they were kindly received by Governor Endicott. But the act of indemnity arriving a few months afterwards, and their names not appearing among those to whom pardon was offered, they left their residence at Cambridge, and led a wandering and precarious life for several years. Mr. Goffe is supposed to have died in Hadley, Massachusetts, about the year 1679.

GOQUET, ANTHONY YVES, a learned French writer, author of a work in high repute on the origin and progress of knowledge, 1716-1758.

GOHORRY, J., a French agriculturist, d. 1576.

GOICOECHIA, JOSEPH ANT. DE LIENDAY, professor of philosophy and theology in Guatemala, in South America, was a Franciscan friar. He was the author of several works on botany, &c. Died 1814.

GOIFFON, J. B., a French botanist, 1658-1730.

GOIFFON, J., a French astronomer, died 1751.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, an English writer in the time of Elizabeth, and patronized by many of the literati of the day. He translated Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' into English verse, and Cæsar's 'Commentaries' into prose.

GOLDMAYER, A., a Ger. astronom., 1603-64.

GOLDONI, CARLO, a dramatic writer and reformer of the Italian stage, 1707-1792.

GOLDSBOROUGH, ROBERT, graduated at Philadelphia College in 1760, and was afterwards appointed attorney-general of Maryland. He was elected to Congress in 1775. He died at Cambridge, Maryland, Dec. 31st, 1788.

GOLDSMITH, F., a Latin translator, 17th cent.

GOLDSMITH, LEWIS, an English Jew, author of the 'Crimes of Cabinets,' and afterwards a hireling writer against Buonaparte, born 1763. —

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, the son of an Irish curate, was born in the county of Longford in 1728. Lissoy, in his native parish of Forney, is said to have been the original of his 'Sweet Auburn.' The assistance of an uncle enabled him in 1744 to enter at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was idle and extravagant, and probably ill-used. He is said to have applied unsuccessfully for ordination, and to have been for some time a family tutor. He threw away in a gaming-house the money which his uncle had given him to aid in his study of law; but the same kind relative enabled him to become a student of medicine in Edinburgh, where he spent two years from the close of 1752, afterwards passing a year at Leyden. He next took a pedestrian tour of twelve months on the continent, travelling as far as the north of Italy; and before or after this he was an usher in a school. Both of these experiences he has described in his famous novel.—In 1756 he came to London. He attempted medical practice in a humble way, with small knowledge and no success; and, on submitting to examination at the College of Surgeons, to qualify him for an appointment abroad, he was rejected as insufficiently informed. He had already been writing for the booksellers; and authorship now became perforce his only means of livelihood. He drudged for the *Monthly* and *Critical Reviews*, and for other periodicals; and compiled his well-written 'Histories of Greece and Rome,' and his



[Goldsmith's House at Lissoy.]

'History of the Earth and Animated Nature.'—It was in the intervals of such toils that he produced those original works, which made him both in prose and verse, one of the classics of English literature. In 1761 he wrote, while in confinement for debt, his inimitable 'Vicar of Wakefield;' and soon afterwards appeared 'The Citizen of the World.' 'The Traveller,' which had been partly written abroad, and the beautiful ballad of 'The Hermit,' were published in 1765. The former of these poems gave him great and deserved fame as a descriptive poet, which was increased in 1769 by the publication of 'The Deserted Village.' He became yet more popular as a play-writer. His comedy of 'The Good-Natured Man,' which was acted in 1768, did not succeed greatly on the stage, but was highly esteemed by Johnson and other critics; and 'She Stoops to Conquer,' appearing in 1773, was received with universal applause.—The author survived this brilliant success but a short time, and profited very little by the wealth which was now accruing to him. Industrious through necessity, he was indolent by temperament: he was careless and improvident in money matters, equally ready to squander his painfully-earned gains at the gaming-table, or to spend them in charity. Gentle, amiable, and good-hearted, he was also irresolute, vain, and capricious; and, while Johnson and his other literary friends did not estimate highly enough his fine genius, his conduct gave them much excuse for treating him, as they did, like a favorite and petted child. He died 1774.

[W.S.]

GOLIKOFF, IWAN, a Russian hist., 1735-1802.

GOLIUS, JAMES, a Dutch Orientalist, author of an Arabic lexicon, a Persian dictionary, a history of the Saracens, &c., 1596-1667. His brother, PETER, an Oriental scholar and missionary, d. 1673.

GOLIUS, THEOPHILUS, a Gr. scholar, d. 1600.

GOLTZ, HENRY, a German painter, 1558-1617.

GOLTZIUS, HUB., a Dutch antiq., 1526-1583.

GOMAR, FRANCIS, a protestant divine of Holland, chief of the sect of Gomarites, or anti-remonstrants, who were opposed to Arminius, 1563-1609.

GOMARA, F. L. DE, a Sp. eccles. hist., 16th ct.

GOMERSALL, R., an English dram., 1600-46.

GONDEBAND, king of Burgundy, 491-516.

GONDEBAND, king of Australia, 584.

GONDEMAR, king of Burgundy, 528-532.

GONDEMAR, king of the Visigoths, 610-612.

GONDERIC, king of the Vandals, 411-428.

GONET, J. B., a French theologian, 1616-1681.

GONGORA-Y-ARGOTE, LUIS, a Spanish ecclesiastic and poet, whose works were imitated in the earliest German romances, 1561-1627.



GONSALVO, FERNANDO, hereditary count of Castile, and a disting. warrior, flourished 924-960.

GONSALVO, M., a Span. heretic, burnt 1374.

GONSALVO OF CORDOVA, or GONZALOHER-NANDEZ-Y-AGUILAR, a Spanish warrior, distinguished against the Moors in Spain and the Fr. in Naples, and called the great captain, 1443-1515.

GONTHAN, a king of Burgundy, 561-593.

GONTHER, a German poet, 13th century.

GONTHER, J., a Ger. anatomist, 1487-1574.

GOOCH, B., an English wr. on surgery, last ct.

GOOCH, WILLIAM SIR, a major general. In 1727 he was appointed governor of Virginia, which office he held till 1749. He was much esteemed and popular in his administration.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, an English physician and author, distinguished for his skill in the ancient, Oriental, and European languages, for his translations and original works, and his numerous contributions to magazine literature, 1764-1827.

GOODAL, W., a Scotch antiquary, 1706-1766.

GOODMAN, CHRISTOPHER, a Scottish reformer and coadjutor of John Knox, abt. 1520-1602.

GOODMAN, G., an English prelate and theol., noted as a convert to the Romish Church, 1583-1655.

GOODRICH, THOMAS, bishop of Ely, dist. as a statesman and zealous promoter of the reform, d. 1554.

GOODRICH, ELIZUR, D.D., minister of Durham, Conn., was born in Wethersfield, Nov. 6, 1734, and was graduated at Yale College in 1752. He was ordained Nov. 24, 1756; and in 1776 was chosen a member of the corporation of Yale College. Dr. Goodrich was much esteemed by his acquaintance, and distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements. He died 1797.

GOODRICH, CHAUNCY, Lt. Governor of Conn., was the son of Elizur Goodrich, D.D., born at Durham, Conn., Oct. 20, 1759; was graduated in 1776 at Yale College, where he was tutor from 1779 to 1781. At Hartford he engaged in the practice of law, and soon rose to eminence. He was a representative in Congress from 1794 to 1800, and senator from 1807 to 1813, when he resigned and was chosen Lt. Governor. He was also mayor of Hartford. He was a man of energy of mind and integrity. He died of dropsy, August 18, 1815, aged 55.

GOODWIN, FR., an English architect, d. 1835.

GOODWIN, JOHN, an English republican and preacher, au. of 'Redemption Redeemed,' 1633-65.

GOODWIN, TH., a Calvinist divine, 1600-1679.

GOOKIN, NATHANIEL, minister of Hampton, New Hampshire, was the son of Revd. Nathl. Gookin of Cambridge. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1703, and ordained in 1710. He published three sermons occasioned by the earthquake in 1727. After a long and useful ministry he died 1734.

GOOKIN, DANIEL, author of the 'History of the Indians of New England,' was a native of Kent, England, and emigrated to Virginia in 1621. In 1644 he changed his residence to New England, where he received the appointment of superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the government of Mass., and in 1681 he was appointed major-general of the Province. He left a history of New England in MSS.; d. 1687.

GOOGE, B., an Eng. poet and translator, 16th ct.

GOOL, JOHN VAN, a Dutch paint., 1685-1757.

GORAN, a king of Scotland, reigned 501-535.

GORDIAN, or GORDIANUS, the name of three Roman emperors, the first, or elder, MARCUS ANTONIUS AFRICANUS, descended from Trajan, proclaimed while proconsul in Africa, along with his son, who, being of the same name, is known as

Gordian the Younger. The latter was killed in action, upon hearing of which Gordianus the Elder strangled himself. The third of the name, MARCUS ANTONINUS PIUS GORDIANUS, was a grandson of the preceding, and was proclaimed emperor after their death, and murdered after a reign of six years, in the twentieth year of his age, 244.

GORDON, ALEX., a Scotch antiquarian, d. 1750.

GORDON, AND., a Scottish exper. philosopher, known for his discoveries in electricity, 1712-1751.

GORDON, BENJ., a Fr. medical author, 13th ct.

GORDON, LORD GEORGE, son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, distinguished as a political character towards the close of the last century, and noted for his arrest on a charge of high treason, in consequence of the riots provoked by his assemblies of the people to oppose the catholic relief bill: born 1750, died in prison, 1793.

GORDON, JAMES, a Scotch Jesuit and theologian, distinguished for his zeal in making converts, 1543-1620. Another of the same name, au. of biblical commentaries and hist. works, 1553-1641.

GORDON, PATRICK, successor of Sir William Keith as governor of Pennsylvania under the proprietors in 1726. He made himself highly popular in his administration, by the interest he exhibited in the welfare of the province. He served with distinction in the army. Died at Philadelphia in 1736.

GORDON, R., a Scotch geographer, died 1650.

GORDON, TH., a Scotch pamphleteer, d. 1750.

GORDON, W., an independent minister settled in America, and a promoter of its independence, of which he became the historian, 1729-1807.

GORDON, W., an English physician and philanthropist, distinguished as an advocate of free trade, and other popular movements, 1801-1849.

GORE, CHRISTOPHER, governor of Mass., was born at Boston in 1758, was the son of a respectable mechanic in that city. In 1789 was appointed by Gen. Washington first U. S. district attorney for Massachusetts, and in 1790 was chosen in conjunction with William Pinckney, to settle the claims of America upon Great Britain for spoiliations. Through his great exertions in this affair he rendered much service to his countrymen in causing the restitution of a large amount of property. In 1803 he acted as charge d'affaires at London in the absence of Rufus King, the American minister. He was chosen governor of Mass. in 1809, and in 1814 was elected to the senate of the U. S. He died in 1827, aged 68.

GORE, SIR J., a naval officer, died 1836.

GORE, TH., a writer on heraldry, 1631-1684.

GORGES, FERDINANDO, SIR, sole proprietor of the province of Maine, and governor of Plymouth. Wishing to engage the Scotch in the settlement of New England, he promoted the patent of Nova Scotia to Sir Wm. Alexander in 1621. He published a narrative relative to the settlement of New England. In 1639, he obtained from the crown, the grant of land called the province of Maine and was made Lord palatine. At his death in June 1647, he left his estate to his son John Gorges, who so totally neglected the province, that in 1652 the people placed themselves under the government of Massachusetts.

GORGES, FERDINANDO, grandson of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, succeeded to the rights of his father. On his petitioning the king against the usurpation of Massachusetts, commissioners were sent over to adjust the affairs of government, but in 1677 he sold his rights to Massachusetts for £1,250. In 1659, he published a work on New England, entitled 'America painted to the life.'

**GORGIAS, LEONTINUS**, a distinguished orator, was born at Leontium in Sicily, in the 5th century before Christ. A statue of gold was erected to his memory at Delphi.

**GORHAM, JOHN, M.D.**, a physician of Boston, graduated at Harvard College in 1801, and afterward studied physic at the University of Edinburgh. In 1809 he was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica at Cambridge, and in 1816 he was chosen professor of chemistry and mineralogy. Died 1829.

**GORHAM, NATHANIEL**, president of Congress, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1738. He was several times a member of the legislature, and in 1784 was elected to Congress. He was for many years a judge of the court of common pleas. He assisted as a member of the convention, in forming the constitution of the United States. Died in 1796, aged 58.

**GORI, G. A.**, an Ital. antiquarian, 1691-1757.

**GORLÆUS, A.**, a Flem. numismatist, 1549-1609.

**GORSAS, A. J.**, a Fr. political wr. and member of the convention, exec. with the Girondins, 1793.

**GORTON, SAMUEL**, emigrated to America in 1636, and was one of the first settlers of Warwick, Rhode Island. A few years afterward, he rendered himself notorious in Boston, by the extraordinary notions on religious matters which he promulgated. He soon went to Plymouth, where he was publicly whipped for his misdemeanors, and in Newport a similar punishment was inflicted on him. Having purchased some property in Providence in 1641, proceedings were soon instituted against him, for trespassing upon other lands adjoining, when, being apprehensive of the consequence, he quitted the neighborhood, and with some others purchased a tract of land at Mishawomet from Miantonimo, the Narragansett Sachem, in 1643, where he founded the town of Shawomet, afterward called Warwick in honor of the Earl of that name. In 1644 he was banished from the colony as a heretic, and went to England, where, through the influence of the Earl of Warwick, government reinstated him in his property. In 1648 he returned to America, took possession of his lands and acted as minister at Warwick, disseminating his antinomian doctrines extensively. He died at an advanced age in 1676.

**GOSELINI, J.**, an Italian historian, 1525-1587.

**GOSNOLD, BARTHOLOMEW**, a fearless mariner, sailed from England for America in 1602, and was the first Englishman who directly crossed the Atlantic. He discovered land May 14, which he named Cape Cod, from the number of codfish he caught near it. Afterward came to an Island which he called Martha's Vineyard from the many vines upon it. Having returned to England, he again embarked for America, and died soon after his arrival at Virginia, in 1607.

**GOSSEC, FR.**, a French composer, 1734-1829.

**GOSSELIN, ANTH.**, a Fr. historian, 1580-1645.

**GOSSELIN, J.**, a French astronomer, d. 1604.

**GOSSELIN, P.**, a French mathematician, 16th c.

**GOSSELIN, PASCAL FR. JOSEPH**, a French geographer, archaeologist, and statesm., 1751-1830.

**GOSSELIN, W.**, a French arithmetician, d. 1590.

**GOSSIN, P. F.**, a French republican, exec. 1794.

**GOSSON, STEPHEN**, a minister of the Church of England, author of several dramas, 1554-1623.

**GOSTLING, W.**, an Eng. antiquarian, 1705-77.

**GOTH, STEPHEN**, archbishop of Upsala, author of a new liturgy designed to romanize the Lutheran church of Sweden, published 1576.

**GOTHOFRED, DENIS**, a French Huguenot and

jurisconsult, author of 'Corpus Juris Civilis,' 1549-1622. His son, **THEODORE**, historiographer royal, author of an 'Account of the Ceremonial of the Kings of France,' 1580-1649. **DENIS**, son of the latter, and his successor in office, author of 'Memoirs of Philip de Commines,' &c., 1615-81.

**GOTTSCHED, J.**, a Ger. philosopher., 1668-1704.

**GOTTSCHED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER**, a German dramatist and literary *savant*, professor of logic, philosophy, and metaphysics, at Leipzig, 1700-1766. His wife, **LOUISA MARIA**, distinguished by her splendid literary talents, d. 1762.

**GOTTWALD, CH.**, a Ger. naturalist, 1636-1713.

**\*GOUAN, ANT.**, a French botanist, 1733-1821.

**GOUFFIER, L.**, a Fr. naval com. 1648-1734.

**GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL AUGUSTE LAURENT**, Count De Choiseul, a French ambassador, and author of *Travels in Greece*, distinguished for his cultivation of the fine arts, 1752-1817.

**GOUGE, F. S.**, a French poet, born 1724.

**GOUGE, J.**, an adventurer, who was proclaimed king of France by the armed bands which he commanded on the banks of the Rhone, 1361.

**GOUGE, WILLIAM**, an Eng. puritan, and an. of biblical commentaries, 1575-1653. His son, **THOMAS**, also a clergyman and religious wr., 1605-81.

**GOUGES, MARIE OLYMPE DE**, a French lady, authoress of some dramatic pieces, executed for her attack on Marat and Robespierre, 1794.

**GOUGH, RICHARD**, an eminent antiquarian, au. of 'The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,' 'Hist. of the Soc. of Antiquaries,' &c., 1735-1809.

**GOUJET, CL. P.**, a French *savant*, 1697-1767.

**GOUJON, J.**, a French sculptor and architect, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

**GOUJON, J. M. C. A.**, a Fr. repub., 1766-1795.

**GOULART, S.**, a French historian, 1543-1628.

**GOULD, JAMES**, a distinguished American jurist, was born at Brantford, Conn.; and in 1791, graduated at Yale College. He afterward engaged in the study of the law, in which profession he distinguished himself, and was raised to the office of judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. He was for several years professor of the law school at Litchfield, but in consequence of ill health, relinquished that appointment a few years before his death. He was much esteemed for his amiable disposition. He died in 1838.

**GOULSTON, GOULSON, or GULSON, TH.**, an Eng. physic. and au. of learned works, d. 1632.

**GOURGAND, GASPARD**, a cel. French general, distinguishing his devotion to Napoleon, 1783-1852.

**GOUSSET, J.**, a French Hebraist, 1635-1704.

**GOUVEA, A. DE**, a learned Portuguese, 14th ct.

**GOUVION-ST-CYR, LAURENCE**, a general and marshal of France, distinguished in the campaign on the Rhine 1795; and under Moreau and Joubert, in the campaign of Italy. After the fall of Napoleon he was made a peer of France, and served as minister of war. The latter years of his life were occupied in the composition of his several memoirs; died 1830.

**GOW, NEIL**, was born in Strathband, Perthshire, of humble but honest parents, in the year 1727. His taste for music was early decided. At the age of nine he began to play, and was, it is said, self-taught, till about his thirteenth year, when he received some instruction from John Cameron, an attendant on Sir George Stuart of Grandtully. A trial of skill having been proposed, Neil was persuaded to enter the lists, and one of the minstrels, who was blind, being made the umpire, the prize was adjudged to Neil Gow, by a sentence in the justice of which the other competi-



tors cheerfully acquiesced. Having now attained the summit of his profession at home, the distinguished patronage, first of the Athole family, and afterwards of the duchess of Gordon, soon introduced him to the notice and admiration of the fashionable world. From this period, Gow was unrivalled in his department of Scotch national music. The different publications which have appeared under the name of Neil Gow, and which contain not only his sets of the older tunes, but various occasional airs of his own composition, are striking specimens of feeling and power of embellishment. These were set and prepared for publication by his son NATHANIEL, whose respectable character and propriety of conduct secured for him the esteem and favor of the public. In private life, Neil Gow was distinguished by a sound vigorous understanding, by a singularly acute penetration into the character of those, both in the higher and lower spheres of society, with whom he had intercourse, and by the conciliating and appropriate accommodation of his remarks and replies, to the peculiarities of their station and temper. Though he had raised himself to independent and affluent circumstances in his old age, he continued free from every appearance of vanity and ostentation. He maintained to the last the same plain unassuming simplicity in his carriage, his dress, and his manners which he had observed in his early and more obscure years. He died at Inver, near Dunkeld, in 1807. Besides his son Nathaniel, he left another (JOHN), who long resided in London, and who inherited much of his father's musical taste and power of execution. Two other sons of equal eminent musical talent (WILLIAM ANDREW), died a few years before their father, but not till they had established their reputation as true descendants of *famous Neil*. [J.M.]

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet, died 1402.

GOWER, R. H., a cel. ship-builder, died 1833.

GOYEN, JOHN VAN, a landscape painter, also a painter of sea pieces, was born in 1596, at Leyden. He studied under Vandervelde, and his works were highly valued.

GOZON, DEODATI, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, celebrated for his great courage. Died 1353.

GOZZI, GASPAR, Count, an Italian poet, author of a work called 'The Venetian Observer,' 'Dramatic Pieces,' &c., was b. at Venice in 1713, died 1786.

GOZZI, CHARLES, Count, brother of the preceding, was a dramatic writer, known as the rival of Goldoni.

GRABE, J. E., a Ger. theologian, 1666-1711.

GRABERG, OLAVE, a protestant theologian of Sweden, au. of 'Thoughts on the Bible,' 1715-69.

GRACCHI. The Gracchi, so often mentioned in Roman history, were the two sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, the elder. Gracchus, who had been twice consul, and had obtained two triumphs, died while his sons were yet young, and Cornelia devoted herself exclusively to the charge and education of her children. Under her maternal guidance, aided by the best Greek masters, they soon surpassed in accomplishments all the Roman youths of the time.—1. TIB. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS, the elder of the two, was born B.C. 164. Scipio Africanus the younger had married his only sister; and when he entered upon the command of the army against Carthage, Tiberius accompanied him, and was present at the destruction of that renowned city. Nine years after he accompanied the consul Mancinus as questor to Spain, where, by his integrity and disinterestedness,

he gained the esteem of the enemy as well as the affections of the Roman soldiers. When the Roman army under Mancinus was defeated by the Numantines (B.C. 137), Tiberius succeeded in effecting a treaty on reasonable terms, which, however, the senate refused to ratify. Tiberius, notwithstanding, reaped the glory of having saved 20,000 men from destruction, and the people rewarded his services with affection and gratitude. During the long wars in which the Romans had been engaged, many encroachments had been made on the public domains; the nobles had obtained possession of extensive tracts, which were cultivated by foreign slaves; and the poorer classes of Roman citizens, being thus thrown out of employment, were reduced to a state of pauperism. Tiberius, sympathizing with the privations of the poor, resolved to revive the Licinian law, which defined the extent of public land tenable by any citizen. With this view he was elected tribune of the people in B.C. 133, and, in the face of unscrupulous opposition on the part of the nobility, carried a law similar to that of Licinius. Tiberius himself, his brother Caius, and his father-in-law, Appius Claudius, were appointed commissioners for measuring and distributing the land. At this crisis of affairs, Attalus, king of Pergamus, died, bequeathing his kingdom and treasure to the Roman people, and Tiberius proposed to divide the treasure among the recipients of the land under the new law, to enable them to stock their farms. This proposal raised the indignation of the nobles to a still higher pitch. To prevent his law from being abolished, and also to secure his person against imminent danger, he resolved to offer himself a candidate for the tribuneship of the following year. On the day of election, his opponents demurred to his eligibility, and night intervened before the question was decided. Next morning both parties presented themselves at the capitol in readiness for acts of violence; the senators were resolved to kill Tiberius, and his own partisans were prepared to defend him. Hereupon Scipio Nasica, after in vain calling upon the consul to defend the state, rushed from the temple of Faith, where the senate had assembled, followed by the nobility, overawed the mob, seized their weapons, and killed about three hundred, of whom Tiberius Gracchus was one, B.C. 133. Thus perished one of the truest Roman patriots, whose memory has only in recent times been freed from the odium which centuries of misrepresentation had heaped upon it.—2. CAIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS was nine years younger than Tiberius; and at the time of his brother's death was in the army of Scipio Africanus in Spain. The fate of his brother seems to have deterred him from acting as a commissioner under the agrarian law, or from taking any prominent part in public affairs, till B.C. 123. Returning then from Sardinia, where he had served two years as questor, he was elected tribune of the people, and commenced a career which speedily led to a fatal conclusion. The measures which he proposed were partly vindictive and partly intended to establish his own popularity; of the latter class was a poor-law authorizing a monthly distribution of corn to the people at a merely nominal price; the effect of which was to make the population of Rome paupers, and to attract the poor and indolent from all parts of Italy. Caius next directed his efforts against the power of the senate, deprived them of the right of electing the judges from their own number, transferring it to the equites, and passed a law enacting that the provinces of the consuls and pretors should be fixed before the election of these magistrates.

Being re-elected to the tribuneship of the following year, he was chiefly employed in passing laws respecting the colonies, and himself established a colony on the ruins of Carthage. But his popularity was now on the wane; he was outbid in popular favor by his colleague, Livius Drusus, the tool of the senate; and the fickle mob, whose idol he had lately been, now forsook him. After the expiry of his period of office, he united with the tribune Fulvius in inciting the populace to acts of violence, which led the senate to arm the consul Opimius with absolute power. The consul summoned Gracchus and Fulvius before him to answer for their conduct; and, after some attempts at negotiation, attacked and dispersed the popular party. Gracchus, who had taken no part in the struggle, fled across the Tiber, and entering a grove sacred to the Furies, ordered his slave to kill him. He thus perished, *b.c.* 121, at the age of thirty-three. The praise of disinterested patriotism cannot be extended to Caius. Though a man of greater talent than his brother, he was less sincere; and some of the measures which he advocated were positively pernicious. [G.F.]

GRACIAN, BALTHASAR, a Spanish Jesuit, a distinguished preacher and writer, was born in 1584. He became rector of the college of Tarragona, and was the author of several works, among others 'The Courtier,' 'The Hero,' &c. Died 1658.

GRACIAN, J., a Flemish theologian, 1545-1614.  
GRADENIJO, the first of the name, doge of Venice 1289-1311; the second, 1339-43; the third, who terminated the war with Genoa, 1355-1356.

GRADENIJO, J. A., a Venet. prelate, 1744-74.

GRADENIJO, J. J., a Venet. prelate, 1708-86.

GRADI, J., a learned writer, 16th century.

GRADI, STEPHEN, an Italian philologist, died 1683.

GRÆFE, or GRÆVIUS, JOHN G., a German critic, was born at Naumburg in Saxony, in 1632. He was professor of history at Deventer in succession to Gronovius. Died 1703.

GRÆME, JOHN, a Scotch poet, born at Carnwarth, Lanarkshire, in 1749. He was educated at Edinburgh and St. Andrews. After his death in 1772, a volume of his elegiac and miscellaneous poetry was published.

GRÆTER, F. D., a Prussian *savant*, 1768-1830.

GRAFFIGNY, FRANCES DE ISSEMBOURG D'HAPPOUCOURT DE, wife of Graffigny, chamberlain to the Duke of Lorraine, was born at Nancy in 1694. She was the auth. of the drama of 'Cenue.' Died 1758.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, duke of prime minister from 1765-1770, distinguished also as a theological writer on Socinian principles, 1736-1811.

GRAFTON, R., an English annalist, 16th cent.

GRAFUNDER, D., a Prussian Orientalist, died 1680.

GRAGGINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1503. He was the author of several poems of great purity of style. Died 1583.

GRAHAM, ANDREW, a distinguished physician, served in the army during the revolutionary war. Was for several years representative of Woodbury. Acted as surgeon to the forces, and was taken prisoner at the battle of White Plains. Died 1785.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, an ingenious watchmaker and mechanic, celebrated for the accuracy of his astronomical instruments, 1675-1751.

GRAHAM, JOHN, better known as Claverhouse, com. of the cavalry serving in Scotland against the covenanted, killed at Killiecrankie, 1689.

GRAHAM, SIR JOHN, the companion-in-arms of

Sir William Wallace, killed at the battle of Falkirk, 1298.

GRAHAM, SIR RICHARD, Lord Viscount Preston, ambassador from Charles II. to Louis XIV., 1648-95.

GRAHAM, JOHN, minister of Southbury, Connecticut, was born in Edinburgh in 1694, graduated at Glasgow. He emigrated to America in 1720, but by Trumbull's account, was not chosen minister of Southbury until 1733. After a useful ministry of many years, he died in 1773, aged 79.

GRAHAM, JOHN, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Brazil, was a member of the legislature of Virginia, afterwards secretary to the American legation in Spain, then chief clerk in the department of state. Died at Washington, August 6th, 1820, aged 46.

GRAHAME, JAMES, a religious poet of Scotland, author of 'The Sabbath,' &c., 1765-1811.

GRAINGER, JAMES, a Scotch physician settled in London, known as a poet, 1723-1767.

GRAMAYE, J. B., a Flemish historian, died 1635.

GRAMBERG, A., a German poet, 1772-1816.

GRAMBERG, C. P. W., a German Oriental scholar and literary *savant*, 1797-1822.

GRAMM, JOHN, a Danish antiqua., 1685-1748.

GRAMMONT, A. P. DE, a French officer distinguished at the battle of Malplaquet, 1709, and after that archbishop of Besançon, 1685-1754.

GRAMMONT, F. J. DE, archbishop of Besançon, died 1715.

GRAMMONT, N. DE, a French general, executed 1794.

GRAMMONT, or GRAMOND, GABRIEL DE BARTHELEMY, Seigneur De, a French historian, died 1654.

GRAMONT, the name of an illustrious French family, the best known of whom are—GABRIEL, a cardinal and diplomatist, time of Louis XII. and Francis I., died 1534. ANTHONY, duke of Gramont, marshal of France and viceroy of Navarre, author of 'Memoirs,' died 1678. ARMAND, son of the latter, and Count de Guiche, whose 'Memoirs' also exist, 1638-1674. PHILIBERT, count de Gramont, son of Anthony, known by his memoirs, written by his brother-in-law, Anthony Count Hamilton, died 1720. ANTHONY, Duke of Gramont, a French marshal and ambassador, known as count de Guiche, 1671-1725. LOUIS, duke de Gramont, lost the battle of Dettingen, and was killed at Fontenoi 1745. The last duke of Gramont, father of the duke of Guiche and the countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani, died 1836.

GRAMONT, S. DE, a Provençal poet, died 1638.

GRAN, OLAVE S., a Swedish missionary, 17th c.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, marquis of, an English general, eldest son of the duke of Rutland, distinguished in the seven years' war, 1720-1770.

GRANCOLAS, J., a French *savant*, author of many works on ecclesiastical rites, ceremonies, and general history, and a controversial writer on Quietism, died 1732.

GRANDET, J., a French biographer, 1646-1724.

GRANDI, G., an Ital. mathematic., 1671-1742.

GRANDIDIER, P. A., a Fr. historian, 1732-87.

GRANDIUS, or GRANDI, an Italian mathematician, born at Cremona in 1671. He was professor of philosophy at Florence, and afterwards professor of mathematics at Pisa. He published several works, the chief of which is a Latin treatise, 'De Infinito Infinitorum.' Died 1742.

GRANET, FR., a French critic, 1692-1741.



GRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA, a French dramatic writer and miscellaneous poet, 1675-1758.

GRANGENEUVE, J. A., a French republican of the Girondin party, born 1750, executed 1793.

GRANGER, J., an English biographical writer, 1776.

GRANGER, GIDEON, post-master-general of the United States, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, July 19, 1767. Having graduated at Yale college in 1787, he studied law, and soon rose to eminence in his profession. He was appointed post-master-general in 1801. In 1814, he was removed from office, and retired to Canandaigua. He was an advocate for internal improvements, and gave a large tract of land for the canal. He was a man of high integrity and distinguished talents. Died 1822.

GRANGIER, B., a French poet, 16th century.

GRANGIER, J., a French *savant*, died 1643.

GRANT, ANNE, formerly Miss M'Vicar, and commonly called Mrs. Grant of Laggan, from a farm she cultivated in that neighborhood, distinguished as a miscellaneous writer, authoress of 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands,' &c., 1755-1838.

GRANT, CHARLES, a proprietor and director of the East India Company, author of 'Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain,' 1746-1822.

GRANT, SIR C., a British officer, died 1835.

GRANT, EDWARD, an English writer, died 1601.

GRANT, FRANCIS, Lord Cullen, an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, 1660-1726.

GRANT, J., a Scot. barrister, au. of 'Thoughts on the Origin of the Gael,' &c., 1743-1835.

GRANT, PATRICK, a Scot. judge, 1698-1764.

GRANT, SIR WM., an eminent equity judge, master of the rolls from 1801 to 1817, 1754-1832.

GRANUELLE, ANTHONY PERRENOT, Cardinal De, a distinguished French statesman, and viceroy of Naples, 1517-1586.

GRANVILLE, GREENVILLE, or GRENVILLE, SIR RICHARD, a military and naval adventurer, killed in action under Sir Thomas Howard, 1591. SIR BEVIL, his grandson, a royalist, and commander of a troop of horse raised at his own expense, killed at the battle of Lansdowne, 1596-1643. GEORGE, Lord Lansdowne, grandson of the latter, a poet and courtier, 1667-1735. See CATERET, GRENVILLE.

GRAPALDI, F. M., an Italian poet, 15th cent.

GRATIAN, a canonist of the 12th century.

GRATIANUS, an emperor of Rome, born 359, associated in the empire with his younger brother, Valentinian II., 375, assassinated 383. A private soldier of this name was proclaimed emperor in Britain, and put to death four months afterwards, in 407.

GRATIUS, a Roman poet, 1st century B.C.

GRATIUS, O., a controversial writer, 16th cent.

GRATTAN, HENRY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, was born in Dublin about the year 1750. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772; and having attached himself to Lord Charlemont, he obtained, by the powerful influence of that aristocratic national leader, a seat in the Irish parliament in 1775. His fiery eloquence, essentially Irish in its impetuosity, which yet was guided by good taste and strong judgment, gave him an immediate influence both with parliament and the public, and his bold spirit speedily grasped at projects far beyond the more hesitating policy of his leader. His great object was to have a recorded declaration of the legislative independence of Ireland, and by obtaining it as he did,



[The Four Courts, Dublin.]

there is no doubt that he prepared his country to receive juster terms and a higher position in a legislative union with Britain than she might have otherwise obtained. Besides the old assertion of the supremacy of the English crown in Poyning's Act, there stood, in the British statute book, so lately as the reign of George I., an offensive declaration of the legislative authority of the British parliament over Ireland. On the 16th of March, 1782, the Irish Commons, as the result of Grattan's exertions, carried a declaration of rights condemning this legislative assumption, and by the cordial aid of Fox, then fortunately in power, the offensive act was repealed by the British parliament. The Irish legislature resolved to show their gratitude by a vote of money to Grattan, which, at his own desire, was reduced from the £100,000 originally suggested to £50,000. His popularity was subsequently occasionally shaken by the hostility of his great rival Flood. Unlike many of his coadjutors in the struggle for Irish nationality, he was a warm friend of catholic emancipation. He strongly opposed the union, and was for some time a member, but not a remarkable one, of the united parliament. He died on 14th May, 1820. [J.H.B.]

GRATUS, Roman gov. of Judæa, about 16-27.

GRAUMANN, J. P., a Prussian financier, reformer of the monetary system of Ger., 1710-62.

GRAUN, CARL HEINRICH, a German musical composer, chapel-master to Frederick the Great, 1701-1759.

GRAUNT, EDW., an English clergyman, author of 'Græcum Linguae Spicilogeum,' &c., died 1601.

GRAUNT, JOHN, a London draper, author of 'Observations on the Bills of Mortality,' 1670-74.

GRAVANDER, L. F., a Swed. poet, 1778-1815.

GRAVELOT, H., a Fr. engraver, 1699-1773.

GRAVES, RICHARD, an English clergyman and miscellaneous writer, author of 'The Spiritual Quixote,' 1715-1804.

GRAVES, R. I., a celebrated physician and medical writer, of Dublin, died 1853, aged 56.

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES, an eminent Dutch mathematician and astronomer, 1648-1742.

GRAVINA, CARLO DUKE DE, a Spanish admiral, died of a wound received at Trafalgar, 1747-1806.

GRAVINA, DOMINICO DA, an Italian historian, author of a history of Naples, &c., 14th century.

GRAVINA, GIAN VINCENZO, a celebrated Neapolitan jurist and man of letters, 1664-1718.

GRAVINA, PIETRO, a Neapolitan poet, 15th c.

GRAVIUS, an annalist of Friesland, 16th cent.

GRAY, E. W., an eminent naturalist, d. 1807.

GRAY, STEPHEN, an English gentleman, distinguished as an experimental philosopher, d. 1736.

GRAY, ROBERT, bishop of Bristol, author of a 'Theory of Dreams,' 'Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors,' &c., 1762-1834.



[Gray's House at Stoke.]

GRAY, THOMAS, the son of a scrivener in London, was born there in 1716. From Eton school he passed to Cambridge, where he busied himself with languages and poetry, and neglected mathematics and philosophy, as indeed he did ever afterwards. Leaving the university in 1738, without taking a degree in arts, he intended to study law, but in the mean time entered on a continental tour with Horace Walpole. The two indifferently assorted companions travelled through France and Italy; but a misunderstanding taking place, Gray returned to England in 1741.—His father being now dead, he seems to have been in possession of means enabling a person of moderate wishes and indolent habits to dispense with the labor of a profession. He settled himself at Cambridge for the remainder of his days, hardly ever leaving the place, unless when he made tours to Wales, Scotland, and the lakes of Westmoreland, and when he passed three years in London, for access to the library of the British Museum. His life thenceforth was purely that of a scholar; and it was spent in reading and desultory thinking, rather than in authorship. His knowledge was multifarious and exact.—That he was intellectually active, in his own lazy and miscellaneous fashion, is shown by his 'Letters,' published after his death. These are admirable specimens of English style; they contain some of the most picturesque pieces of descriptive writing in the language; they are full of acute, though fastidious criticism; and they have innumerable touches of quiet humor. He planned editions of classical authors, and made collections for the purpose. But he completed nothing except those little poems, which, flowing from an intense, though not fertile imagination, inspired by the most delicate poetic feeling, and elaborated into exquisite terseness of diction, are among the most splendid ornaments of English literature.—His 'Ode to Eton College,' published in 1747, attracted little notice; the 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' appearing in 1749, became at once, as it has always continued to be, one of the most popular of all poems. Most of his other odes were written in the course of the three years following 1753; and the publication of the collection in 1757 established his poetical reputation with all who were competent to appreciate the most refined beauties of poetry. In 1763, after having been disappointed of the place when it was last vacant, he became professor of modern history at Cambridge. He had long been distressed by attacks of gout; and one of these killed him in 1771. [W.S.]

GRAY, WILLIAM, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, an eminent merchant, was born in Lynn about 1751. He acquired a large fortune in trade. In 1810 he was elected lieutenant-governor, Mr. Gerry being chosen as governor. He died November 4, 1825, aged 74.

GRAYDON, ALEXANDER, naval capt. in the Revolutionary war. After peace was established, he engaged in the profession of the law in Dauphin Co., Pennsylvania. In 1811 he published authentic memoirs of a life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania. He died at Philadelphia, May 2, 1818.

GRAYSON, WILLIAM, a senator of the United States, was born in Virginia. In 1784 he was chosen representative to Congress from his native state, and continued many years. In 1788 he was a member of the Virginia Convention, which was called for the purpose of considering the present constitution of the United States, and united with Henry in opposing its adoption. In 1789 he was appointed one of the senators from Virginia. Died March 12, 1790.

GRAZIANI, A. M., an Ital. writer, distinguished for his learning and the eloquence of his style, 1537-1611.

GRAZIANI, G., an Italian poet, 1604-1675.

GRAZIANI, J., an Italian historian, about 1670-1730.

GRAZIANI, J. B., a Florentine sculptor, whose real name was Ballanti, 1762-1835.

GRAZZINI, A. F., an Italian poet, 1503-1583.

GREATOREX, THOMAS, an eminent musical performer and composer, disting. also for his studies in mathematics, chemistry, and botany, 1758-1831.

GREATRAKES, VALENTINE, an Irish gentleman who became famous about the period of the Reformation for the cure of all kinds of diseases merely by the touch. He was born in Waterford, 1628, and having come to England, served in the parliamentary army from 1649 to 1656, and was afterwards a magistrate in the county of Cork. The date of his death is not known.

GREAVES, JAMES PIERREPONT, a writer of much original value on education, 1777-1842.

GREAVES, RICHARD, an oriental scholar, antiquarian writer, and mathematician, 1602-1652. His brother, THOMAS, an Arabian scholar, author of annotations on the Bible, &c., died 1676. His brother, EDWARD, a physician and medical writer, died 1680.

GREBAN, S., a French poet, 15th century.

GREBNER, P., a German visionary, 16th cent.

GRECOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH WILLART DE, a French poet, born of a Scotch family, author of 'Philotanus,' a satirical history of the famous bull Unigenitus, 1684-1743.

GREDDING, J. E., a Ger. physician, 1718-75.

GREEN, BARTHOLOMEW, a printer. In 1704 he commenced printing the 'Boston News Letter,' for John Campbell, a weekly newspaper, and some years after published it on his own account. This was the first newspaper ever published in the British colonies.

GREEN, EDWARD BURNABY, a poet and classical translator, died 1788.

GREEN, JOHN, an English prelate, 1706-1779.

GREEN, MATTHEW, author of 'The Spleen,' a poem in considerable repute when first published for its originality and wit, b. about 1617, died 1737.

GREENE, MAURICE, a musical composer and organist, author of some much esteemed anthems, &c., named Doctor of Music by the university of Cambridge in 1730, and afterwards professor, d. 1755.

GREEN, TH., a miscellaneous wr., 1770-1825.

GREEN, VAL., an Engl. engraver, 1730-1813.



GREEN, W., an English divine, died 1794. *miscel.* He died December 28, 1732.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, a major-general in the American army, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1742. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature, and in 1774 he joined a military company as a private. From this situation he rose to the rank of major-general, and in 1776 distinguished himself in command of a brigade at Trenton and Princeton. In 1778 he rendered much service to his country as quartermaster-general, to which office he was appointed. In 1781 he obtained a victory at Eutaw Springs. He died in Georgia in 1785.

GREENE, ROBERT, an English dramatist and *miscel.* writer, and poet, time of Elizabeth, d. 1592.

GREENE, SAMUEL, the first printer in North America. In 1639 he printed the 'Freeman's Oath,' and in 1640 the New England version of the Psalms. The date of his death is not known.

GREENE, THOMAS, successively bishop of Norwich and Ely, and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, author of discourses on Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, &c., 1658-1738.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, an Oriental scholar, editor of the 'Comprehensive Bible,' &c., died 1832.

GREENHAM, R., a puritan divine, died 1591.

GREENHILL, J., an English painter, 1649-76.

GREENOUGH, HORATIO, an American sculptor, was born in Boston in 1805, and graduated at Harvard University in 1825. He soon after went to Italy to study his favorite art of sculpture, for which he had shown an early taste. He soon rose to eminence by his excellent busts and his ideal statues. In 1833 he commenced his statue of Washington, which he completed after a devoted labor of ten years; it is now in the capitol at Washington. He also executed another work for government, the subject of which is a group, symbolical of the 'Conflict between Civilization and Savage Life.' Greenough returned to the United States in 1851, and died at Boston, December 18th, 1852. He was a graceful writer on art, as well as a successful artist.

GREENUP, CHRISTOPHER, governor of Kentucky from 1804 to 1808, when he was succeeded by Charles Scott. He was a brave patriot of the Revolution. He was for some years a mem. of the State and national legislature. He died in Frankford, May, 1818.

GREENVILLE. See GRANVILLE.

GREENWOOD, FRANCIS W. P., an Am. Unitarian divine, pastor of King's Chapel, in Boston, and author of some published sermons, remarkable for their elegance of style, died 1844, aged 50.

GREEVE, E. J., a Dutch Hebraist, author of a 'Dissertation on the Hebrew Rhythm,' 1754-1811.

GREGOIRE, HENRY COUNT, a member of the French constituent assembly and the convention, and constitutional bishop of Blois, distinguished as an advocate of popular rights, for his faithfulness to the Christian religion, and for his writings in favor of the abolition of slavery, &c., 1750-1831.

GREGORAS, a Byzantine historian about 1295-1360.

GREGORII, J. G., a Ger. geographer, last cent.

GREGORIO, C., an Italian designer and engraver, 1719-1759. His son FERDINAND, an engraver, born about 1740.

GREGORIO, MAURICE DE, a learned theologian of Sicily, author of 'Anatomia Totius Bibliæ,' published 1614, died 1651.

GREGONIO, R., an Italian antiquar., 1753-1809.

GREGORIUS, J. F., a Ger. *savant*, 1697-1761.

GREGORIUS, PUBLIUS, a native of Tiphernum,

distinguished at Venice as professor of ancient literature, died about 1469. EMMANUEL FREDERIC, his son, a theologian and philologist, author of numerous works in German and in Latin, 1730-1800.

GREGORY. The saints of this name are—GREGORY THUMATURGUS, a convert of Origen, distinguished by his writings and marvellous power in the conversion of the heathen, died about 270. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, for whose history see farther on. GREGORY OF NYSSA, another of the Greek fathers, the biographer of Gregory Thumaturgus, and himself a philosophical divine of the highest talents, b. about 330, died 400. GREGORY OF TOURS, author of a 'History of France,' and 'The Miracles of the Saints,' &c., 559-595. GREGORY LOUSAVORISCH, 'The Illuminator,' the apostle and first patriarch of Armenia, died about 336. GREGORY, bishop of Agrigentum, author of Greek commentaries, died early in the 7th century. And the first two popes of the name.

GREGORY. The popes of this name are—GREGORY I., surnamed 'The Great,' and a saint in the Romish calendar, author of works which have often been reprinted, born about 544, raised to the pontificate 590, died 604. GREGORY II., also a saint of Rome, succeeded 715, died 731. GREGORY III., reigned about ten years, and died 741. GREGORY IV., 827-844. GREGORY V., born 972, died, after a pontificate of two years and nine months, 999. GREGORY VI., elected pope 1045, deposed 1046. GREGORY VII., elected 1073, died 1085. GREGORY VIII., pope two months only, elected and died 1187. GREGORY IX., reigned 1227-1241. GREGORY X., 1271-1276. GREGORY XI., born 1331, reigned 1370-1378. GREGORY XII., born 1325, reigned 1406-1417. GREGORY XIII., distinguished by the reformation of the calendar, and one of the ablest civilians of his age, born 1502, reigned 1572-1585. GREGORY XIV., born 1534, succeeded 1590, d. 1591. GREGORY XV., born 1554 succeeded 1621, distinguished as the founder of the College of the Propaganda, died 1623. GREGORY XVI., born 1765, succeeded Pius VIII., 1831, died 1846.

GREGORY. The patriarchs of Constantinople of this name are—GREGORIUS, or GREGORIUS CYPRIUS, died 1290; GREGORY OF RIMINI, a celebrated scholar, died 1357; and a third of the name who played an important part in the divisions which agitated the Turkish empire, and was hung by the populace of Constantinople 1821.

GREGORY. The princes and patriarchs of Armenia of this name, besides G. Lousavoritch in the list of saints, are—GREGORY, the last prince of the race of the Mamigonians, acknowledged by the caliph under the title of patriarch 659, killed in battle with the Chazars 683. GREGORY MAGISDROS, a prince of the royal race of the Arsacides of Persia, distinguished as a poet and man of letters, author of an Armenian grammar, &c., commenced his political career in the time of John, king of Armenia, 1030, and died 1058. GREGORY II., the son and successor of the preceding, governed the patriarchate 1058-1105. GREGORY III., nephew of Gregory II., succeeded Basil 1113, died 1166. GREGORY IV., nephew of the preceding, reigned 1173-1193. GREGORY V., nephew and successor of Gregory IV., imprisoned by the lords and clergy of Armenia on account of his debaucheries, and perished in attempting to escape, 1193-1194. GREGORY VI., father of Gregory V., and his successor in 1193, died 1198. GREGORY VII., successor of Constantine I., 1294, d. 1306. GREGORY VIII., maintained a long struggle

for the royal authority, and was at length killed 1411-1418. GREGORY IX., elected by certain of the clergy 1440, and not being recognized by the Eastern Armenians, submitted to Vartabed, chosen by them in 1441, and confined his own authority to Cilicia, died 1447. GREGORY X., reigned 1443-1461. GREGORY XI., 1536-1541. GREGORY XII., 1569-1573. GREGORY XIII., known at first under the name of Serapion, elected after the flight of David V. and Melchisedech 1603, fell into the hands of the dispossessed patriarchs, aided by the Persians, and was cruelly tortured 1605, died, probably in consequence, 1606.

GREGORY: an illustrious Scottish family name, recalling the continuous splendors of the Bernoullis or Cassinis: we shall give the names and little more of its most remarkable scions.—1. Earliest and perhaps loftiest, stands JAMES GREGORY, born in 1639; son of the progenitor of the family, the minister of Drumoack in Aberdeenshire. At the age of twenty-nine he became professor of mathematics in St. Andrews; from which he was transferred to the same chair in Edinburgh, 1674. He died at the early age of thirty-six, having given the most brilliant promise as well as great performance. We owe him one form of the reflecting telescope; and in analytic power he sometimes rivalled Newton. His memoirs are very numerous, all bespeaking talents and originality of the first order.—2. DAVID GREGORY, nephew of James, born at Aberdeen in 1661; at the age of twenty-three he succeeded his uncle in the metropolitan chair. David was an elegant mathematician and a good astronomer. He became Savilian professor at Oxford; and was one of the first who comprehended and taught the philosophy of Newton. He died in 1708.—3. JAMES and CHARLES, brothers of the preceding, were also able mathematicians; James succeeded David in Edinburgh, and Charles held the chair in St. Andrews, which he transmitted to another mathematician, his son, DAVID.—4. Next the Medical branch of this singular family. It originated in JAMES, son of the great James Gregory, and professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. He bequeathed his abilities and chair to his son, Dr. JAMES GREGORY, a man of repute: but his celebrated son was,—6. JOHN GREGORY, M.D., born at Aberdeen in 1724. Few men have more deserved a high fame than this eminent and excellent person. Thoroughly educated as a physician, he united to that culture, great sagacity and moral excellence, as well as refined tastes that led him into intimacy with all the eminent men of the brightest era of Scottish literature. From the year 1766 he held the chair of Practice of Physic in the university of Edinburgh; and continued until his death in 1792 an acknowledged ornament of the metropolis. John Gregory is the author of the 'Father's Legacy to his Daughters,' and he will long be remembered professionally by his 'Elements of the Practice of Physic.' There is a life of him by the naturalist Smellie.—7. Dr. JAMES GREGORY, son of the preceding, succeeded to his chair, and sustained his place as a leading member of the Edinburgh Medical School. The kind of genius which most distinguished this great family was not extinct; its mathematical powers again broke forth. Son of Dr. James, was—8. The late D. F. GREGORY, of Trinity College, Cambridge, an analyst reft from Science at the earliest age: he would have rivalled his greatest predecessor.—It is stated that of this family no less than 16 members have held British professorships.

GREGORY, archbishop of Corinth, 12th cent.

GREGORY, a king of Scotland, reigned 875-892.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D., an Irish divine, and historical and miscellaneous writer, 1754-1808.

GREGORY OF NAZIANZUS, commonly called St. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, was born at Arianzus, a village at no great distance from the town which has given to Gregory his distinctive cognomen. His pious mother Nonna, devoted him when an infant to the service of Christ and the church. His education, which commenced at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, was prosecuted next at Cæsarea Philippi, and at Alexandria, and was finished at Athens, where he began a life-long intimacy with Basil the Great. His father, of the same name, had been bishop of Nazianzus for many years, and in the course of time he was joined with his father in the administration of the church. He had previously refused from Basil the diocese of Sasima. At his father's death he retired to Seleucia the capital of Isauria, and spent three years in solitude and meditation. In 379 he went by urgent request to Constantinople, to preach to the remnant of the orthodox party who survived the Arian persecutions. His private chapel he named Anastasia, but his eloquence and popularity became so immense, that with the concurrence of the emperor Theodosius, the general council exalted him to the patriarchate or archiepiscopal chair. But objections were soon started to the regularity and validity of his election, and he gladly resigned the see, delivering a magnificent farewell oration in the great church St. Sophia in June, 381. On his journey homeward he visited Cæsarea, and pronounced his glowing funeral discourse on his friend Basil. He discharged the duties of a bishop for a brief period at Nazianzus till his cousin Eulalius was installed, and at once he retired to the country, where on his paternal estate at Arianzus he spent the remainder of his life in the cultivation of his garden, and the composition of religious poetry. Gregory died about the year 389. Among his literary remains have been preserved about 50 sermons, 250 epistles, and nearly 400 poems. The life of this theologian was a species of combat between the active and the contemplative propensity with him. Ever seeking quiet he was ever forced into agitation and strife. Seclusion was earnestly coveted by him, but peculiar crises in the church summoned him into the arena, in which he no sooner found himself, than he sighed again for his calm retreat. His style, which seems based on the model of Isocrates, is often highly eloquent, but is frequently disfigured by exaggeration and overlaid with rhetorical embellishments. His poems are often distinguished by peculiar beauties, though marred by their artificial structure and allusions. Several editions of his works have been published, but a good edition is still a desideratum. The editio princeps was published at Basle in 1550, and of the Benedictine edition only one volume has appeared, and that at Paris, 1778. [J.E.]

GREGORY, OLINTHUS GILBERT, LL.D., an able and industrious English mathematician and author, born in 1774, died 1841. He wrote valuable elementary books of science, but is best known by his 'Evidences of Christianity.'

GREGORY, GEORGE, an English physician and medical writer, author of a work on the 'Theory and Practice of Medicine;' died 1853.

GREGORY, St. VINCENT, a Flemish mathematician, born at Bruges in 1584, died in 1667.

GREIFF, F., a German chemist, 1601-1668.

GREIG, SAM. CARLOWITZ, a naval officer, born in Scotland, and distinguished in the Russian service, died 1788.



GRENDALÉ, L. DE, a Spanish ascetic, 1505-88.

GRENVILLE. Several members of this family are known as statesmen, the principal of whom are—RICHARD GRENVILLE, afterwards Earl Temple, and his brother GEORGE, commonly called Mr. Grenville, the reputed author of the American Stamp Act. Lord Temple was born 1711, commenced his public life as a member of parliament in 1734, and died in retirement 1779. Mr. George Grenville was born in 1712, and served in parliament as member for Buckingham from the year 1741, till his death in 1770. The names of the brothers are mixed up with the party politics of the whole of this period, sometimes as warmly attached friends, and at others as political enemies. Mr. Grenville was connected with the administration in several subordinate offices from 1744 to 1762; the last five years of this interval, as a colleague of his brother, Lord Temple. In the last mentioned year he became secretary of state in the ministry of Lord Bute, and from that time to 1765 his brother was associated with Mr. Pitt in the opposition. In 1765 Mr. Grenville, who had risen to the premiership two years previously, was dismissed by the king, and a breach occurring at the same period between Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple the brothers were reconciled. Their characters were very different, but they were both agreed on the principle of taxing America as a legislative right, and Mr. Grenville had the manliness to carry out his convictions irrespective of the consequences. He was always regarded as the ablest man of business then in the House of Commons, and seems to have resembled the late Sir Robert Peel in many points. Lord Temple, on the other hand, was a man of factious and turbulent disposition, and if his name was not before the public in connection with any useful measure, it was sure to be extant in some *pasquinade*, perhaps as 'Lord Gawkey,' or 'Tiddy-doll.' He was a partisan of Wilkes, and thus united the opposite extremes in his political conduct. The late librarian of Stowe has recently edited the correspondence of the brothers, which throws much light upon the political transactions of the period. In the third volume of these interesting papers he has collected a mass of evidence tending to prove that Lord Temple is the original of 'Junius.' [E.R.]

GRENVILLE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord Grenville, third son of Mr. George Grenville, distinguished as a member of the House of Commons and a statesman from 1789 to 1806, when he succeeded Pitt as prime minister, died 1834.

GREPPI, CARLO, an Ital. dramatist, 1751-1811.

GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, founder of the Royal Exchange of London, and the Gresham Lectures, was the son of Sir Richard Gresham, merchant and lord mayor of that city, and acquired universal fame as a merchant for his knowledge, sound judgment, and integrity. Besides his munificent endowments in the interest of commerce and the arts, he served the state as ambassador, and contributed greatly to placing the financial affairs of England upon a sound basis, being in constant intercourse and correspondence with Sir W. Cecil. He was greatly honored by Queen Elizabeth. He was born in London 1519, and died suddenly at his house in Bishopgate-Street, 1579.

GRESLON, A., a French missionary, 1618-97.

GRESSET, F., a French philologist, 1795-1831.

GRESSET, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French dramatist, was born in 1709. His works were greatly admired, the best of which was considered to be his 'Ver Vert,' 'Le Mechant,' &c. Died in 1777.

GRESWELL, W. P., an English divine and biographical writer; died 1854, aged 89.

GRETRY, ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE, a celebrated compo. of Fr. operas, and wr. on music, 1741-1813.

GRETSEK, J., a Ger. contriv. writer, 1561-1625.

GREUZE, J. B., a French painter, 1726-1805.

GREVILLE, FULKE or FOULQUE, Lord Brook, a distinguished patron of letters, author of the 'Life of Sir Philip Sydney,' and member of the privy council, 1554-1628.

GREVILLE, M. DE, a French antiquary; died 1853, aged 84.

GREVIN, J., a French dramatist, 1540-1570.

GREW, OBADIAH, an English divine settled at Coventry, 1607-1698. His son—

GREW, NEHEMIAH, a physician and botanist, was born at Coventry about the year 1628. He died in 1711.—Grew was educated at a foreign university, and after taking his degree, he settled in his native town as a physician. Here he commenced making observations upon the physiology of plants, and in 1760 he communicated to the Royal Society his first thoughts upon the subject in a paper entitled 'Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants.' His essay was so well received that he was invited to come to London, which he did in 1672. Upon the recommendation of Bishop Wilkins he was elected a fellow, and in 1677 he was appointed secretary to the Royal Society. His celebrated work, 'The Anatomy of Plants,' with an 'Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants,' was published in 1682, illustrated by many plates, and forms a perfect storehouse of facts upon vegetable anatomy, which has been freely made use of by succeeding botanists. His remarks upon vegetable secretions and their properties are very ingenious—his comparative examination of the various kinds of fruits and seeds abounds in originality—and he appears, from several passages in his works, to have discovered the doctrine of the sexes in plants, and the fecundating properties possessed by the dust of the anthers. Linnaeus has named a genus of plants after him, *Grewia*. [W.B.]

GREY, CHARLES EARL, was born on 13th March, 1764. His father, Sir Charles, was ennobled for his military services in 1802, but the family was one of ancient renown, connected with early peerages, and there is no doubt that the rank and antiquity of his house exercised considerable influence in mitigating prejudices against a career so boldly and steadily directed in favor of popular influence and democratic institutions as that of Earl Grey. He studied at Eton and Cambridge, and made the usual continental tour. He entered parliament as member for Northumberland, in 1786, and two years afterwards was distinguished by being named one of the managers of the Hastings' impeachment. He became one of those whom personal attachment and political sympathy united under the standard of Fox; but as the French revolution went through its stages, the bold and ardent young man was inclined to follow it with a far closer sympathy than the leader, now a veteran in parliamentary tactics, was disposed to sanction. He was an active member of the dreaded Society of the Friends of the People; and in 1793 he brought forward a motion in favor of parliamentary reform, founded on a petition from the society, boldly exposing the defects of the existing system. But the policy of parliamentary reform had not only been deserted by Pitt and his friends, but was rather discountenanced than aided by the veteran members of the Whig party, and he was left in a minority of 41 to 282. He continued to be the bold and unhesitating denouncer, from

time to time, of every ministerial act savoring of corruption, extravagance, or a stretching of the arbitrary elements of the constitution; and in the extremely critical times in which he acted, there is no doubt not only that the zeal and firmness of the young orator were well tried, but that any man of less courage, rank, and capacity would have fallen a sacrifice to his zealous temerity. Holding the courtesy title of Lord Howick, he became first lord of the admiralty in the short Whig ministry of 1806. In November, 1807, his father's death sent him to the House of Lords, where he pursued his old policy unaltered, save by adaptation to the new sphere of exertion. He was the main object of the fruitless negotiations for a mixed ministry in 1812. His history as the leader of the Whig ministry of 1830, which carried the reform bill, has too large and important a place in the history of the age to afford materials for a satisfactory abridgment. It is well known that Earl Grey's courage and firmness, undiminished by the years which had enlarged his sagacity and matured his political capacity, were greatly instrumental at that trying epoch in saving the country from a civil war. He resigned office in July, 1834, and spent his declining years in respected retirement. He was a man of remarkably fine appearance and dignified manners; and though a friend of popular institutions, his habits were reserved, and were often characterized as haughty. He was married in 1784 to Elizabeth, the only daughter of Lord Ponsonby. He died at Howick on 17th July, 1845. [J.H.B.]

GREY, LADY JANE, whose tragical fate is well known to readers of English history, was the granddaughter of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., and of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. This alliance was brought about by singular circumstances. The Princess Mary had been married to Louis XII., king of France, in pursuance of a treaty of peace and confederacy, in the year 1514, and about three months afterwards lost her husband, who was succeeded by his cousin Francis I. As the queen dowager had been of an amorous disposition, there were more reasons than one to fear the birth of a posthumous child. Francis, therefore, connived at a private marriage between the bashful widow and the duke of Suffolk, who was then at the French court, and probably interposed his good offices to reconcile Henry to the match. The issue of this union was a daughter, named Frances, who was married to Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, and as a consequence gave birth to Lady Jane Grey, at the family seat in Leicestershire, 1537. Being educated as a protestant, and possessing talents which rendered her one of the prodigies of her sex, the duke of Northumberland easily prevailed on Edward VI. to name her his successor, thereby excluding his sisters Mary and Elizabeth; the one of doubtful religion and the other most certainly a bigoted catholic. Instead of an immediate competitor for the French crown, therefore, the amorous embraces of Mary Tudor, aided by a little management at the French court, raised up one for the English in the person of her innocent, talented, and beautiful grandchild. Having secured his purposes with the king, Northumberland married his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey, and they were both executed after a phantom royalty of nine days, on the 12th of February, 1554. Lady Jane was only in her seventeenth year, and was remarkable for her skill in the classical, Oriental, and modern languages, and for the sweetness of her disposition. [E.R.]

GREY, DR. RICHARD, a learned ecclesiastical and

religious writer, author of the 'State of Religion in England,' 'English Eccles. Law,' &c., 1693-1771.

GREY, ZACHARY, LL.D., a divine and miscellaneous writer editor of 'Hudibras,' author of an 'Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans,' &c., 1687-1766.

GREZIN, JAMES, a French poet, 16th century.

GRIBALDI, M., an Italian jurist, died 1564.

GRIDLEY, JEREMY, attorney-general of Mass., graduated at Harvard college in 1725, and having studied law, became an ornament to his profession, and was appointed King's attorney. His acquaintance with literature ranked him among the men of intellect of his day. Died 1767.

GRIDLEY, RICHARD, major-general, was born in Boston 1711. In 1755 he was appointed colonel of infantry and chief engineer. He accompanied Winslow in the expedition to Crown Point. In 1758 he served under Amherst, and also with Wolfe on the plains of Abraham. Died June 20, 1796.

GRIERSON, CONSTANTIA, an Irish lady, distinguished for her self-acquired classical and philosophical attainments, and as a poetess, 1706-1733.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JAMES, an eminent German critic, distinguished for his attainments in theological, biblical, and ecclesiastical literature, especially for his edition of the Greek gospels, with a critical history of the printed text, and examination of various readings, born in Hesse Darmstadt 1745, died professor of divinity at the university of Jena, 1812.

GRIFFET, H., a French historian, 1698-1771.

GRIFFIER, JOHN, known as 'old Griffier,' a Flemish painter, 1658-1718. His son, ROBERT, called 'the Younger,' a landscape painter, b. about 1688.

GRIFFIN, the last king of Wales, died 1050.

GRIFFIN, CYRUS, president of Congress, was born in England. He was twice elected to Congress from Virginia in 1778 and 1787. In 1789 he was chosen judge of the district court. Died at Yorktown 1810, aged 62.

GRIFFIN, EDMUND D., an eminent writer, was born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1804. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of David Graham of New York. Having gained the highest honors in this school, he was, at the age of 14, transferred to the establishment of Mr. Nelson an eminent blind scholar, and in 1823, was graduated at Columbia College. After employing himself in his father's law office for a few months, he commenced the study of theology at the Seminary of the Episcopal church, and in 1826 was admitted to Deacon's orders. In 1830 he delivered a course of lectures on literature. Two Volumes of his works, compiled by Francis Griffin, have been published, under the title of 'Remains of Edmund D. Griffin.' Died Sept. 1, 1830, aged 36.

GRIFFIN, EDWARD DORR, a distinguished divine, was born at East Haddam, Conn., 1770. He was pastor of New Hartford, Connecticut, and afterward at Newark, New Jersey. He was chosen professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover in 1809, and president of Williams College in 1821. Died 1837.

GRIFFITH, ELIZ., a Welch novelist, died 1793.

GRIFFITH, M., an ecclesiastic author, 1587-1652.

GRIFFITHS, R., a Welch reviewer, 1749-1803.

GRIFFITHS, SAML. POWELL, M.D., a physician, was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1759. Having finished his education in Europe, he returned to America and practised in his native city for more than forty years. He was one of the editors of the Eclectic Repertory. Died May 12, 1826, aged 67.



GRIFFONI, M., an Ital. historian, 1351-1426.

GRIGNAN, FRANCES MARGARET DE SEVIGNE, Countess De, an accomplished French lady, daughter of the celeb. Madame de Sevigne, and author of a 'Résumé' of the system of Fenelon, 1648-1705.

GRILL, C., a Swedish economist, 1705-1767.

GRIMALDI, the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, distinguished as partisans of the Guelphs, the principal members of which are—RANIERI GRIMALDI, a naval commander, served as admiral of France in 1314. ANTONIO GRIMALDI, also a naval commander and admiral, at length defeated by the combined fleets of Catalonia and Venice, under Pisani, in 1314. GIOVANNI GRIMALDI, renowned for a great victory over the Venetian admiral, Nicolo Trevisani, in May, 1431. DOMENICO GRIMALDI, cardinal-archbishop and vice-legate of Avignon, distinguished at the battle of Lepanto 1571, d. 1592.—GERONIMO GRIMALDI, papal nuncio to Germany and France, and a disting. philanthropist, 1597-1685.

GRIMALDI, F., a Neap. architect, 16th century.

GRIMALDI, F. M., an Italian math., 1613-63.

GRIMALDI, GIOVANNI, a distinguished landscape and historical painter, also conspicuous as an architect and engraver, was born at Bologna in 1606.—Died 1680.

GRIMALDI, J., an Italian *savant*, died 1623.

GRIMALDI, JOS., a celeb. clown, 1779-1837.

GRIMALDI, MARQUIS, auth. of a 'Project for Reforming the Pub. Economy of Nap.,' 1735-1805.

GRIMALDI, WM., Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa, an employé of the East India Co., 1785-1828.

GRIMAIN, ANTH., doge of Venice, 1521-1523.

GRIMAIN, DOMENICO, son of the preceding, a learned cardinal and patron of letters, 1460-1523.

GRIMAIN, H., a Dutch painter, 1599-1629.

GRIMAIN, MARL., doge of Venice, 1595-1605.

GRIMAUD, J. C. W. DE, a French physiologist and medical writer, 1750-1789.

GRIMBALD, ST., a Flemish ecclesiastic of the 9th century, also an architect and said to have been the constructor of the crypt of St. Peter's church, Oxford.

GRIMBOLD, GRIMBALD, or GRIMVALD, NICHOLAS, an Engl. poet and translator, 16th ct.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, Baron De, joint author with Diderot of a posthumous work in 16 volumes, entitled 'Correspondance Littéraire Philosophique et Critique,' containing the history of French literature from 1753 to 1790. Baron Grimm is also the author of some smaller works published in his lifetime, and was in several political employments as minister and secretary. Born at Ratisbon 1723, died 1807.

GRIMM, J. F. C., a Ger. physician, 1737-1821.

GRIMKE, THOMAS SMITH, an eminent lawyer, born at Charleston, S. Carolina, in 1778, where he practised his profession. He was a strong advocate of peace with Great Britain. Died 1834.

GRIMKE, JOHN F., a judge of the supreme court of South Carolina, and a colonel in the American army during the revolutionary war. He published a 'Revised Edition of Laws of South Carolina, to 1789,' 'a Probate Directory,' &c. Died 1819.

GRIMOARD, COUNT PHILIP DE, a French general, diplomatist, and man of letters, died 1815.

GRIMOLD, ALEXIS, a Fr. painter, 1688-1740.

GRIMSTON, HARBOTTLE SIR, an English lawyer of distinction in the time of the Commonwealth, was born about the year 1594 at Essex. He was appointed Master of the Rolls on the restoration. Died 1683.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, abp. of Canterbury, contributor to Fox's 'Acts and Monuments,' 1519-83.

GRIOLET, J. M. A., a Fr. natural., 1793-1806.

GRISAUNT, WM., an English physician and astronomer, and a supposed magician, 14th century.

GRISCHOW, A., a German *savant*, 1683-1749.

GRISEL, JOSEPH, a Fr. ecclesiastic and mystic wr., auth. of 'Chemin de l'Amour Divin,' 1703-87.



[Residence of Governor Roger Griswold, Lyme.]

GRISWOLD, ROGER, governor of Connecticut, was born at Lyme, Mass., May 21, 1762, and graduated at Yale college in 1780, afterwards studied law. In 1807 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Mass. In 1809 he was chosen Lieut. Governor, and in 1811 Governor. He died Oct. 25, 1812, aged 50.

GRISWOLD, ALEX. V., an Amer. Episcopal bishop of the Eastern diocese, d. 1843, aged 76.

GRITTI, ANDREA, doge of Venice, 1523-1538.

GROCYN, W., a learned Englishman, 1442-1519.

GROENING, a German historian, 17th century.

GROGNIER, L. F., a Fr. natural., 1763-1837.

GROHMANN, JOHN GODFREY, a laborious translator and compiler, professor of philosophy at Leipzig, author of a 'Dict. of the Arts,' 1763-1805.

GROLLIER, JOHN, grand treasurer to Francis I., born at Lyons in 1479. He was the friend and patron of men of letters, and bestowed pensions on several of them. Died 1565.

GRONOV, or GRONOVIVS, the name of a celebrated Dutch family of *savants*, the principal of whom are—JOHN FREDERIC, professor of the *Belles-Lettres*, and editor of many classics, 1611-1671.—JAMES, his son, a critical and philological writer, 1645-1716. LAURENCE THEOPHILUS, brother of James, an antiquarian and philologist, dates unknown. ABRAHAM, eldest son of James, a physician and geographical author, dates unknown. JOHN FREDERIC, and LAURENCE THEODORE, brothers of Abraham, distinguished as naturalists, the former died 1760, the latter 1778.

GROPP, IGNATIUS, a German hist., 1695-1758.

GROPPER, J., a German polemic, died 1559.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, a celebrated French painter, a pupil of David, 1771-1835.

GROS, NICH. LE, a Fr. theologian, 1675-1751.

GROS, PETER DES, a French moralist, 15th ct.

GROS, PETER LE, a French sculptor, 1666-1719

GROSE, FRANCIS, an eminent English antiquary and heraldist, au. of 'Antiquities of England and Wales,' 'A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons,' 'Military Antiquities,' 'A Collection of Proverbs,' 'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' 'A Provincial Glossary,' 1731-91.

GROSLEY, P. J., a French essayist, 1718-85.

GROSS, DAVID GABRIEL ALBERT DE, a German writer on military tactics, 1756-1809.

GROSS, J. G., a Germ. naturalist, 1581-1630.

GROSS, J. G., a Bavarian author, 1703-1768.

GROSSER, S., a German philologist, 1664-1736.

GROSSETESTE, GROSTETE, or GROSTHEAD, ROBT., a learned bp. of Lincoln, 1175-1253.

GROSSI, TOMMASO, an Italian poet, author of 'Lombards at the First Crusade,' 'Marco Visconti,' and 'La Piozzia d' oro et la Fuggitibe.' Died 1853, aged 65.

GROSSMANN, GUSTAV. FRED. WM., a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, 1746-1796.

GROSSON, J. B. B., a Fr. archæol., 1733-1800.

GROSVENOR, B., an Engl. dissent., 1675-1758.

GROTEFREND, GEORGE FRIEDRICH, a German philosopher and antiquarian. He is said to have been the first who supplied a Key to the Persepolitan Cuneiform inscriptions. He was the author of numerous works. Died 1853, aged 78.

GROTIUS, or GROOT, HUGO, a jurist, divine, historian, and general scholar, was born at Delft, in Holland, on 10th April, 1583. When eleven years old, he was sent to the newly-established protestant university at Leyden, where he had the fortune to study under Joseph Scaliger. He was so precocious, not only in the acquisition of knowledge, but in the capacity of imparting his acquirements by literature, that at the age of fifteen he might be said to have a European reputation, and he was then received with distinction at the court of Henry the Great. Nor did his boyish attainments indicate a premature exhaustion of his powers; on the contrary, his mind seems to have grown with every year added to his age, and he was ever accumulating new intellectual riches and enlarging his capacities. In 1613 he obtained the important office of pensionary of Rotterdam. But it was unfortunate that one whose conquests in important studies were so valuable, should have had his time occupied, and his mind distracted by the wretched polemical conflict which then shook the Netherlands. He became one of the illustrious victims whose sufferings are a scandal to the otherwise magnanimous history of the Dutch during that period. He involved himself with his friend, the great pensionary Barneveldt, in the Arminian controversy, and in 1619 was condemned to perpetual imprisonment by the triumphant party. He was one of those whose prison hours have enriched the world, and the quantity of books which he kept passing to and fro in the end furnished the means of his escape. It was accomplished by his wife, Mary Reygersberg, a daughter of one of the great Dutch aristocratic families, who managed to have him removed from the prison in one of the book trunks. The works which he had hitherto published, scientific, critical, and poetical, are now comparatively obscure, but in prison he prepared his little treatise, *De Veritate Religionis Christianæ*, which has been perhaps the most popular 'Evidences of Christianity' ever published, and has been translated into every civilized tongue. But it was when subsequently living in retirement in France that he published his *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, the foundation of the international law and European diplomacy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Though it consisted properly of speculations derived from the principles of Roman jurisprudence, it was accepted as if it were the authoritative enunciation of the law of nations. After having, in his advanced years, visited various countries, he died on the 28th of August, 1645. [J.H.B.]

GRÖTTO, LUIGI, an Italian poet, 1541-1583.

GROUCHY, EMANUEL, Count, a marshal of the French empire, born at Paris 1766, and known as a brave and successful soldier in the wars of Napoleon, is chiefly memorable for the fatuity which seemed to rule his conduct at the battle of Waterloo. With thirty-five thousand men, and eighty pieces of cannon under his orders, he remained immovable, either by the prayers or threats of the other generals, in a position which could only be justified by the strict letter of his instructions. It is not certain that he intended to betray the cause of Napoleon, but his culpable indecision certainly contributed to the disaster which befell the French arms. He was twice afterwards summoned before a council of war, but each time escaped judgment in consequence of the court's declaring itself incompetent. Grouchy was included in the special amnesty of 1819, and restored to his military rank on the accession of Louis Philippe. He died in 1847.

GROUCHY, N. DE, a French *savant*, died 1572.

GROUCHY, SOPHIA, sister of Marshal Grouchy, and widow of Condorcet, known as the translator of Adam Smith's 'Theory of the Moral Sentiments,' and auth. of 'Letters upon Sympathy,' died 1822.

GROULART, CL., a French jurist, 1551-1607.

GROVE, HEN., a dissent. minister, au. of 'An Essay on the Soul's Immortality,' &c., 1683-1738.

GROVE, JOSEPH, an English writer, d. 1764.

GRUBENMANN, JOHN UTRIO and JOHN, two ingenious mechanics (brothers), born in Switzerland, who were the constructors of several extraordinary wooden bridges, among others one at Shaffhausen across the Rhine, nearly 400 feet in length, built without piers. Both died towards the end of the eighteenth century.

GRUBER, G. M., a German *savant*, 1739-99.

GRUBER, G. W., a Germ. composer, 1729-1796. His son, J. SIGISMUND, a *savant*, 1759-1805.

GRUBER, J. D., a Flemish historian, 1709-48.

GRUEBER, J., an Italian missionary, 1630-65.

GRUNÆUS, S., a German historian, 1564-1628.

GRUNDY, FELIX, a senator of the United States, was born in Virginia 1777. Practised law with distinction in Kentucky, where he removed at an early age. He was chosen a member of the legislature of that state in 1799, and in 1806 was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court, and afterwards chief justice. Having removed to Tennessee, he was sent to Congress in 1811, and appointed senator in 1829. He was subsequently attorney-general. Died 1840.

GRUNET, T. S., a Swiss naturalist, died 1778.

GRUPERS, CH. U., a Greek hist., 1692-1767.

GRUTER, or GRYTERE, JOHN, a dist. philol. and antiquarian of the Netherlands, 1560-1627.

GRYMES, JOHN R., a distinguished American lawyer established at New Orleans, was born in Virginia 1786, emigrated to Louisiana in 1808, where he soon became foremost in rank, as a legal advocate and public man. He was a volunteer aid to General Jackson in the defence of New Orleans in 1815, was subsequently U. S. district attorney, attorney general, member of the several conventions for framing and amending the constitution of Louisiana, and one of the ablest and most eloquent members of the bar in that State. Died 1854.

GRYNÆUS, SIMON, a German philosopher, classical scholar, and theologian, 1493-1541. JOHN JAMES, his grandnephew, also a theologian and biblical commentator, 1540-1618.

GRYPHIUS, AND., a German dramatist, 1616-1664. His son CHRISTIAN, a lnd. wr., 1649-1706.

GRYPHIUS, S., a German printer, 1493-1556.



GUA-DE-MALVES, JEAN PAUL, a French geometer and economist, disting. in France as the planner of the Encyclopédie, 1712-1786.

GUADET, M. E., a French republican of the Girondist party, executed at Bourdeaux, 1794.

GUALARDI, J. B., an Italian transl., d. 1570.

GUALDO-PRIORATO, CALEAZZO, an Italian hist., au. of 'Hist. of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III.,' 'Hist. of Leopold,' 1606-78.

GUALTERUS, or GWALTHER, RODOLPH, a Swiss reformer, son-in-law of Zuinglius, 1519-86.

GUALTIERI, N., an Italian naturalist, d. 1747.

GUARIN, P., a French Orientalist, 1678-1729.

GUARINI, C. G., an Italian architect, 1624-83.

GUARINI, BATTISTA, a distinguished Italian poet, and secretary to Alphonso Duke of Ferrara, was born at Ferrara in 1537. His compositions were much admired, particularly a pastoral drama, entitled 'Il Pastor Fido.' Died in 1612.

GUARINI, or GUARINO, a Latin and Greek scholar, dist. at the revival of learning, died 1460.

GUATIMOZIN, or QUAUTEMOTZIN, the last king of Mexico, murdered by Cortez 1522.

GUAY-TROUIN. See DUGUAY-TROUIN.

GUAZZESI, L., an Italian *savant*, 1708-1764.

GUAZZO, MARK, an Italian historian, d. 1556.

GUAZZO, S., an Italian author, 1530-1593.

GUELDRE, EDWARD, first duke of the name, son of Renaud II., count of Nassau, 1336-1371.

GUELPH, or GUELPH, the name of the great historical party or faction of the middle ages, derived from the name of a family connected with the Saxon princes, and from which the house of Brunswick is descended. The first of the name, duke of Bavaria, reigned 1071-1108. The second, who was his son and successor, died 1120. The parties which divided Europe for so many ages took the name of Guelphs and Ghibellines, after the battle of Weinberg in 1140, when the Saxon army was commanded by Welfon, or Guelph, brother of duke Henry. The Guelphs may be regarded in history as the party of freedom and progress.

GUENCE, ANTH., a French author, 1717-1803.

GUER, J. A., a mis. French wr., 1713-1764.

GUERCHOIS, MAD., a relig. wr., 1679-1840.

GUERCINO. GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BARBIERI, commonly called GUERCINO from a cast in his eye, was born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590: he was self-taught. He spent some time at Rome, but lived chiefly at Cento, until the death of Guido in 1642, when he settled in Bologna, where he died rich in 1666. Guercino was an imitator of Caravaggio, and is one of the principal so-called *Tenebrosi* masters, from the great depth and blackness of their shadows, but upon his settlement in Bologna he modified his manner, endeavoring to bring it nearer to that of Guido.—(Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*.) [R.N.W.]

GUERICKE, OTTO VON, a German experimental philoso., inventor of the air pump, &c., 1602-1686.

GUERRA, J., an Italian architect, 1544-1618.

GUERRERO, VINCENTE, one of the insurgent chiefs of Spanish America, president of the Mexican republic in 1829, vanquished and shot by Bustamante in February, 1831.

GUERRINO, T., an Italian mathematic., 17th ct.

GUETTARD, J. S., a Fr. naturalist, 1715-86.

GUEVARA, ANTH., a Spanish prelate, celebrated as an eloquent preacher, died 1544. His nephew, of the same name, a biblical commentator.

GUEVARA, J. N. DE, a Sp. painter, 1631-98.

GUEVARA, LOUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUENAS Y, a Spanish novelist and dramatic author, 1574-1646.

GUEVARA, DON PHILIP, a Spanish painter and writer on art, died 1563. His son DIEGO, a distinguished mathematician, died 1566.

GUEVARA, S., a Spanish poet, 1558-1610.

GUIBERT, a French historian, 1053-1124.

GUIBERT, an anti-pope, elected 1080, d. 1110.

GUIBERT, C. B., Count De, a French military officer, 1715-1786. His son, JAMES ANTHONY HIP-POLYTUS, a writer on tactics, 1743-1789.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO, an eminent Italian historian and diplomatist, 1482-1540.

GUICCIARDINI, LUIGI, a nephew of the illustrious historian, au. of political works, 1521-1589.

GUICHE, ARMAND, Count. See GRAMONT.

GUICHE, CL. DE LA, a French prelate, d. 1555.

GUICHE, J. F. DE LA, honorably known in Fr. history as the marshal de St. Geran, 1569-1632.

GUICHE, P. DE LA, a diplomatist, 1464-1544.

GUICHE, PHILIBERT DE LA, a distinguished French soldier, commander of the artillery at the battle of Ivry, 1540-1598.

GUIDI, C. A., an Italian lyric poet, 1650-1712.

GUIDI, L., a French theologian, 1710-1780.

GUIDO, D'AREZZO, an Ital. musician, 10th ct.

GUIDO RENI, was born at Bologna in 1575, and became one of the most distinguished pupils of the Carracci: he lived long in Rome, but settled finally, and died in his native place, 18th August, 1642. He painted in various styles, his earlier was somewhat in the forcible manner of Caravaggio, he afterwards cultivated the ideal, and adopted a rather silvery tone of color. Guido, though in the receipt of a princely income, from the enormous and constant demand for his pictures, died in debt: he was so embarrassed by his extravagant habits, that he used to sell his time at so much per hour to the dealers, who on some occasions, it seems, were so exacting as to stand by him, watch in hand, to see that he performed the stipulated amount of labor. There are eight pictures by Guido in the National Gallery. He formed a considerable school; the most celebrated of his scholars was Simone Cantarini, called il Pesarese, by whom there is a remarkable portrait of Guido in the Gallery of Bologna.—(Passeri, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.; Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

GUIDOTTI, PAOLO, an Ital. paint., 1569-1629.

GUIENNE, CHARLES OF FRANCE, duke of, brother of Louis XI., and formerly duc de Berri, 1446-72.

GUIENNE, WILLIAM, count of Poitiers, and duke of, one of the earliest troubadours, 1071-1126.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, a Fr. Oriental scholar, and historian of the Huns, Turks, &c., 1721-1800.

GUILD, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, 1585-1657.

GUILLAIN, S., a French sculptor, 1581-1658.

GUILLARD, N. F., a Fr. dramat., 1752-1814.

GUILLAMET, CH. AXEL, an architect and man of letters, born at Stockholm of French parents, 1730-1807.

GUILLAUMET, F., a surgical writer, 17th ct.

GUILLEMAIN, C. J., a Fr. dramat., 1750-99.

GUILLEMEAN, JAMES, a celebrated French writer on surgery, a pupil of Riolan, 1559-1613. His son, CHARLES, a physician, 1588-1656.

GUILLEMIN, GUILLEMETTE, or GUILLELMA, a female visionary, founder of a sect, 13th ct.

GUILLEMINOT, ANNE CHARLES, Count, a native of Belgium, employed by Napoleon as ambassador, and by the duc d'Angouleme, 1774-1840.

GUILLIAND, C., a French divine, 16th century.

GUILLIM, JOHN, an English writer on heraldry, whose great work, 'The Display of Heraldry,' was really founded on a MS. presented to him by Dr.

Barcham, the author. Guillim was born about 1565, was appointed rouge-croix poursuivant of arms 1617, and died 1621.

GULLIMARM, F., a German historian and *savant*, author of 'De Rebus Helvetiorum,' &c., 16th century.

GUILLORE, G., a Fr. religious writer, d. 1684.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a French physician and deputy to the states-general, whose name has been given to the instrument of death which he caused to be brought into use from humane motives in the course of the French revolution, born at Saintes 1738, died 1814.

GUINET, F., a French juriconsult, 1604-81.

GUIRAND, CL., a French philosopher, d. 1657.

GUIRAND, GALLIARD, a French antiquarian, and counsellor of state to the Prince of Orange, was born in 1600, died 1680.

GUISARD, P., a Fr. surgical writer, 1700-46.

GUISCARD, ROBERT, first Norman duke of Apulia and Calabria, died in Cephalonia 1085.

GUISCHARD, CH. GOTTLIEB, a German preacher, afterwards aid-de-camp to Frederick the Great, and author of works on military tactics, 1724-75.

GUISE, the name of an illustrious French family, the founder of which was CLAUDE, son of Rene II., duke of Lorraine, who obtained letters of naturalization from Louis XII., in 1506, distinguished himself at the battle of Marignano 1515, was created duke of Guise in Picardy by Francis I. in 1527, and died in 1550. The duke of Guise having married into the royal family, one of his daughters espoused James V. of Scotland, and became the mother of Mary Stuart. His eldest son, FRANCIS, who succeeded to the dukedom, was one of the most remarkable men of the age, and was king of France in all but the name. He was the chief of the catholic 'League,' opposed to Condé and the Huguenots, and was assassinated 1563. The son and successor of the latter, HENRY DUKE OF GUISE, born 1550, inherited the power and ambition of his father, and was one of the chief actors in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was assassinated by order of the king 1588. The brother of Francis, and uncle of Henry duke of Guise, generally known as the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX., and like the other members of his family, a cruel bigot and persecutor of the protestants, flourished 1525-1574. CHARLES, the fourth duke of Guise, eld. son of Henry the third duke, and Catherine of Cleves, became one of the chiefs of the League three years after the death of his father, and was governor of Provence, 1571-1640. HENRY OF LORRAINE, the fifth duke, who became generalissimo of the Neapolitan insurgents in the revolt against Spain, and afterwards grand-chamberlain of France, was born 1614, and died 1664. The sixth duke of Guise, known also as LOUIS JOSEPH OF LORRAINE, and prince de Joinville, a military officer under Louis XIV., flourished 1650-1671. The last of this house was a posthumous son of the latter, who died about four years afterwards.

GUISE, CLAUDE, a violent partisan of the league, natural son of Claude the first duke, died 1612.

GUISE, WILLIAM, an English divine, 1653-84.

GUITON, JOHN, a patriot of Rochelle, 1626.

GUITTONE, an Italian poet, 13th century.

GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE DE MEULAN, Madame, wife of the distinguished statesman, author of novels and works for youth, 1773-1827. MARGARET ELIZA DILSON, niece of the preceding, and second wife of M. Guizot, also an authoress, 1804-1833.

GULDENSTAEDT, JOHN ANTHONY, a famous Russian traveller and naturalist, 1745-1781.

GULDINUS, P., a Germ. mathematician, 1577-1643.

GUMILLA, P. J., a Span. missionary, last cent.

GUNDLING, J. P., a Ger. statesman, 1673-1731.

GUNDLING, N. J., a Ger. philosopher, 1671-1729.

GUNDULF, a Norman ecclesiastic and architect, time of William the Conqueror, builder of the Tower of London and Rochester castle, died 1108.

GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST, bishop of Drontheim in Norway, distinguished as a botanist, 1718-73.

GUNNING, P., an English prelate, 1613-1684.

GUNST, P. VAN, a Dutch engraver, last cent.

GUNTER, EDMUND, an English mathematician and astronomer, inventor of a famous rule of proportion known as Gunter's scale, 1581-1626.

GUNTHER, J. C., a German poet, 1695-1723.

GUNTHER, J. C., a German naturalist, 1769-1833.

GUNZ, J. G., a German naturalist, 1714-1754.

GURTLE, N., a Swiss protest. wr., 1654-1711.

GUSMAN, LEWIS, a Spanish missionary, d. 1605.

GUSTAVUS. The kings of Sweden of this name are—GUSTANUS (VASA) I., born 1490, elected king by the states after defeating Christian of Denmark 1533, abolished the Roman Catholic religion 1529, demanded and obtained the succession in his family after subduing the revolt of the Dalecarlians 1555, died 1560. GUSTAVUS (ADOLPHUS) II. See next article. GUSTAVUS III., born 1746, succeeded 1771, shot by Ankarstroem while preparing to march against the French republic 1792. GUSTAVUS (ADOLPHUS) IV., son and successor of the latter, and like him, remarkable for his chivalrous spirit and obstinate enmity against the French; deposed and banished the country 1809, died in Switzerland, after wandering through the greater part of Europe under various names, and in the most straitened circumstances, 1837.

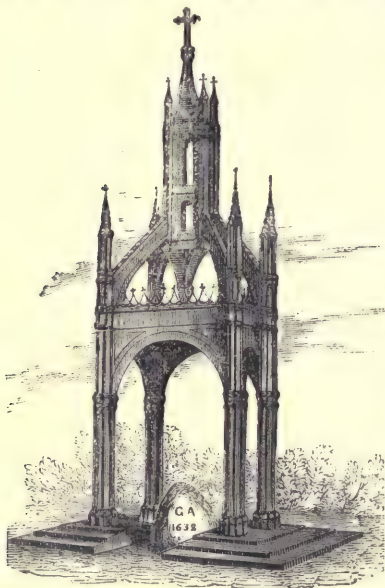


[Gustavus.]

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, born December 9, 1594, succeeded his father, Charles IX., on the throne of Sweden, October 30, 1611. In the early part of his reign, the Poles and Russians attacked Sweden; but the young king, putting himself at the head of the Swedish army, made a noble resistance, and ultimately forced his enemies to accede to a peace (1629), by which Sweden gained important extension of her territory. At this time the emperor Ferdinand II. was engaged in a war of persecution against the protestants and the free states of Germany. Sweden was an intensely protestant country, and could not behold with indifference the rapid



strides which the Roman Catholic despot of Austria, aided by the pope and king of Spain, was making towards the extirpation of European civil and religious liberty. Austria had given special provocation to Gustavus by aiding his enemies against him during the Polish war, and he resolved to come forward as the champion of the protestant cause against her.—Gustavus Adolphus landed in Pomerania on 24th June, 1630, with only 8,000 men. He was reinforced by six English and Scottish regiments, under the duke of Hamilton; and, at the head of this little force, he essayed to rescue the German protestants from the powerful and long-victorious armies of Tilly, and the other imperialist generals. Gustavus advanced, and was splendidly successful, though he met death in less than three years from his first planting his foot on German ground. Napoleon has well said of him, that 'notwithstanding the shortness of his career, it is one of great recollections, in consequence of the boldness and rapidity of his movements, and the discipline and intrepidity of his troops. Gustavus Adolphus was animated by the principles of Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar.' Such is his praise, merely in a military point of view—his moral glory is still higher.—Gustavus, in 1630, conquered Rugen and Pomerania. In the following year he formed an alliance with the Saxons, and completely defeated the main Austrian army under Tilly at Leipzig. He gave them a second overthrow near the river Lech, in which Tilly was slain; and all Germany was now opened to the Swedish arms. The Austrian emperor now recalled his celebrated general Wallenstein to head the Roman Catholic troops; and the Swedish king fought his third great battle against the imperialists under Wallenstein's command at Lutzen, 1st November, 1632. Gustavus gave out Luther's hymn to his army before engaging; he led the



[Tomb of Gustavus Adolphus.]

words himself; and then he led his cavalry into the critical part of the fight. He was shot dead early in the battle, but his army gained a complete victory.—Gustavus Adolphus was simple in his habits,

pure and just in all his dealings, and unfeignedly earnest in his religion. He was inadequately praised when he was named 'one of the best men that ever wore a crown.' [E.S.C.]

GUTBIEN, GILES, a German Orient, 1617–67.

GUTCH, JOHN, an English antiquarian, 1745–1831.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1708, at Brechin, Scotland, educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and having removed to England commenced authorship in London. Among his various works are *Histories of England and Scotland*, &c. Died 1770.

GUTLER, N., a German *savant*, 1654–1711.

GUTTEMBERG, C., a German engrav., 1741–90.



[Statue of Gutenberg at Mayence.]

GUTTENBERG, or GUTENBERG, JOHN, a native of Sulgeloeh, near Mentz in Germany, was born in 1400, and died on the 24th of February, 1468. He is supposed to have made his first experiments in the art of printing with movable types between 1434 and 1439, but it was in 1443 that he turned his invention to account, and brought upon himself the persecution of the priests and writers. There are some points not cleared up in the history of this invention, but it is now generally agreed that the honor belongs to John Gutenberg, and a society named after him meets yearly in his native city, where, also, a beautiful statue by Thorwaldsen has been erected to his memory.

GUTZIKOW, a Russian musician, 1806–1837.

GUTZLAFF, REV. CHARLES, the celebrated missionary to China, a German by birth, but encouraged by British favor; died at Hong Kong 1851, aged 48. He was the author of travels and of various accounts of the scenes of his labors in the East.

GUY, THOMAS, the founder of the hospital of that name, which he built and endowed at an expense of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, was born 1644, and accumulated his immense fortune, of nearly twice that amount, by stock-jobbing and the purchase of seamen's tickets. He was also the founder of alms-houses and a library at Tamworth, and a great benefactor of Christ's Hospital, and left a sum of £80,000 to be divided amongst his relations. He died in 1724.

GUYARD, ADELAIDE, a French painter, 1749–1803.

GUYARD, ANTH., a French monk, 1692–1770.

GUYARD, B., a French theologian, 1601–1674.

GUYARD, J., a French historian, died about 1600.

GUYARD, L., a French sculptor, 1723-1788.

GUYET, CH., a learned Jesuit, 1601-1664.

GUYET, FR., a French critic, 1575-1655.

GUYETANT, J. F., a French surgeon, known as a topographical and medical writer, 1742-1816.

GUYON, CLAUDE MARIE, a French historian, author of a 'History of Empires and Republics,' &c., 1699-1771.

GUYON. MADAME JEANNE MARIE ROUVIERS DE LA MOTHE GUION, or GUYON, was a French lady of good family, born at Montargis 1642, where also she was married at the age of fifteen, and in thirteen years afterwards left a widow with three children. Her marriage was not a happy one, in consequence of the tyranny of her husband and mother-in-law, who, acting under the advice of her confessors, endeavored to withdraw her from the inward prayer and retirement to which, at the age of twenty, she began to addict herself. On the death of her husband she sequestered the greater part of her fortune as a provision for the education of her children, and completely abandoned herself to the life of mystic piety, or 'perfect contemplation,' generally known as Quietism, and of which we shall give an account in the article MOLINOS. Her experiences are related with extraordinary candor and graphic simplicity in her 'Autobiography,' and are further illustrated in the 'Torrents,' written at Anney, and contained in the 2 volumes of her 'Opuscles.' She was at Grenoble, on her way to Paris, when she found herself 'suddenly invested,' as she expresses herself, 'with the apostolic state,' and able to discern the condition of those that spake with her, so that, one sending another, she was occupied from six in the morning till eight at night speaking of divine things. 'There came,' she says, 'great numbers from all parts, far and near, friars, priests, men of all sorts, young women, married women, and widows; they all came one after the other, and God gave me that which satisfied them in a wonderful manner, without my thinking or caring at all about it. Nothing was hidden from me of their inward state and condition.'

\* \* \* I perceived and felt that what I spake came from the fountain-head, and that I was only the instrument of Him who made me speak.' On reaching Paris she was thrown into prison, loaded with the vilest calumnies, by the connivance of her friends the priests, and endured altogether not less than twenty years of persecution, confinement, and exile. The great enemy of Madame Guyon and the system of Quietism was Bossuet, while for her champion she had the noble-hearted, eloquent, and illustrious Fenelon. She was liberated from her last confinement, in the Bastille, in 1702, and passed the remainder of her life at Blois, where she died 1717. Her complete works were published by Poirer in 39 vols. 8vo., and they comprise, besides those mentioned above, 'The Song of Songs, Interpreted According to its Mystical Sense,' and several volumes of hymns remarkable for their graceful composition, and exquisite sensibility. Some of these were translated by Cowper.—The life of Madame Guyon is not only a religious study, but a psychological one of very considerable interest. It is the history of a soul, humbled and polluted in its own sight, journeying through the gates of the mystic death, hating its own freedom and its own intelligence, struggling through the unclean places through which it is forced to pass, and at last arriving in the presence of its Divine lover—stripped of all, even its virtues—as serene, as motionless as the eye of eternity. Though the system of Quietism is a protest against visions,

revelations, ecstasies, and transports of all kinds, whether sensual or spiritual, yet the experiences of Madame Guyon are really a love story, and one which she pursues in her writings with a fearlessness as remarkable in such a woman as the purity of her imagination. [E.R.]

GUYON, L., a French medical writer, died 1630.

GUYON, S., an ecclesiastical historian, 1595-1657.

GUYS, J. B., a French antiquarian, 1611-1693.

GUYS, PETER AUGUSTINE, a French merchant, author of a 'Literary Journey into Greece,' &c., 1721-1799. His son, PETER ALPHONSO, a diplomatist and political writer, 1755-1812.

GUYSE, JAMES DE, a French annalist and antiquarian writer, died 1399.

GUYSE, JOHN, an English Calvinist, 1680-1761.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, a learned French chemist and republican deputy to the legislative assembly and the convention, member of the Committee of Public Safety and the council of 500, and in the time of Napoleon one of the administrators-general of the mint, and director of the Polytechnic School. He is the discoverer of the means of destroying infection by acid vapors, and author of various chemical writings, 1736-1816.

GUZMAN, ALFONSO PEREZ DE, a celebrated Spanish captain, ancestor of the house of Medina Sidona, 1258-1320. Others of the same house are distinguished in Spanish history, the chief of whom are—HENRY, known in the war of Grenada, 1494. His son, of the same name, distinguished in Africa 1497, lost Gibraltar, rebelled, and died in disgrace 1508. And the son of the latter, also of the same name, and successor of his command in the revolt, reconciled to Ferdinand II., king of Arragon, after ravaging Andalusia, 1514.

GUZMAN, LOUISE DE, regent of Portugal after the death of her husband, King John, 1656-1666.

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a Welsh bard, known as DAVID OF GLAMORGAN, also as the Welsh bard, was born in 1340, in Cardiganshire. His poems, published in 1792, are said to excel all others of his country. Died 1400.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, author of 'Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets,' died 1627.

GWINETT, BURTON, a member of Congress, was a native of England. Having emigrated to America, he became the purchaser of a large tract of land in Georgia. In 1776 he was sent to Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was killed in a duel with Col. McIntosh, May 1777, aged 44.

GYGES, a king of Lydia, 718-680 B.C.

GYLIPPUS, a Greek commander, 414 B.C.

GYLLENBORG, CHARLES, Count, a Swedish senator and man of letters, ambassador in London when Charles XII. projected the invasion of Scotland, high chancellor of Sweden in 1719, and foreign minister in 1739, died 1746. His brothers, JOHN, ORHO, and FREDERIC, are also celebrated, the first as a military officer under Charles XII., the second as a literary savant and poet, and the third for his zealous promotion of useful knowledge. It was in the house of Frederic Gyllenborg that the first sittings of the Academy of Sciences, founded in Stockholm in 1740, were held.

GYLLENHJELM, CHARLES, Baron De, a natural son of Charles IX., and grand admiral of Sweden, 1574-1650.

GYZEN, PETER, a Flemish painter, born 1636.



## H

HAAFNER, M., a Dutch writer, author of travels in India and the Island of Ceylon, died 1809.

HAAK, THEODORE, a German *savant*, was born at Newhausen 1605, and educated at Oxford. He was one of the persons who founded the Royal Society. Died 1690.

HAAREN, W. VAN., a Dutch poet and diplomatist, 1700-1763. A member of the same family, named ONNO ZWIER VAN HAAREN, also a poet, and author of 'Christianity in Japan,' 1713-1779.

HAAS, J. M., a German geographical writer, 1684-1742.

HAAS, WILLIAM, a letter-founder and printer of Basle, distinguished for his improvements, 1741-1800.

HABAKKUK, a Jewish prophet, 600 B.C.

HABERKORN, P., a German divine, 1604-1676.

HABERLIN, FRANCIS DOMINIE, a German historian, was born in Suabia. He was appointed professor of history at Helmstadt. Died 1787. His son, CHARLES FREDERIC was professor of jurisprudence at the University of Helmstadt; died 1808.

HABERSHAM, JOSEPH, postmaster-general of the United States, was the son of James Habersham, of Savannah. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army, and served with distinction. In 1785 he was chosen a member of Congress, and from 1795 to 1800 was postmaster-general. In 1802 he was appointed president of the branch Bank of Savannah. Died 1815, aged 65.

HABERT, FRANCIS, a French poet, 16th century.

HABERT, ISAAC, bishop of Vabres, France, was the author of some Latin poems, and known as a controversialist against Jansenius; died 1688.

HABERT, PHILIP, a French artillery officer and man of letters, 1605-1637.

HABERT, GERMAIN, brother to the preceding, was a poet and abbot of Notre Dame de Cerisi. Among his works is 'The Life of Cardinal Burelle.' Died 1655.

HABERT, LOUIS, a Jansenist writer, 1635-1718.

HABICOT, NICH., a French anatomist, 1550-1624.

HABINGTON, THOMAS, a political character, implicated in the conspiracy of Babington, known in literature as the collector of materials for Nash's history of Worcestershire, died 1647.

HABINGTON, WILLIAM, son of the foregoing, was a poet, born in Worcestershire in 1605. His poems, entitled 'Castara,' were much admired. Died 1645.

HACAN, fifth caliph of Bagdad, 660-669.

HACAN, a prince of Mauritania, reigned, 954-985.

HACAN-BEN-AL-HACAN. See ALHAZAN.

HACAN-BEN-SABBAH, the founder of a political and religious sect of Persia, whose successors are known as the 'Old Men of the Mountain,' 1050-1124.

HACAN-BURZUK, caliph of Bagdad, d. 1356.

HACHETTE, JANE, a French heroine of 1472.

HACHETTE, J. N. P., a French mathematician, author of 'Descriptive Geometry,' 1769-1834.

HACKAERT, J., a Dutch painter, died 1699.

HACKERT, J. P., a German painter, 1734-94.

HACKET, JOHN, bishop of Litchfield and author of a 'Century of Sermons,' was born in 1592, and educated at Cambridge University. He was appointed chaplain to King James I. Died 1645.

HACQUET, B., a French naturalist, 1740-1815.

HADDOCK, SIR R., a British admiral, d. 1714.

HADDON, WALTER, an English lawyer, author of several Latin poems, &c., 1516-1572.

HADJI-KHALFA, a Turkish *savant*, 1600-58.

HADLEY, JOHN, inventor of the quadrant, as also of a reflecting telescope. Was vice-president of the Royal Society. Died 1744.

HADORPH, J., a Swedish antiquary, 1630-1693.

HAEBERLIN, F. D., a German histor., 1720-87.

HAEN, ANTH. VAN, a Dutch physician, 1704-76.

HAENDEL, G. F., a German composer, 1684-1759.

HAFFNER, H., an Italian painter, 1640-1702. His son, ANTHONY, a painter, 1654-1732.

HAFIZ, MOHAMMED SHEMS-ED-DEEN, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shiraz at the beginning of the 14th century. His odes and lyrical compositions have been translated by Sir W. Jones, Richardson, and others, and are universally admired. He is supposed to have died about 1389.

HAGEDORN, FREDERIC VON, a celebrated German poet, author of songs, fables, tales, and moral poems, 1708-1754. His brother, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a writer on art, 1712-1780.

HAGEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

HAGEN, J. G., a German *savant*, 1710-1777.

HAGENBACH, J. G., a Swiss antiq., 1700-63.

HAGER, JOSEPH VON, an Italian orientalist, born at Milan in 1750, was educated at Vienna, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the Chinese tongue, and published several works on language. He was appointed professor of oriental languages at the University of Pavia. Died 1820.

HAGUE, DR. CHARLES, an eminent English composer, and professor at Cambridge, 1769-1821.

HAHN, L. P., a German tragedian, 1746-1787.

HAHN, PHILIP MATTHEW, a distinguished mechanician, was born in 1739, at Scharnhausen, died 1790. He was the inventor of several works of ingenuity.

HAHN, S. F., a German historian, 1692-1729.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL, the founder of homœopathy, was born of poor parents at Meissen, in Saxony, 1755, and received his diploma as doctor in physic at Heidelberg, in 1781. The same year he was appointed district physician at Gomehn, near Magdeburg, and continued his studies in chemistry and mineralogy with all the ardor of an enthusiast. In 1784, he removed to Dresden, and soon afterwards abandoned the practice of physic in disgust, and confined himself to his private researches in chemistry and literature. These studies began to acquire a fixed direction in 1790, and in 1796 he commenced the record of their results in the journal of his friend Hufeland, in an article entitled 'Essay on a New Principle, &c.' In 1805 he published his 'Medicine of Experience,' and in 1810 his 'Organon of Rational Medicine,' in which the new doctrine was reduced to a system, and methodically illustrated. In a second edition, published 1819, the title of this work was abbreviated, and became the 'Organon of Medicine.' A third edition appeared in 1824, and was translated into English nine years afterwards. It was followed by a fourth edition in 1829, and a fifth in 1833 (translated by Dr. Drudgeon), each of which embodied fresh results, and enlarged the field which this indefatigable experimentalist had undertaken to cultivate. While this

and the other works of the author mentioned below were making their way silently over Europe, Hahnemann himself was experiencing the usual fate of the world's benefactor. In 1813 he had removed from Dresden to Leipzig, where he was persecuted by the apothecaries as an empiric, and this had risen to such a height by 1820, that he was glad to avail himself of the protection offered to him by the duke of Anhalt Cothen. In the same year he published his 'Pure Medicine' in 6 vols. 8vo., and in 1829 his 'Theory of Chronic Maladies, and the Proper Medicines for them,' in 4 vols., which were enlarged to 6 vols. in a second edition, 1840. In the mean time, his domestic circumstances were changed for the better by his marriage in 1835 with a French lady, in whose company he removed from Cothen to Paris, at the age of eighty. Hahnemann remained in Paris till his death in 1843, and had the satisfaction to hear that homœopathy was about to have a chair at the university of Vienna, and that hospitals were proposed in London, in Berlin, and in many cities of Austria. The principles of his therapeutic reform—for such it undoubtedly is—may be described as a recognition of derangements in the vital or spiritual force of the body, whether occasioned or not by material influences, as the *primary causes* of disease; the cure of which is by the reaction of the vital force against the remedy. The application of this theory consists—1st, in the discovery; and 2d, in the preparation of specific remedies corresponding to every species of abnormal action, and such remedies are found both in theory and practice to be the *assimulates* of the disease—or medicines by which precisely the same symptoms would be produced. The reason of the cure is difficult to express in few words, and illustrations far below the refined philosophy on which it depends have been used by professional writers. According to the terms of the theory, the medicines may be considered as diffusing themselves with a gentle but irresistible force, like that of light, between the mortal corruption and the vital spirit in combat with it, and being more subtle than the disease, and yet like it, they engage the vital force in a quicker and more decisive conflict, and then gradually yielding before it, as their own virtue expires, the vital force is liberated, and, as a matter of course, resumes its normal action. This explanation, however, is only half the truth, for it is well known that fluids in effervescence are reduced to rest by the satisfaction of what may be called the hunger of one body for another, and something of this kind may take place when the assimilate is introduced to the disease. Be the explanation what it may, the discovery of the facts by years of patient and often painful experience, is the title of Hahnemann to the gratitude of society. He proved the virtue of an immense number of assimilates by testing their effects on himself and friends, and displayed equal art in the method of their refinement. His 'Organon of Medicine' not only raises the art of healing to the rank of an exact science, but renders it an elegant and philosophical study; while the facilities of its practical application have been carried to such perfection, especially by his followers in England, that many mothers of families have become expert homœopathic physicians, and rarely require the aid of a practitioner. Besides the works mentioned, Hahnemann is the author of some two hundred treatises on medical, and physical science.

[E.R.]

HAI-GAOU, an Egyptian rabbin, died 1038.

HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD, Seigneur Du, a French historian, time of Charles IX., 1535-1610.

HAINES, J., an English comedian, last century.

HAINES, CHARLES G., adjutant-general of New York, was a native of Canterbury, New Hampshire. After graduating at Middlebury in 1816, he removed to New York in 1818, where he practised law successfully, but engaged chiefly in politics, and became very influential. In the same year he published 'Considerations on the Canal,' and in 1829 a 'Memoir of T. A. Emmet.' Died July 1825, aged 32.

HAKEM-BAMRILLAH, a Fatimite caliph of Egypt, noted for his despotism, reigned 996-1021.

HAKEWILL, G., a learned divine, 1579-1649.

HAKEWILL, H. J., an English sculpt., 1813-33.

HAKEWILL, JAMES, an English architect, and writer on architectural and miscellaneous subjects; died 1843, aged 65.

HAKLUYT, RICHARD, a geographer and naval historian, was born at Eyton in Herefordshire, in 1553, and educated at Westminster school and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1584 he was appointed chaplain to the English Embassy at Paris, and in his absence from England was made prebendary of Bristol. In 1605 he was transferred to a prebend of Westminster. He published Peter Martyr's 'History of the West Indies,' a collection of 'Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation;' Virginia richly valued by the description of Florida; a translation of Leo's Geographical History of Africa, &c. Died 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

HALDANE, ROBERT, ESQ., was the eldest son of James Haldane, Esq., of Airthrey in Stirling, and Catherine Duncan, sister of the hero of Camperdown. He was born in London, 28th February, 1764. Both of his parents having died at an early period, he and his brother were placed under the guardianship of their maternal uncles at Lund. Thence they were removed to the High School, and subsequently studied for a few sessions at the university of Edinburgh. Although heir to a large property, Robert's active and enterprising mind pointed to the naval profession, and so passionate a desire had he conceived for a seafaring life, that his friends at length gave their consent, and he entered the Monarch as a midshipman under the command of his uncle. Subsequently he was connected with Sir John Jervis as an officer on board the Foudroyant, and both from his energy of character, and his familiar knowledge of the French language, was intrusted with many difficult and delicate commissions during the war. On the re-establishment of peace in 1783, Mr. Haldane transferred his services for a time to a commercial company, for whom he performed a voyage to Newfoundland, and a second to Lisbon; returning to Scotland, he relinquished the naval profession, and established himself at Airthrey, where for a period of ten years, he followed the pursuits of a country gentleman, his whole time being occupied in the improvement of his estate, or in the management of county and parochial affairs. Like many persons of an ardent temperament, he welcomed with enthusiasm the outbreak of the great French revolution, and in the excitement produced throughout this country by that political convulsion, roused against himself by the too open avowal of his opinions, the jealousy and suspicion of the ruling party. A subject of infinitely higher moment than politics, however, now began to engross his attention. Led to the serious study of religion, he conducted his inquiries with characteristic ardor and perseverance, till having at length attained to enlightened and mature views of Scriptural truth, he appeared before the world an evangelical Christian. His pursuits as well as his character were entirely changed, and he



resolved on dedicating his future life to diffuse, as a missionary in foreign lands, the gospel which had imparted so much peace and joy to himself. India was the chosen field of labor, and having secured the promised co-operation of Messrs. Innes, Ewing, and Bogue of Gosport, to whom he guaranteed adequate stipends while abroad, and the sum of £3,500 if compelled by bad health or other causes to return, he applied to the Indian government to sanction his enterprise. Missions being at that time scarcely known in the country, it was suspected that some sinister object was concealed under the name, and the court of the East India Company Directors, after much deliberation, resolved that the superstitions of Hindostan should not be disturbed. Disappointed in this bold and original scheme of Christian benevolence, Mr. Haldane determined to employ his resources in spreading the gospel at home, and in conjunction with Rowland Hill, Mr. Simeon of Cambridge, and others, he produced an extraordinary revival of religion throughout Scotland. Mr. Haldane now succeeded from the Established Church, and at his own expense, erected places of worship under the name of Tabernacles in all the large towns, and educated 300 young men under Dr. Bogue and Mr. Ewing, as preachers to officiate in these meeting-houses. Another scheme which originated with him had for its object the evangelization of Africa. To commence this undertaking, he procured thirty young children to be brought from Sierra Leone to receive a Christian education at his expense, and gave a bond for £7,000 for their board and education, which, however, the friends of emancipation in London undertook to defray. Many other plans of Christian usefulness both at home and on the continent are traceable to the untiring zeal of this pious gentleman. His personal labors in awakening a religious spirit in the south of France, were successful beyond his own most sanguine expectations; and both at Geneva and Montauban, he sowed the seeds of truth which are bearing good fruit to this day in the protestant churches of France. Mr. Haldane took a prominent part in the management of the Continental Society and the Bible Society of Edinburgh; and in the painful controversy relative to the circulation of the Apocrypha by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which led to the establishment of the latter. He was the author of 'The Evidences of Christianity,' 'An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans,' and various other religious works of minor importance. His character was highly esteemed during life, and his name will be transmitted to posterity in connection with the revival of evangelical religion in Scotland at the beginning of the present century. He died 12th December, 1842.

[R.J.]

HALDANE, JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., was brother of the preceding. He was born at Dundee, 14th July, 1768. Having imbibed the family passion for the sea, he was entered in his seventeenth year a midshipman in the Duke of Montrose, bound on a voyage to Bombay and China. He had made three other voyages to the same countries, when having proved his possession of the requisite qualifications, he was appointed captain of the Melville Castle. The vessel, however, did not sail for four months; and during that interval, a great change took place in Captain Haldane's character. He became serious and thoughtful on the subject of religion, and having determined to follow the example of his brother, who had already relinquished the seafaring life, he disposed of his command for £9,000, and his share in the property of the ship and stores

for £6,000 more. With this fortune of £15,000 he retired with his wife to Scotland in 1794, and gave himself up to those religious inquiries which now engrossed his chief concern. Several years elapsed before his views were established. But at length he attained to a knowledge of the truth as well as peace in believing; and the cases of both the brothers Haldane, whose minds retained a deep impression of their mother's piety and prayers, must be added to the long list of testimonies that might be adduced to show the advantages of an early religious education. Mr. James Haldane, having plenty of time at command, occupied himself with many plans of Christian usefulness; amongst which, the opening of Sabbath schools, and itinerant preaching, at first in the villages around Edinburgh, and afterwards in the other large towns of Scotland, were the chief. His principal coadjutor in these labors of love was John Campbell, the African traveller. In company with that zealous Christian, Mr. Haldane made successive tours throughout all Scotland as far as Orkney; and those who were awakened by their preaching, were, through the liberality of Mr. Robert Haldane, accommodated with suitable places of worship. Mr. James eventually accepted the office of stated pastor in the Tabernacle, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and in that capacity he exercised, without any emolument, all the public and private duties of a minister with unbroken fidelity and zeal for a period of fifty years. Although he vacillated on some points of church government, he and his brother remained steadfast in their adherence to the general principles of the Scotch Baptists. He was the author of various fugitive pieces on the religious controversies of the time. But the memory of his name in the world, will be preserved chiefly by the 'living epistles,' which were the fruits of his evangelical labors. He died in Edinburgh, 8th February, 1851.

[R.J.]

HALDE, JOHN BAPTIST DE. See DUHALDE.

HALE, JOHN, first minister of Beverly, Massachusetts, was born at Charlestown, 1636. After graduating in 1657, he was ordained in 1667, and in 1690 was appointed chaplain to the expedition to Canada. Died May 15, 1700, aged 63.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW, a judge and constitutional lawyer, was born in Gloucestershire on 1st November, 1609. Brought up among the puritans, while receiving an Oxford education, his early life seems to have vibrated between rigidity and excess. It was through the auspices of Serjeant Glynn that his attention was turned to the bar, and he entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1629. In the stormy times which followed, he held a more conspicuous place than one of his neutral and studious character generally obtains amid political convulsions. He was a hard student, and a thorough lawyer, both in the constitutional department and that of private rights and obligations. In 1653 he was made one of the judges of the Common Bench, as it was termed under the Commonwealth. His sound excuse for accepting this appointment, that the administration of justice is an honorable and useful occupation, whether the ruling power for the time be valid or not, has often been cited. His friends said less for his candor and honesty when they defended him, on the ground that he had evaded any formal announcement of allegiance to the Protectorate. He seemed to have misgivings of his own, for he at one time refused to act as a criminal judge while performing his civil functions, and he would not hold office under Richard Cromwell. Indeed, with all his capacity and his incorruptible honesty, a rare

quality on the bench in his day, it is shown by his superstitious cruelty on a celebrated witchcraft trial, and by other incidents, that his mind was subject to wayward caprices. He was made chief baron of the exchequer at the Restoration, and chief justice of the King's Bench in 1671. He died in 1676. [J.H.B.]



[Birthplace of Nathan Hale.]

**HALE, NATHAN**, an officer in the American army during the revolutionary war, graduated at Yale College in 1773. He held the rank of captain in Colonel Knowlton's regiment in the retreat from Long Island in 1776. Washington requiring an enterprising officer to obtain intelligence of the British movements, applied to Colonel Knowlton for that purpose, and Captain Hale was intrusted with the undertaking. Having disguised himself, he gained access to the British camp, but on his return, was arrested, and executed on the following morning as a spy.

**HALEM, G. A.**, a German publicist, 1752-1819.

**HALES, ALEXANDER**, an English friar, distinguished as a scholastic divine and philosopher, 13th century.

**HALES, JOHN**, an able scholar and divine of the Church of England, remarkable for the freedom of his opinions, and for that reason classed among the latitudinarians. He was born at Bath in 1584, and educated at Oxford, where he became professor of Greek, and assisted Sir Henry Savile in editing his edition of the works of Chrysostom. After a life of considerable hardship, partly occasioned by the civil wars, and partly by his independence of thought, he died at Eton, in poor circumstances, 1656. The writings by which he was known were published after his decease, and entitled 'Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable Mr. John Hales of Eton College.' Among these papers is an interesting account of the Synod of Dort, at which Mr. Hales was present as an observer. At this synod the representatives of the English Church advocated the universality of the Redemption, and their arguments had the effect of turning Hales from his previously rigid Calvinism. There is a quaintness and vigor in his style of writing which gives a somewhat flavorish quality to his 'Golden Remains,' and though he has been called a trimmer, he is often severe enough upon the formalists of his day. [E.R.]

**HALES, or HAYLES, JOHN**, a classical scholar, translator, and government employé, died 1572.

**HALES, STEPHEN**, an English natural philosopher, 1677-1761.

**HALFORD, SIR HENRY, BARONET**, an eminent

physician, whose paternal name was Vaughan, author of numerous professional works and essays, 1766-1844.

**NALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY**, an Oriental scholar, au. of a 'Bengalee Grammar,' 1751-1830.

**HALI-BEIGH**, a Polish captain, educated in Turkey, and distinguished as a linguist, died 1675.

**HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILLE**, marquis of, a celebrated English statesman, promoter of the restoration, president of the council in the time of James II., and lord privy seal under William and Mary. He is the author of various small works, 'The Character of a Trimmer,' 'Advice to a Daughter,' 'The Anatomy of an Equivalent,' &c. Lord Halifax was also the author of 'Memoirs,' which were destroyed in MS., 1630-1695.

**HALKET, LADY ANNE**, an English lady, remarkable for her studies in theology and medicine, author of 'The Mother's Will,' &c., 1622-1699.

**HALL, ANTHONY**, a learned divine, 1679-1723.

**HALL, CAPTAIN BASIL**, a well-known writer of voyages and travels, descriptive of his adventures and the places visited, chiefly in the Indian seas, and the southern coasts of America. Born at Edinburgh 1788, died in confinement on account of insanity, 1844.

**HALL, EDWARD**, an English annalist, was born in London. Having studied law, he rose to the office of judge in the Sheriff's Court. His 'Chronicle,' completed by Grafton, is a curious work. Died 1547.

**HALL, FREDERICK**, an American naturalist; died 1843, aged 64.

**HALL, GEORGE**, son of Joseph Hall, and bishop of Chester, author of sermons, &c., 1612-1668.

**HALL, GORDON**, first American minister at Bombay, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and graduated at Williams College in 1808. Having studied theology, he offered himself as a missionary to the American Board of Missions, and was ordained at Salem in 1812, and immediately sailed for Calcutta. In 1813 he arrived at Bombay, where he remained for thirteen years in the laborious exercise of his mission, for which his qualifications were of no common order. Died 1826.

**HALL, HENRY**, a learned divine, 1716-1763.

**HALL, SIR JAMES**, baronet of Douglass, author of an 'Essay on Gothic Architecture,' &c., 1760-1832.

**HALL, JOHN**, an English poet, 1627-1656.

**HALL, JOHN E.**, editor of the 'Portfolio'; also publisher of the 'American Law Journal' from 1808 to 1817. Died in Philadelphia, 1829.

**HALL, JOSEPH, D.D.**, the pious bishop of Norwich, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester. Directing his views towards the Church of England, he was entered a student of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in the course of time obtained a fellowship. It was during his residence in that seat of learning, he published his satires and many other poetical pieces, which spread his fame far and wide. But he abandoned the muses, having resolved to devote his chief attention to divinity, and in due time, being licensed to preach, was appointed rector of Halsted in Suffolk. In that rural retreat he composed his 'Contemplations,' which procured him the patronage of Prince Henry, and the rectory of Waltham. He was ere long called to mourn over the untimely death of that excellent prince and to preach his funeral sermon, which has been preserved in the collection of his published writings, and abounds with passages of touching pathos and fervent piety. Mr. Hall was a



man of very devotional habits, to fortify which he made a most rigid distribution of his time, having set hours for prayer, for reading divinity, for general literature and composition; and so intense was his ardor in the pursuit of intellectual and spiritual improvement, that for a time he observed the strictest abstemiousness, taking for a while only one meal a-day.—In 1616, he went to Paris as chaplain to the English ambassador. On his return he was appointed by King James to the deanery of Worcester, and in the following year he accompanied his royal master into Scotland, when that monarch made a progress into the northern part of his kingdom to prosecute his imprudent scheme of erecting episcopacy on the ruins of presbyterianism. None of the unpopularity, however, of that measure fell upon Hall, whose pious character and temperate principles secured him the esteem and respect of the most eminent Scotchmen of the day. From leaving Scotland, he was commanded to go over into Holland to attend the Synod of Dort, which was held in 1618. But the protracted meetings of that famous convocation made a sad inroad on his health, and after an assiduous attendance of two months, he returned with an impaired constitution to England. The prominent part he had taken in the councils of that body, may be judged of by the fact that a medal commemorative of the assembly, was by the unanimous vote of the members, awarded and sent to him. He had no small share in achieving by his arguments and eloquence the signal discomfiture of the Arminians, and the condemnation of their doctrines in that Synod.—Dr. Hall, for he had obtained the degree of D.D., being now a leading man in the Church of England, was marked out for promotion, and accordingly he was raised first to the see of Exeter, and afterwards, without any solicitation, to that of Norwich. Amid all the ecclesiastical tyranny of Laud, Bishop Hall preserved his moderation, and the clergy of his diocese were kept from the odium as well as the penalties of the Book of Sports. The bishop, however, had his season of trial. When the popular outcry ‘No Bishops’ was raised, and an armed mob marched against the House of Lords, Hall with eleven of the lords spiritual joined in protesting against the measures which were passed in their absence; and this document having been made a ground of impeachment, he with his protesting brethren were consigned to the Tower. On his liberation, he continued for a year to exercise his episcopal functions in Norwich; but the popular tide again set in strongly against his order, his house was attacked, his property sequestered, himself insulted, and in meek resignation he retired into a small lonely place in Norfolk, where he spent the remainder of his days in acts of piety and charity, and at length died 1656, in the eighty-second year of his age. [R.J.]

HALL, LYMAN, governor of Georgia, was born in Connecticut, and having graduated at Yale College in 1747, he studied physic and practised in Sunbury, Georgia. In May, 1775, he was chosen a member of Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and in 1783, he was elected governor. Died 1791, aged 66.

HALL, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic writer, died 1604.

HALL, ROBERT, a medical author, 1763–1824.

HALL, REV. ROBERT, the most eloquent preacher of modern times, was born at Arnsby, a village in the neighborhood of Leicester, in 1764. His father was a Baptist clergyman, and both his parents were distinguished for talents, prudence, and piety. Ro-

bert, the youngest of fourteen children, was of so feeble a constitution, that he could neither speak nor walk till near three years old. He learned to read by the inscriptions on the gravestones; and he showed at a very early age a passionate fondness for reading, and used to recline for hours with a book on the grass; a habit which is thought to have produced that excruciating pain in the back to which he was subject during life. Even while yet a boy, Edwards on the Will and Butler's Analogy were his favorite books; and he would analyze as well as discuss them with great intelligence at the age of nine. His classical master dismissed him from school at eleven as already beyond the range of his own acquirements. He was in fact a young prodigy of genius and knowledge, and these precocious talents were combined with such genuine piety, that he was placed under the care of the Rev. John Ryland, tutor of the Baptist Academy, and at the age of sixteen, he was ‘set apart’ to the office of the ministry by his father in presence of the congregation at Arnsby. In pursuance of his ministerial views, he went to study at the University of Aberdeen, where he enjoyed the prelections of Beattie, Campbell, and Gerard, and where he made the private friendship of Mr. afterwards Sir James Mackintosh. He was noted among his fellow-students as much for his habitual piety as for his pre-eminent talents. On the completion of his college studies, Mr. Hall engaged himself as classical tutor in the Baptist Academy at Bristol, and at the same time acted as assistant to Dr. Evans in Broadmeadow chapel. At the end of five years he removed to Cambridge, where he became assistant, and afterwards successor to the Rev. Mr. Robinson in the Baptist church in that city. It was by his eloquent and elaborate discourses prepared for the meridian of that seat of learning, he rose to the foremost rank of British preachers. His public and occasional sermons were attended by crowds of the professors and young men, many of whom sought and valued his friendship, dissenter though he was, amongst whom was the celebrated Dr. Parr. In Cambridge some of his greatest works were composed and published. His ‘Christianity Consistent with the Love of Freedom’ in 1791, his ‘Apology for the Freedom of the Press’ in 1793, his far-famed sermon on ‘Modern Infidelity’ in 1799, his ‘Reflections on War’ in 1802, and his ‘Sentiments Suitable to the Present Crisis’ in the year following. These were politico-religious discourses, occasioned by the critical circumstances of the country at the beginning of this century, and they touched a chord in every patriotic heart. But while they evince the great powers of argument and eloquence that so greatly distinguished Mr. Hall, they must not be considered samples of the food with which he fed his people. His ordinary discourses, though always replete with genius and eloquence, were evangelical, calculated to edify his people both by enlarging their Scriptural knowledge, and stimulating their faith and piety.—In 1804, when he was at the very height of his reputation, the mind of this extraordinary man suffered a sad eclipse, and yet at intervals during the progress of his distressing malady, his genius shone forth by sparks of surpassing power and brilliancy. His congregation showed their strong attachment and sympathy by raising an amount of £100, and another of equal amount to be given to his family in the event of his death. Although he recovered, yet partial symptoms of the disorder discovering themselves, his connection with the congregation in Cambridge was dissolved, and he was placed



by his friends in the private establishment of Dr. Arnold of Leicester, by whose skilful and judicious treatment, his health was soon re-established, and he resumed his preaching by itinerating through the villages around Leicester. He became settled pastor of a church in Leicester, the same chapel in which the celebrated Dr. Carey had once officiated, and there by the splendor of his public ministrations, his fame as a public orator was extended more widely than ever.—But Mr. Hall was not allowed to continue in that comparatively limited sphere. On the death of Dr. Ryland, he was urged to undertake the pastorate of the large and flourishing Baptist congregation in Bristol, and to that city he accordingly removed, all classes hailing his arrival with enthusiastic joy. After laboring five years in that important sphere with unrivalled success, his health gave way. A spasmodic affection in the chest, added to his old constitutional complaint in the back, rendered him unfit for public duty. The unfavorable symptoms continued to increase in spite of all the medical skill that was enlisted in his behalf, and after a brief illness of ten days, this splendid orator and eminent servant of Christ, died in February, 1831, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

[R.J.]

HALL, THOMAS, a learned nonconf., 1610–1665.

HALLE, CLAUDE GUY, a French painter and director of the Academy, 1652–1736. His son, NOËL, a painter and superintendent of the Gobelins, 1711–1781. The son of the latter, JOHN NOËL, a physician and medical writer, 1754–1822.

HALLE, PETER, a French *savant*, 1611–1689.

HALLENBERG, JONAS, a Swedish historian and naturalist, au. of a history of Swed., 1748–1834.

HALLER, ALBERT, M.D., a learned and eminent anatomist and physiologist of last century, was born at Berne, in Switzerland on the 18th October, 1708. He was the son of Nicholas de Haller, an advocate, and chancellor of the county of Baden, and exhibited in early life very precocious powers, particularly in the acquisition of languages; having at the age of nine composed for his own use a Chaldaic Grammar, a Hebrew and Greek Lexicon, and an Historical Dictionary containing upwards of 2,000 articles. He was originally destined for the church, but subsequently turned his attention to medicine, which he studied under Camerarius and Duverney at Tübingen, and afterwards at Leyden under Boerhaave, where he was the associate of Albinus and Ruysch, and where also he graduated as a doctor. After visiting England and France, he returned to Berne in 1730, and in 1734 was appointed teacher of anatomy in that city; but his reputation having greatly extended, he was nominated Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany, in the university of Göttingen by George II. of England in 1736. Here he remained for seventeen years, and here his great work, ‘*Disputationes Anatomicae Selectae*,’ by which he is chiefly known, was composed. He refused the chair of botany in Oxford, and he declined solicitations from the king of Prussia, the states of Hlland, and the empress of Russia. George II., in consideration of his great merits, obtained for him a brevet as a noble of the empire, and he is often spoken of as Baron Haller; but he never used this title in his native country. He left Göttingen for Berne in the year 1753, and spent the rest of his life in honorable but active retirement in Switzerland. He died at Berne on the 12th of December, 1777, in his seventieth year.

[J.M.C.]

HALLET, Jos., a learned dissenting minister, auth. of ‘*Discourses on the Miracles*,’ 1692–1744.



[Halley's Tomb.]

HALLEY, EDMUND, a celebrated astronomer, was born in London on the 8th November, 1656. His father, who was a soap-boiler, sent him to St. Paul's school, where he acquired such a taste for astronomy that before he left school he made observations on the variation of the needle. In 1673 he entered Queen's College, Oxford, and while there devoted himself almost exclusively to mathematics and astronomy. In 1676 he published his first paper in the Philosophical Transactions on the orbits of the primary planets, and such was the reputation it acquired him, that he was soon after sent by Charles II. to St. Helena to make a catalogue of the stars of the southern hemisphere. In the course of two years he completed this arduous task, and in 1679 he published his ‘*Catalogue of the Southern Stars*.’ In 1678 Halley was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year he went to Dantzic to settle the controversy between Hooke and Hevelius respecting the use of telescopic sights in astronomical observations. After performing the tour of Europe in 1686 with his friend Mr. Nelson, the author of ‘*Fasts and Festivals*,’ during which he made observations on the great comet in the observatory of Paris with Cassini, he returned to England and married the daughter of Mr. Tooke, auditor of the exchequer, with whom he lived happily for fifty-five years. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1683 he published his ‘*Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass*,’ in which he considers our terrestrial globe as one great magnet, with four magnetic poles near the north and south poles of the earth, the needle being always governed by the nearest of these poles.—In consequence of the bankruptcy of his father, our author's pursuits were for some time interrupted; but he soon returned to his studies, and was led in 1685 to examine Kepler's laws of the planetary motions, from which he drew the inference that the centripetal force must vary inversely as the square of the distance. Being unable to prove this geometrically, he applied to Dr. Hooke and Sir Christopher Wren for assistance; but having failed to obtain it, he set out for Cambridge in August, 1683, to consult Mr. Newton, who had by this time made great progress in establishing the doctrines of the Principia. Halley was delighted with his reception, and the good news that Newton



had brought the demonstration of the laws of the celestial motions to perfection. Newton, however, could not lay his hands upon the papers, but wrought them over again, and sent them in November to Halley by Mr. Paget, in the form of four theorems and seven problems. Upon receiving them Halley took another journey to Cambridge in order to confer with their author on the subject, and we find him on the 10th December giving an account to the Royal Society of the curious treatise 'De Motu,' which Newton had shown him, to be entered upon their register. At a later period Halley prevailed upon Newton to complete his 'Principia,' the first book of which was exhibited to the Royal Society on the 20th April, 1686. It was put into the hands of Halley, then clerk to the Society, to report upon it; and at a subsequent meeting on the 2d of June, Halley undertook the task of correcting the press, and of printing it at his own expense.—In 1686 our author published an account of the trade winds and monsoons on the seas near and between the tropics, which was followed by several other chemicometeorological papers, in one of which, 'On the Circulation of the Watery Vapors of the Sea, and the Origin of Springs,' published in 1691, he first pointed out that beautiful provision, in consequence of which, a constant circulation of water is kept up between the atmosphere and the ocean. In 1691 he published a paper on the conjunction of the superior planets, in which he showed, as James Gregory had done long before, the utility of observing these conjunctions in order to determine the sun's parallax and distance from the earth. In the year 1691 Halley became a candidate for the Savilian chair of astronomy at Oxford, and was opposed by David Gregory, who was the successful competitor. His failure on this occasion arose, according to Whiston, from his maintaining infidel opinions, and being generally regarded as a sceptic and a 'banterer of religion.' The same charge was preferred against him by Flamsteed, and Newton is said to have often reproved him for his infidelity. There is reason, however, to believe that the charge of infidelity was founded on his having persisted in maintaining, as every philosopher and intelligent divine does now, that there was a pre-adamite earth, out of the ruins of which the present earth was made; and that he only labored under imputations which have been often made since his day upon every distinguished individual who maintains great truths that appear to be inconsistent with the literal interpretation of Scripture.—In 1692 Halley published his Hypothesis Relative to the Change in the Variation of the Needle, in which he supposes an interior globe with magnetic poles to move within our earth, and to produce the variation by the change in the relative position of the external and internal poles.—In order to put this theory to the test of observation, he conceived the design of obtaining measures of the variation of the needle in different parts of the world. For the purpose King William appointed him captain of the Paramour Pink, in which he set sail on the 20th October, 1698, but after sailing along the coasts of Africa and America, a spirit of mutiny arose among his officers, and he returned to England in July, 1699. Having resumed his voyage, and finished his experiments, he returned on the 7th September, 1700, and was rewarded with the title of captain of the navy, and with half-pay during life.—On the recommendation of Queen Anne, the emperor of Germany consulted him on the formation of a harbor on the coast of Dalmatia, and he went twice to the Adriatic on that errand. The emperor

when he saw him at Vienna presented him with a rich diamond ring, taken from his finger, and wrote a letter in his own hand recommending him to Queen Anne.—On the death of Dr. Wallis in 1703, Halley was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and forgetting, or rather perhaps having discovered the falsehood of the charge of infidelity which had formerly been made against him, the university conferred upon him the honorary title of Doctor of Laws. In furtherance of the plan recommended by Sir Henry Saville, he began, in conjunction with Dr. Gregory, to publish the works of the ancient geometers, and several of the writings of Apollonius and Serenus, translated and edited by them, appeared in 1706 and 1710.—Upon the death of Sir Hans Sloane in 1713, he was elected secretary of the Royal Society, and while he held this office he made a number of interesting experiments on the diving bell at great depths in the sea, which were described in the Phil. Trans. for 1716, under the quaint title of 'The Art of Living under Water.' When the important office of astronomer royal became vacant in 1719, by the death of Flamsteed, Halley was appointed his successor, and though he had now reached the sixty-fourth year of his age he continued for twenty years without the aid of an assistant to carry on the operations of the observatory with the most unremitting assiduity. In 1731 he published his 'Proposal for Finding the Longitude at Sea within a Degree,' a method which he had suggested so early as 1683, in an appendix to the second edition of Street's 'Caroline Tables.' In 1725 he drew up his tables for computing the places of the planets, but he delayed their publication till he was enabled by new observations to make them more perfect. They did not, however, appear till 1749, after his death; but they were long regarded as the most complete and accurate till they were superseded by others founded on newer and more accurate observations. In 1729 Halley was elected a foreign member of the Academy of Science in Paris. In 1737, when he was eighty-one years of age, he was struck with paralysis in his right hand, but he still continued to attend the Royal Society Club at its weekly meetings. The disease now gained ground upon him, and he gradually lost his strength. He was sustained chiefly by the cordials given him by Dr. Mead, and one day being tired of taking them, he asked for a glass of wine, and as soon as he had drank it he expired in his chair without a groan, on the 14th January, 1742, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard of Lee, and as he had himself requested, in the same spot with his wife, whom he had lost a few years before. His eldest daughter was buried in the same place in 1743. Besides this daughter he had other two, and several children who died in infancy. One of his sons, who lived to manhood, died long before his father. His two surviving daughters erected over his remains a handsome tomb of Portland stone. M. Mairan, who wrote the eulogium upon Halley, which was read to the Academy of Sciences in 1742, concluded with the following just appreciation of the universality of his acquirements:—'While we thought the eulogium of an astronomer, a naturalist, a scholar, and a philosopher, comprehended our whole subject, we have been insensibly surprised with the history of an excellent mariner, an illustrious traveller, an able engineer, and almost a statesman.' Notwithstanding the copious details regarding the life of Halley given in the 'Biographia Britannica,' a good life of that distinguished individual is greatly to be desired, and we trust that the Rev. M. Rigaud of Ipswich will find leisure to fulfil the

intentions which his distinguished father had so much at heart. [D.B.]

HALLIDAY, SIR ANDREW, a physician and traveller, celeb. as a miscellaneous writer, d. 1840.

HALLIER, F., a Fr. controver. wr., 1595-1659.

HALLIFAX, S., a learned prelate, 1733-1790.

HALLOCK, JEREMIAH, minister of Canton, Connecticut, distinguished for his piety, was born on Long Island in 1758, and died 1826, aged 68.

HALLOIX, P., a French *savant*, 1572-1656.

HALLORAN, SYLVESTER O', an Irish antiquarian, au. of a 'Hist. of Ireland,' &c, 1728-1807.

HALMA, F., a Flemish lexicographer, last cent.

HALMA, N., a French archæologist, 1755-1828.

HALS, FRANCIS, a distinguished portrait painter, was born at Meehlin in 1584, died 1666.

HALSTED, CAROLINE AMELIA, an English writer, author of various works, of which the best known is a 'Life of Richard III.' Died 1851.

HALTAUS, C. T., a German hist., 1702-1758.

HALYBURTON, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, author of 'Natural Religion Insufficient,' 1674-1712.

HAMAD, fndr. of a dynasty in Algeria, d. 1027.

HAMADANI, an Arabian *savant*, 968-1007.

HAMAKER, H. A., a Dutch Orientalist, 1789-1835.

HAMANN, J. G., a German philoso., 1730-88.

HAMAZASB, an Armenian prince, died 658.

HAMEL, JOHN BAPTIST DU. See DUHAMEL.

HAMILCAR, a general of Carthage, k. B.C. 229.

HAMILTON, a distinguished Scotch family, the principal members of which are—JAMES, first earl of Arran, d. 1519. JAMES, the second earl of Arran, duke of Chatelherault and regent of Scotland, died 1576. PATRICK, the first Scotch reformer, was born in 1503, and educated at St. Andrews. He was appointed abbot of Ferne in Rosshire, where having disseminated Lutheran doctrines he incurred the wrath of the Archbishop Beaton and clergy, and after a tedious trial he was declared contumacious and burnt at the stake 1527. JAMES, first duke of Hamilton, beheaded as a royalist after the battle of Preston, 1649. WILLIAM, duke of Hamilton, died after the battle of Worcester, 1652. ANTHONY, Count, a poet, author of 'Memoirs of Count Grammont,' was born in Ireland in 1646, but of Scotch descent. He was appointed governor of Limerick by James the second, but on the ruin of that monarch, he accompanied him to France, where he remained till his death. Died 1720.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, distinguished as a statesman, jurist, soldier, and financier, was born in the West Indies in 1757. At the age of seventeen, while yet a student in college, he attracted attention by the uncommon ability displayed in certain essays on the rights of the American Colonies. A short time after he was eighteen he joined the American army as a captain of artillery, and when he was twenty he belonged to the military family of Gen. Washington as one of his aids, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He remained in the army during the war, always attached to the staff of the commander-in-chief, and possessed of his affection and confidence. Indeed Washington was in the habit of consulting him on all important occasions. When the war was terminated he devoted himself to the study of the law, and soon rose to the first rank in the profession. In 1782 he was a member of Congress from New York. Here he attained high distinction, and possessed great influence. In concert with Jay and Madison he wrote the 'Federalist' and contributed very largely to the measures which led to the adoption of the Constitution of the United

States. Washington, the first President, placed him in 1789 at the head of the Treasury, where he soon brought order out of chaos, and by his financial ability placed the credit of the government on a solid basis. In 1798, when troubles with France appeared probable, he was commissioned as a General, and when Washington died in 1799, his rank made him commander-in-chief. After the troubles were over, he returned to his profession, and held a position as a jurist second to none in the country. In 1804, he was challenged by Aaron Burr, and a duel was the consequence, in which he fell, mortally wounded, at the age of 47. He was unquestionably one of the ablest men our country has ever produced.

HAMILTON, CHARLES, an East Indian officer and writer on Oriental subjects, died 1792.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, daughter of General Schuyler, and wife of Alexander. She survived her husband for the long period of fifty years, ever faithful to his memory, and ended a long life of usefulness, piety and benevolence, in 1854 at the advanced age of 96.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, an Irish lady of considerable note as an essayist, 1758-1816.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, an historical painter, was born at Lanark, Scotland. He studied painting in Italy under Augustine Massuchi. One of his greatest works was his 'Homer,' representing scenes from the Iliad. Died 1796.

HAMILTON, ANDREW, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, particularly distinguished himself at the trial of Peter Zeuger in New York. He held several appointments, in which he discharged the various duties with honor and integrity. He resigned his office of speaker of the House of Assembly, in consequence of his age. Died August 4, 1741.

HAMILTON, GEO., earl of Orkney, distinguished at the battle of the Boyne, and in consequent actions under William III. and the duke of Marlborough, died 1737.

HAMILTON, HUGH, an Irish prelate, mathematical writer, and professor of natural philosophy, 1729-1805.

HAMILTON, JAMES, inventor of the Hamiltonian system of instruction. Died 1829.

HAMILTON, SIR JOHN, a British officer, disting. in the East Indies and the peninsula, 1755-1835.

HAMILTON, PAUL, Governor of South Carolina from 1804 to 1806, and secretary of the navy of the United States from 1809 to 1813. Died June 30, 1816.

HAMILTON, R., a medical writer, 1729-1793.

HAMILTON, R., a Scotch mathematician and writer on public questions, 1742-1829.

HAMILTON, CAPT. THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, author of 'Cyril Thornton,' 'Travels in America,' &c., died 1842.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, an artist, was born in Scotland in 1750, and studied at Rome under the painter Zucchi, and on his return to England he was admitted a student at the Royal Academy. Died 1801.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, a poet, born in Bangour, Ayrshire, in 1704. Having espoused the cause of the pretender, he had a narrow escape of being made prisoner at Culloden. Died 1754.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., the present Professor of Logic in the university of Edinburgh. It is not without feeling that an apology is therefore due to the distinguished person who is the subject of this article, that we introduce a notice of him into a list which, with one other exception, is made up of the names of men whose lives have closed, and



whose deeds may be summed. But notwithstanding that Sir William survives, and that the scientific world would be loath to accept what he has accomplished, as the whole riches he will bequeath, he yet seems to occupy so large a place in the domain of Scottish thought, and his labors have a bearing so peculiar on the existing attitude of Metaphysical Inquiry in Europe, that we have ventured to include a brief appreciation of his remarkable powers among these rapid sketches. It is now long years since Hamilton had achieved a name for Encyclopædical Learning in every thing related, however remotely, to the history and condition of Mental Science; and certainly no other, in modern times, could readily be specified, with attainments of this description at all equivalent to his: nevertheless—at least until recently—it was known only by the few, that to acquisitions so various and vast, he adds the power to marshal and command them all; and that his learning, however immense, is used by him simply as an instrument whereby to rear and consolidate a great and symmetrical body of Thought. Rarely indeed has the thirst unquenchable for what in common speech is termed *à posteriori* knowledge, been combined with so signal a development of *à priori* power; it seems the pre-eminent characteristic of our philosopher's mind, that these two *factors* of all Science, exist in it together—in full and symmetric integrity. No problem is resolved in his view, or even rightly *laid* for explication, until, in the first place, a complete scheme has been constructed of all its possible solutions, and the contributions of every former thinker arranged under due heads, and made to bring out their partial light: a step, preliminary indeed, but which can never be accomplished until the problem has passed through the mind, under the chief forms in which History presents it, and its fundamental conditions in all their purity and breadth been discerned. Few exercises are more pleasing than to follow Hamilton, as with eager and scrupulous conscientiousness he gathers together the scattered hints of his predecessors, assigns them their place, and marks them with their value: his intense Love of Truth rises into the forms of Justice; great popular names never pass with him as badges of desert; nor is any one so obscure—to whom a fragment of truth has in any form ever appeared—that he may not be surrounded with his regard. A character so thorough, and, in the highest sense, *veracious*, must have at its root—assuredly as its concomitant—a clear and energetic moral nature; nevertheless, the source of its strength, in this instance, is manifestly what we have stated—an earnest and unfaltering love of truth, and faculties harmonized to discern it. Regarding Philosophy as man's highest intellectual attainment, must not all true workers appear as one brotherhood? Believing the conquest of august problems concerning Knowledge and Being, to be the Olympic prize of our Human Reason, shall the Runner not welcome every aid to his strength, or shall he expect that anything but *strength* can help towards the goal? Fortunate, if at a time when languor and dissolution threaten Philosophy once more, and reputations are sought and won through picking up and vending its mere *flotsam* and *jetsam*—our Youth might haply attain skill in Method, increase in Sincerity, and learn the dignity of intellectual toil, through the example of Hamilton!—Let us briefly glance at the leading provinces occupied by our Philosopher. 1. It is not unknown how important a share of modern speculation has been devoted to the subject of *Perception*, since the times of Reid. Not in Great Britain alone—

not even especially in that country; for some *critique* of the Act of Knowing, is at the basis of all recent German Systems. As customary with him, not confining his regard to modern times, but surveying philosophical history from Plato downwards, Sir William, in his remarkable papers on *Presentation* and *Representation*, appears for the first time to have *laid* or constructed the full problem, and to have resolved it. The solution was, amongst his own countrymen peculiarly opportune, arriving to discredit and destroy the confusion threatened by the rash but imposing ignorance of Brown; nor was it less opportune abroad, inasmuch as it once more restored '*Natural Dualism*' to its sovereignty in Thought, and revealed the form of the gratuitous hypothesis that from earliest times had impelled men in vain search of schemes of *Unity* and the *Absolute*. Despotically, as the maxim of the immobility of the earth ruled in Astronomy until the time of Copernicus, and equally unquestioned—the maxim that '*like only can know like*,' seems to have governed all theories of perception; exerting more extensive influence than any other principle in the History of Philosophy. Under its sway the problem of perception became this—how do Mind and Matter *seem* to meet? *Meet* they cannot, being unlike: is then Mind an illusion, or Matter an illusion; or is there a certain *medium* partaking of both, through which they come together? The maxim repudiated, and replaced by the simple assertion of consciousness, this immense fabric of speculation fell prone and helpless: and Hamilton's will ever be recognized as the hand that dealt the irrecoverable blow. Vindicating it, in name of Consciousness, as an undeniable fact, that the Ego and Non-Ego, as two distinct objects, are at the same moment, and with equal verity, present to the mind, he protested against all Unitarian Schemes, as insurrections, defying a primal Law; and it is not too much to say that the energy and directness of his protest, upheld by his searching dissection of all untrue or partially true opposing systems, ancient and modern, marks the beginning of a sounder period in Mental Science.—2. It is needless to recall the amount of attention given by him to the subject of LOGIC, or the fame that has hence accrued to him. The grounds of Knowledge ascertained, and the veracity of Perception vindicated, next in order stands the Inquiry, what are the primary laws of thinking, or according to what forms does the mind operate on the matter of its thoughts? A large, although purely notional Science; its foundation laid by Aristotle, and its domain surveyed; portions of it minutely explored by Lord Bacon; but in danger of being all lost sight of, as a Science, in Great Britain, or absorbed by its lowest and empirical part. Thoroughly has Hamilton revived the Stagyrte, and interpreted him to our compeers. Acknowledging to the full the merits of Lord Bacon, he has passed beyond him to the higher position of the Greek; and presented logic again, as it appeared to that penetrating and all-grasping intellect. Few will miss remarking that the fulness of his sympathy with Aristotle has its root in a corresponding universality of character: no form or mode of speculation is *foreign* to Hamilton, as none were so to his predecessor. Of special contributions to the doctrine of the syllogism we can say nothing here.—3. Logic we have termed a *notional* science, as it exclusively is. But it is conversant with laws obeyed by the Mind in thinking, and with primary notions that control, and are involved in these. What are these primary notions? Our notion of Causality, for instance, is it a mere notion, or does it belong to



*Existence* also? *Space* and *Time* are forms, apart from which we can perceive nothing,—are they likewise external realities, or issuings from external realities? Questions these, peopling the vast and difficult heights of *Metaphysics*; occupying intensely the greatest Inquirers of former times, and all Teutonic thinkers in our own; but, until Hamilton spoke, wholly neglected in G. Britain, where the mind rested content amid the low levels of elementary Psychology. No more startling proof could be given of the inertness as to metaphysical research properly so called, than the criticisms on Kant, &c., one finds in Mr. Stewart's dissertations—dissertations, notwithstanding that Hamilton has written, still presented as an adequate account of Philosophy! With corresponding knowledge and power, our distinguished Thinker has passed into this field: and his speculations concerning the 'Law of the Conditioned'—concerning the principle of Causality—his adventures into the still more rugged sphere of Ontology, establish before every one who can think or judge—whatever the fate of his special conclusions—that an Inquirer is here, who need bow his head before no Greek or Teuton of them all.—May health empower him to carry out his announced and cherished designs! Events, indeed, are not in the hands of man; but the 'Edition of Reid,' and the 'Discussions of Philosophy,' are possessions; and with gratitude the long Future will receive them.—What, then, is the probable issue of a life and labors like these? Shall Hamilton succeed in reviving a taste for Metaphysics? Is it likely that many who profess to admire him will imitate his independence? Shall he be the founder of a new and purified, a profound and fearless Scottish school? If such a result were possible, Hamilton's achievements and example would secure it: but for two reasons, its advent seems, to the writer of this notice, more than doubtful. First, There are abroad many indications, that when a new School in Philosophy shall be formed, its Method must take greater account than has yet been done, of the issues of physiological research, and of the position of Humanity in the great Hierarchy of Organization. It is most true, as laid down by Des Cartes, that the reality of mental phenomena needs no attestation beyond consciousness; but although physiology must not absorb psychology, the two ought not, and ultimately will not stand apart: the methods and science of the latter will assuredly be found to repose upon the former. But another cause adverse to the immediate reconstruction of any worthy and upright Mental Science, has sprung out of circumstances whose unravelling is probably still more remote. Changes in the social and political relations of the different classes in Great Britain—however fertile otherwise of good fruits—have recently elevated into preponderance and power, those unsystematic views on mind and speculative subjects, which alone can be expected among busy multitudes; a condition not favorable, now nor at any period, to the existence of an independent philosophic class. In a country like that, so practical, and where men are so fond of political station, the tendency natural to such an epoch will unquestionably be, rather to desire and furnish support—logical merely in *form*—to systems in vogue and popular, than daringly, and with single eye, to follow out Truth. For a season, therefore, Philosophy may descend into subservience. It remains to be ascertained by what instrumentality, in the course of Providence, sufficient esteem and freedom shall become assured to the Truth-Seeker; the Multitudes discerning, that in Truth alone, the prize

of sternest quest, and not in heaps of Opinion, *rudis indigestaque moles*—abide Safety and Honor.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, the friend of Nelson, known as a diplomatist and connoisseur in the arts, and in natural history, 1730–1803. His second wife, EMMA, LADY HAMILTON, married to him, after a long course of licentiousness, in 1791, was a woman of extraordinary beauty, and still more remarkable for her powers of fascination. She became the mistress of Nelson, and his political agent at the court of Naples, and died at Calais in the most abject distress, 1816.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GERARD, a Scotch lawyer and statesman, remarkable for the eloquence of the only two speeches he was known to make in the House of Commons, 1729–1796.

HAMMOND, ANTHONY, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Huntingdonshire, in 1668. After receiving his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was elected a member of parliament, where his fluency of language gained him the appellation of 'Silver Tongue.' He held the appointment of commissioner of the navy. Died in 1738.

HAMMOND, H., a learned divine, 1605–1660.

HAMMOND, J., an. of 'Love Elegies,' 1710–41.

HAMON, JOHN, a French Jansenist, 1618–87.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, was born at London in 1594. There is little to be commemorated of his life save what belongs to the history of the period, and all his connection with it is on the surface, for his acts were open and public, and whatever his coadjutors may have been, he was ever free of secret machinations to serve private ends. He belonged, like nearly all the leaders of the parliamentary party, to one of the worshipful and ancient country families. He was widely ramified among the English gentry, and he counted Cromwell, with other opponents of the court, among his connections. In 1619 becoming married to Elizabeth Symeon, to whom he was ten-



[Great Hampden Church, burial-place of Hampden.]

derly attached, he led the life of a country squire, amid a numerous offspring. He represented Gram-pound, and afterwards Wendover, in the earlier parliaments of Charles I.'s reign, but he took little concern in public business until the Long Parliament, when he had gradually prepared himself to suffer or to strike, as occasion might require, in support of what he deemed the fundamental principles of the constitution. He was imprisoned in the gatehouse for refusing to participate in one of the exacted loans, but this effort at coercion was abandoned. His resistance to the imposition of a tax without authority of parliament, under the obsolete name of ship-money, came to its conclusion in 1637, when the question was solemnly tried in the Exchequer Chamber. The decision was against him, and satisfied



him that armed resistance to the prerogative was necessary. He threw himself with entire devotion into the business of the Long Parliament, and much of the successful dexterity with which it was conducted was due to his skill and courage. He commanded a troop in the parliamentary army. He was mortally wounded in an affair with Prince Rupert on 18th June, 1643, and thus left the struggle while yet it seemed on the side of the parliament one of fair defence and self-protection, and before long-sustained animosity or projects of aggrandizement had mixed themselves with the views and conduct of the parliamentary leaders. [J.H.B.]

HAMPER, W., a miscellaneous writer, d. 1831.

HAMPTON, J., a classical translator, d. 1778.

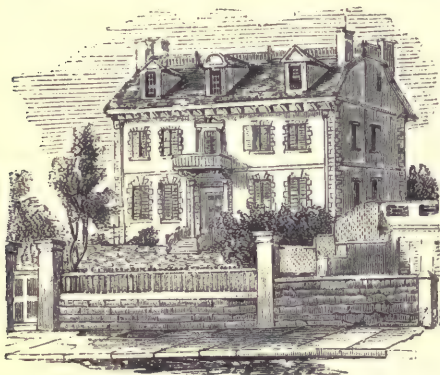
HAMPTON, WADE, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, one of the largest and wealthiest landed and slave proprietors in the United States. He was distinguished in the revolutionary war, and partisan warfare of his own State. Died 1834.

HAMZA, the first prophet or high priest of the Druses, author of 'The Book of Testimonies to the Mysteries of the Unity,' 11th century.

HAMZEH, a shah of Persia, killed 1585.

HANBAL, a mussulman sectarian, 786-855.

HANCKINS, M. a Ger. philologist, 1633-1709.



[Residence of John Hancock, Boston.]

HANCOCK, JOHN, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Quincy, Mass., about the year 1737, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1754. On the death of his uncle Thomas Hancock, he became possessed of considerable property, and engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1766 he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives for Boston, in which office he soon distinguished himself. In 1774 he was appointed president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, and in the following year president of the Continental Congress. In 1780 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, which office he held for four years, and in 1787 he was again chosen to that station. Died 1793, aged 56.

HANCOCK, JOHN, minister of Lexington, Massachusetts, was born in 1670. He graduated at Harvard College, in 1689, and was ordained November 2, 1698. Died 1752.

HANCOCK, JOHN, minister of Braintree, Massachusetts, was the son of Rev. John Hancock, minister of Lexington, Mass., was graduated at Harvard College, in 1719, and ordained in 1726. Died May 7, 1744, aged 41.

HANCOCK, THOMAS, a patron of Harvard Col-

lege, to which institution he bequeathed £1,000 for the foundation of a professorship of the Hebrew and other Oriental languages. He also left £1,000 to the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians, and £600 to the town of Boston for the establishment of a hospital for insane patients. Died August 1, 1764.

HANDCOCK, RICHARD BUTLER, a British army officer, served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was distinguished for his spirited defence of La Colle Mile. Died in the American war of 1812.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, the son of an eminent surgeon and physician, was born at Halle in Saxony, on the 24th of February, 1684. His father had designed that he should follow the profession of the civil law, but his love for, and early progress in music, soon proved, as in many other instances, that the parental plans had to be given up. He was then placed under the tuition of Frederick Zachau, organist of the cathedral of Halle, where he made such rapid progress, that at nine years old he was able to officiate on the organ for his master, and had begun the study of composition. When only nineteen he went to Hamburg, where he became director of the operas, and such was his ability and talent, that it excited the jealousy of a rival musician, John Mattheson. These professors had been on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship for nearly six years, when a quarrel arose upon a point of professional etiquette which ended in a duel. They fought with swords, but luckily the point of Mattheson's sword broke against a metal button on Handel's coat, which put an end to the combat. This encounter took place on the 5th of December, 1704. Mattheson and Handel soon again became good friends, for we are informed by Mattheson, that on the 30th of the same month he accompanied the young composer Handel to the rehearsal of his first opera 'Almeria,' and at the theatre performed the principal character in it. Next year Handel brought out his 'Florinda,' and in the year following 'Nerone,' both of which were favorably received. In 1708 he composed his 'Dafne,' up to which time he had written harpsichord pieces, songs, and cantatas innumerable. Having become possessed of some wealth, he went to Italy, and he composed in Florence the opera 'Rodrigo.' From Florence he went to Venice, where in 1709 he produced his 'Agrippina' which was received with acclamation, and in which horns and other wind instruments were first used to accompany the voice in Italy. Here Handel met with Dominico, Scarlatti, Gasparini, Lotti, and other great masters of musical art. He next went to Rome, where he met Alessandro Scarlatti, and had an opportunity of hearing music of the highest class. Here he composed 'Il Trionfo del Tempo' and gained the friendship of Cardinals Ottobeni and Pamfili, the latter of whom wrote the libretto for a sacred work named 'La Resurrezione.' After visiting Naples he returned to Germany in 1710, where he received the situation of Maestro di Capella to the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. Having obtained permission, he came to England in the latter end of the year 1710, between which year and 1720, he composed his opera of 'Rinaldo,' his 'Te Deum,' and 'Jubilate,' the 'Water Music,' his operas 'Amadis,' 'Fesco,' and 'Il Pastor Fido,' his 'Acis and Galatea,' 'Esther,' and other minor works. While he was in England, Queen Anne awarded him a pension of £200 per annum, and when the elector became king of England, this allowance was doubled. Not many years after this, Handel having been appointed

to teach the princes royal, an additional pension of £200 was added to the former grants by Queen Caroline. The busiest, but not the most fortunate period of Handel's life had now arrived, and that which forms the most splendid era in the musical annals of Britain. It was resolved that the king's theatre should be converted into an academy of music, and Handel was engaged as manager. During his management he produced fifteen new operas, but his troubles were so great that in 1726 he retired from his managerial duties with a loss of £10,000, and a constitution much damaged by incessant labor and turmoil. He then made an attempt to give operas at Covent Garden Theatre, but was equally unsuccessful. He next commenced giving oratorios, which he continued to nearly the last day of his life, deriving considerable pecuniary advantage from them. It is an historical fact that the 'Messiah' was, during a long period, annually performed at the Foundling Hospital, and alone added £10,300 to the funds of that institution. Late in life, Handel lost his eyesight, but this affliction could not burden or obscure his fine intellect, for he continued to play concertos and voluntaries between the parts of his oratorios, in the same masterly style which had distinguished his touch in the prime of his life. He died on the 13th of April, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument by Roubiliac is erected to his memory. In 1784, a grand musical festival, the Commemoration of Handel (being the centenary of his birth), was held in Westminster Abbey, when nearly £13,000 was received for five days' performances.—In the Queen's Library are the original MSS. of nearly all Handel's works, filling 82 large folio volumes. These include 32 Italian operas, 23 oratorios, 8 volumes of anthems, 4 of cantatas, 3 of Te Deums and a Jubilate, together with concertos, sonatas, &c. Not in the royal collection are, 11 volumes consisting of operas, harpsichord lessons, fugues, organ concertos, water-music, &c. Of the oratorios, 'Esther' was first performed in 1732; 'Deborah and Athalia' in 1733; 'Acis and Galatea' in 1735; 'Ode, St. Cecilia's Day' in 1736; 'Israel in Egypt' in 1738; 'L'Allegro ed il Penseroso,' 1739; 'Saul,' 1740; 'Messiah,' 1741; 'Samson,' 1742; 'Semele,' 'Belshazzar,' and 'Susanna,' 1743; 'Hercules,' 1744; 'Choice of Hercules,' and 'Occasional Oratorio' in 1745; 'Joseph' and 'Judas Maccabeus' in 1746; 'Alexander Balus and Joshua' in 1747; 'Solomon' in 1749; 'Theodora' in 1750; 'Jephthah,' and 'Time and Truth' in 1751.—Handel was great in every style of music. In sacred music, especially of the choral kind, he not only throws at an immeasurable distance all who preceded and followed him, but reached that sublimity to which the art is so capable of attaining. In manners, Handel was impetuous yet dignified and benevolent. In person he was large and bulky, but with pleasing and regular features. [J.M.]

HANMER, J., a nonconform. divine, died 1687.

HANMER, MEREDITH, an English clergyman and ecclesiastical author, committed suicide 1604.

HANMER, SIR THOS., a member of parliament, and editor of an edition of Shakespeare, 1676–1746.

HANNEMAN, A., a Dutch painter, 1611–80.

HANNIBAL, one of the most illustrious generals of antiquity, was born B.C. 247, the same year in which his father Hamilcar was appointed to the command of the Carthaginian army in Spain. At the age of nine he accompanied his father to the scene of war, having, before leaving Carthage, taken a solemn oath at the altar, in presence of his father, pledging himself to eternal hostility to Rome—a

pledge to the fulfilment of which his whole future life was devoted. He was present in the battle in which his father perished, B.C. 229; and though only eighteen years old, his bravery and genius for war were already so conspicuous, that Hasdrubal, his father's successor, intrusted to him the chief command of nearly all the military enterprises which he planned. On the assassination of Hasdrubal, B.C. 221, the soldiers unanimously proclaimed him commander-in-chief, a choice which was speedily ratified by the government at Carthage. Being now invested with the entire conduct of the war, he quickly reduced to subjection the Spanish tribes which had not been conquered by Hasdrubal. In the spring of B.C. 219, he laid siege to Saguntum, a city in alliance with the Romans, though warned that an attack upon it would be held as a declaration of war, and took it after a blockade of eight months, thus setting at defiance the mighty power of Rome. Such was the commencement of the second Punic war. After passing the winter in making the necessary preparations for the invasion of Italy, he crossed the Ebro in the following spring, passed the Pyrenees with an army of 50,000 foot and 9,000 horse, and, marching through Gaul, reached the Rhone without interruption. Crossing the Rhone he ascended the left bank of that river till its confluence with the Isère, then struck off to the right, and surmounting the many and most formidable difficulties which obstructed his passage, reached the summit of the Alps, on the ninth day after leaving the plains of Dauphiné. When he reached the plains of northern Italy, his army was reduced to 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, so that his march must have cost him 33,000 men. After recruiting the strength of his troops, he entered upon a career of unexampled success. He attacked and defeated the consul P. Scipio on the banks of the Ticinus, B.C. 218, and Tib. Sempronius at the Trebia, B.C. 218, thus making himself master of the whole of northern Italy; and proceeding still southward, gained a signal victory over the consul Flaminius at the Trasimene lake, B.C. 217. The Romans now collected a fresh army, which was placed under the command of Fabius Maximus as dictator; and a defensive system of warfare was adopted till the end of the year. In the spring of B.C. 216, the Romans raised an army of nearly 90,000 men, which, led by the consuls L. Æmilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro, advanced to Cannæ, in Apulia, where the Carthaginian army was encamped. In the battle which ensued, the Roman army was annihilated, and the consul Æmilius Paulus slain. The whole of lower Italy was thereby placed in the power of Hannibal, and the fidelity of some of the Roman allies, who had hitherto been steadfast, began to give way. But the dauntless spirit of the Romans remained unshaken, although Hannibal was not the only enemy with whom they had to contend. They now adopted strictly the defensive system, counteracted the enemy's movements in every direction, and rendered it impossible for him to prosecute extensively a system of active aggression. Hannibal, notwithstanding, maintained his army in Italy for the next twelve years, having, in B.C. 207, sustained an irreparable loss by the destruction of the army under his brother Hasdrubal, who was marching to his assistance. In B.C. 204, P. Cornelius Scipio, who had completed the conquest of Spain, passed over into Africa, and, with the assistance of Masinissa, a Numidian prince, gained two victories over the Carthaginians. The war being thus carried into the enemy's country, Hannibal was



recalled from Italy, and, landing at Leptis, advanced to Zama, a city five days' journey west from Carthage. Here he was entirely defeated by Scipio B.C. 202, and the Carthaginians were obliged to sue for peace. Here ended the second Punic war, B.C. 201. After the conclusion of the war, Hannibal applied himself to the correction of the abuses which existed in the Carthaginian government; but was interrupted in his course by an embassy sent from Rome to demand his punishment as a disturber of the public peace. Making his escape from Carthage, he fled to the court of Antiochus at Ephesus, and assisted in fixing his determination to make war against the Romans. When peace was concluded between Antiochus and the Romans, Hannibal took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia, with whom he remained about five years. But the Romans could not rest so long as their once formidable enemy was alive, and Prusias agreed to put him into their hands. Hannibal, finding that escape was now impossible, destroyed himself by poison at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, B.C. 183, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. [G.F.]

HANNO, the name of several disting. Carthaginians; the *first*, an African explorer, author of the 'Periplus of Hanno,' 6th cent. B.C.; the *second*, an admiral, defeated by the consul Lutatius, 243 B.C.; the *third*, a general, and rival of Hamilcar and Hannibal, died 204 B.C.

HANOVER, king of, Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, a worthless English prince and successor to the throne of Hanover on the death of William IV. of England; d. 1851.

HANSARD, LUKE, an em. printer, 1752-1828.

HANSCH, M. G., a Germ. philos., 1683-1752.

HANSON, ALEXANDER, CONTEE, a senator of the United States, was son of Alexander F. Hanson, chancellor of Maryland. He was co-editor with Mr. Wagner of the Federal Republican at Baltimore. He was sent to Congress in 1812, and was a prominent opponent of the administration. In 1816 he was chosen senator. Died April 23, 1819, aged 33.

HANSON, JOHN, president of Congress from 1781 to 1783, and a delegate from Maryland. Died November, 1783.

HANS-SACHSE, a German poet, 1494-1576.

HANVILL, JOHN, a Latin poet, 12th century.

HANWAY, JONAS, an English merchant and historical writer, best known as a philanthropist and friend of the lower classes. He was the principal founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital, and a great promoter of Sunday schools, 1712-1786.

HAQUIN, king of Norway, the *first* of the name, born 915, reigned 931-963; the *second*, reigned 978-995; the *third*, 1161-1162; the *fourth*, 1202-1204; the *fifth*, 1217-1263; the *sixth*, 1297-1319; the *seventh*, born 1338, governed Norway after 1345, under the name of his father, who was king of Norway and Sweden; married Margaret of Denmark, 1360; deposed his father and usurped the throne 1361; died 1380.

HARALD, king of Norway, the *first* of the name, died 933; the *second*, succeeded 963, and was killed 978; the *third*, born 1017, reigned over half Norway 1047, and was killed 1066; the *third*, a pretended son of Magnus III., began his career about 1180, usurped the throne, and was vanquished by another pretender 1136.

HARALD, king of Denmark, the *first* of the name known to historians, called the *seventh*, reigned 930-980; the *eighth*, succeeded 1014, and died in England 1017; the *ninth*, reigned 1076-80.

HARALD, a king of Jutland, 9th century.

HARCOURT, COUNT HENRI DE LORRAINE, a Fr. military commander, died 1666.

HARCOURT, WILLIAM, earl of, a British officer, distinguished in the American war, 1743-1830.

HARDEBY, G., an English monk, died 1360.

HARDENBERG, CHAR. AUGUSTUS, Prince Von, a Prussian minister of state, and a principal actor in the political transactions connected with the recent war, 1750-1822.

HARDENBERG, FRED. VON. See NOVALIS.

HARDENBERGH, JACOBUS, R., D.D., first president of Queen's College in New Jersey, after the charter was obtained in 1770. With but few opportunities of acquiring an education, through perseverance and industry, he soon became a proficient in his studies. He was ordained by what was termed the Cetus, or assembly of a particular party of the Dutch churches, and was one of its most strenuous supporters. Through his exertions, in 1772, a union of the churches was completely established. Died 1790.

HARDI, ALEX., a Fr. dramatist, died 1630.

HARDICANUTE. See CANUTE.

HARDIN, BENJAMIN, a distinguished Kentucky member of the Congress of U. S. from 1815 to 1837; died 1852.

HARDING, J., an Eng. annalist, 1378-1466.

HARDING, TH., a Rom. Cath. div., 1512-1572.

HARDINGE, NICHOLAS, an English scholar and poet, 1700-1758. His son, GEORGE, a jurisconsult and man of letters, 1744-1816.

HARDION, JAS., a French historian, 1686-1766.

HARDOUIN, H., a Fr. musician, 1724-1808.

HARDOUIN, JOHN, a French Jesuit of great learning, remarkable for his opinions on the literary history of antiquity, 1646-1729.

HARDOUIN, JOHN STEPHEN, a French writer. He translated Young's 'Night Thoughts,' and Fenelon's 'Telemaachus' into rhyme, was born in 1735, and died 1817.

HARDT, HERMANN VAN DER, a German philologist and hist. of the reformation, 1660-1745.

HARDT, IGNATIUS, a Ger. biblio., 1749-1811.

HARDWICKE, the earls of. See YORKE.

HARDY, A., a French dramatist, 1560-1631.

HARDY, SIR C., an English admiral, d. 1779.

HARDY, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN, captain of the Victory in the battle of Trafalgar, born 1769, died gover. of Green. Hosp. 1839.

HARE, DR. FRANCIS, bishop of Chichester, dist. as a learned writer and controversialist, died 1740.

HARE, HENRY, Lord Coleraine, a dist. scholar and collector of antiquarian subjects, 1693-1749.

HARENBERG, J. C., a Ger hist., 1649-1774.

HARETH-BEN-HILIZA, an Arab. poet, 6th ct.

HARGRAVE, F., an English jurist, 1741-1821.

HARIOT, TH., an Engl. algebraist, 1560-1621.

HARIOT, ABEN-MOH., an Arab. au., 1054-1121.

HARLES, T. CHR., a Ger. *savant*, 1738-1814.

HARLESS, — a German medical writer, d. 1853, aged 80.

HARLEY, ROBERT, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, disting. as a statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, and in conjunction with the celebrated Bolingbroke, was born 1661. He became speaker of the House of Commons in 1700, privy councillor and secretary of state 1704, chancellor 1710, and lord high treasurer, after his elevation to the peerage, from 1711 to 1715, when he received his dismissal. The principal event of his administration was the peace of Utrecht concluded 1713, and he took no share in public business after his retirement. He was a great patron

of literature, and author of some political pamphlets, but deficient in nearly all the qualities of statesmanship. From 1715 to 1717 he was confined in the Tower with an impeachment over his head, but was finally acquitted. He died in 1724. [E.R.]

HARLOW, G. H., an Eng. painter, 1787-1819.

HARMAR, JAMES, an attorney, London alderman and sheriff, well-known as the proprietor of the 'London Dispatch'; died 1853.

HARMAR, JOHN, a class. trans., 1594-1670.

HARMAR, JOSIAH, brigadier general in the American army. In 1784, he was sent from this country to France with the ratification of the definitive treaty, and in 1785, he was appointed colonel and commander of the forces on the north-western frontier. In 1790 he marched with an army of over 1,400 men against the Indians, and after several engagements, he was defeated with the loss of nearly 200 men. Died August, 1813.

HARMENOPULUS, CONSTANTINE, a German jurisconsult, grand chancellor of Constantinople in the reign of John Palæologus, 1320-1383.

HARMER, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, author of 'Observations on the Scriptures,' 1715-1788.

HARMON, JOHNSON, colonel, was born in York. He was with Colonel Westbrook in the expedition to the upper falls of Androscoggin in 1723; and with Colonel Walton at Arouisic in the same year. In 1724, he and Colonel Moulton attacked the Indian village of Norridgewock, and after killing father Ralle, they put the Indians to flight. Died at Harpswell.

HARO, DON LUIS DE, a Spanish statesman, the minister and favorite of Philip IV., 1598-1661.

HAROLD, the first of the name king of England, succeeded his father Canute the Great 1035, died 1039; the second of the name, son of Godwin, earl of Kent, usurped the throne 1066, and was vanquished the same year by William the Conqueror, and killed at the battle of Hastings.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, in English 'Aaron the Just,' a renowned caliph of Bagdad, contemporary with Charlemagne, and the empress Irene, was born in Media, 765, and succeeded his elder brother as fifth caliph of the Abasside dynasty in 786. He had already acquired immense popularity by his victories over the Greeks, and had made Irene a tributary of the caliphate. He now raised the empire of the Arabs to its highest pitch of grandeur, uniting the talents of a philosopher to those of a conqueror, and, like Charlemagne in the West, making his court the centre of arts and letters, and the refuge of men of learning from all parts of the Eastern empire. The Arabs never tire of their eulogiums upon the magnificence, generosity, and wisdom of this prince, as all the world has read in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments. His reign was the Augustan era of the Arabian dominion, and his imaginative subjects have celebrated it as the age of enchantment and miracle. After the death of Irene, Haroun-Al-Raschid humbled her successor, the Emperor Nicephorus, still more deeply, made immense conquests among the Turks and other tribes of Asia, and subjugated the sect of Ali in his hereditary dominions. He died in 809, leaving his vast possessions divided under his three sons, which prepared the way for endless jealousies, and produced many civil commotions in after years. Haroun not only promoted learning and the arts in his dominions, but he was himself a poet, and was easily moved to tears by the recital of poetry. Yet he was often cruel, because, like a true child of the East, he was impulsive, and severe because politic. [E.R.]

HARPALUS, a Greek astronomer, 5th cent. B.C. HARPALUS, the Greek governor of Babylon, appointed by Alexander the Great, killed 325 B.C.

HARPE, JOHN FR. DE LA. See LAHARPE.

HARPER, ROBERT GOODLOE, major general, was born of poor parents at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765. He graduated at Princeton College in 1785, and immediately removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where, through the assistance of a friend, he was enabled to study law. Having removed into the interior of the country, he first distinguished himself as a political writer, and was soon elected to the state legislature, and afterwards to Congress, where he joined the federal party and became one of Washington's staunchest supporters. In 1797, he published a pamphlet, entitled, 'Observations on the dispute between the United States and France.' In 1801, on the accession of Mr. Jefferson, he resigned his seat in Congress, and resumed the practice of law at Baltimore. In his speeches in the defence of Judge Chase, he displayed great eloquence. When the federal party regained the ascendancy, in Maryland, he was elected senator from that State. Died January 15, 1825, aged 60.

HARPHIUS, H., a Flemish mystic, died 1478.

HARPSFELD, JOHN, an English prelate and religious wr., died 1578. His brother, NICHOLAS, a Greek scholar and ecclesiast. historian, d. 1533.

HARRIMAN, J., an Engl. botanist, 1760-1831.

HARRINGTON, H., a phy. and poet, 1729-1816.

HARRINGTON, JAMES, a political writer, was born in 1611, in Northampton. He was the author of a political work, entitled 'Oceana,' which was considered his principal production. In 1661, he was arrested on a charge of treason, and committed to the Tower, but afterward released. Died 1677.

HARRINGTON, J., a lawyer and scholar, author of the life of Dr. Stradling, 1664-1693.

HARRINGTON, SIR J., an English poet, author of 'Epigrams and Letters,' 1561-1612.

HARRINGTON, JOHN, Lord, guardian of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and the friend and correspondent of Henry, prince of Wales, 1591-1613.

HARRIOT, TH., an astronomer, 1560-1621.

HARRIS, G., a philological writer, died 1796.

HARRIS, GENERAL LORD GEORGE, a British officer, dist. in the Amer. war and India, 1759-1829.

HARRIS, J., a Gr. scholar and philos., known as a writer on art and the philosophy of language, 1709-1780. His son, of the same name, first earl of Malmesbury, a diplomat. and hist. wr., 1746-1820.

HARRIS, JOHN, a divine and mathematician, well known as the first projector and editor of a cyclopædia or dictionary of the sciences, died 1719.

HARRIS, SAMUEL, a baptist minister, called the apostle of Virginia, was born in Hanover County, January 12, 1724. He was baptized in 1758, and immediately commenced preaching, but was not ordained until 1769. Having removed to Pittsylvania County, he was appointed colonel of the militia, captain of Mayo fort, and commissioner for the fort and army.

HARRIS, THADDEUS MASON, an Am. congregational divine of Mass., author of 'Natural History of the Bible,' 'Memorials of Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia,' &c. Died, 1842, aged 73.

HARRIS, TUCKER, M.D., a physician of Charleston, South Carolina, and served in that capacity in the revolutionary war, was born in that city in 1747, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh. Died July 6, 1821, aged 73.

HARRIS, WALTER, a medical writer, born 1647,

HARRIS, W., author of sermons, died 1740.



HARRIS, W., a biographical writer, died 1770.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, was born in Virginia, died 1818, aged 44. He was remarkable for his height, being over seven feet.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, governor of Virginia from 1782 to 1784, graduated at the college of William and Mary. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. In 1764, he became a member of the legislature, and from 1774 to 1777 he was a delegate to Congress. He was also a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the United States. Died April, 1791.

HARRISON, J., inventor of the sea chronometer, for which he received a government premium of £20,000, 1698-1776.

HARRISON, JOHN, a general of the parliamentary army executed after the restoration, 1670.

HARRISON, ROBERT HANSON, governor of Maryland, and chief justice of the general court of the state, in which offices he displayed great talents. In 1789, he declined the appointment of judge of the supreme court of the United States. Died April 2, 1790, aged 45.

HARRISON, T., a dist. architect, 1744-1829.



[President Harrison.]

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, president of the United States of America, was born in Virginia in 1773. He was educated at Hampden Sydney College, and then studied medicine, but afterward joined the army as an ensign in the artillery. In 1811, he marched with a militia force against the Indians under Tecumseh on the North-western frontiers. In this expedition he was eminently successful, and was deputed by Mr. Madison to open a negotiation with the enemy. In 1828 he was sent as minister to Colombia; and in 1840, he was elected president of the United States, which office he held only one month. Died April 4, 1841.

HART, G. V., a British officer, 1752-1832.

HART, JOHN, a patriot of the revolution, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence for N. Jersey. In 1774, he was sent to Congress.

HART, LEVI, D.D., minister of Preston, Connecticut, was graduated at Yale College in 1760. Having studied theology, he was settled in the ministry of the second church in Preston 1762. Died October, 27, 1808.

HART, WILLIAM, minister of Saybrook, Connecticut. After graduating at Yale College, in 1732, he was ordained in 1736. He was opposed to certain doctrines, which he termed Hopkintonian, after Dr. Hopkins who replied to his argument.

HARTE, WALTER, a poet and essayist, author of a history of Gustavus Adolphus, died 1773.

HARTLEY, DAVID, an English metaphysician of some note; born 1705 at Armley in Yorkshire; died in Bath 1757. Hartley's well-known, or rather, much-heard-of, work, entitled 'Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations,' occupies 3 volumes 8vo. It consists of three distinct parts. Adopting the sensational theory of the origin of human knowledge to its fullest extent—resolving Mr. Locke's 'Reflection' into a modification of sensation,—he endeavors first to explain all sensations and ideas, by material agency, viz., hypothetical vibrations of a hypothetical fluid, connected with the nervous system. It is not improbable that Hartley esteemed this theory of vibrations his most important speculation: happily for the permanence of his repute he contributed to Psychology something much more valuable than one of those countless fancies, bubbling up in every age, but which attain no place in the History of Science. It is probably indisputable that since Aristotle's time the Law of Association, and its sway over the succession of mental phenomena, had not been so thoroughly studied or fully exposed as in the second division of Hartley's treatise. Hobbes and Locke had done little more than assert this great Law; but Hartley unfolded it with a clearness which left little to be desired. The last portion of the 'Observations' is occupied with discourses on human duty and virtue, on our relation to God, and hopes of a future life. Carried out logically, the materialistic views of the writer, on the fundamental problem as to the origin of Ideas, can never fail to issue in a scheme of simple negations on all these momentous theories; fortunately, however, Hartley's 'instincts' prevailed over his logic, and he has bequeathed much that is excellent and true. It cannot be denied however, that his book as a whole is rather a set of dissertations, than a compact treatise: its scientific value being confined to its illustration of the Law already referred to.—Hartley's life and character were beyond reproach. He was cheerful, placid, and actively benevolent. The Heart is often a trusty safeguard of the head, amid the perils of Speculation. [J.P.N.]

HARTLEY, DAVID, son of the celebrated philosopher, distinguished as a practical man of science, 1729-1813.

HARTLEY, THOMAS, rector of Winwick in Northamptonshire, known as a pious and learned divine, author of 'A Discourse on the Kinds of Enthusiasm and Religious Experiences,' 'An Account of the Mystic Writers,' 'Paradise Regained,' 'Sermons,' &c. In the latter part of his life he became the personal friend of Swedenborg, and the first translator of many of his works, 1707-1784.

HARTSOECKER, NICHOLAS, a Dutch physician and experimental philosopher, 1656-1725.

HARTUNGUS, JOHN, a Ger. translator, d. 1579.

HARTZHEIM, JOSEPH, a German *savant*, 1694-1763.

HARVARD, JOHN, the founder of Harvard College, was a native of England, where he had been a minister. On his arrival in America, he preached for a short time in Charlestown, and soon after died in 1638. He bequeathed nearly £800 to the school at Newton, or Cambridge, and in the following year the general court constituted it a college. A monu-



[Harvard's Monument, Charlestown.]

ment was erected to his memory September 26, 1828, about 190 years after his death, on the summit of the burial ground in Charlestown. Died 1688.

HARVEST, G., author of sermons, died 1776.

HARVEY, SIR ELIAS, a British admiral, descended from the illustrious William Harvey, died 1830.

HARVEY, GABRIEL, a lawyer and poet, about 1545-1630. His brothers, JOHN and RICHARD, known as writers on judicial astrology, &c.

HARVEY, GIDEON, a physician, died 1700.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, M.D., the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone, Kent, A.D. 1578, and died in London, A.D., 1657, aged seventy-nine years.—This remarkable man, whose name is indissolubly associated with one of the most important discoveries ever made in physiological science, was educated first at the grammar school of Canterbury, and subsequently at Caius College, Cambridge, where he spent five years. He afterwards travelled through Germany and France, and proceeding thence to Italy, he fixed himself at Padua, the medical school of which city had at that time a high reputation, and there he became the pupil of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, the most distinguished anatomist of his age, from whom he acquired a knowledge of the valvular structure of the veins, which laid the foundation of his future fame. In 1602 he returned to England, and began to practise as a physician in London; and in 1615 he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Physicians. There can be no doubt that his particular opinions on the mechanism of the circulation were formed long before, but they were first publicly announced from the chair of the college to which he was now attached in the year 1616. We cannot enter into anatomical and physiological details in this place, and it must suffice to say, that Harvey for the first time demonstrated the double function of the heart in sending out blood from the left side, through the arteries, over the whole body, and in receiving it back by the veins to the right side, whence it is propelled into the lungs, where it loses its impurities, and is again rendered fit for use. This elementary truth, which is so familiar to us, was new in those days, and as it was opposed to the prevailing ideas upon the subject, it was regarded by his contemporaries as an audacious novelty; and for upwards of twenty years the propounder of this doctrine was assailed by every species

of detraction and calumny. He had the good fortune, however, to survive these attacks, and to see his views universally adopted before his death; nor would it be easier to find a better instance of the application of the principles of the inductive philosophy to the investigation of natural phenomena, than that supplied by the use which Harvey made of his knowledge of the internal structure of the veins, which, even in the hands of his master Fabricius had been wholly unproductive. The veins have a feeble and imperceptible contractile power, if they have any at all, and Harvey at once saw that the valves were placed in these vessels to prevent the reflux of the blood in its progress back to the heart, and out of this conclusion mainly arose the discovery of the true theory of the circulation, with all its important consequences. Of this there can be no doubt, for there still exists in the museum of the College of Physicians six tabular views, as large as life, showing this peculiar structure of the veins, which were executed by him or to his order, and which were presented to that learned body by his collateral descendant, the earl of Winchelsea.—His right to the merit of this great discovery is incontestable, yet there have been those in modern times who have disputed it, and who have asserted that he was anticipated in his conclusions by several of the anatomists of the ancient world, and by some of his more immediate predecessors. The passages collected from the writings of antiquity by the diligence of such authors as Dutens, go for nothing in an inquiry into the existence of a great physical fact, and touch Harvey's claims to the smallest possible extent; but one name deserves to be mentioned in connection with this subject, to wit, that of the celebrated and unfortunate Michael Servetus, the Spanish physician, whom Calvin and his consistory burnt for heresy at Geneva. In the year 1553, a quarter of a century before Harvey was born, Servetus published a theological treatise, in which some singular passages occur on the functions of the heart and lungs, which, though vague, would seem to indicate that he had an obscure idea of the pulmonic circulation and its uses; but such loose speculations as Servetus indulged in cannot for a moment be compared to the severe methods and rigid deductions of Harvey, who took nothing for granted that could be experimentally proved. One of his rules was, that 'Nature herself is the most faithful interpreter of her own secrets,' (*De Generatione Animalium*). He consulted her oracles and discovered the truth.—Harvey was physician successively to James I. and to his son, Charles I. In the train of the latter he visited Scotland in 1633, and he has left an account of an excursion which he made on that occasion to the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth; and having adhered to the fortunes of his patron, he was present, though not as a combatant, but as the guardian of the two young princes, Charles and James, at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642. During the fight he employed himself by reading a book under a hedge, but a large cannon ball grazing the ground close to him while he was so occupied, he removed with his charge to a distance from the scene of action. In 1651 his residence at Whitehall was plundered, and his manuscripts destroyed, a loss which he ever after deplored, as they contained the results of the experiments of a life. His works are not numerous, but they are valuable; and his treatise on the Generation of Animals is still a standard book. He died worth £20,000, which he bequeathed to his brother, Mr. Elias Harvey, with the exception



of a yearly sum of £56 for the annual delivery of an oration at the College of Physicians, which is still known as the Harveian oration. He was diminutive in stature, with a small, round, but expressive black eye. His temper was naturally choleric, and was rendered perhaps more so by severe attacks of the gout; and in his philosophical sentiments he is believed to have inclined to the opinions of his friend Hobbes, to whom he left a legacy of £10. There is a tradition that he destroyed himself by an over-dose of opium, to avoid the pain of a fit of his habitual malady; but this story is now discredited, as it has been ascertained that he died of a slight shock of paralysis, which his aged and feeble frame could not withstand. [J.M.C.]

HARWOOD, SIR BASWICK, an English physician and writer on anatomy and physiology, died 1814.

HARWOOD, E., a distinguish. divine, 1729-1794.

HASDRUBAL. See ASDRUBAL.

HASE, THEODORE, a German theologian and biblical commentator, 1689-1731. His son, JAMES, a classical writer, died 1723.

HASENMULLER, DANIEL, a German Orientalist, author of 'Janua Hebraismi Aperta,' 1651-1691.

HASLEWOOD, JOSEPH, one of the founders and editors of the Roxburgh Club, and the collector of a large library of black letter lore and Elizabethan poetry, 1769-1833.

HASSAN, a grandson of Mahomet, born 625, caliph after the murder of Ali, 660, died 661.

HASSAN-PACHA, grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, and a distinguished military commander, died 1790.

HASSE, J. A., a German composer, 1705-1783.

HASELL, J. G. H., a German geographer, 1770-1829.

HASELQUIST, FREDERIC, a Swedish botanist, author of a 'Journey to the Holy Land,' 1722-52.

HASSLER, FERDINAND RUDOLPH, director of the United States Coast Survey, born in Geneva, and came to the United States in 1812; died 1843, aged 74.

HASTED, EDW., historian of Kent, 1732-1812.

HASTING, a Danish adventurer, died 890.

HASTINGS, LADY ELIZA, daughter of the earl of Huntingdon, founder of schools, &c., 1682-1739.

HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON, son of the earl of Moira, born 1754, distinguished as a British officer in the American war, in Holland, and the East Indies, and governor-general of India from 1812 to 1822, governor of Malta 1824, died marquis of Hastings 1826.

HASTINGS, WARREN, was born in 1733. He was the son of obscure parents, but he claimed an ancient and renowned descent, and from his early childhood it was his ambition to win back the domains of his ancestors. He was educated at Westminster School, and in 1750 was appointed a writer in the service of the East India Company. In the emergency through which the ability and valor of Clive saved the British possessions, his capacity was seen while the obscure clerk carried a musket as a volunteer, and he was chosen diplomatic agent at the Durbar. After having remained fourteen years in India he returned to Britain, still comparatively obscure; but his talents were remembered, and after being named second in council in Madras, he was, in 1774, appointed to the newly-created dignity of governor-general of Bengal. The bold measures which he took to defend the British interests from Hyder Ally is one of the great epochs in the history of the British Eastern Empire. By its audacious and somewhat unscrupulous character, his career

startled and alarmed British statesmen on the morality of the policy which guided the British system in the Eastern Peninsula, and he was recalled to meet the celebrated impeachment moved by Burke on 4th April, 1786. The trial was begun on 13th February, 1788, when, according to Mr. Macaulay, 'The high court of Parliament was to sit according to forms handed down from the days of the Plantagenets, on an Englishman accused of exercising tyranny over the lord of the holy city of Benares, and the ladies of the princely house of Oude.' Political events turned public attention into other channels during the impeachment, and when it had been almost forgotten, it ended in an acquittal in April, 1795. He spent his old age in retirement; the injury which his fortune received by the expense of his defence being but partially remedied by the gratitude of the East India Company. He had a taste for letters, and wrote some secondary works now forgotten. He died on 22d August, 1818. [J.H.B.]

HATCHER, THOMAS, an editor of the 16th ct.

HATFIELD, THOMAS, bishop of Durham, secretary of Edward III., and companion-in-arms of Percy and Ralph Nevill, died 1381.

HATSELL, JOHN, chief clerk of the House of Commons, and a writer on parliamentary subjects, 1733-1820.

HATTO, or ATTO-VERCELLENIS, an Italian prelate, known as an ecclesiastical writer, 10th ct.

HATTON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, a courtier and dramatic writer, chancellor in 1587, died 1591.

HAUBER, E. D., a German historian, 1715-65.

HAUBOLD, C. C., a Germ. jurist, 1766-1824.

HAUF, WILHELM, a German prose writer, author of 'The Man in the Moon,' 'Extracts from the Memoirs of the Devil,' &c., 1802-1827.

HAUG, J. C. F., a German poet, 1761-1829.

HAUGWITZ, CHR. HENRY CHARLES, count of, the Prussian statesman who signed the treaty of Pillnitz, born 1758, retired 1806, died 1832.

HAUKSBEE, FRANCIS, an English philosopher, known for his experiments in electricity, last cent.

HAULTIN, J. B. a French numismatist, 1580-1640.

HAUSER, GASPARD, a mysterious being found in Nuremberg 1828, assassinated 1832.

HAUTEFEUILLE, JOHN DE, a French physician and mechanician, author of curious treatises, 1647-1724.

HAUTERIVE, MAURICE, Count De, a French diplomatist and political writer, 1754-1830.

HAUTEROÛCHE, NOEL LE BRETON DE, a French dramatic poet and actor, 1617-1707.

HAUY, RENE JUST, a celebrated mineralogist, was born at Saint Just in 1743. He died in 1822. — Sprung from poor parents who were not able to give him an education, his excellent behavior while a child, attracted the notice of some benevolent individuals in his native town, who induced his mother to take him to Paris. After some little time his kind friends obtained him a bursary at the College of Navarre. When he had completed his education there he became a teacher in the establishment, and continued in that humble capacity for several years. Affection for a friend induced him to study botany; and accident led him to the lecture-room of M. Daubenton, at that time professor of mineralogy. He was charmed with the lecture, and found the study of minerals more suited to his taste than that of plants. He was now thirty-eight years of age. For some time his mind had been occupied with ideas relative to the contrast between the forms

of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, when one day examining a fine specimen of calcareous spar crystallized in prisms, he accidentally let it fall. Upon examining one of the broken prisms, he found that the fracture showed as smooth a face as the original, but that the form of the crystal was changed into that of a rhomb. He repeated the experiment upon many other minerals, and always found the same result; the component parts of each mineral were found to have the same geometrical figure, and a nucleus always similar to itself; while the variety of external forms which the masses assume arose from the manner in which the smaller crystals composing it are arranged. Continuing his researches and experiments, he soon succeeded in establishing the true law of crystallization. This he has explained at full length in his 'Traité de Mineralogie,' a work which has procured for him an immense reputation. In 1792 M. Haüy was imprisoned along with many other ecclesiastics. By the assistance of his pupil Geoffroy St. Hilaire, he was, however, soon after released, and remained for the future untouched and unmolested. In 1802 he was elected professor of mineralogy at the Garden of Plants. Napoleon treated him with much respect; made him a canon of Notre Dame, and an officer of the Legion of Honor; but at the restoration he was treated with cruel neglect by the government, and died in comparative poverty. [W.B.]

HAUY, VALENTINE, brother of the mineralogist, fadr. of an institution for the blind, 1746-1822.

HAVEN, JASON, minister of Dedham, Massachusetts, was born at Framingham, March 13, 1733. He graduated at Harvard College in 1754, and was ordained February 5, 1756. He was well qualified for the duties he had to perform. Died May 17, 1803, aged 70.

HAVEN, NATHANIEL APPLETON, editor of the Portsmouth Journal, and a lawyer of that town, was born Jan. 14, 1790, and graduated at Harvard College in 1807. Died 1831, aged 69.

HAVEN, SAMUEL, D.D., a minister of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, August 16, 1727, and after graduating at Harvard College in 1749, he was ordained May 6, 1752. Having also studied medicine, he made himself very useful among his people. Died 1806.

HAVERCAMP, S., a German critic, 1683-1742.

HAVERS, C., an English anatomist, last cent.

HAVET, A. E. M., a Fr. naturalist, 1795-1820.

HAVILAND, JOHN, an architect, was born in England in 1792, pursued his profession in Russia, and subsequently came to this country, where he built various public works. Died 1852.

HAWES, T., a religious writer, 1734-1820.

HAWES, STEPHEN, an English poet, 15th c.

HAWES, WILLIAM, a physician of London, founder of the Humane Society, and author of miscellaneous writings, 1736-1808.

HAWKE, EDWARD, Vice-Admiral Lord, celebrated for his victories over the French in the middle of last century, died 1781.

HAWKER, COL. PETER, an English writer on field sports. Died 1853, age 67.

HAWKER, DR. ROBERT, a well-known evangelical div., au. of 'Commentaries,' &c., 1753-1827.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, L.L.D., an essayist and miscellaneous writer of the age of Johnson, editor of 'The Adventurer,' 1715-1773.

HAWKINS, BENJAMIN, Colonel. He was an agent for the transaction of Indian affairs, and made himself very useful. He wrote a narrative of the Creeks, which was published in 1801. Died 1816.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a London magistrate, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1719-1789.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN, a British admiral, distinguished against the Spaniards in the reign of Elizabeth, the first to begin the slave trade, 1520-1595. His son, SIR RICHARD, a naval commander and writer, 1582-1622.

HAWKINS, JOHN, an Indian chief, Sagamore of Pennacook, was named Hancamagus, but called by the English, Hawkins or Hagkins. He murdered Major Waldron and his family.

HAWKSMOOR, NICHOLAS, the pupil and successor of Sir Christopher Wren, as surveyor and archit. of the new churches in London, 1666-1736.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN, an English general, distinguished in the wars of Edward III., d. 1393.

HAWLES, JOHN, a writer on law, 1645-1716.

HAWLEY, GIDEON, a missionary to the Indians for several years, having commenced his labors in 1752. He was born in Connecticut, and graduated at Yale College in 1749. When the commissioners for Indian affairs in Boston determined on establishing a mission in the country of the six nations, Mr. Hawley, accompanied by Timothy Woodbridge, a gentleman of much influence among the Indians, proceeded to Ononohgwage or Onghguauaga upon the Susquehanna river, where he was well received by the Indians. In the following year he was ordained at Boston, and returned to his mission, where he remained until 1756, when the French war compelled him to leave. In 1758 he entered on a mission to the Indians at Marshpee where he remained during the remainder of his life. Died October 3, 1807, aged 80 years.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH, an eminent statesman and patriot, was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Yale College in 1742. Having studied law, he became distinguished in his profession. He was one of the most strenuous supporters of American liberty during the disputes between Great Britain and this country. Died March 10, 1788, aged 64.

HAWORTH, A. H., an Eng. naturalist, d. 1833.

HAXO, F. B., Baron, a Fr. officer, 1774-1838.

HAY, JAMES, the first Scotchman raised to the English Peerage, created by James I., Lord Hay, Viscount Doncaster, and Earl Carlisle, died 1636.

HAY, WILLIAM, an English essayist, d. 1755.

HAY, GEORGE, judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia, also a distinguished legislator. He was for several years United States attorney. Died 1830.

HAYDN, FRANCIS JOSEPH, was born at Rohrau, a small town about fifteen leagues from Vienna, in March, 1732, of very humble parents, his father being a wheelwright and parish sexton, and his mother, before her marriage, having been cook at the chateau of a neighboring nobleman. Haydn seems to have inherited a taste for music from his father, who had a fine tenor voice, and had made some progress as a performer upon the organ, and could accompany himself and his wife upon the harp. While yet quite a child he showed great predilection for music, and a cousin of his father who was school-master at Heimburch, taught him to perform upon the violin and sing with taste. This relation also taught him Latin, which qualified him to sing in the choir of St. Stephen's at Vienna, and where he soon attracted the attention of Reuter the chapel master. Haydn pursued his musical studies with great earnestness, and under circumstances of great privation. Such was his industry, however, that while he was under Reuter, no single day passed without his



having devoted sixteen and sometimes eighteen hours to his music lessons. Having commenced to study composition, he at thirteen years old, began to write a mass. He gained his livelihood from singing till the age of seventeen, when his soprano voice left him. After this period, being unable to pay for lessons in counterpoint and harmony, he procured an old work on the art, and in spite of the pedantic rules of the old book he had to study from, he soon became well informed in the science of music. About this time he became acquainted with Porpora and Metastasio, with whom he spent some of his time very agreeably, but nothing of importance occurred in his life up to the year 1771, with the exception of an unhappy marriage, which he contracted with Anne Keller, a prudish damsel, who, in addition to a tiresome parade of virtue, had, as his biographer informs us, 'a mania for priests and monks.' In the year named above, he was appointed chapel master to Prince Esterhazy, which appointment put an end for ever to his pecuniary embarrassments. In the service of this prince in the palace at Eisenstadt, Haydn produced many of his great works, and under 'advantages which few composers ever possessed—he had a full and excellent band, living under the same roof with him, at his command every hour of the day. Thus passed the life of Haydn till the year 1791, when he arrived in England to fulfil an engagement with M. Salomons, who was then giving concerts in the Hanover Square Rooms. During this engagement he produced six of his 'Twelve Grand Symphonies,' and also published many canzonets, quartetts, sonatas, &c. In 1794, he again visited London under an engagement to Gallini, then manager of the King's theatre, Haymarket, and at which period he produced the remaining six of his 'Grand Symphonies.' While in London, the greatness of his genius, and the amiability of his manners, brought him many friends, and rendered his success quite triumphant. At the close of this engagement Haydn returned to Vienna, and never afterwards left it. In 1795, Haydn commenced the composition of his 'Creation,' and was two whole years employed upon it. On one occasion, when asked why the Oratorio was not finished, Haydn answered with the utmost tranquillity 'I am long about it, because I wish it to last long.' This wish was a prophecy, his 'Creation' will last for ever. The 'Creation' was brought out in 1798, and two years afterwards he gave to the world his 'Seasons.' The last great work upon which this genius exerted himself, was two sets of quartetts. In his latter years he employed himself in setting accompaniments to some Scotch airs for the late Mr. George Thomson of Edinburgh. In 1805, he, by the advice of his physician, gave up all study, and from this time he never left his villa at Gumpendorf. The closing scene of this great composer's life was not less remarkable than his career was illustrious. The last time he appeared in public was at the performance of the 'Creation,' which was honored by the presence of more than 1,500 people, amongst whom were many of the nobles and princes of Austria. 'Surrounded by the nobility of Vienna and his friends, by artists, by lovely women, whose eyes were fixed upon him, listening to the praises of God, which he himself had imagined, Haydn bid a glorious adieu to the world.' Soon after this, war broke out between France and Austria; this intelligence vexed him and exhausted the last remains of his strength. 'The French armies advanced rapidly, and on the 10th of May, 1809, having reached Schonbrunn about half a league distant from Haydn's villa, they fired next morning

hundreds of cannon shot upon Vienna, that city so much beloved by him. Four bombs having fallen close to his house, his two servants, with terror depicted in their countenances, ran to him; the old man, by an effort, rose from his arm-chair, and with a dignified air, cried, 'Why such alarm! know that, where Haydn is, no evil can happen.' But this exertion was beyond his strength; a convulsive shivering prevented him adding more, and he was immediately conveyed to bed. On the 26th of May, he was almost completely exhausted; notwithstanding, he had his piano moved towards him, and sung three times with a voice as loud as he could, 'God save the Emperor.' These were his last words. At his piano he became insensible, and he expired on the morning of the 31st. Haydn was very religious. The commencement of all his scores are inscribed with one of the following mottoes, '*In Nomine Domini*,' or '*Soli Deo Gloria*,' and at the end of them all '*Laus Deo*.' His works are exceedingly numerous in all classes. Among them are 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartetts, 60 pianoforte sonatas, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, a grand 'Te Deum,' a 'Stabat Mater,' 14 Italian and German operas, 42 duets and canzonets, and 20 divertimentos for particular instruments. [J.M.]

HAYDON, BENJAMIN ROBERT, was born at Plymouth, 23d January, 1786; his father was a bookseller, and he was educated in early youth at Plympton Grammar School, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had been brought up. Haydon determined upon becoming a painter, contrary to the wishes of his parents. His father, however, assisted him for several years in the metropolis; he visited London in 1804, and became a pupil of the Royal Academy in 1805. He had the advantage of the acquaintance of Northcote, Opie, and Fuseli, as advisers, and of Jackson and Wilkie as fellow-pupils. His ambitious views of art were early developed: in 1807 he exhibited a picture of the 'Flight into Egypt,' purchased by Mr. Hope, which procured him a commission from Lord Mulgrave for 'Dentatus,' a picture which, from the dissatisfaction he felt of its being placed in the ante-room in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1809, appears to have been the first cause of most of his subsequent trouble, for not imagining that others might not think so highly of the picture as he did himself, he made the supposed injustice a cause of quarrel with the Academy, and the notion of injustice, or rather owing to his inordinate vanity, a conspiracy to suppress him, developed itself into a monomania, and possessed his mind the whole of his life. Dentatus has been admirably engraved in wood by his pupil Harvey.—The encouragement, however, which Haydon got from Lord Mulgrave, both social and professional, gave a great impulse to his exertions, and Dentatus was succeeded by a considerable series of great works.—He now, to make up some deficiencies of execution, devoted himself for half a year to the practice of portrait painting at Plymouth, and after his return to London he became an enthusiastic student of the Elgin Marbles, then recently brought from Greece; the excellence of which he professes to have been the first to point out to the British public, rather naively overlooking the claims of Lord Elgin himself, who had spent £52,000 in securing them and bringing them to England.—The following are Haydon's principal works in the order of their production:—In 1812 'Macbeth,' for Sir George Beaumont; in 1814 the 'Judgment of Solomon,' for which he was voted the freedom of his native town, and in this year he visited Paris; in 1820 'Christ's Entry into Jerusa-

lem,' (now in America), which produced him nearly £3,000 by its exhibition alone, in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; in 1821 'Christ's Agony in the Garden,' (in this year he was married); in 1823 'The Raising of Lazarus' (now at the Pantheon), in this year he was arrested for debt, and passed through the Insolvent Court; in 1826 'Pharaoh Dismissing the Israelites,' and 'Venus and Anchises,' in 1827 'Alexander and Bucephalus,' for Lord Egremont, and 'Eucles,' in 1828 'The Mock Election in the King's Bench,' purchased by George IV.; in 1830 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' for Sir Robert Peel, a picture he afterwards repeated in small nearly thirty times; in 1832 'Xenophon's First sight of the Sea,' in the retreat with the 10,000; in 1834 'The Reform Banquet,' for Lord Grey, 'Cassandra,' and 'Waiting for the Times,' in 1835 'Achilles at the Court of Lycomedes Discovering his Sex,' in 1836 'Samson and Delilah' (this year he passed a second time through the Insolvent Court); in 1838 'Christ Blessing Little Children,' for Liverpool; in 1839 'The Duke at Waterloo,' also for Liverpool; in 1840 he lectured (gratis) at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and henceforth his time was divided between lecturing and painting; he found the former the more profitable pursuit, his lectures are published: in 1841 'The Anti-Slavery Convention,' and 'The Maid of Saragossa,' in 1842 'Curtius Leaping into the Gulf,' in 1843 the cartoon of the 'Entry of the Black Prince in London,' with King John of France prisoner; this was in competition for Westminster Hall, in which Haydon failed, a failure which some of his friends supposed to have been fatal to him; in 1844 'Alexander Killing the Lion,' and a large repetition of 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' which was purchased by the king of Hanover; in 1845 'Uriel and Satan,' and lastly, in 1846 the 'Banishment of Aristides,' and 'Nero Watching the Burning of Rome,' representing the evils both of democracy and of despotism: these last were two of a series of six which he had designed years ago, for the illustration of the old House of Lords.—These pictures Haydon exhibited as usual, but he was unusually unsuccessful with them. He had often lost by his exhibitions, but sometimes had gained large sums, as in the case of 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' in this last exhibition he lost £111 11s. 5d., and this loss at a time when he was penniless, added to his deep disappointment at not being employed in the decoration of the Houses, at last overcame his all but indomitable energy, and he destroyed himself on the 22d of June of this year, 1846. One of the latest entries in his diary is:—'Tom Thumb had 12,000 people last week, B. R. Haydon, 133½ (the ½ a little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people.'—It may be supposed by some that Haydon was a martyr to his love of what is termed *High Art*: the facts of his life show any thing but this. He began his career with almost unexampled encouragement, and appears even at all times to have found friends, who gave and lent him considerable sums of money, from £50 to £1,000, and his professional receipts were by no means small; from the years 1831 to 1836 inclusive, he received from this source alone £4,617 2s. 3d., an average of £750 per annum; yet he was always in difficulties sufficient to have harassed most men to death in as many months as Haydon endured them years: his debts amounted to about £3,000 at his death. The cause of common justice renders these details imperative, both from the extraordinary circumstances of Haydon's death, and his habitual accusations against the Academy for its jealous tyranny, and the people for their hope-

less want of taste. Haydon had no other enemy than himself; he appears to have been wholly wanting in common sense; his ambition was so excessive that it destroyed his judgment, and his extraordinary energy wanted that counterbalancing ability to insure a real artistic success: he was impulsive and desultory, mistook the will for the deed, and neglected the commonest elements of excellence in execution; he was extremely mannered, with the exception of a large style of design (indicated, not executed), and a warm and powerful coloring, we miss every other requisite of a fine picture: yet such was his extraordinary vanity, that he identified the fate of the art of his country with that of his own efforts, and assumed all progress to have proceeded from himself, while perhaps no individual artist ever had less influence on the taste of his time, or even that of his own pupils, who do not retain a single trace of his style; indeed, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Lance, the fruit painter, Haydon's principal scholars, illustrate three as opposed paths, as the whole province of painting could possibly display.—See *Memoirs of B. R. Haydon from his Journals*. Longman, 1853. [R.N.W.]

HAYER, J. N. H., a Fr. relig. writer, 1718–80.

HAYES, H. C., an Eng. mathematic., 1678–1760.

HAYES, W., a musical composer, 1708–1777.

HAYGARTH, J., a medical author, d. 1813.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM, an English poet, was born in Chichester in 1745. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterward applied himself principally to literary pursuits. Died 1820.

HAYM, N. F., an Ital. numismatist, 1670–1730.

HAYMAN, F., an English painter, 1708–1776.

HAYMO, a German commentator, died 853.

HAYNAU, JULES DE, an Austrian general, noted for his cruelty to the Hungarians in 1849, 1786–1853.

HAYNE, F. G., a German botanist, 1763–1832.

HAYNE, ISAAC, a native of South Carolina, was a senator of the legislature. He held the rank of captain of artillery in the Revolutionary War, but resigned his commission and served as a private soldier at the siege of Charleston, where he was taken prisoner at the surrender of that place in 1780. He subscribed a declaration of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, on conditions that he might not be obliged to take arms against his country. In 1781, in violation of this agreement, he was ordered to join the British standard, which command he refused to obey, and immediately repaired to the American camp. He was shortly after taken prisoner, and ordered by Lord Rawdon to be hanged, which sentence was carried into execution, August 4, 1781.

HAYNE, ROBERT Y., a distinguished American lawyer and statesman, was born near Charleston, November 10, 1791. His early education was limited, but he made up for its deficiencies, by his subsequent self-directed efforts, and succeeded in being admitted to the bar at the age of 21. He soon rose to the highest distinction as a lawyer, and on entering political life rapidly reached the chief office of the State. From 1822 to 1832 he was senator of the United States, and in 1830 had his celebrated conflict with Daniel Webster, when he eloquently defended Southern principles of policy. Died 1839, aged 48.

HAYNE, TH., a learned divine, 16th century.

HAYNES, JOHN, governor of Massachusetts, and afterward of Connecticut, was born in Essex, England, and accompanied Mr. Hooker to America in



1633. In 1635 he was appointed governor, and in the following year he removed to Connecticut, and was one of the founders of that colony. In 1639 he was chosen governor, and every alternate year after until his death in 1654. He applied both his talents and property to the benefit of this colony.

HAYTON, the *first* of the name, k. of Armenia, 1224-1268; the *second*, 1289-1308.

HAYTON, an Armenian historian, died 1310.

HAYWARD, SIR J., an Eng. historian, died 1627.

HAYWARD, LEMUEL, M.D., an eminent physician of Boston, was a native of Braintree, and educated at Harvard College, in 1768. In 1775 he obtained the appointment of surgeon in the general hospital of the army. In 1783 he removed to Boston. Died 1821, aged 72.

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, a miscellaneous writer, author of 'The Female Spectator,' &c., 1693-1756.

HAYWOOD, HENRY, minister to the Socinian Baptists in Charleston, South Carolina, was a native of England, and emigrated to America in 1739. Died in 1755.

HAZAEI, a king of Syria, 9th century B.C.

HAZARD, EBENEZER, postmaster-general of the United States, in succession to Mr. Bache, from 1782 until the adoption of the constitution in 1789. He published a work entitled 'Historical Collections,' 1792-1794, having reference to American history. Died 1817.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, a well-known essayist and critic of art and poetry, was the son of a Unitarian minister, and was born at Maidstone, 1778. He was in early life an artist, but not satisfied with his attainments in this profession, he came to London, and commenced the career of an author in 1803, from which time till his death in 1830, he was constantly before the public as a journalist and miscellaneous writer. His largest work is the 'Life of Napoleon,' in 4 vols., but he is most esteemed for the philosophical spirit of his criticisms. His literary remains, with a biographical memoir, were published by his son shortly after his death.

HEADLEY, H., an English poet, 1766-1788.

HEAPY, T., a water-color painter, 1775-1835.

HEARNE, S., an English navigator, 1735-92.

HEARNE, T., an Eng. antiquarian, 1680-1735.

HEARNE, T., an archit. engraver, 1744-1817.

HEATH, BENJ., a learned writer, last century.

HEATH, JAMES, an historical writer, 1629-64.

HEATH, JAMES, a distinguished engraver, 1756-1834. His son, CHARLES, also an eminent engraver, 1784-1848.

HEATH, NICHOLAS, archbishop of York and chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Mary. Died 1560.

HEATH, UPTON S., an American judge of the U. S. District Court of Maryland. Died 1852.

HEATH, WILLIAM, a major-general in the American army during the Revolutionary War, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1735, and bred to the business of a farmer. In 1776 he was appointed major-general, and in the following year commanded the eastern department near Boston. In 1779 he got the command of the troops on the Hudson, where he remained until the termination of the war. In 1793 he was made judge of probate for the county of Norfolk. Died 1814.

HEATHCOTE, RALPH, a miscellaneous writer, and a clergyman of the Church of England, known as the projector of the 'General Biographical Dictionary.' Died 1795.

HEBEL, J. P., a German poet, 1760-1818.

HEBER, or EBER, a patriarch of Syria, from

whom it is supposed the Hebrews derive their name (Genesis x. 24.)



[Heber's Parish Church.]

HEBER, REGINALD, a learned clergyman of the Church of England, 1728-1804. His son, of the same name, the well-known bishop of Calcutta, distinguished as a poet and essayist, 1783-1826. RICHARD, half-brother of Bishop Heber, known as a learned editor, 1773-1833.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a learned and distinguished English physician, was born at London 1710. After the usual preliminary education at the Grammar School of St. Saviour, which he entered at the early age of seven, and where he remained till 1724, he was transferred to St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he graduated as B.A. in 1728, and as A.M. in 1732; and having resolved to follow medicine as a profession, he obtained his degree as M.D. in that university in 1739. He practised as a physician at Cambridge, giving lectures on materia medica at the same time in the university till the year 1746, when he removed to London, where he speedily attained to great eminence, and where he continued to reside ever afterwards. He died in Pall Mall, on the 17th of May, 1801, in the ninety-first year of his age. Dr. Heberden was one of the best classical scholars of his time, and one of the most perfectly instructed medical men England has ever possessed. It was to a suggestion of his that the 'Medical Transactions' owe their origin, and he contributed to the first three volumes of that valuable publication many important papers; he is best known, however, by his 'Commentaries on the History and Cure of Disease,' a posthumous work, published by his son in 1802. [J.M.C.]

HEBERT, a French writer, 13th century.

HEBERT, JAMES RENE, one of the Jacobin leaders of the French revolution, commonly called 'Père Duchesne,' from the name of his journal, was born at Alençon towards 1755, and executed with his accomplices Chaumette, Anacharsis Cloots, and others, on the 24th of March, 1794. He was the most brutal journalist of the period, and played a leading part in every conspiracy against the establishment of law and order, and in the detestable massacres of September, 1792. On the 10th of August preceding he had been installed among the magistrates of the people at the Hotel de Ville, and from this period he labored to exalt the municipal authority

above that of the convention. The Girondins were sacrificed in the struggle which ensued, but Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety only awaited a proper opportunity, and arrested the party of Hébert, at the very moment they were threatening a new insurrection. The followers of Hébert and Chaumette, generally called 'Hébertists,' were atheists, and their leaders were as obscene and cruel in outward conduct as they were irreligious in heart. The charge on which they were executed was that of endeavoring to destroy the republic by immorality.

[E.R.]

HECART, G. A. J., a Fr. philologist, 1755-1838.

HECHT, CHRISTIAN, a Ger. divine, 1696-1748.

HECHT, GODFREY, a learned writer, d. 1721.

HECKEL, J. F., a Ger. philologist, died 1715.

HECKEWELDER, JOHN, a Moravian missionary, was born in Bedford, England, in 1743, and emigrated with his father to America in 1754. He settled in Pennsylvania, and was bred to the business of a cooper. In 1771 he entered on the duties of a missionary to the Indians, and after applying himself for many years to this benevolent work, he returned to Bethlehem, Penn., in 1786. Being conversant with Indian affairs, and having a perfect knowledge of the language of the Delawares, he was frequently employed by Washington on amicable missions to the Indians. Died 1823, aged 80.

HECQUET, P., a French medical author, 1661-1737.

HEDERIC, BENJAMIN, a German philologist, author of a well-known Greek Lexicon, 1675-1748.

HEDIN, SUEÑO ANDREW, a Swedish physician and author of medical works, 1750-1821.

HEDGE, LEVI, a professor of moral philosophy in Harvard College, author of a treatise on Logic, and editor of an edition of Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the Mind. Died 1844, aged 78.

HEDGES, SIR CH., a min. of state, d. 1714.

HEDIO, GASPARD, a Ger. reformer, 1495-1552.

HEDLINGER, JOHN CHARLES, was born at Schweitz, in 1691. He was celebrated for his cutting of dices, and patronized by many of the crowned heads. Died 1771.

HEDWIG, JOHN, a Ger. botanist, 1730-1799.

HEDWIGA, a queen of Poland, 1371-1399.

HEDWIGA, ST., a religious founder, d. 1243.

HEEM, J. DE, a Dutch painter, 1600-1674.

HEEMSKIRCK, MARTIN VAN VEEN OF, a Dutch painter, time of Michelangelo, 1498-1574.

HEEN, CHRIS., a Swiss numismatist, 1715-69.

HEENE, LUCAS DE, a Flem. paint., 1534-84.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG, a learned professor and historian of Germany, 1760-1842.

HEERKENS, G. N., a Germ. poet, 1728-1801.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, born at Stuttgart 1770, died at Berlin, in the flush of his fame, November 14, 1831. A philosopher whose power and renown remind one of traditions concerning a Pythagoras; he created a school not only numbering in its ranks his most distinguished contemporaries, but exciting a whole people: the influence of Hegel diffused itself through the politics and religion, as well as through all the speculation of Germany. The principles on which this remarkable thinker constructed his system are two-fold. *First*, his discovery, or alleged discovery, of a universal law according to which Thought unfolds itself—the fundamental and sole law of *Dialectics*. Every thing or notion, says Hegel, exists to the mind, because it has, or is seen to have, a *contradiction*: in other words, there is some other thing or notion standing outright against it, and by opposi-

tion marking it off, or *defining* it. A notion and its opposite, or *contradictory*, are two elements essential to every act of thinking; and as soon as these are realized, a *third* act or movement supervenes—viz., the effort to *reconcile* the two *contradictories*, or to find some third, and of course higher notion, in which they unite or blend. Three elements, therefore,—a notion, its contradictory, and the solution of the contradiction,—a *thesis*, its *anti-thesis*, and the *synthesis* of the two—represent a complete act of logic, or one movement of dialectic; and on the type of this movement Hegel undertook to explain the entire course and action of Thought in its efforts to comprehend the Universe. It were not easy to overestimate the surprising skill with which a task so novel and arduous has been executed: in this respect indeed the '*Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences*' will ever be a marvel. Though it is presented to the astonished reader, rising up from its barest expression through a gigantic scheme of ascending triplets, until, having comprehended every form and sphere of possible knowledge, it reaches the Absolute and the Infinite. The attempt has indeed failed: its failure was as necessary and has been as signal as that of Babel; nevertheless, in making it, Hegel had successes that might have achieved station for many minds instead of one: he has thrown light on the methods and relationships of several departments of knowledge, that will abide connected with his name, as a rare and beneficent contribution to philosophy. *Secondly*, Hegel's next principle,—yet more distinctive, is also more unusual. Schelling before him had spoken of the *Absolute* as the necessarily existing *Unity*—blending together the whole variety of thought and things; but this Absolute he deemed an *Essence*, not irreconcilable with the notion of God. Hegel resolved that nothing unintelligible—no obscure residuum—should remain in philosophy. What, he asked, is *Reality*? What is the thing truly known, in the *Cogito* of Des Cartes? Is it other than *Thought*? I *know* myself or my existence, because I *think* myself. As to the *external world*, as men term it, Fichte demonstrated it a mere modification of the thinking principle:—what is it too, then, save a modification of *Thought*? What need in such a case of *Essences* and *Substances*? *Thought* is at once *Knowledge* and *Existence*; the *Ideal* is the true and only *Real*. And so disappear for ever, unknown quantities or substances from philosophy; and science at last is *adequate*! Singular as this principle, taken by itself, must look to the English reader, the consequences of its union with Hegel's first assumption, are still more astounding. If the knowledge of Things can be expressed or referred to one universal movement of dialectic, are not Things themselves—all the reality we can reach—simply the evolution of Thought, according to this movement? In other words, does not Dialectic represent, nay *create* by its movements, all that we call the Universe? At this point Hegel starts farthest away from Schelling. Schelling's *Absolute* was *primary*, the great first and ultimate principles necessary to harmonize the variety of existence: according to Hegel the Absolute is *evolved*—*created* as well as *risen to*, by Thought;—God, in short, is not the *discovery*, but the *issue* of dialectic; and exists nowhere nor in any manner, apart from our human consciousness! It is needful in candor to warn the student, that he must not judge of the verisimilitude of a scheme so extraordinary, by this barest outline. No remarkable system of thought, can fairly be separated from its details, inasmuch as *these* are the bridge by which



alone we can pass over from ordinary modes of contemplation; and it will not be concluded that the high genius of Hegel failed to provide the strong semblance of such a bridge, seeing that multitudes of the keenest thinkers in Germany not only became passionate adherents of his doctrine, but put their sincerity to the test, by accepting all its practical conclusions. It were evidently out of the question to attempt here a formal criticism of Hegelianism: nevertheless there are a few general remarks on the whole set of these 'Philosophies of the Absolute,' which, from the British point of view, it may not be unfitting to venture, as the conclusion of this article. (See art. SCHELLING.) 1. There is one meaning and application of the term *Absolute*, legitimized and accepted in Great Britain, which must be carefully distinguished from the common significance of the same term in Germany. Truths fundamental to, and inseparable from our human nature, are in English phraseology, *absolute*, to that Nature: in other words, we must accept these as ultimate and inevitable conditions of human thought—expressive, so to speak, of the *structure* of that physical and psychical fabric, which is the composite being, *Man*. A transcendental philosophy of the Absolute, on the other hand, is not a philosophy aspiring to discern and rest on truths of the nature of the foregoing; but one which aims at grasping, defining, and unfolding the absolute principle of the whole universe: not a reverential philosophy aspiring to discern the existence of a Primal Cause, a substratum and providence; but to apprehend the whole structure of that prime efficiency, to *formalize* it, and deduce from it the necessity of all that has been, that is, and that shall unfold. To Man, such a philosophy is simply unattainable. On the vexed question, whether it is possible to effect the transition from Metaphysics to Ontology—to infer from the existence of necessary truths, the existence of corresponding realities—one may hold by the affirmative with all tenacity, and yet repeat the assertion that a philosophy with such aims is utterly unattainable. From the intellectual and moral constitution of Humanity it may be legitimate to conclude something concerning the attributes of the Primal Cause: but to fathom the nature of the Cause, is beyond reach of all those faculties that belong to us. Humanity is but one force among myriads—one solitary, though rich and potent *Monad*—and it cannot encircle or comprehend the Infinite. Nay, this is manifested, by the very progressiveness of our own nature. What is absolute to us, we reach by Intuition; and there is no part of humanity so *educable* as the Intuitive faculty. In the growth of this power lies the secret of the growth of *civilization*: and evidence abounds, that what we now discern of absolute or intuitive truth, is far from the measure of what may one day be *accessible*, without any transcendence of the sphere of Humanity. How vain then, how vainly audacious the attempt, through our present or realized insight, to reach the ultimate depths of Being! 2. To whatever extent we can discern the Absolute or Infinite, it clearly must be through reliance in the *first place* on those ultimate elements or constituents of human thought: and as well in logic, as in masonry, it were fatal to remove the foundation scaffolding, simply because we have ascended several stages above it. But, these philosophies of the absolute, destroy the foundation on which alone they can rest: the logical scheme of Hegel obliterates as entirely, human liberty, human personality, human morality in every one of its directest consequences, as the lowest materialistic systems. It is thus a

practical paralogism, and issues in a defiance of that very *Cogito* of Des Cartes, to which at the outset it professes unquestioning allegiance. These irremediable defects inhere in most of our recent transcendental systems; which are liable, besides, to equally fatal specific objections. It is gratifying to know, that in Germany itself, they seem to have run their course; and that modern thinkers, with aspirations humbler, but more real, are now working out the various invaluable hints which their founders have thrown, on themes sufficiently promising, such as the Philosophy of History. Hegel's works have been collected and published in a great many volumes by the most eminent of his disciples. [J.P.N.]

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 2d ct. HEGEWISCH, T., a German historian, 1760–1815.

HEIDEGGER, J. H., a Swiss theologian and historian, author of 'Historia Papatus,' &c., 1633–98.

HEIM, ERNEST, L., a German medical writer, 1747–1834. His brother, J. L. HEIM, a mineralogist, and writer on Thuringia, 1741–1819.

HEIN, PETER, a Dutch captain, 17th century.

HEINE, HEINRICH, a German author, was born at Dusseldorf in 1797, and educated at Gottingen and Berlin. He wrote many works, among others the 'Reisebilder,' &c. Died 1847.

HEINECCIUS, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, a German lawyer, and antiquarian writer, 1681–1741. His brother, JOHN MICHAEL, an antiquarian, 1674–1722.

HEINECKEN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, a most wonderful child, was born at Lubeck in 1722. It is stated of him, that before he was a year old he could speak fluently, and soon after was well versed in the history of the Old and New Testaments. He died at five years of age.

HEINSE, J. J. G., a German novelist, 1746–1803.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, a Dutch philologist, historian, and Latin poet, 1580–1665. NICHOLAS, his son, a poet and classical editor, 1620–1681. ANTHONY, a member of the same family, grand pensionary of Holland, 1641–1720.

HEINZ, J., a Swiss painter, 16th century.

HEISS, J. DE, a German historian, died 1688.

HEISTER, LAWRENCE, a celebrated German physician and surgeon of the last century, was born at Frankfort on the 21st of September, 1683, and died at Helmstadt on the 18th of April, 1758. He was much distinguished in his day both as a physician and a surgeon, particularly as the latter, having acquired a practical knowledge of the art of surgery as a surgeon of the allied army in the low countries. He was successively professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf and Helmstadt. His works are numerous, and embrace treatises on anatomy, surgery, and medicine, but they are now little consulted. [J.M.C.]

HELE, THOS., an English dramatist, died 1780.

HELENA, St., mother of Constantine the Great, and founder of a church on Calvary, 247–328.

HELIODORUS, a Greek mathematician, 2d cent.

HELIODORUS, a Greek bishop and author, 4th century.

HELIOGABALUS, a Roman emperor, 218–222.

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, a Hungarian astronomer and writer on the magnet, &c., 1720–1792.

HELLOT, J., a French chemist, 1685–1766.

HELMAN, J. S., a French engraver, 1743–1797.

HELMERS, J. F., a Dutch poet, 1767–1813.

HELMICH, W., a Dutch theologian, 1551–1608.

HELMONT, JEAN BAPTIST VAN, generally numbered among the alchemists, was a native of Brus-

els, and was born 1577. He was a public lecturer on medicine when only seventeen years of age, and at twenty-two received his diploma as a physician. Being rendered independent by his marriage with a lady of property in 1609, he displayed his benevolence by practising his profession gratuitously, and devoted his leisure to the studies of which his name has become such a famous representative. It is admitted that he was a great pioneer in chemical discovery, but there is also a fund of valuable truth under the obscure terms which are generally regarded as the mere conceits of his imagination. The *archeus*, for example, which makes a conspicuous figure in his works, is the mover of all the functions in the animal economy, and may be regarded as the vital aura which is the subject of so much popular curiosity, and the ridicule of so many learned professors, at the present day. It was from the *archeus* that Barthez derived his idea of a vital principle, and operated a revolution in physiology. The same element, or spiritual essence of life, is recognized by nearly all the old philosophers under different names, and there is now every prospect of its coming within the pale of experimental philosophy. Of course, it is not pretended to deny that Helmont's works abound in crude notions, and wild fantastic theories, but even in these cases the imaginative may often find the road to some true, and now forgotten principle, from which the author wandered away in the fire-mists with which he surrounded himself. Apart from all this, he was a perfect master of his art, and there is evidence of the astonishing cures he performed as a physician. He died in 1644, and in 1648 his collected works were published, according to his dying request, by his son, FRANCIS MERCURY VAN HELMONT, who was also a speculative writer, and lived 1618-1699. [E.R.]

HELMONT, M. VAN, a Dutch painter, d. 1726.

HELOISE, celebrated for the love of Abelard, was born in Paris in 1101, and died in 1164.

HELSHAM, R., a natural philosopher, d. 1738.

HELT, B. VAN DER, a Dutch painter, 1613-70.

HELTAI, G., a protestant writer of Hungary, 16th century.

HELVETIUS. The physicians and philosophers of this name are sprung from a family of the Palatinate, the first founders of which fled to Holland to avoid persecution at the period of the reformation.—1. JEAN FREDERIC (SCHWEIZER), who bears the reputation of an alchemist, was first physician to the armies of the republic, and had several medals struck in honor of the services rendered by him, flourished 1625-1709.—2. JEAN ADRIAN, who carried the family name to Paris, by going there in his youth, was the son of the preceding, and was known in the city of his adoption as the Dutch physician. He was ennobled by Louis XIV. for his services, having been successively equerry, counselor of the king, and inspector-general of hospitals. He is the author of several medical works, especially on fevers, on the plague, and on the extirpation of cancer, and is the discoverer of the curative virtues of *ipecaehana*. Some of his works went through several editions during his lifetime and afterwards; lived 1661-1727.—One of his sons, 3. JEAN CLAUDE ADRIAN, became councillor of state and first physician to the queen, and was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. His works are, '*Idee Générale de l'Economie Animale, et Observations sur la Petite Vérole*,' and '*Principia Physica-Medica*,' in which he attributes all diseases to the fermentation of the blood, and its irruption into the lymphatic vessels. Like the other members of his

family, he was of an original and speculative turn, and his hypotheses generally provoked controversy. His son, the fourth and most famous of the name, is the subject of the following notice. [E.R.]

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIAN, born in Paris 1715, died December, 1771. The celebrity at one time enjoyed by Helvetius, rests on his work *De l'Esprit*—a treatise on theoretical and practical morality. Starting from the ground that man is a being simply and purely *sensible*, he rapidly infers that morality signifies the search after pleasure and effort to avoid pain. Nevertheless, as remarked in the article EPICURUS, granting the postulate, the inquiry remains, how can one best attain pleasure and avoid pain? And Helvetius desired to raise men to the pursuit of large objects. He contrasts with this view, the mean morality of the purely self-seeking and vulgar-minded, with the higher but still narrow morality of sects and coteries, and this last with the generous and unfettered action and serene enjoyments of the man whose sympathies are co-extensive with his race. It has to be said, in justice to one whose merits as a thinker are not great, but often unduly abused and depreciated, that *action* according to his precepts, would, by no means frequently, be found in jar with the results of a better system. Helvetius was a good and keen observer: hence the saying of Madame du Deffand, 'C'est un homme qui a dit le secret de tout le monde.'—Besides his *Esprit*, he wrote a treatise *De l'Homme*. They are loose and wearisome in the main: and before recommending their perusal even to a student with fullest leisure, it would be fair to say that every thing good in them may be obtained at a much cheaper rate. [J.P.N.]

HELVETIUS, J., a Dutch poet, last century.

HELVICUS, C., a German *savant*, 1581-1617.

HELWIG, AMELIA VON, a German lady, distinguished as a poetess and for her great learning, 1776-1832.

HELWIG, G. A., a Prussian natur., 1666-1748.

HELWIG, JOHN OTTO, a German medical writer and collector of natural curiosities, 1654-98. His brother, CHRISTOPHER, a botanist, 1663-1721.

HELYOT, PETER, a French ecclesiastic of British extraction, author of a '*History of Monastic Orders, Religious and Military*,' 1660-1716.



[Rhyllon, Residence of Mrs. Hemans, in Wales.]

HEMANS, FELICIA, the daughter of a Liverpool merchant, was born in that town in 1794. Miss Browne wrote verses from her childhood, and published a poetical volume in her fourteenth year. Her second volume, containing poems on 'The Do-



mestic Affections,' which appeared in 1812, marked her as already successful in the school of Campbell. In the same year she married Captain Hemans, who, after some years, went to reside on the continent, Mrs. Hemans remaining at home with her five sons. Always devoted to study and composition, she now became more so than ever; but it was matter of much regret, to the poetess as well as to the admirers of her verses, that she felt herself compelled, by the expenses attending the education of her children, to spend her powers in an almost uninterrupted succession of small pieces, which usually made their first appearance in the periodicals of the day. It is hardly, indeed, to be believed, that, even with more favorable opportunities, she would have succeeded much better than she did in narrative or dramatic poetry. The character of her genius was decidedly lyrical and reflective. But leisurely composition would doubtless have checked the verbosity and mannerism which are the besetting faults even of her latest and best poems. As it is, there are not a few of her small pieces which are alike fine in feeling and in diction; and the very marked manner which she gradually formed for herself has found a host of imitators. Her poems are admirable for purity of sentiment and gentle pathos; and her personal character was amiable, modest, and exemplary. After several changes of residence, she died in Dublin in 1835. [W.S.]

HEMELAR, J., a Dutch antiquarian, died 1640.

HEMELINCK, or HEMMLING, J., a painter of Bruges, considered one of the first masters of the Flemish school, born 1450.

HEMMENWAY, MOSES, D.D., minister of Wells, Maine, was a native of Framingham. He was educated at Harvard College in 1755, and ordained in 1759. After a faithful discharge of his duties for 51 years, he died in 1824, aged 84.

HEMSEN, J., a Flemish painter, 16th cent.

HEMSKERCK, E., a Dutch painter, 1645-1704.

HEMSKERK. See HEEMSKIRCK.

HEMSTERHUY, or HEMSTERHUSIUS, TIBERIUS, a learned Dutch critic and Orientalist, 1685-1756. His son, FRANCIS, a writer on arts and philosophy, and an able statesman, died 1790.

HENAS, G. DE, a Spanish theolog., 1611-1704.

HENAULT, CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS, a distinguished French poet, and president of the parliament of Paris, was born in that city in 1685. In 1713, he published the tragedy of 'Cornelia.' In 1723 he obtained an appointment in the French Academy, and in 1744 he produced a chronological history of France. Died 1770.

HENAULT, JOHN D., a French poet, 17th ct.

HENCKEL, J., a Ger. mineralogist, 1679-1744.

HENDERSON, A., a Scotch divine, 17th cent.

HENDERSON, JOHN, an Oxford scholar and master of the occult sciences, 1757-1788.

HENDERSON, JOHN, an actor who acquired a great reputation in Falstaff, in which character he is said never to have been equalled, was born in London 1747, and was apprenticed to a silversmith. He made his *debut* as a performer at Bath; after which he appeared in *Shylock* at the Haymarket theatre. He died suddenly of a brain fever in 1785. [J.A.H.]

HENDERSON, DOUGLAS MERCER, a British officer distinguished in the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo; died 1854.

HENGIST, the first Saxon chief who established himself in England, king of Kent, 458-488.

HENICHIUS, J., a German divine, 1616-1671.

HENING, WILLIAM, presiding judge of the Court

of Appeals of Virginia, and a patriot of the revolution. Died 1824, aged 89.

HENISCH, G., a Hungarian *savant*, 1549-1618.

HENKE, HENRY PHILIP CONRAD, a German professor of theology, author of an 'Ecclesiastical History,' 1752-1809.

HENKEL, J. F., a German chemist, 1679-1744.

HENKEL, J. F., a Ger. surgical wr., 1712-1779.

HENLEY, ANTHONY, a fugitive writer and member of parliament, died 1711. His second son, ROBERT, born 1708, created Lord Northampton 1760, chancellor 1757-1766, died 1772.

HENLEY, JOHN, a celebrated lecturer, generally known as 'Orator Henley,' author of 'Esther,' a poem, and editor of 'The Hyp Doctor,' 1692-1756.

HENLEY, SAMUEL, a divine of the Church of England, known as a classical writer, died 1813.

HENNEPIN, LOUIS, a French missionary, was born in 1640, and emigrated to Quebec in 1675. He travelled through Canada and Louisiana for some years, and in 1683 published 'Description de la Louisiane,' and in 1711 'Nouveau voyage dans l'Amerique.'

HENNET, A. J. U., a Fr. economist., 1758-1821.

HENOUL, J. B., a French historian, 1755-1821.

HENRIET, ISRAEL, a Fr. engraver, 1608-1661.

HENRIETTA ANNE, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, 1644, married to the duke of Orleans, died 1660.

HENRIETTA MARIA, daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis, born 1609, married to Charles I. of England, 1625, escaped with her infant to France, 1644. Died 1669.

HENRION, D., a Fr. mathematician, died 1640.

HENRION, F., a Fr. antiquarian, 1663-1720.

HENRIOT, FRANÇOIS. This audacious and bad man, who rose to be military commander of Paris during the reign of terror, was born in the precincts of the capital in 1761, and was released from prison, where he had been confined for theft, in the midst of the anarchy of 1792. He was a principal in the terrible scenes of August and September in that year, and headed the armed force of the sansculottes, or sections of Paris, in the insurrection of May in the year following, when the Girondins were overthrown. The triumph of Marat raised Henriot from this position to that of generalissimo of the national guard, yet he was utterly destitute of the talents necessary for command, as shown by his conduct on the 9th Thermidor, when Robespierre and his party were arrested by Barras. On this occasion he set the example of a retreat, and returning to the Hotel de Ville, in a half-drunken condition, he was hurled from a window, with imprecations, by one of his colleagues. The fall, however, did not kill him, and he was executed with Robespierre and the others on the day following, 28th July, 1794. [E.K.]

HENRIQUEZ, H., a Portug. miss., 1520-1600.

HENRY. The kings of England of this name are—HENRY I., third son of William the Conqueror, born 1068, usurped the throne on the death of William Rufus, 1100, died 1135. HENRY II., son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., born 1133; earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine 1151; married Eleanor, the queen widow of France, and countess in her own right of Poitou and Aquitaine, 1152; succeeded Stephen as king of England, 1153; died 1189. HENRY III., eldest son of King John and Isabella of Angouleme, born 1206, succeeded 1216, died 1272. HENRY IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., and the Lady

Blanche, born 1366, usurped the throne 1399, died 1413. HENRY V., son of the preceding, and Mary de Bohun, daughter of the earl of Hereford, born 1388, succeeded 1413, invaded France and fought the battle of Agincourt 1415, died 1422. HENRY VI., son and successor of the preceding, when only ten months old, 1422, crowned at Paris 1430, imprisoned by the faction of York, and killed in the Tower, 1471. HENRY VII., son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret, a descendant of John of Gaunt, born 1456, defeated Richard III., and proclaimed king 1485, married to Elizabeth the heiress of the house of York, 1486, died 1509. HENRY VIII., second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, born 1491; succeeded his father, and married to Catherine of Arragon 1509; defeated the French army at the battle of Spurs, and the Scotch at Flodden, 1513; interview with Francis I. on the field of the cloth of gold, 1520; war with France 1522; treaty of peace 1526; married to Anne Boleyn 1533; to Jane Seymour after the execution of Anne 1536; to Anne of Cleves after the death of Jane Seymour, and to Catherine Howard after the divorce of the latter, 1540; to Catherine Parr 1543; invasion of France 1544; peace with France and Scotland 1546; died 1547.

HENRY. The emperors of Germany of this name are—HENRY I., son of Otho, duke of Saxony and Thuringia, born 876, reigned 919–936. HENRY II., great grandson of the preceding, born 972, king of Bavaria 995, succeeded Otho III. on the throne of Germany 1002, crowned emperor at Rome 1014, died 1024. HENRY III., brother and successor of Conrad II., reigned 1039–1056. HENRY IV., son of Henry III., born 1050, succeeded his father 1056, commenced the great war of investiture 1077, deposed by the diet of Mayence and died miserably 1106. HENRY V., son of the preceding, born 1081, reigned 1111–1125. HENRY VI., born 1165, succeeded his father, Frederic Barbarossa, 1190, died of poison 1197. HENRY VII., duke of Luxemburg, elected 1308, died 1313. Another HENRY, landgrave of Thuringia, was proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Frederick II. 1246, and died the following year.

HENRY, emperor of Constan., reigned 1174–1216.

HENRY. The kings of France of this name are—HENRY I., born 1005, succeeded his father Robert, 1031, died 1060. HENRY II., born 1518, married to Catherine de Medicis 1533, succeeded his father Francis I. 1547, died of a wound received at a tournament 1559. Henry III., third son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, born 1551, elected king of Poland 1573, succeeded his brother Charles IX. 1574, assassinated 1589. For HENRY IV., called 'the Great,' see NAVARRE.

HENRY. The kings of Castile of this name are—HENRY I., born 1205, reigned 1214–1217. HENRY II., count de Transtamare, born 1333, maintained a contest for the throne, which he obtained 1366–1368, died 1379. HENRY III., reigned 1390–1406. HENRY IV., born 1423, succeeded his father John II. 1454, died, and was succeeded by his sister, Isabella of Castile, 1474.

HENRY, count of Portugal, killed 1112.

HENRY, king of Portugal, reigned 1578–1580.

HENRY, fourth son of John I. of Portugal and Philippine, sister of Henry IV. of England, known as Henry of Portugal, or the duke of Visen, and distinguishing as a promoter of discovery, 1394–1463.

HENRY, king of Jerusalem, reigned 1150–97.

HENRY, the first of the name king of Cyprus, reigned 1218–1253; the second, 1285–1324.

HENRY, prince of Prussia, third son of Frederic William I., distinguished in the seven years' war, and as a diplomatist, 1726–1802.

HENRY OF BLOIS, bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of king Stephen, founder of the Hospital of St. Cross, died 1171.

HENRY OF GHENT, a scholastic philosopher, died 1293.

HENRY OF HESSE, a Germ. philosopher, d. 1397.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an ancient chronologist, author of a 'History of England to A. D. 1154,' died 1168.

HENRY, ALEXANDER, a traveller, was born in New Jersey in 1739. In 1760 he joined Amherst's expedition, and was at the reduction of Point Levi and capitulation of Montreal. After the conquest of Canada, he engaged in the fur trade, and travelled for some years through the north-western parts of America. He published a work entitled, 'Travels in Canada and the Indian Territories between 1760 and 1766.'

HENRY, CHAS., M.D., a chemist, 1775–1836.

HENRY, DAVID, a Scotch printer, 1710–1792.

HENRY, F., a French mathematician, 1615–85.

HENRY, JOHN JOSEPH, presiding judge of the second district of Pennsylvania, was born 1758. In 1775, he accompanied Arnold to Quebec, and was wounded at the attack on that city. He commenced the practice of law in 1787, and in 1793, he was appointed judge. Died 1810, aged 52. His father was the inventor of the screw augur.



[Matthew Henry's Church, Chester.]

HENRY, MATTHEW, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, was a native of Flintshire, where he was born at the farm-house of Broad Oak, the dwelling of his maternal grandfather, in 1662. His parents had retired to that place in consequence of his father, Rev. Philip Henry, having been ejected from his parish in the neighborhood by the tyrannical act of uniformity. He was of a very weakly and delicate constitution in his childhood. But his mental faculties were remarkable for their precocious development and vigor; and as an evidence of this, it is said that he could read the Bible distinctly in his third year, and the Greek New Testament in his ninth. At a very early age he received deep and lasting impressions of religion; insomuch that when he removed to a public academy at Islington, he was distinguished among his school-fellows not more by the superiority of his classical and general learning, than by his settled piety. In 1685, he entered Gray's Inn as a student of law, not with any view to the legal profession, but according to the fashion of the time, which considered law a branch of lib-



eral education, and an excellent discipline for the youthful mind. But the bent of Henry's inclinations had been all along towards the ministry, and by a prudent economy of his time, he pursued his theological studies, while resident at that school of law. He began to preach at first in a room which his father had fitted up for public worship, and to which the people in the neighborhood were in the habit of repairing. After a few of these private trials, he went on a visit to a friend at Nantwich, where he preached with great acceptance; and the fame of his discourses having spread, he was invited to Chester, where he preached in the house of a merchant to a small audience which formed the nucleus of his future congregation. Such privacy was necessary at a period when the law imposed great restriction on the freedom of preaching. But in 1687, prudence or necessity led the government to adopt a more liberal policy, and license was granted to dissenters to preach. Mr. Henry, having accepted a call to undertake the functions of the ministerial office in Chester, he was privately ordained, for the dissenters wisely avoided in those days all ostentatious display; and he had not been long settled in that town, when he drew around him a large and flourishing congregation. The duties of a minister were much more onerous then than they are now; and yet Mr. Henry found no difficulty in accomplishing all that was required: two long services on Sabbath, a discourse in the neighboring villages almost every evening in the week, besides visits to the sick of his congregation, as well as to the poor prisoners in Chester jail. He continued twenty-five years pastor of that place, and during this period, he went through the Bible more than once in the course of expository lectures.—In 1712, he was translated to Hackney, London, and in that new sphere of ministerial labor, he determined to pursue the same course of exposition he had adopted in Chester. At the commencement of his ministry, therefore, he began with the first chapter of Genesis in the forenoon, and the first chapter of Matthew in the afternoon. Thus gradually and steadily grew his 'Exposition' of the Bible. A large portion of it consists of his public lectures, while many of the quaint sayings and pithy remarks with which it abounds, and which give so great a charm of raciness to its pages, were the familiar extempore observations of his father at family worship, and noted down by Matthew in his boyhood.—Worn out by his excessive labors both in the pulpit and the study, the constitution of Henry began to give way. On returning from a visit to his friends at Chester, the fatigue of travelling, increased by his corpulency, brought on an attack of paralysis, which laid him up at Nantwich, and in the triumphant exercise of faith and hope, this great and good man was removed from the world and the church below on 22d June, 1714, in the fifty-second year of his age.

[R.J.]

HENRY, N., a French Hebraist, 1692–1752.

HENRY, P. F., a Fr. historian, 1795–1833.

HENRY, P., a nonconformist divine, 1631–96.

HENRY, PATRICK, one of the most extraordinary natural orators, was born in Virginia in 1736, and, with a very limited and imperfect education, commenced life as an agriculturist, and then tried trade. He was unsuccessful in both. He then read law for a very short time, and was admitted to the Virginia bar. It was not, however, until several years of poverty and suffering had passed, that his astonishing powers burst upon his countrymen. There was a controversy, in which the clergy were a party, touching

the emoluments to which they were entitled under the law of the established church of England in Virginia. He appeared against the claim of the clergy, and electrified the court, and indeed the whole country around by his eloquence. He henceforth was a man of note. In 1765 he was elected member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia purposely to oppose the stamp act. In 1774, when the first Congress of the colonies was held to concert measures of united defence in opposition to the



[Patrick Henry's residence, Virginia.]

crown, Henry was a delegate, and, by his bold and eloquent denunciations, strengthened the spirit of resistance. In 1776, he was elected governor of his native state under the constitution she had just formed, and to this office, he was repeatedly re-elected. When a convention was held in Philadelphia, in 1786, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution, he was sent from Virginia as one of her representatives. In 1788, he opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Virginia, as submitted to the States. In 1794, he left public life, and died in 1799. The latter years of his life were eminently pious, and probably no American has ever excelled him in his wonderful powers as an orator.

HENRY, ROBERT, a Scotch minister, and author of 'The History of Great Britain,' was born near Stirling in 1718, d. 1790.

HENRY, S. E., a Fr. pharmacop., 1769–1832.

HENRY, T. CHARLTON, D.D., pastor of the second Presbyterian church at Charleston, South Carolina, was graduated at Middleburg College in 1814. He was a useful and zealous minister. Died in 1827, aged 37.

HENRY, W., an English chemist, 1775–1836.

HENRYS, CL., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1615–1662.

HENRYSON, R., a Scottish poet, 16th century.

HENSHAW, DAVID, an American democratic politician, appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler in 1843, but was not confirmed by the senate. He was collector of Boston under Jackson; died 1852, aged 62.

HENSHAW, JOHN PRENTISS KEWLEY, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Rhode Island, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, and was for many years the esteemed and useful rector of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore. From that station he was called to take charge of the diocese of Rhode Island, having been elected the first bishop after the separation of that State from what was known as 'The Eastern Diocese.' Consecrated in 1843, died in 1832.

HENSLEN, P. G., a Ger med. wr., 1733–1805.

HENZI, SAMUEL, a Swiss poet, and hero of one of Lessing's tragedies, executed for conspiracy, 1769. His son, RODOLPH, an author, 1731–1803.

HEPBURN, J. P., an Eng. linguist, 1573–1624.



HEPBURN, ROBERT, a fugitive writer, and a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, was born in Scotland in 1690. He was the author of a work, entitled 'The Tatler.' Died in 1712.

HERACLEON, a heretic of the 2d century.

HERACLIDES, a Grk. philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, lived in the 69th Olympiad, about 500 B.C. The principle of his theory is the recognition of the fire of life, and the ethereal element of wisdom, as the ground of all visible existences. Only fragments of his works have been preserved, which are written in the symbolic or transcendental style of the Pythagoreans. [E.R.]

HERACLIUS, the first of the name emperor of the East, reigned 610-641; the second, HERACLIUS-CONSTANTINE, son of the preceding, survived him only three months.

HERACLIUS, or EREKLI, king of Georgia, succeeded by right when an infant, on the death of his father, 1648, obtained the government about thirty years subsequently; died 1708. HERACLIUS II, his grandson, b. about 1720, began his political career 1747, and died after a long reign, 1798.

HERAULD, DIDIER, a Fr. scholar, 1579-1649.

HERAULT-DE-SECHELLES, MARIE JEAN, the friend of Danton, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1760, and when the revolution broke out had arrived at the post of advocate-general in the parliament of the capital. Notwithstanding the favor he enjoyed at court, Hérault de Séchelles did not hesitate to join the popular party in the debates preceding 1789, and was present at the taking of the Bastille. In September, 1791, he was returned to the legislative assembly (the first biennial parliament) by the electors of Paris, and the year following represented the department of the Seine and Oise in the national convention. In each of these bodies he exercised great influence upon the direction of affairs, and when the constitution was accepted, he was made president of the national fete. For this post he was equally fitted by his eloquence as an orator, and the elegance of his person, for he was considered the handsomest man in Paris, but it was also the well-earned reward of his political honesty and patriotism. As events proceeded, the Committee of Public Safety was erected, and Hérault became a member of it, in which capacity he received a letter from Lavater, who had been acquainted with him, expressing the surprise of the philosopher 'That a man placed so high by his birth, his education, his talents, the goodness of his character, and the sweetness of his manners, should become the accomplice of scoundrels, so gross, so ignorant, and so stupid as his colleagues.' Hérault de Séchelles received this letter in committee, and smiling as he read it, observed to one of his companions, 'These people do not understand our situation!' On the division of parties, Hérault sided with his friend Danton, with whom he was guillotined, 5th April, 1794; his affianced bride, a young lady of high birth, and remarkable for her beauty, vainly endeavoring to move the heart of Robespierre. On the scaffold, Hérault de Séchelles stepped forward to embrace Danton, but the executioner prevented him, which gave occasion to the last words uttered by the great chief: 'Miserable! tu n'empêcheras pas nos têtes de se baisier dans le panier' (wretch! you cannot hinder our heads from kissing in the basket). Hérault de Séchelles is the author of several works, among others, of the 'Theory of Ambition,' published after his death, and of a work entitled 'Thoughts and Anecdotes.' [E.R.]

HERBART, J. F., a Ger. philosopher, b. 1776.

HERBELOW, BARTHOLOMEW D', professor of Syriac in the College of France, and author of 'Bibliothèque Orientale,' 4 vols. 4to, 1625-1695.

HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, a distinguished writer on natural religion, and the last of his age to embody the principle of deism in the language of a refined philosophy, was born of an ancient family at Montgomery castle in Wales 1581, and died in London 1648. He was one of the most accomplished gentlemen at the court of James I., and distinguished himself by his romantic bravery in the service of the prince of Orange, and at a later period in the parliamentary army. His greatest work, 'De Veritate,' was published at Paris, where he was resident ambassador, 1624, and for a time he hesitated whether to give it to the world. 'Being thus doubtful in my chamber,' he writes in his 'Memoirs,' 'one fair day in summer, my casement being opened to the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book, *De Veritate*, in my hand, and kneeling on my knees, devoutly said these words:—O thou Eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations, I do beseech thee, of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make. I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book *De Veritate*. If it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it. I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise came from the heavens (for it was like nothing on earth), which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded, whereupon also I resolved to print my book.' 'This,' he adds, 'how strange soever it may seem, I protest, before Eternal God, is true; neither am I in any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the serenest sky that ever I saw, being all without cloud, did, to my thinking, see the place from whence it came.' Some writers have accused Lord Herbert of hypocrisy, and others of vanity and self-delusion on this point, but, however extraordinary in a writer whose work was directed against belief in a revelation to a part of the world only, it is, to our mind, the highest proof of his sincerity. Besides this work, which was replied to by Gassendi, Lord Herbert is the author of Latin poems of great beauty, and of an Inquiry into the Errors of Paganism—'De Religione Gentilium, &c.' He was a general favorite, both at the English and French courts, and perhaps indulged in an excusable vanity on that account, but his frankness, generosity, and bravery, besides his great literary abilities, are acknowledged by all parties. [E.R.]

HERBERT, GEORGE, a younger brother of the preceding, is remarkable for the contrast exhibited by his life and character when compared with that of Lord Edward, in whose refinement of nature he shared most liberally. The tastes of George inclined him to the public life of a courtier, but he was educated for the church, and became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he settled down with a firm resolve to consecrate all his learning and all his abilities to advance the glory of that God which gave them; 'knowing,' he said, 'that I can never do too much for him that hath done so much for me as to make me a Christian.' George Herbert is remembered for the singular purity and beneficence of his secluded existence, and chiefly as the author of poems, often quoted for their earnest delineations of the soul's experience, and for the spirit of love and gentleness



breathed into them. These simple, yet beautiful compositions are contained in his 'Remains,' together with 'The Country Parson's Character,' which exhibits his own rule of life, and is a picture of continued benevolence, and unwearied devotion to the service of others. He was born in 1593, and died of consumption in 1632. [E.R.]

HERBERT, WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, a great patron of letters, and himself a poet, 1580-1630. SIR THOMAS HERBERT, of the same family, author of travels, and assistant of Dugdale in his antiquarian labors, born about 1606, died 1622. MARY HERBERT. See SIDNEY.

HERBIN, A. F. J., a Fr. Orientalist, 1783-1806.

HERBST, J. A., a German musician, d. 1660.

HERBST, J. F. A., a Ger. naturalist, 1743-1807.

HERBURT, J., a Polish historian, 16th century.

HERDER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED VON, was born in 1744, in East Prussia. Younger than Lessing, and older than Göthe, and Schiller, he became intimately connected with all of these distinguished men; and he shares with them the honor of having created the literature of Germany. Herder is one of the most eloquent writers of modern Europe; his works have the fervor of oratory, with a brilliancy of fancy which almost becomes poetical; and he is one of the few men who have united impressiveness and skill of composition, various and exact erudition, and originality and comprehensiveness of philosophic thought. His father, a schoolmaster, was both too poor and too ignorant to give facilities for the development of his son's genius: his early studies were prosecuted by stealth. The kindness of a Russian surgeon carried him to Königsberg, where he studied under Kant and others, and was able to obtain a subordinate appointment as a teacher. Abandoning his study of medicine, he entered the church; and in 1764, at Riga, holding an appointment as a preacher, along with a mastership in the cathedral school, he gained celebrity by the dignity and earnestness of his pulpit oratory. He soon became an author, and published some of the best of his critical treatises on literature and art. After making one or two changes of place, he spent four or five years as court-preacher at Bückeburg in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe. This period produced several of his principal theological works. In 1775, he was appointed to a theological professorship at Göttingen; but the government, before confirming the nomination, insisted on investigation as to the professor's orthodoxy, to which he hesitated to submit. The difficulty was removed by the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, less scrupulous in his theology than George, king of England, and aiming at gathering about him all the finer spirits of his country, nominated him his court-preacher and general superintendent of the ecclesiastical consistory. In 1776, Herder came to Weimar; and in that little capital, then celebrated as the Athens of Germany, he spent the remainder of his life, respected as a preacher, and as an active promoter of education and other public improvements, and laboring unweariedly in his multifarious literary pursuits. He died in 1803. His voluminous works fall into three sections: theology; philosophy and history; and literature and the fine arts. The third section is that in which he displays most decisively his felicitous combination of dissimilar powers. Notice is especially due to his 'Spirit of Hebrew Poetry;' to the 'Kritische Wälder,' which is a treatise on the beautiful as exhibited in art; and to those ballads, founded on the Spanish romances of 'The Cid,' which showed how very little was wanting to make Herder an illustrious poet. [W.S.]

HERIOT, JOHN, a miscel. writer, 1760-1833.

HERISSANT, LOUIS ANTH. PROSPER, a French geologist and naturalist, 1745-1769. His brother, L. THEODORE, a diplomatist and historian, 1743-1811. J. T. HERISSANT DES CARRIERES, of the same family, a grammarian, 1742-1820.

HERITIER, CHARLES LOUIS DE BRUSSELLE L', an eminent French botanist, author of 'Flore de la Place Vendôme,' born 1745, found murdered 1801.

HERITIER, NICHOLAS L', a French translator and dramatic writer, died 1680. His daughter, MARIE JEANNE DE VILLANDON, a novelist, 1664-1734.

HERKIMER, general of the New York militia, was the son of a German. He was killed by the British near Oneida Creek, when gallantly leading the militia of Tryon County to the assistance of Col. Gansevoort at Fort Stanwix, in 1777.

HERLICIOUS, D., a German astrologer, 1557-1636.

HERMANN, J., a German mathematician, 1678-1733.

HERMANN, J., a German naturalist, 1738-1800.

HERMANN, PAUL, a German botanist, 1646-95.

HERMANT, J., a French historian, 1650-1725.

HERMAS, Sr., author of a book entitled 'The Pastor,' and supposed to be the same mentioned in Rom. xvi. 14. 'The Pastor' of Hermas was highly esteemed by many of the earlier fathers, and Origen expresses his belief that it was divinely inspired. It contains an account of the visions of Hermas, really seen by him in a state of ecstasy, and to be understood in a symbolic sense: to which are added some excellent precepts of morality and piety, and ten 'Similitudes' or figures of truth. In the ninth of these similitudes an ancient white stone of immense magnitude is described, which had a new gate opened in it; and in the 'visions' Hermas relates that he saw six young men or angels building a tower of square white stones, symbolic of the Christian Church. This book is further interesting as affording evidence that the early Christians believed in the ministration of angels around men. [E.R.]

HERMBSTÆDT, SIGISMUND FREDERIC, a German writer on practical chemistry, 1760-1833.

HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist and statistician, 1744-1820.

HERMENGILDE, priest of the Visigoths, killed 586.

HERMES, or MERCURIUS, TRISMEGISTUS, a supposed priest and philosopher of Egypt, who is mentioned by Sanconiatho as the secretary and adviser of Cronus, and as the original author of his 'Cosmogony.' Although it creates some inconsistencies, he is supposed to be the same as Athothis, the second king of Egypt, who, Manetho says, 'built the palaces at Memphis, and left the anatomical books, for he was a physician.' This supposition is founded on a passage in Sanconiatho's 'Generations,' where we read, 'From Misor (Mizraim) descended Taatus (or Athothis), who invented the writing of the first letters; him the Egyptians call Theor, the Alexandrians Thyoth, and the Greeks Hermes.' These points may be examined in the fragments of Cory. The works extant under the name of Hermes are, 'Poemander, or the Power and Wisdom of God;' 'Asclepius, a Dialogue on the Deity, Mankind, and the World,' and some others supposed to be of less antiquity than these, and all alike regarded as supposititious. Their value, however, will be found very great in any attempt to determine the history of philosophy. In all likelihood the

name belongs to two distinct persons, the later of whom was an Egyptian philosopher and legislator, and the earlier a deification of all the ancient philosophy and instruction of that mysterious country, [E.R.]

HERMES, G., a Prussian theologian, 1775-1831.

HERMES, J. A., a German theologian, 1736-1821.

HERMIAS, a Christian philosopher, 2d century.

HERMIAS of ALEXANDRIA, a neo-plat., 5th ct.

HERMILLY, V. D., a French historian, 1707-78.

HERMODORUS, a Greek philosopher, 5th century B.C.

HERMOGENES, a Greek rhetorician, 2d century.

HERMOGENES, a Latin jurist, 4th century.

HERNANDEZ, F., a Spanish naturalist, 17th ct.

HERO, a celebrated mathematician and machinist of Alexandria, 3d century B.C. Another of the name distinguished as a military engineer about 6th century.

HEROART, J., a French medical author, d. 1627.

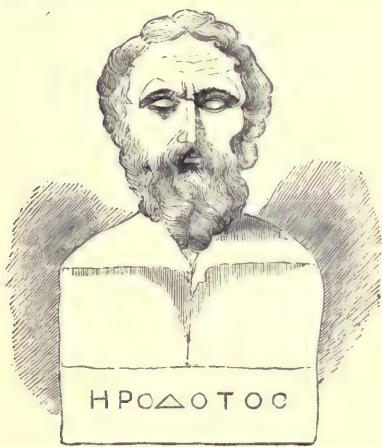
HEROD, surnamed 'the Great,' king of the Jews, born B.C. 71, named king by the Roman senate B.C. 40, married to Mariamne 38, gained possession of his kingdom 37, occupied in rebuilding the Temple B.C. 17-19, died in the seventieth year of his age.

HEROD, AGRIPPA. See AGRIPPA.

HEROD, ANTIPAS, son of the preceding, tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa, executed John the Baptist about A.D. 26, deposed by Caligula 39.

HERODES. See ATTICUS.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, 3d century.



[Herodotus, from an Antique Bust.]

HERODOTUS. Very few facts connected with the biography of the 'Father of History' have come down to us. With the exception of the few data incidentally and indirectly supplied by himself, the notices of his life rest on comparatively recent or questionable authority. Herodotus was a native of Halicarnassus, a Dorian city in Asia Minor, was born B.C. 484, and was perhaps alive in the beginning of the following century. According to Suidas, his father was called Lyxas, and his mother Dryo, both descended from noble Halicarnassian families. Disgusted with the government of Lygdamis, the grandson of Artemisia, who was tyrant of his native city, he retired for a time to the island of Samos, whence he acquired the Ionic dialect, in which he afterwards composed his history. To collect the necessary materials for his great work, he entered, in early

manhood, upon that course of patient and observant travel which was destined to render his name illustrious in all future ages. During his wanderings he visited almost every part of Greece and its dependencies, and many other countries, the affairs of which are treated in his work; investigating minutely the history, manners, and customs of the people. The shores of the Hellespont, Scythia, and the Euxine Sea; Syria, Palestine, Colchis, the northern parts of Africa, Ecbatana, and even Babylon, were the objects of his unwearied search. On his return from his travels he took a prominent part in delivering his country from the tyranny of Lygdamis. But the expulsion of the tyrant did not bring tranquillity to Halicarnassus; and Herodotus having himself become an object of dislike, again quitted his native city, and settled along with a colony from Athens, at Thurii, in the south of Italy, B.C. 443. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and here he wrote the work which has immortalized his name.

The time and place of his death are matters of dispute. According to some he died at Thurii, and was buried in the market-place; while others assert that he died at Pella, in Macedonia. His history consists of nine books, which bear the names of the nine Muses. 'Next to the Iliad and Odyssey,' says Colonel Mure, 'the history of Herodotus is the greatest effort of Greek literary genius. The one is the perfection of epic poetry, the other the perfection of epic prose. Were it not for the influence which the prior existence of so noble a model, even in a different branch of composition, has evidently exercised on the historian, his title to the palm of original invention might rival that of his poetical predecessor. In the complexity of the plan (of his history), as compared with the simplicity of its execution; in the multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of its materials, and in the harmony of their combination; in the grandeur of its historical masses, and the minuteness, often triviality, of its illustrative details; it remains not only without equal, but without rival or parallel in the literature of Greece or of Europe.' [G.F.]

HEROLD, J. B., a Bavarian historian, 1511-81.

HEROLD, L. J. F., a German composer, 1791-1833.

HERON, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writ., d. 1807.

HEROPHILUS, a Greek physician, 4th cent. B.C.

HERRERA, FR. DE, a Spanish lyric, 16th cent.

HERRERA, FRANCESCA DE, called 'The Elder,' a Spanish painter, 1576-1656. The younger of the same name, a painter and architect, 1622-85.

HERRERA, G. A., a Spanish agriculturist, 16th century.

HERRERA-TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian, author of a 'History of India,' 1565-1625.

HERGOTT, M., a German antiquar., 1694-1762.

HERRICK, HEARICK, or HIRECK, ROBERT, an English clergyman and poet, descended from Eric, a Danish chief subdued by Alfred the Great, and settled with his people in East Anglia, and immediately from a well-known family in Leicestershire, was born 24th August, 1591. His uncle, Sir W. Heyrick, undertook the charge of his education at Cambridge, and having friends at court, he was presented to the living of Dean Prior in Devonshire, 1629. In 1648, he was deprived by Cromwell, and coming to London, assumed the lay habit, and in the course of the same year published his poems under the title of 'Hesperides, or the works, both Humane and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq.,' another collection in the same volume being styled



'His Noble Numbers, or his pious pieces, wherein (amongst other things), he sings the Birth of his Christ; and Sighs for his Saviour's Suffering on the Crosse.' The poems of Herrick were well received at the time, but were almost forgotten again till the time of Dr. Drake. They are now recognized as genuine effusions of the English muse, and the best of them are unsurpassed in melody, sweetness, and variety of rhythm, by any similar compositions in the English language. They afford admirable illustrations of old English manners, English feelings, and English scenery, and a noble strain of piety breathes through the whole volume, notwithstanding its frequent licentiousness. Herrick himself was painfully conscious of these blemishes, but the poor royalist, wanting his 'fifths,' and cast upon the streets of London, should not be too harshly censured for a fault to which Shakspeare himself was not superior. Being a bachelor, he had no home in the metropolis, and his best hours were given to the wits and courtiers of the period. Selden, Ben Jonson, Denham, Cotton, and Endymen Porter were among his friends. The date of his death is not known, but it was probably soon after 1660, when he was restored to his living by Charles II. 'A Genealogical Register of the name and family of Herrick,' was published by Jedediah Herrick, at Bangor, Maine, in 1846, and is a curious example of the pride of birth, and of their English ancestry remaining with the republican descendants of this ancient family. [E.R.]

HERRMANN, F. A., a French diplomatist, 1758-1837.

HERRMANSEN, DR., a German naturalist, died 1854.

HERMOGENES, a Greek rhetorician, was born in Cilicia, in the 2d century. He was remarkable for the early exhibition and rapid decay of his talents.

HERSCHEL, WILLIAM, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Hanover on the 15th November, 1738. He was the second of five sons, who were all educated as musicians, following the same profession as their father. At the early age of fourteen William was placed in the band of the Hanoverian foot guards; but seeing that there was little prospect of promotion in his native country, he resolved to try his fortune in England, where he arrived about the end of 1757. After experiencing the difficulties to which early genius is frequently exposed, he was engaged by the earl of Darlington to instruct a military band which was then forming in the county of Durham. When he had fulfilled this engagement, he established himself as a teacher of music in the vicinity of Leeds, Pontefract, and Doncaster, and conducted the public concerts and oratorios in these towns. In 1766 he obtained the situation of organist at Halifax, and soon afterwards a more lucrative appointment in the Octagon chapel in Bath, where he was very successful as a teacher of music, and a director of the public concerts. During his residence at Halifax he acquired a considerable knowledge of mathematics, and having studied astronomy in the popular writings of James Ferguson, he was anxious to see with his own eyes the wonderful celestial phenomena disclosed by the telescope. Fortunately for science he was unable to purchase an instrument for this purpose, and he therefore resolved to construct one with his own hands. After surmounting the difficulties which attend the practice of grinding and polishing specula, he completed in 1774 a five feet Newtonian reflector, with which he could see the satellites of Jupiter and the ring of Saturn. Not

contented with this instrument he made for himself several two feet, five feet, seven feet, eighteen feet, and twenty feet, Newtonian telescopes, besides Gregorian ones eight inches, one foot, two feet, three feet, and ten feet in focal length, and in order to get a good speculum he ground and polished a large number upon the same tool, and selected the one which happened to have the best figure. In this way he made no fewer than 200 seven feet, 150 ten feet, and about 80 twenty feet telescopes. His mechanical amusements were carried on along with his optical ones, and he invented and executed a number of stands of different forms for these instruments.—His first regular observations with the telescope were made in 1776, and subsequent years. They were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1780, and related to the periodical star in the neck of the whale, and the height of the lunar mountains. In 1781 he discovered what he at first thought a comet, but it turned out to be a new planet, which he called the Georgium Sidus, but which has now received the name of Uranus, from its being next to Saturn. After this discovery, which extended his reputation over Europe, George III. munificently enabled him, by the grant of a salary, to devote the whole of his time to astronomy. He therefore took up his residence at Datchet, near Windsor, where he made many discoveries on double and triple stars, on the proper motion of the sun and solar system, the spots at the pole of Mars, and the nebule and cluster of stars observed by Messier and Mechain. On the 11th January, 1787, he discovered a second and fourth satellite of the Georgium Sidus, and in 1790 and 1799, other five satellites, viz., the first, third, fifth, and sixth, all of which move in a retrograde direction, in orbits almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic.—Thus successful as an observer, he began in 1781 to construct



[Herschel's Tomb in Upton Church.]

a thirty feet reflector, but the mirror, which was no less than three feet in diameter, cracked in the cooling, and frustrated his plan. This disappointment induced him to seek for extraneous assistance in carrying out his views; and on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, George III. offered to defray the expense of a forty feet telescope, with a mirror four feet in diameter, three and a half inches thick, and weighing 2,118 pounds. With this magnificent instrument he discovered the sixth and seventh satellites of Saturn, and also the spots, belts, and flattening, at the poles of that planet. Till the year 1820

Sir William Herschel communicated almost every year important papers to the Royal Society on nebulae, clusters of stars, the construction of the heavens, the motion of the solar system, on double stars, and on the four new planets between Mars and Jupiter. We owe to him also the discovery of invisible heating rays beyond the red extremity of the spectrum. Sir William Herschel was elected an honorary member of most of the scientific institutions in Europe and America. In 1786 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1816 he was presented with the decorations of the Guelphic order. In 1820 he was elected the first president of the Astro-mical Society, and published the first volume of its transactions, a paper on 145 new double stars. He had now reached that age when the mind as well as the body requires a cessation from labor. His health had begun to decline, and on the 25th August, 1822, he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. In the year 1788 Sir William married the widow of John Pitt, Esq., and left behind him only one child, the present Sir John Herschel. [D.B.]

HERSCHEL, CAROLINE LUCRETIA, sister of the great Herschel, distinguished for the arduous assistance she rendered her brother in his astronomical pursuits, as well as for her own numerous and important observations, 1750-1848.

HERSCHELL, DR. SOLOMON, a Jewish rabbi, celebrated for his learning and benevolence, 1760-1842.

HERSENT, G., a French divine, 1590-1660.

HERSEY, ABNER, an eminent physician of Barnstable, Massachusetts, remarkable for his eccentricity. He left £500 to Harvard College towards founding a professorship of surgery. Died 1787.

HERSEY, EZEKIEL, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Hingham, Massachusetts, and a benefactor of Harvard College, having bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to that institution, towards establishing a professorship of anatomy and surgery. Died December 9, 1770, aged 62. His widow also subscribed £1,000 for a similar purpose.

HERTIUS, J. N., a Germ. civilian, 1651-1710.

HERTSBERG, EWALD FREDERIC VON, a Prussian statesman, distinguished under Frederic the Great, 1725-1795.

HERVAS, L., a Spanish *savant*, 1735-1809.

HERVAY, NOEL, a scholastic philosopher, died 1323.

HERVET, G., a French *savant*, 1499-1584.



[Hervey's Birthplace.]

HERVEY, JAMES, a pious clergyman of the Church of England, author of 'Meditations and

Contemplations,' 'Theron and Aspasia,' &c., 1714-58.

HERVEY, JOHN, Lord Hervey of Ickworth, a poet and political writer, author of 'Memoirs of George II.,' only recently published, 1694-1743.

HERVEY, T. K., an English journalist, editor of London Athenæum, and miscellaneous writer of prose and verse, born 1814, died 1854.

HERY, THIERRY DE, a medical author, died 1599.

HESHUSIUS, T., a German divine, 1526-1588.

HESIOD, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date, whose works are chiefly valuable so far as they illustrate the Orphic philosophy and the mythology of the ancients. The ascertained fragments of his writings are the 'Theogony,' or generation of the gods, and the 'Works and Days.' The latter is a kind of rude pastoral or calendar of agriculture, with occasional reflections. The fragment of another poem attributed to him, entitled 'The Shield of Hercules,' and containing an account of the most celebrated heroines of antiquity, is considered doubtful. [E.R.]

HESNAULT, J., a French poet, 17th century.

HESS, J. J., a Swiss theologian, 1761-1828.

HEUMAN, CHR. A., a German theologian, 1681-1764.

HEUN, CHARLES, a Prussian novelist, known by the assumed name of Clauren, died 1854, at an advanced age.

HEUSINGER, J. M., a German critic and philologist, 1690-1751. His nephew, JAS. FREDERIC, a philologist and classical scholar, 1717-1778.

HEVELIUS, JOHN, a celebrated astronomer of Dantzic, author of 'Machina Cœlestis,' 1611-1687.

HEVIN, P., a French juriconsult, 1621-1692.

HEYDEN, J. VANDER, a Dutch painter, 1637-1712.

HEWATT, ALEXANDER, the publisher of an Historical Account of South Carolina and Georgia, 1779.

HEWES, JOSEPH, one of the signers of the declaration of independence in 1776, and a patriot of the Revolution, was born in New Jersey in 1730, but at the age of thirty he removed to Edenton, North Carolina, and commenced the business of a merchant. In 1774, he was chosen a delegate to Congress. Died 1779, aged 49.

HEWSON, WILLIAM, a distinguished physiologist and anatomist, was born at Hexham, Northumberland, in 1739. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. Died 1774.

HEYLEN, PETER, an English historian and divine, was born in Oxfordshire in 1600. He wrote the 'Life of Charles I.,' 'History of St. George,' &c. Died 1662.

HEYM, J., a German lexicographer, 1759-1821.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB, was born in 1729, at Chemnitz, in Saxony, where his father was a poor linen-weaver. His education was gained through struggles as severe and protracted as any that have ever been undergone by men of letters; and it was in the midst of great poverty that he was able, in 1755, to publish his edition of 'Tibullus,' the first work that made him known as a classical scholar. So obscure was his position long after this, that, when he was appointed to the professorship of eloquence at Gottingen on the recommendation of Ruhnken, it cost some trouble to discover where he was. Entering on his duties at Gottingen in 1763, he passed nearly fifty years in that university, with unwearied industry, distinguished and varied usefulness, and brilliant and increasing reputation. In



classical studies, his own peculiar department, he was especially noted for the fine spirit which he breathed into criticism, and for the richness of illustration which he threw on the ancient masterpieces of poetry from history and topography, and from the existing monuments of the fine arts. His 'Opuscula Academica' contains many admirable treatises; and there is a great value in the critical apparatus embodied in his editions of Virgil, Pindar, Homer, and Apollodorus. Heyne died in 1812. [W.S.]

HEYWARD, THOMAS, judge, one of the signers of the declaration of independence and a patriot of the Revolution, was born at St. Luke's, South Carolina, in 1746. Having studied law at the Temple in London, he practised that profession on his return to America. In 1775 he was chosen a delegate to Congress, and in 1778 he was appointed judge of the civil and criminal courts. In 1780, when Charleston fell into the hands of the British, he was taken prisoner, and sent to St. Augustine. In 1798 he retired from public life, and died in 1809, aged 63.

HEYWOOD, ELIZA, a novelist, 1693-1756.

HEYWOOD, JOHN, a dramatic poet of the age of Henry VIII., author of an apologue in verse, entitled 'The Parable of the Spider and the Fly,' and of some plays and epigrams, died 1565.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER, a nonconformist divine, 1629-1702.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, an English actor and dramatist, author of 'A Woman Killed with Kindness,' and a great number of plays, of which the most part are lost, beginning of the 17th century.

HJERNE, URBAN, a Swedish natural philosopher, 1641-1724.

HIBBERT, GEORGE, a merchant of London, distinguished for his public spirit as one of the founders of the West India Docks, and as a public speaker and member of Parliament, 1757-1837.

HICKERINGILL, E., a military officer, afterwards in holy orders, known as a pamphleteer, 1630-1708.

HICKES, DR. GEORGE, a Saxon scholar and antiquarian writer, 1642-1715. JOHN, his brother, a nonconformist minister, executed as a traitor, 1685.

HICKS, FR., a classical editor, 1566-1630.

HICKS, W., a fifth monarchy man, 1620-1650.

HIDALGO, J. G., a Spanish artist, born 1566.

HIDALGO Y CASTILLA, DON MIGUEL, an ecclesiastic celebrated for his exertions in promoting the revolution in Mexico in 1809. Having much influence over the Creoles and Indians, and being joined by a body of the disaffected, he placed himself at their head, and for some time was successful, but at length being taken prisoner by the royalists, he was executed in 1811.

HIEROCLES, an eclectic philosopher, 5th cent.

HIEROCLES, a topographical writer, 6th cent.

HIEROCLES, a Greek grammarian, 7th century.

HIEROCLES OF BITHYNIA, governor of Alexandria, a writer against Christianity, and a great persecutor of the Christians in the time of Diocletian, 4th century.

HIERON, the first of the name, king or tyrant of Syracuse, 478-467 B.C.; the second, 269-215 B.C.

HIERONYMUS, grandson and successor of the preceding, murdered after reigning ten months, 214 B.C.

HIERONYMUS, ST. See JEROME.

HIFERNAN, P., an Irish author, 1719-1777.

HIGDON, RALPH, an Eng. historian, died 1363.

HIGGINS, G., an antiquarian writer, 1771-1833.

HIGGINS, J., an editor and divine, 16th cent.

HIGGINSON, FRANCIS, first minister of Salem, Massachusetts, was a native of England, graduated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was appointed minister of a church in Leicester. After some time he became a nonconformist to the rites of the English Church, and thereby rendered himself amenable to ecclesiastical law. Fortunately for him about this time he received letters from the governor and company of Massachusetts inviting him to proceed with them to New England. He accordingly sailed in 1629, and on his arrival at Salem, he was appointed teacher, but in the following year he died, aged 42. He wrote a work entitled 'New England Plantation, or a Short and True Description of the Commodities and Discommodities of that country,' 1630.

HIGGONS, SIR THOMAS, an English ambassador and man of letters, 1624-1691. His younger son, BEVIL, a dramatist and historian, died 1735.

HIGGS, G., an English theologian, 1589-1659.

HIGHMORE, J., an English painter, 1692-1780.

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, a celebrated English anatomist and physiologist, 1613-1684.

HIGUERA, J. R., a Spanish Jesuit, 1538-1611.

HILARION, Sr. a monastic founder, 292-372.

HILARY, a pope of Rome, suc. 461, died 467.

HILARY, St., a bishop of Arles, 401-449.

HILARY, ST. (HILARIUS PICTAVIENSIS), was born at Poitiers in France, and became bishop of his native town about the year 350. Though he had been trained in paganism, and did not embrace Christianity till he had arrived at manhood, yet his convictions were founded on enlarged intelligence, and his life was spent in earnest, powerful, and successful support of Trinitarian orthodoxy against the innovations of Arianism. At the synod of Bessieres, 356, he so provoked the Arian deputies, that on their application to the emperor, Constantius, he was banished into Phrygia. Here he remained in exile about four years, and composed his principal works. But his uncompromising opposition to Asiatic Arianism so enraged his opponents, that they petitioned for his recall, and the champion returned in triumph to Poitiers, where he died in 367. Four years before his death he had impeached Auxentius, bishop of Milan, but the accused unexpectedly proved his orthodoxy face to face with his accuser before the emperor Valentinian, and Hilary was expelled from Milan as an enemy to the peace of the church. His principal works are—Twelve Books 'De Trinitate,' a 'Tract upon Synods,' and 'Two Addresses to Constantius,' one a petition, and the other a coarse invective. In his commentaries on the gospel of Matthew, and on the Psalms, the chief portion is taken from Origen. Jerome compares his style to the Rhone, not for its copiousness, but for its quickness. But it is rugged, verbose, elaborate, and occasionally obscure. The best edition is the Benedictine, improved by Maffei, Verona, 1730, 2 vols. folio. [J.E.]

HILDEBERT, an archbishop of Tours, 1057-1134.

HILDEBRAND, the proper name of Pope Gregory VII. See GREGORY.

HILDEBRAND, a Lombard king, 736-744.

HILDEBRAND, G. F., a German physician, 1754-1816.

HILDEBRAND, J., a Ger. theol., 1623-1691.

HILDEGARDE, SAINT, a German visionary, ab. of St. Rupert's Mt., on the Rhine, 1098-1130.

HILDERIC, a king of the Vandals, 523-530.

HILDERSHAM, a puritan divine, 1563-1631.

HILDIBALD, king of the Ostrogoths, 540-42.

HILKIAH, a high priest of the Jews, 7th c. B.C.

HILL, AARON, an English poet, 1685-1750.

HILL, ABRAHAM, an Eng. scholar, 1633-1721.

HILL, GEORGE, a Scottish divine, 1748-1820.

HILL, ISAAC, an American journalist, and active political partisan of the democratic party, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but resided in New Hampshire. Died 1851, aged 63.

HILL, SIR JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Petersborough in 1716. Among his works are 'A System of Botany,' also 'Essays on Natural Philosophy,' &c. Died 1775.

HILL, JOSEPH, a lexicographer and antiquarian, 1625-1707.

HILL, SIR RICHARD, Bart., eldest brother of the celebrated Rowland Hill, known as a polemical writer, 1733-1808.

HILL, ROBERT, a self-taught Oriental scholar and critic, author of 'Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit,' &c., 1699-1777.

HILL, REV. ROWLAND, A.M., a popular and pious, though eccentric minister, was born at Hawkstone, Shropshire, in the year 1745. He was the sixth son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone, in the parish of Hodnet. His views were early directed towards the ministry in connection with the Church of England; not, however, as a profession, but as affording him the best and most influential means of communicating to others those saving truths he felt of such vital interest and importance to his own soul. He was a very pious youth; and his strong impressions of religion were all the more remarkable that the higher classes generally in England at that time, were either indifferent to religion, or held most false and defective views as to the leading principles of Christianity. Sir Rowland's family were distinguished for the regard they cherished and exhibited for genuine piety. Richard, the eldest son, in particular, had early received serious impressions; and it was through his influence and correspondence that his younger brother, even while a scholar at Eton, was brought to attend to the one thing needful. From Eton, Rowland removed to Cambridge, and the principles which had been sown in his mind in Eton, acquired greater power and vitality during his residence at the university. He was a devoted and successful student, for his intense application to his studies appeared at his examination for his degree of bachelor of arts, and he carried off the palm over all his competitors by his superior acquirements in physical science, particularly in optics, mechanics, and astronomy. But his mind at the same time was ardently bent towards the ministry; and he began to exercise the sacred functions during his collegiate career, by not only holding meetings with some young friends of congenial views for prayer and mutual improvement, but even forming plans of Christian usefulness beyond the walls of the university. They visited, exhorted, and prayed in various parts of the town of Cambridge, particularly in the hovels of the poor and sick, and with the prisoners in the jail. Conduct, so much at variance with the propriety of established academic rules, drew down upon him and his friends, the indignation of the college authorities. Six of the young preachers, amongst whom were Whitfield and Beveridge, received sentence of expulsion from the university, and Hill was saved from a similar fate only by the weight of his family influence.—Rowland loved to itinerate, and he retained the same fondness for open-air preaching after he was ordained.

He was appointed to the parish of Kingston, Somersetshire, in 1773, and there in accordance with his favorite habits, he was instant in preaching almost every day in the week. The freshness and originality of his addresses attracted crowds to hear him. Nor was he admired by a vulgar and uneducated class only. Sheridan used to say, 'I often go to hear Rowland Hill, because his ideas come red-hot from the heart:' and Dean Milner, the church historian, was so affected by hearing one of his sermons, that he went to the vestry on the conclusion of the service and said, 'Mr. Hill, I felt to-day—'tis this *slipdash* preaching, say what they will, that does all the good.' Mr. Hill had a country house in Wales, where he erected a chapel, and was constantly engaged preaching throughout the neighborhood during his summer residence. His wife kept a note of his various engagements; and when announcing them from the pulpit, he used to look to her on naming every place to see if he was correct. And so much was he accustomed to confide in her accuracy, that he used to say at the breakfast table, 'Where do I preach to-day?' Many persons of rank and fortune having become his stated hearers, Surrey chapel was built for him in 1782, and in that chapel a vast congregation assembled every Sabbath. His eccentricities of manner, his quaintness of expression, his anecdotes, and even witticisms in the pulpit, were quite forgotten and overlooked by the regular frequenters of this place of worship in the rich vein of sterling piety and spiritual instruction that ran through the service. In 1798, Mr. Hill came to Scotland on the invitation of Robert Haldane, and preached to crowds in Edinburgh in the Circus and on the Calton Hill, as well as in various parts of the country. In 1824, he made another 'Gospel Tour,' as he called it, in Scotland, and after a brief stay, returned to his labors in Surrey chapel. He was a truly evangelical preacher, and he used to say, 'Were I to live my life over again, I would preach just the same.' He closed his life and labors on 11th April, 1833. [R.J.]

HILL, ROWLAND, Lord, a British general, distinguished in the late war, particularly in the peninsula, and at the battle of Waterloo, born 1772, appointed commander-in-chief 1828, created a viscount, and died 1842. Lord Hill was the son of Sir John Hill, who succeeded to the title of Sir Richard Hill, Bart., elder brother of him and of the celebrated minister of Surrey chapel.

HILL, SIR TH. NOEL, a younger brother of Lord Hill, known as a peninsular officer, 1784-1832.

HILLHOUSE, JAMES, an American lawyer and Revolutionist, was born in Conn., 1754. He fought in the Revolutionary battles, and shared in the Revolutionary councils. Died 1832.

HILLHOUSE, JAMES ABRAHAM, an eminent lawyer, was born in New London in 1729, graduated at Yale College in 1749, and was tutor from 1750 to 1756. Having afterward studied law, he practised in New Haven. Died 1775, aged 46.

HILLHOUSE, JAMES A., distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a native of New Haven, Connecticut. Died 1619.

HILLHOUSE, WILLIAM, judge, was born in 1727, and was for fifty years a member of the legislature. He held the office of judge of the court of common pleas, and also judge of probate for forty years. He was one of the council of safety during the Revolutionary war. Died Jan., 1816, aged 87.

HILLEL, called 'the Elder' to distinguish him from the subject of the following notice, is regarded by Jewish writers as the most eminent among their ancient rabbis. He was born at Babylon, commence-



ment of the first century B.C., and when about 40 years of age removed to Jerusalem, where he became chief of the Sanhedrim, and lived to the extraordinary age of 120 years. He was the first to classify the oral or traditional laws, subsequently embodied in the Mishna, or first part of the Talmud, and the transmission of which is verified in the work itself, at the commencement of the treatise *Aboth* or 'Ethics of the Fathers.' The other portion of the Talmud, called 'The Gemara,' contains expositions of the Mishna; the latter, therefore, is really the text-book of rabbinical lore, and hence the importance of its arrangement in a comprehensive digest. Hillel is always spoken of with respect for his humanity and patience, as well as his profound wisdom as a moralist. See SHAMMAI. [E.R.]

HILLEL, 'the Younger,' lived in the time of Origen, who is said to have been acquainted with him, about the middle of the 3d century. He was a great reformer of the Jewish calendar, his arrangement of which was nearer by far to astronomical exactness than that of Julian, which remained in use among Christians until its reform by Pope Gregory. Hillel has the reputation, also, of reforming the equinoctial and solstitial periods, and leaving behind him a correct text of the Bible, which he wrote with his own hand, besides contributing to the Talmud. He bears the title of *Nasi*, or prince of the captivity, and there is a tradition that he was privately baptized before his death by the bishop of Tiberias. [E.R.]

HILLER, M., a Ger. Orientalist, 1647-1725.

HILLIARD, NICHOLAS, portrait painter and goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth. His best works are portraits of Her Majesty and Mary, Queen of Scots. Died 1619.

HILLIARD, TIMOTHY, minister of Cambridge, Mass., was born in New Hampshire in 1746, and graduated at Harvard College in 1764. In 1771 he was ordained minister of Barnstable, but was dismissed in 1783 at his own request, and installed minister at Cambridge. Died 1790.

HILPART, JOHN, a German divine, born 1627.

HILTON, WALTER, a monk of the Carthusian order in the 15th century, author of the 'Scale and Ladder of Perfection.'

HILTON, WILLIAM, R. A., an English historical painter, distinguished for his refined taste in design, and a harmonious and rich style of coloring, was born at Lincoln, 3d June, 1786, and died in London 30th December, 1839. He succeeded Fuseli in 1825 as keeper of the Royal Academy. Owing to the too great quantity, or bad quality of his vehicle, his pictures are already going to pieces. 'Serena,' and 'The Red Cross Knight,' presented to the National Gallery in 1841, is in too bad a condition to be exhibited. The morbid search after nostrums and glazing media, has been one of the most fatal obstructions to the establishment of a great school of painting in England.—(*Art Union Journal*, 1840.) [R.N.W.]

HILTZ, JOHN, a German architect, 15th century.

HIMERIUS, a Greek sophist, 4th century.

HIMLY, C., a German physician, 1772-1837.

HIMMEL, F. H., a Ger. musician, 1765-1804.

HINCHCLIFFE, JOHN, the son of a stable-keeper, rose to be bishop of Peterborough, 1731-94.

HINCKLEY, JOHN, an English theol., 1617-95.

HINCKLEY, THOMAS, the last governor of Plymouth, N. E., which office he was appointed to in 1680, and held, except when interrupted by Andros, till 1692, when the old colony was united to Massachusetts, was born in 1630, died in 1705, aged 75.

HINCMAR, archbishop of Rheims, known as a controversial and learned writer, 9th century.

HINDE, — M.D., physician to General Wolfe, and was present with him when he received his mortal wound on the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13, 1759. He afterward removed to Virginia and practised extensively both in that State and Kentucky. Died 1829, aged 92.

HINDMARSH, ROBERT, a minister and controversial writer of the 'New Church,' author of 'A Seal on the Lips of Unitarians,' &c., died 1835.

HIPPARCHUS, a tyrant of Athens, 528-514 B.C.

HIPPARCHUS, the greatest astronomer of antiquity; or rather the founder of Astronomical Science. The dates of the birth and death of Hipparchus are lost; Ptolemy speaks of him as alive between 160 and 125 B.C.: neither do any of his writings remain, excepting the Commentary on Aratus,—a production of his youth. It has often been asserted that he observed at Alexandria; but the careful criticism of Delambre leaves no ground for such a supposition; he labored most probably in Bithynia; certainly at Rhodes. It is to Ptolemy that we owe our knowledge of Hipparchus, who in the fulness of his admiration applies to him the epithet—*φιλόσοφος καὶ φιλαλήθης* (the lover of labor and truth); nor do we think that his successor has ever done him injustice, or sought, as Delambre would insinuate, to absorb a part of his glory into his own. As a pure observer, Hipparchus was probably never surpassed. Of course he wrought with rude instruments, affected by large errors; but all that the observer himself had to do, was achieved with highest probity and sagacity, and shaped by a rare philosophic spirit. To collect and describe facts *exactly*, is a service always valuable to Science; more especially when Inquiry is in its infancy: but Hipparchus added the loftier faculty of knowing the precise description of facts, which ought to be observed—the facts pregnant with laws; and he succeeded, therefore, in laying the sure foundation of Astronomical Theory. The Ancients, it is well known, imagined the Earth motionless, and that all celestial bodies move *uniformly* in *circles* around it; but, as motions had been detected in the sky which are not uniform, it became the question, how, on the ground of these suppositions, can the observed irregularities be explained? A very fertile idea had been started by Plato and Eudoxus, that a heavenly body moving uniformly on a small circle, might be carried round the earth by a larger circle; and that apparent irregularities, would issue from the combination of these uniform motions, (See article PROBLEMY).—Hipparchus appropriated the idea, and *realized* it; *i. e.* he laid down the actual machinery which would account for the precise irregularities observed. In this way he constructed a theory of the Sun and Moon; and originated that refined scheme which endured until the period of Copernicus. Knowing where to stop as well as how far to venture, he only collected materials for the Planetary Theory,—afterwards completed by Ptolemy. We owe besides, to this great Observer the discovery of the *Precession of the Equinoxes*—a fact essential to a knowledge of the motions of the Fixed Stars: he may be said to have invented Trigonometry, plane and spherical: and to have originated our graphical Geography. The reign of Induction in Physical Science properly began with Hipparchus. [J.P.N.]

HIPPASUS, a Pythagorean philos., 5th c. B.C.

HIPPIAS, an Athenian prince, killed 490 B.C.

HIPPIAS OF ELIS, a sophist, 5th century B.C.

HIPPISLEY, SIR J. C., a magistr., 1765-1825.

HIPPO, a Pythagorean philoso., 5th century B.C.

HIPPOCRATES, a Gr. geometrician, 500 B.C.

HIPPOCRATES. A name common to at least four physicians of antiquity, but generally reserved for Hippocrates the 2d, who was in many respects the most celebrated physician of ancient or modern times, and to whom the title of 'Father of Medicine' has been applied. He was the son of Heraclides, a physician of Cos, in which island he was born, in the year 460 B.C. His mother's name was Phænarete, by race a Heraclid, while his father belonged to the Asclepiadæ, as the descendants of Esculapius were called. His ancestors for generations had resided in Cos, where they all seem to have practised the healing art; but little is known that can be relied upon of the incidents of his own life, and what we have to say of him must be therefore scanty and unsatisfactory.—Hippocrates received his elementary medical education from his father, and subsequently studied under Herodicus, a physician of Selymbria in Thrace, who was one of the first persons to apply gymnastic exercises to the cure and prevention of diseases; and obtained his instructions in general science and philosophy from Gorgias of Leontini, in Sicily, a distinguished sophist and orator of those times, who would appear to have been the brother of Herodicus. The period at which he lived was also favorable to the development of his powers, for he was the contemporary of Socrates, Plato, Pericles, Herodotus, and Thucydides; and we may perhaps attribute to this circumstance, as well as to the complete general and professional education he had received, the purity and elegance of his style. On the death of his father he left Cos, and travelled for twelve years through Greece and Asia Minor, passing much of his time in Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly; but as dates are wholly wanting, it is impossible to say in what years of his life these travels were performed. The same uncertainty attaches itself to all the subsequent movements of his life, nor is it possible to determine whether he lived permanently in Cos, the medical school of which he raised to the highest pitch of eminence, or whether he selected some city of extra-Peloponnesian Greece as his fixed place of abode. He died at Larissa, in Thessaly, though in what year is unknown, as his age at the time of his death has been variously stated at eighty-five, ninety, one hundred and four, and one hundred and nine years. He left two sons, Thessalus and Dracon, both of whom were medical men; and a daughter whose name has not been preserved, but who married Polybus, also a medical man.—An account of the medical system of Hippocrates would be unsuited to a work of this kind, but we may state generally that he was a diligent and sagacious observer of nature, and that his practice was regulated very much by the indications which a disease presented; hence he has been considered the founder of the dogmatists, or rationalists, in medicine, a sect of great antiquity, and which is not perhaps wholly extinct at this day. That the humoral pathology, which maintained its ascendancy in Europe for twenty centuries, was originally derived from his theory of the living fluids, which he divided into blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile, is certain; and there can be no doubt that many of his opinions on climate, diet, individual temperament, and the constitution of the atmosphere in the four different seasons of the year, influenced the belief of the medical world down even to the age of Sydenham. He knew little or nothing of anatomy, and was not only unacquainted with the circulation of the blood, but with the distinction

between arteries and veins, which he arranges in the same class with nerves and tendons; but in spite of this his fame was great, and numerous stories were invented after his death to illustrate his extraordinary celebrity. Thus he was said to have stayed the plague of Athens, though Thucydides, who has described it, and was himself a sufferer from it, makes no mention of him whatever. It has been also recorded that he was solicited by the inhabitants of Abdera to visit their city and to cure Democritus the philosopher of insanity, and there is extant a letter which is urged as a proof of this, though it be a manifest forgery; and that nothing might be wanting to impress upon posterity a sense of his universal authority, it is related of him that he refused an invitation from Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, to visit that country, together with a large sum of money, but that he declined both because Artaxerxes was the enemy of Greece. These and similar stories are now disregarded, and are looked upon as the fictions of a subsequent age.—Hippocrates wrote in the Ionic dialect of the Greek, and is considered by modern scholars a classical authority in that tongue. His works are generally published in two folio volumes with Latin translations; but there is considerable difference of opinion among critics as to what properly belongs to him in the Hippocratic collection, and what should be assigned to others, probably members of his own family. Those treatises which are received as the genuine compositions of Hippocrates are—I. The 1st and 3d Books of the Epidemics; II. The Prognostics; III. The Aphorisms; IV. The 1st and 2d Books of the Predictions; V. The Treatise on Air, Water, and Places; VI. The Regimen in Acute Diseases; VII. The Treatise on Wounds of the Head. [J.M.C.]

HIPPOLYTUS. Our space does not suffice to recount the numerous and contradictory theories which have been formed regarding this remarkable man. Eusebius, Jerome, Gelasius, and Photius, in earlier times, have referred to him, but with an indistinct and inaccurate knowledge of him; the Benedictine monks could not dispel the obscurity which hung over him, and the hypotheses of Baronius, Tillemont, Fabricius, Le Moyne, Basnage, Cave, and others, still left the subject in mist and confusion. A very common opinion prevailed that he was a bishop in the East, and specially in some part of Arabia. It is now ascertained that he was a disciple of Irenæus, was a bishop of Portus Romanus—the harbor of Rome, after the reign of Trajan; and suffered martyrdom under Maximus about the year 236. His statue was accidentally dug up in 1551, and on its sides were inscribed a list of his works and the Paschal Cycle. All this is confirmatory of the description given of him by the Christian poet Prudentius. His works, so called, were published by Fabricius, in 2 vols. folio, and by Gallandi in the second volume of his *Bibliotheca Patrum*. Hippolytus, as attested by all antiquity, was a voluminous writer on a vast variety of subjects, the majority of which were of a polemical character. A list of his polemical, doctrinal, historical, and exegetical works, the greater part of which are lost, will be found in the first volume of 'Bunsen's Hippolytus and his Age.' A MS. was brought from Mount Athos in 1842, which was called a treatise 'On all Heresies,' and was deposited in the royal library in Paris. In 1846, M. Millar having looked into the book, considered it to be a lost work of Origen, and had it printed in 1851 by the Oxford University Press, under the title of 'Origen Philosophumena.' The Chevalier Bunsen eagerly read the publication, and brought to



bear upon it the peculiar sageness and tact of his critical erudition. The result is, that he has proved that the treatise belonged not to Origen as its author but to Hippolytus. In the course of his discussions he has thrown great light on the times and creed of Hippolytus, as well as upon the theology and government of the Roman Church in the times of Severus and Commodus. Hippolytus was more a man of labor than of original thought; rather an honest and learned compiler than a writer of independent vigor. [J.E.]

HIPPONAX, a Greek satirist, 6th century B.C.

HIRAM, a king of Tyre, 1025-985 B.C.

HIRE, L. DE LA, a French painter, 1606-1656.

His son, PHILIP, cel. as an astronomer, 1640-1719. GABRIEL PHILIP, son of the latter, and successor in his employments, 1677-1719.

HIRSCHING, F. C. G., a Ger. *savant*, au. of a 'Dictionary of Celebrated Men,' &c., 1762-1800.

HIRT, ALOYS, a Ger. archaeologist, born 1759.

HIRT, J. F., a German theologian, 1719-1783.

HIRZEL, H., a German author, 1766-1833.

HITCHCOCK, ENOS, D.D., minister of Providence, Rhode Island, was born in Springfield, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1767, and was ordained a colleague of Mr. Chipman, pastor of the second church of Beverly, 1771. In 1780, at his own request, he was dismissed from this charge, and became chaplain in the American army. In 1783, he was chosen minister of Providence. He bequeathed at his death \$2,500 for the establishment of a fund for the support of the ministry in his society. Died 1803, aged 58.

HJELM, P. J., a Swed. mineralog., 1746-1813.

HOADLEY, BENJAMIN, a prelate of the English Church, and a chief of the party whose principles were brought into fashion by the revolution of 1688, and the accession of the house of Hanover, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676, and died at his palace in Chelsea, 1761. His ability as a controversialist, and his love of civil and religious liberty, became conspicuous in the strife of parties at the beginning of the last century, when he entered the field against Bishop Atterbury, and the High Church party. His share in this debate, and its intimate connection with the settlement of the new dynasty and the liberties of the country, was recognized by the House of Commons, who addressed the queen in his favor, and thus paved the way for his rapid promotion to the sees of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, which he held in succession. In 1717, while bishop of Bangor, he preached the sermon before the king which gave rise to the famous Bangorian controversy, in which Hoadley was assailed by the chiefs of the non-jurors, and with most effect by William Law, the doughty champion of authority, both in church and state. This controversy was brought to a close about 1720, without conciliating either the high church party, on the one hand, or the dissenters on the other, and without adding much to Hoadley's character for consistency. With a fine intellect, he was constitutionally compliant and easy, and seems to have been wanting in fidelity to his conscientious convictions. In a word, it is most difficult to justify the career of such a man on any other principles than those of a worldly policy, and of that preference for the good and the true which may often be indulged in as a kind of luxury. Besides his numerous controversial publications, Hoadley was author of 'An Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Samuel Clarke,' prefixed to the posthumous works of the latter, published 1732: 'A Plain Account of the Nature and End of

the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' 1735; and a 'Letter' Addressed to Clement Chevalier, in 1756.

[E.R.]

HOADLEY, BENJAMIN, eldest son of the preceding, was a physician and philosophical writer. He assisted Hogarth in composing his 'Analysis of Beauty,' and is well known as the author of a comedy entitled 'The Suspicious Husband,' 1706-1757.

HOADLEY, JOHN, the youngest son of Bishop Hoadley, was educated for the law, but finally entered the church, and enjoyed several valuable preferments. He is the author of several dramatic works and poems, 1711-1776.

HOAI-TSONG, an emperor of China, 1627-44.

HOAR, LEONARD, M.D., president of Harvard College, was educated at that Seminary in 1650, completed his studies at the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.D. He afterward became minister of Wensted in Sussex, but was dismissed in 1662 as a nonconformist. In 1672 he returned to America, and was shortly after appointed president of Harvard College. Died November 28, 1675, aged 45 years.

HOARE, P., F.S.A., a dram. au., 1764-1834.

HOARE, SIR RICHARD COLT, a distinguished topographer, was born in 1758. He wrote a work entitled 'Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire,' which entitles him to rank among the first local historians. Died 1838.

HOARE, W., an English divine, died 1657.

HOARE, W., an ingenious artist, 1707-1792.

HOBART, JOHN SLOSS, judge of the district court of New York, was the son of the Rev. Noah Hobart of Connecticut. He held some responsible situations in New York during the revolutionary war, and was one of the first three judges of the supreme court appointed at its termination. He held this office for many years. In 1798 he was chosen a United States senator. Died 1805, aged 66.

HOBART, JOHN HENRY, D.D., bishop of New York, and professor of theology and eloquence in the theological seminary, was born in 1776, and having graduated at Princeton College in 1793, he was appointed tutor in 1796. He was ordained in 1798, and was settled at Perkiomen near Philadelphia, but soon removed to Christ Church, New Brunswick. After remaining here for some months, he was chosen assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, and in 1811 was elected assistant bishop, and in 1816 became diocesan of that state. Died at Auburn, September 12, 1820, aged 54.

HOBBAMOC, an Indian, was chief captain of Massasoit. He removed to Plymouth in 1621, and lived in friendship with the settlers. When Captain Standish marched against Corbitant at Namasket, in 1623, Hobbamoc was his guide, and fought gallantly against the enemy.

HOBBEMA, M., a Dutch painter, 1611-1699.

HOBBS, THOMAS, born at Malmesbury on the 5th April, 1588, died on 4th December, 1679:—'a great name in philosophy, on account both of the value of what he taught and the extraordinary impulse which he communicated to the spirit of free inquiry in Europe.' Criticism of Hobbes's speculations is here beyond our reach: the statement of a few facts regarding him will enable the student to judge whether the high eulogy just quoted, probably surpasses his deserts. So soon as Hobbes left Magdalen Hall, Oxford, we find those connections beginning which bound him, during a long life, in amity and confidence with the best families of England. Tutor to Lord Cavendish heir of the princely house of Devonshire, he travelled with him through France and

Italy. Death struck the pupil only two years after the demise of his father the earl of Devonshire. Hobbes, stung with grief, travelled again; but returned in 1631, at the entreaties of the dowager countess, to teach the young earl, then only thirteen. An inmate of this noble house, which he virtually continued until his own decease, he mingled with all their extensive and distinguished circle; and lived in intercourse with the most celebrated literary men of his own and other nations. Kennet in his 'Memoirs of the Cavendish Family' offers an interesting glimpse of the philosopher's daily life. He dedicated the morning to exercise; the afternoon to study. Having climbed a hill and breakfasted, he went his rounds in the family, waiting also on distinguished strangers, and conversing on the themes which occupied him. At twelve o'clock he dined uncereemoniously alone, and then returned to his study, where, with the companionship of his pipe, he devoted the hours to meditation and writing. The subjects occupying him were the most solemn that engage the human mind; and for the first time had they engrossed the thoughts of a great man in England. Loving truth, in the sense of coveting the grounds of it—not in that of accepting without grounds, and averring without understanding—he sought in an analysis of the human Intellect and Affections, the basis of man's duties, personal, social, and political; in other words, he longed to discern his place in the Universe as a reasonable being, and like a brave and conscientious man to assert it. The enterprise was novel, bold, and hazardous: novel, for in psychology he had not one predecessor; hazardous, because no mind, save one of the first order, would have preserved the necessary freedom, under pressure of the enthroned and inveterate Ignorance amid which he lived, and of influences insidious and therefore more alarming, springing from his social attachments. But Hobbes surmounted all dangers. It can be said of him with perfect truth, that neither in his life nor writings, did he fail in integrity: of effect on him of circumstances we discern not a trace: he thought as a freeman, irrespective of seductions or frowns; nay,—the chances of life having given him Charles II. as a temporary pupil—he perilled the royal favor, as if he made no sacrifice; to the honor of Charles he it recorded, that the philosopher's uprightness did not cost him the monarch's regard. It is easy to see that a long life of such a kind, thrown into the midst of those ages, could be no welcome apparition; nor need Cromwell himself have dreaded a more unjust contemporary appreciation than Hobbes: but it is our grief and shame, that contemporary slander has its voices still; that men in modern times who never read one page of this illustrious thinker, but who desire their criticisms to be palatable, persist in making him a bugbear. Surely something more than evil lay at the root of his extraordinary power. No man ever excited a wider and more lasting commotion. Clarendon, Cudworth, Bramhall, Tension, Harrington, Henry More,—nay, in the words of Warburton—'every young Churchman Militant, would try his arms in thundering on Hobbes's steel cap.' Now as then, men will repudiate many of his opinions: that searcher for Truth had no helps, and he erred like others. Few thoughts are pure—unaffected by much that will perish; but beneath all, abides the Thinker,—a veritable force of Nature, formidable, incorruptible, fresh still after all these centuries, gnarled it may be like an English oak, but also with roots profound—holding by the Earth, while slighter generations fall and disappear.

Hobbes's style is a model of the didactic; clear and deep as the pen of an engraver. Hallam says truly, that one could no more change a word or expression in it, than in the exactest mathematic formula. It does its duty in distinctly expressing distinct thought; and duty alone is its aim. No more acceptable present has recently been made to the student of English philosophy and literature, than the superb edition of Hobbes's works in 16 volumes 8vo. which we owe to Sir William Molesworth.

[J.P.N.]

HOBE, CHARLOTTE DE, a French poetess, distinguished for her sweetness and sensibility, 1792-1829.

HOBHOUSE, SIR BENJAMIN, a member of the House of Commons and of the government in the time of Mr. Addington, distinguished as the adversary of Pitt, and especially of his action against the French republic, 1757-1831.

HOBLER, FRANCIS, the well-known clerk of the Mansion House, London, 1766-1844.

HOCCELEVE, THOMAS, an English poet, 15th ct.

HOCHÉ. LAZARE HOCHÉ was born in 1768 at Montreuil, near Versailles, where his father was keeper of the royal stag-hounds. Hoche entered the army at the age of sixteen, and studied the military sciences with great diligence. He was a zealous supporter of the republican principles which the French revolution called into activity, and he rose rapidly into distinction in the wars against the allied sovereigns. He behaved with peculiar skill and courage at the siege of Dunkirk in 1793, and materially aided General Sonham in defending that city from the English army under the duke of York. He then received the command of the army of the Moselle, and on the 26th and 27th December, 1793, gained an important victory at Weissenburg. He now fell under the suspicion of Robespierre and St. Just. He was recalled from his command and sent to prison. The overthrow of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, saved Hoche from the guillotine; and he was placed at the head of one of the armies of the Convention, that acted against the Vendéans in the sanguinary civil war by which the west of France was desolated. Hoche here displayed the qualities of a statesman, as well as those of a general. He reorganized his own army, which had become under his predecessors as disorderly as it was ferocious. He practised, and he made his troops practise, humanity and good faith towards the peasantry. He won the confidence of the Vendean priests; and by these means, and by acting with the greatest skill and energy against such royalist bands as held out against him, Hoche accomplished the pacification of La Vendée and Brittany; an achievement more difficult, and more truly glorious than the most showy successes of the other French generals of the revolutionary wars. In 1795 Hoche defeated at Quiberon an attempt made by the French emigrants, with the aid of the English, to renew the war in Brittany; and in 1796 he was placed at the head of the expedition by which the French directory designed to drive the English from Ireland, and make her a sister republic of France. Hoche sailed on the 15th December, 1796, from Brest with a fleet of forty-three sail, and an army nearly 15,000 strong; but this noble armament was shattered by storms, and the frigate on board of which Hoche himself had embarked, was separated from the rest of the squadron, and with difficulty regained the French coast. In 1797 Hoche received the command of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, and prepared to invade Germany, and to strike as deep blows against Austria



in her western provinces, as Buonaparte was then dealing to her in the south. Hoche defeated the Austrians at Heffendorf, and was on the point of capturing his opponent, General Kray, and the whole army of the imperialists, when he was checked in the mid career of success by the news of the pacification which Buonaparte and the Archduke Charles had agreed on at Lioben.—Hoche died in 1797 after a short illness, at the early age of thirty-three. Many attributed his death to poison, but there seems to have been no ground for these suspicions. He was not only one of the bravest soldiers and most skilful generals that the French revolution brought forward, but he was also an accomplished statesman, a sincere patriot, and a man of honor, generosity, and integrity. Napoleon, in speaking of him at St. Helena, truly said,—‘Had Hoche lived, I must have subdued him, or he would have subdued me.’ Unfortunately for France the chance of her being saved by Hoche from Napoleon’s despotism, was taken from her by the premature death of the best of the heroes of the republic. [E.S.C.]

HODGES, NATHANIEL, a medical author, 1672–1684.

HODGES, W., a landscape painter, 1744–1798.

HODGSON, JAMES, a mathematical writer, last century.

HODGSON, DR. R., dean of Carlisle, a nephew and biographer of Bishop Porteus, died 1844.

HODGSON, REV. FRANCIS, an English classical scholar and writer, known as a constant friend of Lord Byron. He translated Juvenal and published miscellaneous poems in English and Latin. Died in 1852.

HODIERNÀ, J. B., a Sicilian astronomer, 1597–1660.

HODY, HUMPHREY, a learned divine, 1659–1706.

HOEDT, GERARD, a Dutch painter, 1648–1733.

HOEL, the *first* of the name, duke of Brittany, 509–545; the *second*, killed by his brother, 547; the *third*, 594–612; the *fourth*, 953–980; the *fifth*, 1066–1084; the *sixth*, 1148–1156.

HOESCHEL, D., a German Hellenist, 1556–1617.

HOEST, G., a Danish navigator, 1734–1792.

HOER, ANDREW, was chief of the Tyrolese in their heroic war against the French and Bavarians in 1809. The Tyrol had been ceded to Bavaria by Austria at the peace of Presburg. But the Bavarians and the French allies had treated with insult and injury the ancient rights and usages of the Tyrolese, which their Austrian sovereign had always respected. Hence the feeling of loyalty to the Austrian emperor was fervent in the Tyrol; and when Austria renewed war with France in 1809, the Tyrolese rose almost to a man in her cause. These brave mountaineers chose Hofer as their generalissimo. Hofer was at this time about forty-two years of age, and kept an inn in the village of Passayer. He showed himself well worthy of his countrymen’s confidence. Under his command the Tyrolese gave the French and Bavarian troops repeated and severe defeats, and for a time expelled them from the whole of the Tyrol. Hofer now acted as viceroy for the Austrian emperor; and throughout his career he was as eminent for moderation and humanity, as for intelligence and valor. When Austria capitulated to Napoleon by the treaty of Schönbrunn, in October, 1809, she again ceded the Tyrol to Bavaria; and the Tyrolese were ordered to submit to their beaten and bitterest enemies as their lawful masters. They resisted gallantly; and it was only after repeated battles that the overwhelming armies

of French, Saxons, and Bavarians, which were now poured into the Tyrol, succeeded in quelling the brave mountaineers. Hofer for some time escaped the pursuit of his enemies, but he was at last captured on the 27th January, 1810. He was immediately sent to Mantua for trial before one of Napoleon’s military tribunals. He was condemned to death, and ordered to be shot within twenty-four hours. He met his fate as a good Christian and a brave soldier. The spot on the bastion at Mantua, where he fell, is still visited as a holy place by his countrymen, who cherish with just pride the memory of their hero-martyr. [E.S.C.]



[Monument to Hofer at Innsbruck.]

HOER, J. A., a Tyrolese jurisconsult, 1765–1820.

HOFFBAUER, J. C., a German philosopher, 1766–1827.

HOFFMAN, DANIEL, a German divine, d. 1611.

HOFFMAN, DAVID, an American lawyer and miscellaneous writer, author of ‘Course of Legal Study,’ ‘Legal Authors,’ two volumes of a projected work, entitled ‘Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew,’ embracing a period of nearly nineteen centuries, now first revealed and edited by David Hoffman.’ Died 1854, aged 70.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK, a distinguished German physician and writer on pathology, 1663–1742.

HOFFMAN, F. B., a French dramatist, long time literary critic of the ‘Journal des Débats,’ 1760–1828.

HOFFMAN, G., a German medical author, 1572–1649.

HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, a literary *savant*, of Basle, author of a ‘Universal Lexicon,’ 1635–1706. JOHN MAURICE, his son, a physician and professor, author of some valuable works on botany, 1653–1727.

HOFFMAN, MAURICE, a German physician and anatomist, best known as a writer on botany, 1622–1698.

HOFFMAN, MICHAEL, an American lawyer and statesman, born in the State of New York. He was a member of the New York Convention of 1845, and was made chairman of the Finance Committee, in which capacity he prepared the seventh article of the constitution, which embodies a complete financial system. Died 1848, aged 60.

HOFFMANN, C., a German med. author, d. 1648.

HOFFMANN, C. G., a German jurist, 1692–1735.

HOFFMANN, CHR. LOUIS, a German physician and professor, author of a ‘Theory of Disease,’ 1721–1807.

HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a German dramatic writer and composer, 1776–1822.

HOFLAND, MRS. This popular authoress was the daughter of Mr. Robert Wreaks, a manufacturer of Sheffield, where she was born in 1770, and where, at the age of twenty-six, she was married to her first husband, Mr. Hoole. That gentleman dying two years afterwards, left her in embarrassed circumstances, and she published a volume of poems by subscription, with the proceeds of which she opened a school at Harrowgate, where she commenced the series of works which have rendered her name so popular, and effected so much good among young people. In 1808, she was married to Mr. Hofland, an admired landscape painter, and the year following she removed to London with him. In a few years, the fame of Mrs. Hofland was so well established that Queen Charlotte became her unsolicited patroness, and 'The Son a Genius,' published in 1813, was translated into several of the continental languages. The works of Mrs. Hofland are chiefly in the form of novels, or of contributions to the magazines and annuals, but they are all marked by her desire to promote the improvement and elevation of character, and we have the testimony of Mr. and Miss Edgeworth, that no other book in their time had effected so much good in Ireland, as the novel just mentioned. Mrs. Hofland died in 1844, as justly esteemed for her domestic virtues, her happy temper, and her conversational powers, as for the talents which have rendered her name familiar to the readers of English literature. [E.R.]

HOFLAND, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a distinguished landscape painter, famous for his lake scenery and classic subjects, 1777–1843.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, was born in London 10th December, 1697; he was apprenticed at an early age to Gamble, a silversmith, but at the expiration of his term in 1718, he took to engraving in copper for the booksellers. In 1730 he married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, against her father's consent, and set up as a portrait painter with considerable success. He now commenced his remarkable series of satirical paintings reflecting on the social abuses of his time:—The 'Harlot's Progress' in



[Hogarth's House.]

1734; the 'Rake's Progress' in 1735; and the 'Marriage à la Mode' in 1745, now in the National Gallery. In 1753 he appeared as an author in his 'Analysis of Beauty, written with a View of Fixing the Fluctuating Ideas of Taste.' In 1757 he was appointed serjeant painter to the king; he died in London, 26th October, 1764, and was buried at Chiswick. Hogarth was a good painter as well as a great satirist.—(Nichols, *Biographical Anecdotes*, &c., 1781–1782; Ireland, *Hogarth Illustrated*, Boydell, 1791.) [R.N.W.]

HOGE, MOSES, D.D., president of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, died in 1820, aged 60. His son, SAUMEL DAVIES HOGE, was professor of natural sciences at the Ohio University; died 1826.

HOGENDORP, G. C. VOX, a Dutch statesman, who greatly promoted the return of the prince of Orange by the insurrection which he excited, 1814. His brother, THIERRY, a general and minister of war under Louis Buonaparte, 1761–1830.



[Birth-place of James Hogg.]

HOGG, JAMES, the Ettrick Shepherd, claimed—erroneously it is said—to have been born on the 25th of January (Burns's birth-day), 1772. He belonged to the vale of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, where he followed the pastoral occupation of his ancestors. His first published song, 'Donald Macdonald,' acquired extensive popularity. After several successful literary efforts, the most considerable of which was a volume of ballads called 'The Mountain Minstrel,' Hogg, who had failed in sundry sheep-farming speculations, removed to Edinburgh in 1810, with the view of living by his wits. He there published a volume of songs, 'The Forest Minstrel,' and conducted a periodical called 'The Spy,' which existed for about a year. It was not, however, until the appearance of 'The Queen's Wake,' in 1813, that he became greatly distinguished as an author. Besides 'The Pilgrims of the Sun,' 'Queen Hynde,' and other poetical works, Hogg wrote numerous tales and novels, few of which are now much read. He was on terms of friendship with Scott, Wilson, and other literary magnates of Edinburgh, and the manner in which he was made to figure in the celebrated 'Noctes' of Blackwood—although sometimes complained of by himself—contributed not a little to his fame. With less masculine sense than Burns, and far inferior in tender and passionate earnestness, he yet possessed a higher creative fancy; and many of his pieces, such as 'Bonny Kilmeny,' are marked by a certain wild and dreamy fascination, unlike anything else with which we are acquainted. Hogg spent his latter years at Altrive, on the Yarrow, where he died on the 21st November, 1835. [J.H.]

HOHENLOHE, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD, prince of, and bishop of Sardica, celebrated for the surprising cures effected by him, was born in the principality in Hohenlohe 1794, and died at Crosswaradin in Hungary 1849. The mother of the young prince was a woman of remarkable piety, and being left a widow when he was only two years of age, she had the entire control of his education. The religious habits induced upon him at home were confirmed by his attachment to the Jesuits when he went to Rome to complete his studies, and he at length embraced



the ecclesiastical profession with the enthusiasm of a saint of the middle ages. He commenced his duties at Bamberg and Munich 1817, and his preaching, it is said, drew tears from the most insensible, and brought the most hardened to repentance. In 1821 the rumors of his miraculous power of healing began to spread abroad, and it is remarkable that his cures were chiefly effected by prayer, and that many of them are said to have been performed at a distance with as much effect as under his own hand. Space is not afforded us to recite particular instances, but he gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, and caused the lame to walk. The derision which marks the recital of these facts by biographers who cannot dispute them, only proves their own want of that living faith and fervid charity which was the secret of the success of Prince Hohenlohe. The flippant explanation of such phenomena by the sudden tension of the spirit, the 'force of imagination,' or by other kinds of mental impressions, is mere verbiage, unless it be understood that the spirit is also *substance*, as implied by Lord Bacon, who writes: 'There is the possibility of an action of one person upon another by the force of the imagination of one of those two persons; because as one body receives the action of another body, so, one spirit is adapted to receive the action of another spirit;' which agrees with what Dr. Heylin declares of touching for the scrofula, that he has 'Seen children brought before the king—some hanging at their mothers' breasts, and others in the arms of their nurses, all touched and cured.' There is every reason to believe that the cures of Prince Hohenlohe were magnetic healings, rendered doubly powerful by the religious spirit associated with them; and that the substantive operation is the same in ordinary magnetism and in the cure of disease by faith, with a distinction which is more clearly traced in the article MESMER. It is no disparagement of the mere facts in this case, that they were eagerly promulgated, and in some particular instances, perhaps, exaggerated by the Jesuits, whose re-establishment was greatly aided by them. Whether this 'new Xavier' lost his power, or chose to exercise it in private after the attacks that were made upon him by the sceptics is not known, but the fame of his performances had died away many years before his death. Prince Hohenlohe is the author of several devotional treatises published between 1820-30.

[E.R.]

HOHENLOHE, L. C. F. LEOPOLD, prince of, one of the most ardent enemies of the French revolution, in whose principality the emigrant nobles were permitted to organize their armies, and who furnished them with two auxiliary regiments, 1731-99. His son, E. ALOYS JOACHIM, distinguished in the same line of policy, and a marshal of France under Louis XVIII., died 1829.

HOHENLOHE-INGELFINGEN, FREDER'K LOU., prince of, a distinguished general in the wars of the French revolution, and commander of the Prussian and Saxon army defeated at Jena, 1746-1818.

HOHENLOHE-KIRCHBERG, prince of, a general of artillery in the service of Austria, died commanding the army on the Rhine, 1796.

HOLBACH, PAUL THIERRY, Baron Von, an eminent mineralogist and natural philosopher, was born at Heidelberg in the Palatinate in 1723. He resided in Paris, and was a contributor to the *Encyclopédie*. Died 1789.

HOLBEIN, HANS, or JOHANNES, was born at Augsburg in 1498, his father and grandfather of the same names, being also natives of that city; the

father, however, when Hans was about seventeen or eighteen years old only, settled in Basle in Switzerland, apparently in 1519. The celebrated Erasmus is said to have been one of the first to appreciate young Holbein, and an unauthenticated story is told that the earl of Arundel, passing through Basle, recommended him to try his fortune in England. He, however, finally made the visit to England to escape the ill-temper of his wife: he came to London in 1526, bringing letters from Erasmus to Sir Thomas More, who ultimately introduced Holbein to Henry VIII., and he became that king's favorite painter, and is not the least glory of his reign. He revisited Basle in 1538, and the municipality of the town awarded him an annuity of fifty florins for two years, with the hope apparently of retaining him there, but he returned to London, where he died in 1554.—Holbein's genuine works are doubtless very numerous, but, as Walpole says, 'as always happens to a real genius, he has been complimented with a thousand wretched performances that were unworthy of him.' His style is manly and correct, but hard and formal; the character, however, and individuality of many of his portraits, are evidently exact and masterly. He painted some religious and historical pieces; his masterpiece is perhaps the 'Family of the Burgomaster, Meyer, now in the Gallery of Dresden: the father and sons on one side, and the mother and daughters on the other, are kneeling before the Virgin, who holds a dead or sick child in her arms, apparently one of the family. Holbein is also the author of a very celebrated series of designs, known as the 'Triumph of Death,' cut in wood and first published at Lyons in 1538; afterwards copied by Hollar and others.—(Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c., ed. Wornum; Hegner, *Hans Holbein der Jungere*, Berlin, 1827; Passavant, *Kunstblatt*, 1846, Nos. 45, 46.) [R.N.W.]

HOLBERG, LOUIS or LUDWIG, Baron de, a dramatic writer, was born at Bergen, Norway, in 1684. He travelled through several countries of Europe, and on his return to his native land, raised himself to affluence by his literary productions. He wrote 'An Universal History;' 'Parallel Lives of Illustrious Men and Women.' Died 1754.

HOLBOURNE, SIR R., a writer on law, d. 1647.

HOLBROOK, ABIAH, a schoolmaster of Boston, celebrated for his perfection in penmanship, a specimen of which is to be seen at the library of Harvard College. Died 1769, aged 50.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer and translator, best known for his dramatic works and translations from the French, 1744-1809.

HOLDEN, H., a Roman Catholic divine, 1596-1662.

HOLDEN, SAMUEL, a benefactor of the province of Massachusetts, having given nearly £5,000 for promoting the gospel and other charities. Died in London in 1740. His widow contributed largely for similar purposes.

HOLDER, W., a learned divine of the Church of England, known also as a writer on music, and one of the teachers of Sir Christopher Wren, died 1697.

HOLDERLIN, F., a German poet, 1770-1836.

HOLDSWORTH, E., a class. poet., 1688-1746.

HOLDSWORTH, OLDSWORTH, or OLDISWORTH, RICHARD, a learned divine, and adherent of King Charles, whose execution is thought to have hastened his death, 1590-1649.

HOLE, RICHARD, an English poet, 1802.

HOLINSHED, or HOLLYNSHED, RAPHAEL, author of the famous *Chronicles* known by his name, which comprises a history and description of

England, Scotland, and Ireland, first published in 1577, and continued after his death by Stowe. Very little is known of his history, but he is supposed to have been Steward to an English gentleman. He died about 1580.

**HOLKAR.** Three Mahratta princes of this name have acquired a distinguished place in the history of India. 1. **MOLHAN RAOU HOLKAR**, distinguished in Portuguese and Afghan warfare, died 1765. 2. **TAKOUDJI**, or **TUCKAGEE**, **HOLKAR**, the successor of the preceding, distinguished in many wars with the English, and for the introduction of the European discipline into his army, died 1797. 3. **DJESWANT RAOU**, or **JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR**, third son of Takoudji, who maintained a war with the Marquis Wellesley in 1804, and died, after having been insane three years, in 1811. The latter was succeeded by his son, **MULKAR RAO**, and in 1818 the Mahratta power was finally overthrown.

**HOLL, FR. XAVIER**, a Germ. canon., 1720–1784.

**HOLLAND, HENRY**, first Lord. See **FOX**.

**HOLLAND, HENRY RICHARD VASSAL FOX**, Lord, a British statesman, was born on 21st November, 1773. His claim to remembrance depends more on the respect and affection of his party and his personal friends than on public fame. As the son of an influential statesman, and the nephew of Charles Fox, he had an early opportunity of practically knowing political life, and mingling in public business. A considerable portion of his youth was spent abroad, and acquiring a partiality for Spain, he was mainly instrumental, by translations and other efforts, in exciting a taste for Spanish literature in Britain. He took his place in the House of Lords two years before the commencement of the present century. Save for the short period of the ministry of 1806 connected with his uncle's name, he was in the opposition until the formation of the reform ministry of 1830. He was a staunch Whig, sometimes standing almost alone, and recording frequent protests against overwhelming majorities,—for the great body of his political associates were in the House of Commons. He was as steady in his personal as in his political attachments, and was almost worshipped by a wide social circle of the first men of his age. In his classic mansion of Holland House, his easy and munificent hospitality was of great moment in uniting and strengthening his party. He joined the cabinet of 1830 as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He died on 22d October, 1840. [J.H.B.]

**HOLLAND, SIR N.**, a painter, died 1811.

**HOLLAND, PHILEMON**, a classical translator, 1551–1636. His son, **HENRY**, a bookseller and editor, date unknown.

**HOLLAR**, or **HOLLAND, WENCESLAUS**, a Bohemian engraver, celebrated for his portraits of women and of animals, &c., 1607–1677.

**HOLLENBACK, MATTHIAS**, judge, was born in 1755. He served as a lieutenant in the American army during the Revolution, and afterwards practised law. Died 1829, aged 76.

**HOLLES, DENZIL**, Lord, an English diplomatist and member of the Long Parliament, in which he distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the government. He was one of the five demanded by the king on a charge of high treason in 1641, but was subsequently known as a royalist, and promoted the Restoration, 1597–1680.

**HOLLEY, HORACE, LL.D.**, president of Transylvania University, Kentucky, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1781. He graduated at Yale College in 1803, was ordained minister of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, in 1805, and installed minister of

Hollis street, Boston, in 1809. In 1818 he was appointed president of the Transylvania University, Kentucky, which office he resigned in 1827. Died in the same year.

**HOLLEY, MARY AUSTIN**, the widow of Rev. Dr. Holley, emigrated to Texas and wrote a history of that country, died 1846.

**HOLLIS, THOMAS**, an English gentleman, known for his republican principles, author of 'Memoirs,' printed shortly after his death, 1720–1774.

**HOLLIS, TH. PELHAM**, known as a statesman as Baron Pelham and duke of Newcastle, d. 1768.

**HOLLIS, THOMAS**, a liberal benefactor of Harvard College, was a native of England. Having accumulated a large fortune in commercial pursuits, he expended a great portion of his wealth in charitable and other useful purposes. He founded two professorships in Harvard College, viz., of Divinity and Mathematics. Died 1731, aged 72.

**HOLLMANN, S. G.**, a German philosopher, 1696–1787.

**HOLLOWAY, T.**, a celeb. engraver, 1748–1827.

**HOLMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE**, a dramatic author, and an actor, was born in London, and educated for the church; but preferring the life of an actor, he made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in 1784. Having afterwards emigrated to America, he became manager of the theatre in Charleston, South Carolina. Died 1817.

**HOLMES, ABIEL**, pastor of a congregational church at Midway, Georgia, and an author, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1768, and graduated at Yale College 1783. In 1792 he was transferred to the first church in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He wrote a very valuable work entitled 'The Annals of America.' Died 1837.

**HOLMES, GEORGE**, an antiquarian, 1662–1749.

**HOLMES, JOHN**, an assistant keeper of MSS. in the British Museum, and periodical writer. Died 1854, aged 54.

**HOLMES, NATHANIEL**, a learned div., d. 1678.

**HOLMES, ROBERT, D.D.**, a learned divine and poet, best known for his collated edition of the Septuagint, of which 73 MS. volumes are deposited in the Bodleian library. He was appointed professor of poetry on the death of Warton, and became dean of Winchester, 1749–1805.

**HOLMSTIOLD, THEODORE DE**, a Danish physician and botanist, died 1793.

**HOLMSTROEM, ISRAEL**, a Swedish poet, known also as secretary of Charles XII., d. 1708.

**HOLOFERNES**, a general of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, killed by Judith, probably in the middle of the 7th century B.C.

**HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER**, earl of Sheffield, editor of the posthum. works of Gibbon, 1741–1821.

**HOLSTEIN, C.**, a Dutch painter, 1653–1691.

**HOLSTEIN, J. L. DE**, count of Lethraburg, a Danish statesman, one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, 1694–1763.

**HOLSTEIN GOTTORP, CHARLES FREDERICK**, duke of, a nephew of Charles XII., and son-in-law to Peter the Great, 1700–1739.

**HOLSTEIN, H. V., DE COUDRAY**, a distinguished French officer under Buonaparte, who emigrated to the U. S., and died 1839.

**HOLSTENIUS, L.**, a Ger. savant, 1596–1661.

**HOLT, FRANCIS LUDLOW**, a barrister and writer on law, many years editor of Bell's New Weekly Messenger, author of dramas, died 1844.

**HOLT, JOHN**, a miscellaneous writer, 1742–1801.

**HOLT, SIR JOHN**, a famous English judge, celebrated for his patriotic opposition to the measures of



James II., and for his acquaintance with the constitutional law of England, was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, 1642; and on the king's accession 1685, had risen by his professional eminence as an advocate, to the office of Recorder of London. He had occupied the post about a year and a half, when he was compelled to retire in consequence of his opposition to the court, and though he was afterwards made serjeant at law, he devoted himself so entirely to the popular cause, that he was rewarded on the accession of King William with the appointment of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and with a place in the privy council. In 1700 he declined the chancellorship which was offered to him on the removal of Lord Somers, and remained in the office of judge, which he graced with his firmness, patience, and impartiality, until his death in 1709. Many anecdotes are related of him, illustrating his vigorous opposition to the least exercise of a power superior to the law. On one occasion he was solicited to support with his officers a party of the military sent to suppress a riot occasioned by the practice of decoying young men for the plantations. 'Suppose,' said the judge to the messenger, 'the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?' 'Sir,' replied the officer, 'we have orders to fire on them.' 'Have you, sir?' said the judge; 'then take notice of this; if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and every soldier of your party shall be hanged. Sir,' he added, 'go back to those who sent you, and tell them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know at the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword; these matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them.' It is proper to add, that when the officer had retired, Sir John himself repaired to the spot with a party of constables, and dispersed the mob without bloodshed; also that this incident occurred after the accession of William, which is a still greater proof of Holt's inflexible integrity. His professional remains consist of 'A Report of Divers Cases in Pleas of the Crown in the reign of Charles II.,' published 1708.

[E.R.]

HOLT, JOHN, a printer in New York, was born in Virginia. He followed the business of a merchant in Williamsburgh, and was elected mayor of that place. Being unfortunate in business, he removed to New York in 1760, and commenced the publication of the 'New York Gazette and Postboy.' In 1766 he published the 'New York Journal.' Died 1784, aged 64.

HOLTE, JOHN, a Latin grammarian, 15th cent.

HOLTEN, SAMUEL, president of Congress, was a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, where he practised medicine. He was a member of Congress from 1778 to 1783, and again elected in 1793. In 1796 he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Essex, which office he held till 1815. Died January 2, 1816, aged 77, having held public appointments for 47 years.

HOLTY, LOUIS HENRY CHRISTOPHER, a German poet and translator of English, 1748-1776.

HOLWELL, J. Z., an employé of the East India Company, author of a narrative of his own and his fellow-prisoners' sufferings in the black hole of Calcutta, and of Researches in the History and Mythology of Hindostan, &c., 1711-1798.

HOLYDAY, B., a learned divine, 1593-1661.

HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS, a country clergyman, known as the author of a Latin Dictionary, died 1653. His son, THOMAS, a physician, author of a

Dictionary founded on that by his father, 1616-1675.

HOLYOKE, E. A., an American physician, known as a meteorologist and natural philosopher, as well as a professional writer, 1728-1829.

HOLYOKE, EDWARD, president of Harvard college, to which office he was appointed in 1737, graduated at that seminary in 1705, and ordained in 1716. Died 1769.

HOLYWOOD, JOHN, of Halifax (in Latin John Sacrobosco), an eminent mathematician, d. 1256.

HOMANN, J. B., a German atlas engraver, 1664-1724.

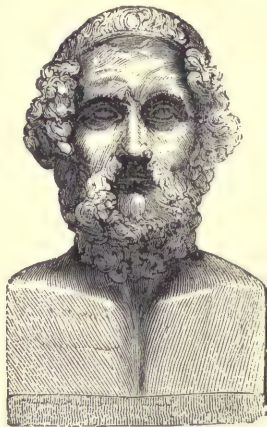
HOMBERG, W., a Dutch chemist, 1652-1717.

HOME, DAVID, a Scottish divine, 17th century.

HOME, SIR EVERARD, a Scotch surgeon, author of 'Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,' &c., 1756-1832.

HOME, HENRY, a Scotch judge, best known as Lord Kames, and distinguished as a writer of great metaphysical acumen. Besides professional works, elucidating the law of Scotland, he is the author of 'Essays upon British Antiquities,' 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion,' 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' 'Elements of Criticism,' 'Sketches of the History of Man,' 'Hints upon Education,' and 'The Gentleman Farmer,' a work addressed to the improvement of agriculture, 1696-1782.

HOME, or HUME, JOHN, a minister of the Scotch Kirk, author of the well-known tragedy of 'Douglas,' and other works 1724-1808.



[Homer.]

HOMER. The personal existence, the birth-place, and the era of the 'Father of Song,' have proved fertile subjects of discussion to literary antiquaries. Some of these have maintained that the Iliad and Odyssey are composed of a variety of legendary ballads, commemorative of incidents connected with the siege of Troy, which were the production of different authors, and were revised and skillfully interwoven in the age of Pisistratus; and that the name Homer was merely the impersonation of the genius of epic poetry. Seven cities at least claimed the honor of having given birth to the poet; and each of them seems to have had some tradition to allege in justification of its claim. The discrepancies of statement respecting the date of his existence are not less remarkable; for of the eight different epochs assigned to him the oldest differs from the most recent by a period of 460 years. Ac-

cording to the theory which carries along with it the greatest amount of probability, Homer flourished in the second century after the taking of Troy, from about B.C. 1019 to B.C. 984, or from 165 to 200 years after the Trojan era, having been born about B.C. 1044. He appears to have been an Asiatic Greek, and a native of Smyrna, an Ionian city on the coast of Asia Minor; and from the circumstance of having been brought forth on the banks of the Meles, a river which ran beside the city, is said to have obtained the name Melisigenes. It is impossible, however, to come to any satisfactory conclusion on subjects which history has given us such scanty materials to determine. On one point all traditions agree, that he was afflicted with blindness; and his descriptions of external nature warrant the conclusion that this misfortune arose from accident or disease, and not from the operation of nature at his birth. The writers of antiquity unanimously considered the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as the productions of a certain individual called Homer: and there is no evidence that the question of divided authorship was ever entertained by them. The existence of wandering minstrels is recognized in the early literature of Greece; and it has accordingly been inferred that the minute and accurate geographical knowledge which is displayed in his works, was acquired by the poet as he wandered from court to court, delighting his auditors with the 'Tale of Troy Divine.' 'Homer,' says Bentley, 'wrote a sequel of songs and rhapsodies, to be sung by himself for small earnings and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment; the *Iliad* he made for the men, and the *Odyssey* for the other sex.' Such, it is probable, was the state of the Homeric poems till the time of Pisistratus, who, aided by certain literary men, made a collection of the poet's works, superior in extent and accuracy to all that had preceded it, and thus preserved to future generations the noblest monuments of Greek genius. The poems attributed to Homer are the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, to which some have added the Homeric Hymns. The *Iliad* stands first as the oldest, and also the most complete specimen of a national heroic poem. Its subject is the revenge taken by Achilles on Agamemnon for depriving him of his mistress, Briseis, during the siege of Troy, and the evils which in consequence befell the Greeks. The poem is divided into twenty-four books, which detail the movements of the besiegers during the period of Achilles' wrath, and end with the death and burial of Hector. The *Odyssey*, which is likewise divided into twenty-four books, contains the adventures of Ulysses when on his return from Troy to his native island Ithaca. The hymns, epigrams, &c., which are ascribed to Homer, are of very doubtful origin. 'In conception and portraiture of character,' says Colonel Mure, 'and the deeper vein of tragic pathos, Homer may be equalled, if not surpassed, by Shakspeare; in moral dignity of thought and expression by Milton; in the grace and delicacy of his lighter pictures by Petrarch and Ariosto; and in the gloomy grandeur of his supernatural imagery by Æschylus or Dante. But no one of these poets has combined, in a similar degree, those various elements of excellence in each of which they may separately claim to compete with him.'

HOMER, H., a classical editor, 1752-1791.

HOMES, WILLIAM, minister of Martha's Vineyard, was a native of Ireland, was ordained in that country, in 1692. He emigrated to America in 1714. Died 1746, aged 83.

HOMILIUS, G. A., a Ger. composer, 1714-85.

HOMMEL, C. F., a German jurist, 1722-1781.

HONAIN, ABOU-YEZID, an Arabian physician and translator of learned works, 9th century.

HONDEKOETER, GILES, a Dutch landscape painter, born 1583. GYSBRECHT, his son and pupil, celebrated for the representation of poultry, born 1613. MELCHIOR, son of Gysbrecht, and his superior in the same line of art, 1636-1695.

HONDIUS, or DE HONDT, a Flemish family, the first of whom, Jost or Jodocus, is distinguished as an engraver, especially of maps, 1546-1611. His son, HENRY, called the Elder, for portraits and landscapes, 1573-1610; the younger HENRY for his portraits of the reformers, &c., 1588-1644. WILLIAM, son of the preceding, a portrait engraver, born 1601. ABRAHAM, a supposed grandson of the first Hondius, distinguished as a painter of hunting pieces, 1638-1695.

HONE, N., an Irish enamel painter, d. 1784.

HONE, PHILIP, a merchant of New York, and civic dignitary, having been alderman and mayor 1825-26. He has the credit of founding the Mercantile Library Association. Died 1851, aged 70.

HONE, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and political satirist, whose 'Every-day Book' is a work of acknowledged value; though prosecuted in the earlier part of his career for a parody on the Liturgy, he latterly became sub-editor of the Patriot newspaper, 1780-1842.

HONEYWOOD, Sr. JOHN, a poet, was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1764, and graduated at Yale College, in 1782. He studied law at Albany, and commenced practice at Salem, New York. His writings were published in 1801. Died 1798, aged 33.

HONORATUS. There are two saints of this name in the Romish calendar; the *first*, bishop of Arles and founder of the monastery of Lerius, died 429. The *second*, bishop of Marseilles, and a religious writer, born about 420 or 425.

HONORE-DE-SAINTE-MARIE, BLAISE VANZELLE, called the faithful, a French theologian, 1651-1729.

HONORIUS, son of Theodosius the Great, born 384, became emperor of the West, and his brother, Arcadius, emperor of the East, on the death of Theodosius 395; died, after being shamefully subjugated by the Goths under Alaric, 423.

HONORIUS, the *first* of the name, pope of Rome, 626-638; the *second*, 1124-1130; the *third*, distinguished for his political activity, and for confirming the order of St. Dominic and St. Francis of Assise, 1216-1227; the *fourth*, 1285-1287.

HONORIUS of AUTUN, professor at that place of theology and metaphysics, died 1140.

HONTHEIM, JOHN NICHOLAS DE, a German Catholic theologian, author of works designed to effect a union among Christians, and opposed to the political system of the Vatican, 1700-1790.

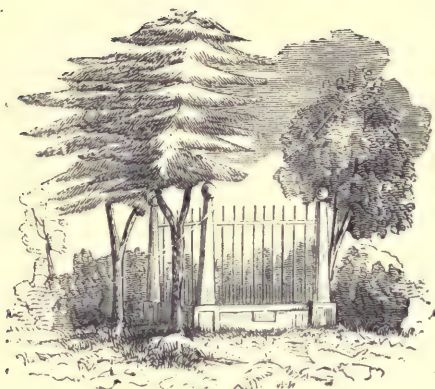
HONTHORST, GERARD DE, a Flemish painter, known in Italy as Gerardo della Notte, 1592-1662. His brother, WILLIAM, also a painter, 1604-1683.

HONYMAN, ROBERT, M.D., a physician, was born in Scotland, and was for some years a surgeon in the British navy. He emigrated to America in 1774, and commenced practice in Louisa, Virginia. Died in 1824.

HOOGH, P. DE, a Flemish painter, 1643-1708.

HOOD, ROBIN, a chivalrous outlaw of the reign of Richard I., whose exploits in Sherwood Forest are the subjects of many admired ballads. All the popular legends celebrate his generosity, and skill in archery. The principal incidents of his history are to be found in Stowe, and a complete collection of





[Robin Hood's Grave.]

the ancient poems, songs, and ballads relating to him, was published by Ritson in 1795.

HOOD, SAMUEL, Viscount, an English commander, distinguished in several actions at the commencement of the last war, particularly at the bombardment of Havre; the defeat of Admiral De Grasse under Rodney; the siege of Toulon; and the capture of Corsica; after which he was named Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and promoted to the rank of admiral. Born at Farncombe in Devonshire, 1724, died 1816.

HOOD, SIR SAMUEL, a cousin and companion-in-arms of the preceding, died in the chief command of the East Indian fleet, 1814.

HOOD, THOMAS, the son of a bookseller in London, was born there in 1798. After receiving a miscellaneous education, he was placed, in his fifteenth year, in the counting-house of a Russian merchant; but, after an interval of repose on account of ill-health, he learned the art of engraving. In 1821, having already contributed fugitive papers to periodicals, he became sub-editor of the *London Magazine*; and for all the rest of his life he was an author by profession, though he also frequently amused himself and his readers by inserting in his works humorous illustrations designed and etched by himself. His career was that of an honorable, kindly, and industrious man, who was never able to raise himself above the necessity of toiling for a livelihood; and who, long suffering under ill-health, continued bravely, even to his death-bed, his efforts to provide for his wife and children. Hood's genius was of an extremely singular cast. It united in an unusual degree, intensely serious passion with strength of comic humor; and perhaps his chief defect lay in his incapacity of either blending these elements harmoniously, or giving scope to either without the other. As a punster he was inimitable; yet even here his most humorous flights bear with them a burden of thoughtful meaning which is hurtful to their comic effect. His two novels, 'Tylney Hall,' and the uncompleted story called 'Our Family,' are the least successful of his attempts. The chief collections of his witticisms are the 'Whims and Oddities,' and 'The Comic Annual.' In a volume containing 'The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies,' and other poems, he indicated the power of rising into a high sphere of poetry. 'Eugene Aram's Dream' is very striking; and yet more pathetic is his well-known 'Song of the Shirt.' This wild and vigorous piece was written shortly before his death, which took place in 1845. [W.S.]

HOOF, CORNELIUS VAN, an eminent Dutch poet and historian, 1581-1647.

HOOGE, P. DE, a Dutch painter, died 1708.

HOOGE, R. DE, a Dutch engineer, about 1638-1720.

HOOGVEEN, H. a Dutch Hellenist, 1712-91.

HOOGSTRAATEN, DAVID VAN, a Latin poet, au. of a Dutch and Latin Dictionary, 1658-1724.

HOOGSTRAATEN, JAMES VAN, a Dutch friar, one of the first opponents of the reform., died 1527.

HOOGSTRAATEN, THIERRY VAN, a landscape painter of Antwerp, 1596-1640. His son, SAMUEL, a painter and poet, 1627-1678.

HOOGVLIET, ARNOLD, a Dutch poet, was born in 1687. His poem, entitled 'Abraham the Patriarch,' is much admired. Died 1763.

HOOK, JAMES, a composer of operas, melodramas and songs, distinguished for his amazing industry, 1746-1827. His son of the same name, dean of Worcester, author of some dramatic writings, but more celebrated as a controversial divine and political pamphleteer, died 1828.

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD, born in London in 1788, was the son of a musical composer. Educated flimsily, he became, in his teens, a writer of operas and farces (some of them successful); while he was yet more famous for audacious practical jokes. He found his way into gay and aristocratic society through his ready wit and inexhaustible fertility of puns, his musical accomplishments, and his extraordinary feats of extemporaneous rhyming. In 1812, the liking which the Prince Regent had formed for him made him treasurer of the Mauritius, without either knowledge of business or common prudence. In 1818, he was sent home under a guard, being accused of peculation; and, though the criminal charge was dropped, he was held a debtor of government in a very large amount, which he never made any endeavors to discharge. He attempted, however, not unsuccessfully, to serve the ministry of the day, by establishing, in 1820, the 'John Bull' newspaper; and in it appeared his best witticisms, which indeed do not rise above the level of newspaper jesting. He wrote novels, the earlier of which, particularly 'Sayings and Doings,' were once fashionable. But for not a few years his career was both discredit-able and really unhappy. He was tasking his mind in authorship, while the greater part of his time was engrossed by the gay society in which his wit made him so acceptable; his affairs were falling into irretrievable disorder through thoughtless extravagance; and his health was giving way under increasing habits of intoxication. He died in 1841. [W.S.]

HOOK, NATHANIEL, a native of Ireland, known as a zealous catholic and historian of Rome, and as the assistant of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, when compiling her memoirs, died 1763.

HOOK, ROBERT, a mathematician and experimental philosopher, distinguished for his numerous mechanical inventions and discoveries in science, 1635-1703.

HOOKER, JOHN, a learned historian and antiquarian, born about 1524, died 1601.

HOOKER, RICHARD, the famous author of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' was born about 1553, at the village of Heavitree, near Exeter. His own parents were in narrow circumstances, but the family had given several mayors to that city, and Richard was the nephew of John Hooker, the historian, by whom he was introduced to Bishop Jewel. The latter provided for his education by sending him as clerk to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and settling a pen-

sion upon him. In 1577 he was received Master of Arts, and two years later appointed professor of Hebrew. Having taken holy orders in 1584, he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, and about a year afterwards became master of the Temple in London, where, at that time, Walter Travers, a zealous puritan, was afternoon lecturer. The opposition between the doctrines taught by Hooker, a staunch episcopalian, in the morning, and those of the presbyterian in the afternoon, soon grew to an open controversy. Travers was at length put to silence by the court of High Commission, and published his appeal to the Privy Council, the answer to which, by Hooker, was the germ of the work on which his celebrity now rests. The extensive learning and eloquent command of the resources of the English tongue displayed in that work have been the admiration of some of the greatest names in literature. It is hardly necessary to state that its principles are a defence of the English establishment, but it is remarkable at the same time for its anticipation of the political doctrines of the Whigs, deriving all government from the implied consent of the people, or the free choice and judgment of the governed. The 'Ecclesiastical Polity' is to this day the armory of the Anglican Church. Its author died in the rectory of Bishopsbourne, Kent, 1600. His life was written by Isaac Walton, and published with the second edition of Hooker's works in 1666, and has since been frequently reprinted with them.



[Residence of Rev. Thomas Hooker, Hartford.]

HOOKE, THOMAS, the first minister of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut, was a native of Leicestershire, England, and graduated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1633, he emigrated to New England with Mr. Cotton, and settled at Cambridge, where he was ordained. In 1636 he removed with some others to the Connecticut river, and settled where the city of Hartford now stands. Died 1647, aged 61.

HOOLE, CHARLES, a schoolmaster, author of several introductory works in Latin, 1610-1666.

HOOLE, JOHN, a celebrated dramatic writer, translator of Ariosto and Tasso, &c., 1727-1803.

HOOPER, GEORGE, bishop of Bath and Wells, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and ecclesiastical antiquarian, 1640-1727.

HOOPER, HOPER, or HOUPER, JOHN, bishop of Gloucester under Edward VI., author of many pious works, burnt in the time of Qu. Mary, 1555.

HOOPER, WILLIAM, a patriot of the Revolution, was graduated at Harvard College in 1760, studied law and practised at Wilmington, North Carolina. In 1774 he was sent to Congress, and in the following year framed the address to the inhabitants of Jamaica. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Died 1790, aged 48.

HOORNBECK, J., a Dutch divine, 1617-66.

HOORNE, J. VAN, a Dutch physician, 1621-70.

HOPE, CHARLES, a distingd. Scottish lawyer—Lord President of the Court of Sessions, 1763-1851.

HOPE, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, was born at Edinburgh in 1725. He was botanist to the king and professor of botany and materia medica at the University of Edinburgh. Died 1786.

HOPE, THOMAS, celebrated for his works in illustration of art, especially of ancient costume and the life of the Greeks. Died 1831.

HOPE, SIR TH., a Scotch lawyer, died 1646.

HOPITAL, MICHAEL DE L', a statesman and diplomatist, raised to the office of chancellor of France for the zeal and ability he displayed in the several minor situations which he held under government, was born in 1505. In 1554 he was appointed superintendent of the royal finances, and by his judicious management replenished the nearly exhausted treasury. Chiefly through his influence, the edict of 1562 was proclaimed, which granted to Protestants the toleration of their religion. D. 1753.

HOPITAL, WM. FRANCIS ANTHONY DE L', Marquis De St. Mesme, a Fr. mathem., 1661-1704.

HOPKINS, EDWARD, governor of Connecticut, was an extensive merchant in London. He emigrated to Boston in America in 1637, and soon after removed to Hartford, where he was chosen a magistrate in 1630. In the following year he was appointed governor of Connecticut, which office he held every alternate year until 1654. Having returned to England, he was made warden of the English fleet, commissioner of the admiralty and navy, and elected to a seat in parliament. At his death, he bequeathed most of his property in New England to trustees for the support of grammar schools in New Haven and Hartford, out of his English estate £500 to Harvard College and the grammar school in Cambridge. Died in 1657, aged 57.

HOPKINS, EZEKIEL, a learned English prelate, 1633-1690. His son CHARLES, a dramatist, 1664-1699. JOHN, brother of the latter, author of 'Amasia,' a collection of poems, born 1675.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL, an American physician, distinguished as a political writer, was born at Waterbury Conn. He practised medicine at Litchfield, and acquired much reputation. In 1784 he removed to Hartford, where he had extensive practice, and was remarkable for his unceasing attention to his patients. Died 1801.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, minister of West Springfield, Massachusetts, was graduated at Yale college in 1718, and ordained in 1720. He published historical memoirs relating to the Housatonic Indians. Died 1755.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, DD. an eminent theologian, founder of the sect called Hopkinsians, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, Sept. 17, 1721; graduated at Yale College in 1741, and was ordained in 1743 at Housatonic. In 1769 he was dismissed in consequence of the inability of his society to support him. In 1770, he was appointed minister at Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until his death in 1803. He was the author of a treatise on the Millennium.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN, governor of Rhode Island,



and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Scituate in 1742, and bred to the business of a farmer. In 1742 he engaged in commercial pursuits in Providence. In 1751 he received the appointment of chief justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, and in 1755 he was elected governor. Besides being a mathematician, he was well versed in political economy and science. Died 1785.

HOPKINS, W., an Arian writer, 1706-1786.

HOPKINS, WM., a celebrated antiquary and a divine, born at Eversham, in Worcestershire in 1647. In 1675, he was appointed to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, and held the mastership of St. Oswald's hospital. Died in 1700.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, district judge of the United States for Pennsylvania, a distinguished political writer, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in 1738, at Philadelphia, and graduated at that college. Having studied law, he visited England for two years, and some time after his return to his native country, he was chosen a delegate to Congress from New Jersey. After holding an appointment in the loan office for some years, he became judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania in succession to W. Ross, and in 1786 he was appointed judge of the district court. Died 1791.

HOPPERS, J., a Dutch diplomatist, 1523-76.

HOPPNER, J., a portrait painter, 1759-1810.

HOPTON, ARTHUR, a mathemat., 1588-1614.

HOPTON, RALPH, Lord, an Engl. general dist. in the Low Countries, and as a royalist, d. 1652.

HOPTON, SUSANNA, a religi. wr., 1627-1709.



Horace.

HORACE, QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, was born near Venusia (now Venosa), a town on the confines of Apulia and Lucania, in the south of Italy, on the 8th of December, B.C. 65. The materials for his life are derived almost entirely from his own works. His father, who was a respectable freedman, exercised the profession of a collector of payments at auction; and having, by this apparently humble calling, realized a competency, which he invested in the purchase of a house and farm in the neighborhood of Venusia, there settled as a small farmer. In this house the poet was born, and here he spent the years of his boyhood. When he was about twelve years of age, his father, not satisfied with the provincial school of Venusia, had him removed to Rome, and placed under the care of Orbilius, an old military man, whose academy was for a long period one of the first in Rome. Though by no means rich, he had a tender regard for the feelings of his son who was now to mix with boys of the highest class; and he accordingly provided him with the requisite dress and attendance of slaves,

he himself watching over his morals with gentle severity. At the school of Orbilius, Horace was instructed in grammar, and in the Latin and Greek languages; Livius Andronicus being the class-book in the former and Homer in the latter. Athens was at this time regarded as the university of the world; and thither Horace, in accordance with the prevailing practice, repaired in his eighteenth year, B.C. 46, to complete his education by a course of philosophy and science, under Greek masters. The advantages which he derived from his residence there are evinced by his familiarity with the whole range of Greek poetry, and especially with the terse and pointed language of the Comedians. But the civil wars which followed the death of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44, interrupted him in his studious and peaceful retirement. The arrival of Brutus at Athens, roused the patriotic feelings of the youthful Romans, and along with others Horace ardently embraced the cause of the Republic. Though entirely inexperienced in war, he was promoted to the rank of military tribune, with the command of a legion, and in this character shared in the defeat at Philippi, B.C. 42. After the battle, having now forfeited his estate, he returned to Rome, where his poverty perhaps saved him from proscription: and by acting as a clerk in the quaestor's office, and practising the strictest economy, he contrived to live till he found means of making himself known to the poets Varius and Virgil, by whom his name was first mentioned to Mæcenas. The first interview with his future patron and friend seems not to have been satisfactory; for it was not till after nine months had elapsed that Mæcenas requested him to repeat his visit. This apparently unpropitious beginning, however, was soon followed by a friendship which speedily ripened into intimacy; and which introduced the poet into the highest and most refined society in Rome. The friend of the prime minister found easy access to the emperor; Horace was soon on terms of familiarity with Augustus, and enjoyed his friendship and patronage during the remainder of his life. But the friendship of Mæcenas brought something more substantial to Horace than the mere increase of acquaintance in the higher circles—his patron made him independent for life by the gift of an estate in the Sabine territory, about thirty-four miles from Rome. The estate was not large, but it was prettily situated, and entirely suited to the tastes and wants of the poet. His admiration of the beautiful scenery in the neighborhood of Tibur (Tivoli), induced him to hire or purchase a cottage in that romantic town; and all the later years of his life were passed between these two country residences and Rome. Horace died on the 19th of November, B.C. 8, at the age of fifty-seven—a few months after the death of his friend and patron Mæcenas. His works consist of two books of Satires, a book of Epodes, four books of Odes, two books of Epistles, and a treatise on the Art of Poetry. Want of space prevents us from offering a sketch of Horace's character as a man and as a poet. Though living on terms of intimacy with the great, he retained through life his cherished independence, and complimented his powerful patrons without the servility of flattery. His works have commanded the admiration of all succeeding ages; and though deficient, perhaps, in some of the highest elements of poetry, will continue to be read and studied as models of simplicity and cultivated taste. [G.F.]

HORAPOLLO. See ORUS APOLLO.

HORBERG, M., a learned English divine, author of a 'Treatise on Hell Torments,' 1707-1773.

HORBERG, P., a Swedish painter, died 1814.

HORDT, COUNT DE, a Swedish officer in the service of Russia, author of 'Historic Memoirs,' died 1785.

HORMAN, W., a botanical author, died 1535.

HORMISDAS, pope of Rome, reigned 514-523.

HORMISDAS, the first of the name, king of Persia, reigned 271-272; the second, 303-311; the third, usurped the throne, 457-460; the fourth, son and successor of the great Chosroes, 579-592.

HORN, the name of a distinguished family in Sweden, the best known of whom are GUSTAVE, count Horn, one of the lieutenants of Gustave Adolphe, and field-marshal and constable of Sweden in the reign of Christina, born 1592. ARVID BERNARD, Count Horn, of the same family, principal instigator of the revolution of 1719, and chief of the English party, 1664-1742. FREDERICK HORN, a general in the service of France, afterwards counselor to Adolphus Frederick and Gustave III., 1715-1796. The son of the latter, COUNT HORN, a man of letters, banished for his complicity with Anckerstroem, died 1823.

HORN, CHARLES EDWARD, a ballad and opera composer, author of 'Cherry Ripe,' 'I've been Roaming,' and similar songs, 1786-1849.

HORN, F. CHR., a German critic, 1781-1837.

HORN, G., a Bavarian historian, 1620-1670.

HORN, J. VAN, a Swedish physician, 1662-1724.

HORN, or HORNES, PHILIP DE MONTMORENCI-NIVELLE, Count, a Spanish general of the Low Countries, executed for conspiring with the house of Orange, 1568. His son, FLORIS DE MONTMORENCI, executed in Spain 1570.

HORNE, GEORGE, a learned English prelate, well known as the author of 'Commentary on the Book of Psalms,' was born 1730, and was early distinguished as a diligent Hebrew scholar, and a partisan of John Hutchinson. His first publication was an ironical attack on Newton, in 1751, entitled 'The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis Explained; or a Brief Attempt to Demonstrate that the Newtonian System is agreeable to the Notions of the Wisest Ancients, and that mathematical principles are the only sure ones.' This was followed by several works of a similar character in the course of the next ten years, including attacks on Dr. Shuckford, and Dr. Kennicott, with the latter of whom, the young scholar, at a later period, became intimately acquainted. Horne took orders in 1753, was successively president of Magdalen College 1768, chaplain to the king 1771, vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford 1776, dean of Canterbury 1781, and bishop of Norwich 1790. He died in 1792, and was buried at Elham, in Kent. There can be no hesitation in pronouncing that Bishop Horne was a great biblical scholar, but too much inclined perhaps to write on subjects of which he had no true understanding. In proof of this it is enough to say, that the same hand which wrote in support of John Hutchinson, wrote against William Law. He is the author of many works besides the 'Commentary,' on which he bestowed nearly twenty years' labor, and the latter must always hold a distinguished place in biblical literature. [E.R.]

HORNECK, A., a German divine, 1641-1696.

HORNECK, OTTOCAR OF, a German historian and poet, was born in Styria in 1250. He wrote a chronological history of his own time. Died 1310.

HORNEMAN, FREDERIC CONRAD, a celebrated German traveller, employed by the African Society, 1672-97.

HORNER, FR., a political economist, 1778-1817.

HORNIUS, GEO., a Ger. historian, 1620-1770.

HORNSBY, TH., an Eng. astronom., 1734-1810.

HORNTHORST, GERARD, a distinguished Dutch painter, was born at Utrecht in 1592, studied under Abraham Bloemar, but completed his education at Rome. He painted night scenes. The most celebrated of his pictures is that of Jesus Christ before the tribunal of Pilate. Died 1660.

HORREBOW, P., a Danish astron., 1697-1764.

HORREBOW, V., a Danish navigator, 1712-60.

HORROX, JEREMIAH, a distinguished discoverer in astronomy, author of a theory of lunar motion, afterwards verified by Newton, 1619-1641.

HORSBURY, J., a Sc. hydrograph., 1762-1836.

HORSLEY, JOHN, an antiq. savant, 1685-1731.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, an English prelate, celebrated for his numerous works in theology, science, and classical literature, 1733-1806.

HORSMANDER, DANIEL, chief justice of New York, was born in England, and emigrated to America in 1730. He was recorder of the city, and president of the council. Died 1778.

HORSTIUS, JAMES, a German physician, author of a work on Sleep-walking, 1539-1600. His nephew, GREGORY, a physician and medical author, 1578-1636. The son of the latter, of the same name, published his father's works in 1660, and his brother, DANIEL JOHN, was a writer on anatomy and editor of several medical works.

HORSTIUS, J. M., a Germ. editor, 1597-1644.

HORT, or HORTE, J., an English divine, died 1751.

HORTA, GARCIA AB., a Portuguese herbalist, 16th century.

HORTENSE EUGENIE DE BEAUHARNAIS, daughter of Josephine, the consort of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of the Vicomte De Beauharnais, her first husband, was born at Paris 1783, and married to Louis Buonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, in 1802. The match had been desired by the consul for political reasons, and it proved a most unhappy one. In 1806, Hortense became queen consort of Holland, and about a year afterwards was separated from her husband after giving birth to three sons:—1. NAPOLEON CHARLES, who died in infancy, and whose intended adoption by Napoleon was refused by Louis. 2. NAPOLEON LOUIS, who was baptized by the pope Pius VII., and instead of attaining the high destiny proposed for him, was killed in an insurrection at Romagna 1832; and 3. LOUIS NAPOLEON, the present emperor of the French. On the divorce of her mother, Josephine, Queen Hortense joined her in her retirement at Malmaison, and after her death in 1814, so soon followed by the fall of Napoleon, became an unprotected and calumniated wanderer, until her residence was fixed at Augsburg by the king of Bavaria. She died October 5th, 1837. Her disposition was modest and retiring; her influence at the court of Napoleon was generously exercised in favor of the distressed, and her affectionate solicitude for the emperor was fully manifested after the disaster of Waterloo. Hortense was duchess of St. Leu in virtue of a settlement made by the allies between the first fall of Napoleon and the hundred days. [E.R.]

HORTENSIUS, a German classic, 1501-1577.

HORTENSIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated orator and consul of Rome, died B.C. 50.

HORTON, TH., a learned divine, died 1673.

HORUS APOLLO. See ORUS APOLLO.

HOSACK, DAVID, one of the principal physicians of New York, and professor of medicine in the New York Medical College, was educated at Edinburgh.



He was the author of the 'History of the Erie Canal,' and of the life of De Witt Clinton, governor of New York in 1817. Died 1835, aged 66.

HOSEA, a prophet of Samaria, 8th cent. B.C.

HOSEA, the last king of Israel, 8th cent. B.C.

HOSKINS, JOHN, an English poet, 1566-1638.

HOSPINIAN, R., a Swiss controv., 1547-1626.

HOSPITAL, MICHAEL DE L'. See HOPITAL.

HOSSFELD, J. W., a Ger. mathe., 1768-1837.

HOST, N. TH., a German botanist, 1763-1834.

HOSTE, JOHN, a French mathematician, d. 1631.

HOSTE, PAUL, a French engineer, 1652-1700.

HOSTILIAN, a son of the emperor Decius, reigned some months with Gallus, and died 252.

HOSTUS, M., a Germ. antiquarian, 1509-1587.

HOTHAM, H., the admiral intrusted with the blockade of the western coast of France after the battle of Waterloo, and who received Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, 1776-1833.

HOTMAN, F., a Fr. juriconsult, 1524-1590.

HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY, one of the most learned of the Swiss reformers, especially in the Oriental languages, 1620-1667. JOHN JAMES, his son, also a classical scholar and theologian, author of Theological Dissertations, and an 'Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland,' 1652-1735.

HOTZE, J. C. VAN, an Austrian gen., k. 1799.

HOUDARD, D., a Fr. juriconsult, 1725-1802.

HOUBIGANT, CH. FR., a learned French priest, author of a Latin version of the Bible, &c., 1686-1783.

HOUGHARD, JEAN NICHOLAS, a general of the French revolution, the successor of Custine in the command of the armies on the Moselle and the Rhine, executed on a charge of treason, 1740-93.

HOUDON, J. A., a French sculpt., 1741-1828.

HOUDRY, VINCENT, a Fr. Jesuit, 1631-1729.

HOUEL, J. P. L., a French painter, 1735-1813.

HOUGH, JOHN, bishop of Worcester, celebrated for his opposition to James II., 1651-1743.

HOUGHTON, DOUGLAS, an American geologist, employed by the State of Michigan, died 1845, aged 36. His report upon botany, which was the result of his observations as botanist in the United States Expedition to explore the Mississippi, was highly creditable.

HOUGHTON, MAJOR, an African trav., d. 1791.

HOULAGOU, a Mogul prince, died 1265.

HOUMAIOUN, the second Mogul sultan of Hindostan, born 1509. Being defeated in 1541 by Chir-Khan, he reconquered his kingdom in 1555, and died the following year.

HOUNG-WOU, a Chinese emperor, 1327-1398.

HOUSTON, W., a disting. botanist, died 1733.

HOUSTONVILLE, C. F., a French ecclesiastic, author of 'La Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne, Prouvée par les Faits,' 1688-1742.

HOUTMAN, CORNELIUS, founder of the first Dutch factory in the East Indies, 1550-1608. His brother, FREDERIC, governor of Amboine, and author of a Malay dictionary, 1607.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an English historian, of the time succeeding the annals of Bede, namely, from 731 to the third year of King John, 1202. His work is held in the highest esteem by the learned for its faithfulness.

HOVEY, IVORY, minister of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was born at Topsfield, 1714. He graduated at Harvard College in 1735, and was ordained minister of Metapoiset, the second parish of Rochester, in 1740. Having also studied medicine, he became the principal physician at Metapoiset, where he practised till his dismissal, in 1765. In 1770 he was

appointed minister at Monument Ponds in Plymouth. Died 1803.

HOW, WILLIAM, a botanist, 1619-1656.

HOWARD. The Howards are well known as one of the noblest families of England, and many of them have arrived at distinction. The principal are — THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Surrey, and third duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and naval and military commander, distinguished at the battle of Flodden, 1488-1554. EDWARD, a younger brother of the preceding, and admiral of England, killed in action with the French, 1512. HENRY, earl of Surrey, eldest son of Thomas, an accomplished chevalier, and the first polite writer of love verses in the English tongue, beheaded on a trumpety charge of high treason, 1516-1546. HENRY, second son of the poet, and earl of Northampton, known as a trimmer at court and as a man of letters, implicated in the murder of Overbury, 1539-1614. CHARLES, known as Lord Effingham and earl of Nottingham, and grandson of the duke of Norfolk, commander of the channel fleet on the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada, 1536-1624. THOMAS, earl of Arundel, and earl marshal in the reign of Charles I., known as a diplomatist and antiquarian, died 1646. HENRY, his second son, and sixth duke of Norfolk, by whom the Arundelian marbles, collected by his father, were presented to the university of Oxford, about 1668. CHARLES, eleventh duke of Norfolk, and formerly earl of Surrey, known as a statesman in opposition to Lord North and Pitt, 1746-1815.

HOWARD, CATHERINE, daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, third son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, married to Henry VIII. on his divorce from Anne of Cleves, 1540, beheaded 1549.

HOWARD, EDWARD, a lieutenant in the royal navy, author of 'Rattlin the Reever,' 'Jack Ashore,' and other marine novels, died 1842.

HOWARD, FREDERIC, earl of Carlisle, son of Henry the fourth earl, and grandson of William fourth Lord Byron, known as a poet and a partisan of the government, 1748-1825.

HOWARD, GEORGE EDWARD, a poet, architect, and political writer, died 1786.

HOWARD H., a miscellaneous writer, author of 'Memorials of the Howard Family,' 1757-1842.

HOWARD, JOHN, the philanthropist, was born at Hackney, London, in 1726. His father left an immense fortune, but in his will, expressly prohibited his getting the control of it till he had reached his twenty-fifth year. His guardians bound him an apprentice to a grocer. But having purchased his indentures, he left the business in disgust, and set out on a continental tour. On his return to London, he married his landlady, a widow considerably older than himself, out of pure gratitude for her attentions to him during a lingering sickness. But she dying soon after, he again resolved to travel, and went to Portugal with a view to examine the ruins of Lisbon after the earthquake. The vessel in which he sailed was attacked by a French privateer, and all on board made prisoners. Besides the loss of his liberty, he was subjected to various and severe privations in his place of confinement; and it was the recollection of his personal sufferings that awakened his sympathies for the inmates of prisons. Being released on an exchange of prisoners, he returned, and his first and earnest efforts were made to bring the subject before the public and the parliament of Britain. He now married a second time, but his wife died in a few years after, leaving him with an only child. For a time

he resided on his estate at Cardington, Bedford, dividing his attention between the management of his property, and the domestic education of his son. But this son, becoming the subject of a hopeless derangement, was obliged to be placed in an asylum; and having no ties at home, he sought occupation in the pursuit of his favorite schemes of benevolence, the amelioration of prisons. With this view, he visited, in 1777, every prison in the United Kingdom, and published the result of his inquiries. The same course of investigations he resolved to pursue in foreign countries; and accordingly, in 1778 and the four following years he inspected all the public prisons of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, afterwards extending his tour into the southern countries of Europe. He now entered on a new and different course of philanthropic pursuits, an inquiry into the causes and cure of the plague. His attention was now directed to those countries most subject to the ravages of that dreaded pestilence, the countries of the Levant. On his return to England, he published an account of the chief Lazarettos in Europe, and his object was so far gained by the attention of skilful and scientific men, as well as the general public being powerfully excited by his details. Commencing a second tour of inquiry, he resolved to travel through the eastern part of Europe with Egypt and Asia Minor. Leaving the shores of Britain in 1789, he hurried through Holland and Germany, anxious to reach Petersburg, Moscow, and the shores of the Black Sea in the proper season. In his progress through the south of Prussia he had reached Kherson, when he was seized with malignant fever, which after a few days' illness, terminated his extraordinary career on 20th January, 1790. He was buried in a spot marked by himself about eight miles from Kherson, and a rude obelisk is erected over his grave, bearing the brief Latin inscription, 'Vixit propter alios,'—he lived for the good of others. His benevolence was not merely the effect of a warm and feeling heart, which sympathized deeply with the sufferings of humanity, it was based on Christian principles, for he lived and died strong in the faith of the gospel. [R.J.]



[Birth-place of Colonel John Eager Howard.]

HOWARD, JOHN EAGER, governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland. In 1796, he joined Colonel Hall's regiment as a captain, and was soon promoted to the command of the 2d Maryland regiment. He distinguished himself on several occasions. In 1788, he was chosen governor of

Maryland, and from 1796 to 1803, he was a senator of the United States. Died 1827, aged 75.

HOWARD, SIR R., an English historian, 1626–1698.

HOWARD, S., a composer of ballads, died 1783.

HOWARD, SIR W., a distinguished lawyer, 13th century.

HOWDEN, JOHN FRANCIS CARADOC, Baron, a native of Ireland, distinguished in the army, 1762–1832.

HOWE, CHARLES, a religious writer, 1661–1745.

HOWE, GEORGE, Lord Viscount, eldest son of Sir E. Scope, second Viscount Howe in Ireland. He commanded the British troops at Halifax in 1757. When Abercrombie proceeded against Ticonderoga, Lord Howe was killed in an attack on the advanced guard of the French, in 1778.

HOWE, JOHN, a distinguished nonconformist divine, was born in 1630 at Loughborough. He was deprived of his living at Torrington in Devonshire, and for several years officiated as a Presbyterian minister in London. Died 1705.

HOWE, JOHN, a noted politician of the reign of William III. and Queen Anne, in office under the latter, and succeeded by Walpole on the accession of George I., died 1721.

HOWE. ADMIRAL EARL HOWE was born in 1725, and was the second son of Lord Viscount Howe. He entered the navy at fourteen, and distinguished himself for courage and seamanship as he rose through the various ranks of the service to that of post-captain. In 1758 he succeeded (by his elder brother's death) to the family estates and honors; but he was true to the sea, and was in constant active employment to the end of the Seven Years' War. When France took part against England in the American war, Lord Howe was admiral of the English fleet off the American coast, and gained great credit by successfully keeping the French admiral d'Estaing in check throughout 1778, though Howe's fleet was far inferior to that of his adversary. At the end of that year Howe returned to Europe, and performed the important service of relieving Gibraltar. In 1788 he was made an earl. At the commencement of the war against France in 1793, Howe took the command of the western channel fleet at the king's earnest and personal request. In the next year he succeeded in bringing the main French republican fleet to action, and gained the great victory of 'THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE.' Lord Howe was now seventy years of age, but he lived to do his country more good service; and it was he who won back, by judicious kindness, many of our seamen to their duty in the alarming mutinies at the Nore and Spithead. Earl Howe died 4th August, 1799. [E.S.C.]

HOWE, SIR WILLIAM, brother of the famous admiral, and successor of General Gage in the command of the British forces in America, died 1814.

HOWEL, LAWRENCE, one of the non-juring divines, celebrated for his great learning, died 1720.

HOWEL-THE-GOOD, or HYWEL DDA, a famous legislator and king of all Wales, 10th century.

HOWELL, DAVID, LL.D., judge, was born in New Jersey in 1747, and graduated at Princeton College in 1766. Having removed to Providence, Rhode Island, he practised law, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1812 was chosen district judge for the Island. He was also a member of the old Congress. Died 1824, aged 77.

HOWELL, JAMES, an English historian, was born at Abernant in Caermarthenshire, in 1595, was educated at Oxford. He was afterwards employed by the proprietors of a glass manufactory



just then established in England, to procure workmen on the continent. He was subsequently returned to parliament, became secretary to the British ambassador in Denmark and clerk of the council. He was the author of many works, among which is 'Epistolæ Howellianæ, or Familiar Letters, Domestic and Foreign.' Died 1666.

HOWELL, RICHARD, governor of New Jersey, was a lawyer, born in Delaware. In 1776 he had command of a regiment of New Jersey, but in 1779 he returned to the practice of the law. In 1788 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court, and in 1793 he was chosen governor, to which office he was elected eight successive years. Died in 1802, aged 47.

HOWELL, W., a celebrated historian, d. 1683.

HOWLEY, W., archbishop of Canterbury, 1765-1848.

HOWSON, JOHN, a learned prelate, 1556-1631.

HOYLE, E., a writer on whist, &c., 1672-1769.

HUARTE, JOHN, a Spanish philosopher, author of a curious and valuable work, translated into English by Carew and Bellamy, and entitled 'The Trial of Wits,' and first publisher of the alleged letter of Lentulus concerning the Saviour, born 1520.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM, minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was the author of a valuable history of New England, which was published in the Massachusetts historical collections, was born in 1621, graduated at Harvard College in 1642, died 1704.

HUBER, FRANÇOIS, an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva in 1750. He died in 1831.—Very early in life Huber manifested a great love for the pursuit of natural history. A cataract, however, showed itself in his eyes while he was still a youth, and before he arrived at manhood he had become totally blind. Before his eyesight failed he had his attention drawn to the examination of bees. Having read the works of Reaumur and Bonnet, he believed that many of the statements made by those authors with regard to their history, were at variance with what he had himself observed; and to ascertain the correctness of his opinion became the object of his life. Huber was fortunate in finding an affectionate wife and an attached servant, who devoted their lives to him with the greatest tenderness and assiduity. Not being able to see himself, he made use of their eyes; and under his directions, and assisted by the invention of several kinds of glass hives, Madame Huber and the faithful Burnens were enabled to carry on their observations undisturbed and at leisure. By these means he succeeded in collecting together an immense number of facts with regard to the economy of bees which were before that time unknown. These he published at various times, and his different memoirs were collected by him and published in 1814. This rendered his name famous throughout Europe; a fame which was increased by the knowledge of the fact, that these accurate observations had been made by a man totally blind from his youth. M. De Candolle has named a genus of plants after him, *Huberia*. [W.B.]

HUBER, J., father of the preceding, author of 'Observations on the Flight of Birds,' 1722-1750.

HUBER, JOHN, a native of Geneva, known as an artist in paper and writer on balloons, 1722-1790.

HUBER, JOHN JAMES, a native of Basle, celebrated for his works in anatomy and botany, 1707-1778.

HUBER, JOHN RUDOLPH, a distinguished painter, called the Tintoret of Switzerland, 1668-1748.

HUBER, MARY, a Swiss philosophical writer, 1694-1759.

HUBER, MICHAEL, a native of Bavaria, translator of Gellert, Gesner, and Winckelmann into French, 1727-1804. LOUIS FERDINAND, his son, a journalist, 1764-1804. THERESE, a daughter of Heyno, and wife of the preceding, distinguished as a novelist, 1764-1829.

HUBER, SAMUEL, a Swiss divine, 16th century.

HUBER, ULRIC, a Dutch *savant*, 1636-1694. His son, ZACHARIAS, also a learned writer, 1669-1732.

HUBERT DE L'ESPINE, a French traveller in Tartary, author of 'Description des admirables régions de Tartarie,' published at Paris, 1558.

HUBERT, F., a French engraver, 1744-1809.

HUBERT, M., a French preacher and author, 1640-1717.

HUBERT, Sr., the apostle of Ardennes, 7th cent.

HUBNER, JOHN, a German geographer and historian, 1668-1731. His son, of the same name, known as a man of letters, died 1758.

HUBNER, MARTIN, a Danish publicist, 1725-95.

HUDDART, J., a distinguished navigator, 1741-1816.

HUDDÉ, JOHN, a Dutch mathematician, 1640-1704.

HUDDSFORD, G., a burlesque poet, last cent.

HUDDSFORD, W., a naturalist of last century.

HUDDLESTONE, ROBERT, a Scottish antiquarian, editor of a new edition of 'Toland's History of the Druids,' 1776-1827.

HUDSON, HENRY, an able English navigator, to whom we owe many important discoveries in the northern regions. Nothing is known respecting him till 1607, when he was sent out by a company of London merchants to seek a passage to India directly across the pole, many previous expeditions having failed to discover either a north-east or a north-west passage. Leaving the Thames on the 1st of May, in a small vessel, with only ten men and a boy, he sailed for Greenland, which he reached in lat. 70°. Before he was stopped by ice, he had succeeded in advancing along the E. coast beyond the 80th parallel, considerably to the north of Spitzbergen, and returned by Nova Zembla and the North Cape. He made several other voyages in pursuit of the same object, during one of which he was in the service of the Dutch, and discovered the North American river which bears his name. In his last voyage, undertaken April 1610, he had discovered the large gulf or inland sea named after him, and which, three years later, was carefully examined by Sir Thomas Button. Hudson was obliged to pass the winter in the southern part of it, so that on the return of summer his provisions were nearly exhausted, and he and his men were exposed to great hardships, being obliged to subsist upon moss and frogs. The men became mutinous, and resolved to turn the master and those faithful to him adrift, that the limited stock of provisions might last the longer. The ringleader was a young man named Green, of respectable connections, who had been benevolently brought out by Hudson in order to separate him from vicious companions, with whom he was leading a profligate life. The conspiracy broke out on the 21st of June; the captain was seized and bound, and with eight others, his staunchest friends, most of whom were sick or lame, was turned adrift amid floating ice, in the strait which bears his name. Some meal, and an iron pot, a fowling-piece, and ammunition, were the only means allowed them of preserving their lives; and there can be no doubt that they soon perished miserably. Among the fourteen who remained on board were Robert Bylot and Habbakuk Pricket, to the latter of whom we

owe the only account there exists of the latter part of Hudson's voyage. The wretch Green was killed soon after in an affray with the natives; Robert Ivet, the next most guilty after Green, died of starvation. Most of the rest reached the west coast of Ireland, after dreadful sufferings. [J.B.]

HUDSON, W. E., an Irish antiquarian, d. 1853.

HUDSON, DR. JOHN, a critical author, 1662-1719.

HUDSON, TH., a portrait painter, 1701-1779.

HUDSON, W., a distinguished botanist, 1730-1793.

HUE, FRANCIS, a valet of Louis XVI., author of a narrative of his last years, 1757-1819.

HUERTA, VICENTE GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish tragedian, editor of a critical edition of the best Spanish plays, 1729-1797.

HUET, PETER DANIEL, an eminent French prelate and classical scholar, and appointed bishop of Avranches in 1689, was born at Caen in Normandy in 1630, and received his education in Jesuits' College. He was the author of many works of great merit, among others 'Demonstratio Evangelica,' being written in defence of Christianity. Died 1721.

HUFELAND, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, an eminent physician, also Prussian counsellor of state, was born at Langensalza in 1762, and settled as a physician at Weimar. He was chosen professor at Jena in 1793, and appointed physician to the King of Prussia. Died 1836.

HUFNAGEL, G., a Flemish poet and naturalist, skilled as a painter of animals, 1545-1600.

HUGFORD, IGNAZIO, a painter, 1703-1778.

HUGH, or HUGUES, the name of several princes of the middle ages, the most distinguished of whom are—HUGH THE GREAT, son and successor of Robert as *count of Paris*, and father of Hugh Capet, died 956. HUGH CAPET, son of the preceding, and founder of the third dynasty of the kings of France, born 939, crowned at Rheims, 987, died 996. HUGH OF PROVENCE, *king of Italy*, died 947. HUGH I., *duke of Burgundy*, reigned 1075-1078, died 1093. HUGH II., reigned 1102-1142. HUGH III., a distinguished warrior and crusader, succeeded 1162, died in Asia 1193. HUGH IV., a crusader and companion-in-arms of St. Louis, 1218-1272. HUGH V., the last of the dukes of Burgundy of this name, reigned 1308-1315. Besides these, four *kings of Cyprus* are mentioned:—HUGH I., reigned 1205-1218. HUGH II., 1253-1267. HUGH III., called 'The Great,' 1267-1276. HUGH IV., king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, suc. Henry II. 1324, abdicated 1361.

HUGH, SAINT. The earliest saint of this name is a French prelate who administered the dioceses of Paris and Bayeux, died 730. Next in order of time is HUGH OF CLUNY, abbot of the monastery of that name, flourished 1023-1109. The third SAINT HUGH, a bishop of Grenoble, disting. for having located Bruno and his companions in the Grande Chartreuse, lived 1053-1132.

HUGH OF AMIENS, a native of that place, afterwards prior of Cluny, kn. as a theologian, d. 1164.

HUGH OF BREGI, a bard of the 13th century.

HUGH OF FLAVIGNY, abbot of that place in 1097, and author of the 'Chronicle of Verdun.'

HUGH OF FLEURY, abbot of that place, and author of 'De La Puissance Royale,' &c., 11th century.

HUGH OF POITIERS, a chronicler, 12th cent.

HUGH OF ST. CHER, a learned monk and cardinal, au. of a Bible Concordance, died 1263.

HUGH OF ST. VICTOR, a theologian, died 1140.

HUGHES, JOHN, a poet and miscellaneous writer,

translator of Fontenelle's 'Dialogues of the Dead, &c., 1677-1720. JABEZ, his brother, a classical translator, and miscel. writer, 1685-1731.

HUGHES, JOHN, a learned editor, 1682-1710.

HUGHES, GRIFFITH, a naturalist, last century.

HUGO, HERMAN, a German Jesuit, 1588-1629.

HUGONET, W., a Fr. statesman, exec. 1477.

HUGTENBURGH, JAMES VAN, a Dutch landscape painter, born 1639. JOHN, his brother, distinguished as a painter of battle-pieces, 1646-1733.

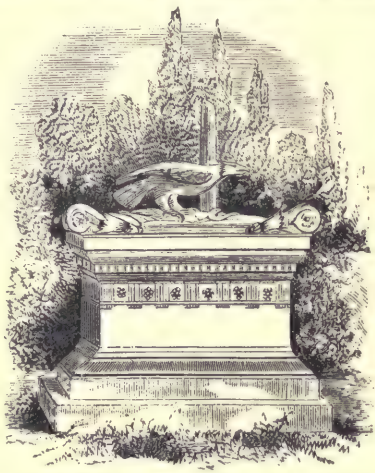
HUGUES, VICTOR, French governor of Guadeloupe during the first revolution, 1770-1826.

HUGUET, M. A., a Fr. prelate, executed 1796.

HUIT, or HEWETT, EPHRAIM, minister of Windsor, Conn., was a native of England, emigrated to America, and was settled as colleague with Mr. Wareham in 1639. He possessed superior talents. Died 1644.

HULDRICH, JOHN, a Swiss divine, 1683-1737.

HULL, ISAAC, born in Derby near New Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1775. He made his first voyage when only twelve years of age, on board a prize taken during the Revolution, by his father.—Before he entered the navy he had made eighteen voyages to different parts of Europe and the West Indies. He entered the navy as lieutenant on the 9th of March, 1798. His first active service was in the war with the French Republic, during the administration of John Adams. Hull was then the lieutenant of the frigate *Constitution* under Commodore Talbot, but he was intrusted with the capture of the *Sandwich*, a French letter-of-marque. He succeeded in capturing the vessel, spiking the guns of a battery on shore, and getting the prize safely out of harbor without the loss of a man. In return for this service, which he achieved in a very brilliant manner, he received a separate command. In the Tripolitan war, Hull's services were most important. In the commencement of the war of 1812, Hull, having been advanced to the rank of captain, was placed in command of the *Constitution*. His first exploit was getting this frigate safely out of a British squadron in which it was entangled. Shortly afterwards he achieved a brilliant victory over the British frigate *Guerriere*, commanded by Captain Da-



[Commodore Hull's Monument at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.]

cres. In the action the *Constitution* had seven killed and seven wounded, the *Guerriere* had fifteen killed and sixty-two wounded (including the captain



and several officers), and twenty-four missing. After the war of 1812, Commodore Hull commanded in the Pacific and Mediterranean, and on the shore stations in the United States. He died in Philadelphia on the 13th of February, 1843.

HULL, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and actor, founder of the Theatrical Fund, 1728-1808.

HULL, WILLIAM, General, governor of Michigan territory from 1805 until 1814. At the commencement of the war he commanded the north-western army, and in 1812, surrendered with a force of 2,000 men to General Brock. In 1814 he was tried by court martial on several charges, and condemned to be shot, but in consideration of his services, the sentence was not carried into execution. Died 1825, aged 72.

HULLIN DE BOISCHEVALIER, L. J., a French writer, author of 'Repertoire Historique de la Révolution,' and 'De l'Empire,' 1742-1808.

HULLIN, P. A., a French general, 1758-1841.

HULLOCK, SIR JOHN, a distinguished lawyer and judge, author of the 'Law of Costs,' 1764-1829.

HULME, NATHANIEL, a med. wr., 1732-1807.

HULSE, SIR S., an English officer, died 1837.

HULSEMANN, J., a German divine, 1602-1661.

HULSIUS, ANTHONY, an Oriental scholar and theologian of Holland, 1615-1685. HENRY, his son, a learned divine and professor, 1654-1723.

HULST, P. VANDER, a Dutch painter, famous for his flowers and insects, 1652-1708.

HULSWIT, J., a Dutch painter, 1766-1822.

HUMANN, J. G., a French minister of finance, member of several cabinets, 1780-1842.

HUMAYUN-NESIR-ED-DEENY MOHAMMED, second Mogul emp. of Hindostan, 1508-56.

HUMBERT, the first French cardinal, 11th ct.

HUMBERT, J. A., a French general, 1767-1823.

HUMBOLDT, WILLIAM VON, the brother of the illustrious author of 'Cosmos,' was born in Potsdam 1767, when his father was chamberlain to the Princess Elizabeth of Russia. In his youth—like all the young people of Germany at this period—he was influenced by the sentimental enthusiasm of which Goethe's 'Werther' still remains the literary monument; and besides entering into friendly alliances with his fellow-students, he cultivated an intimacy with the most distinguished women of the age. Of the latter amiable sentiment, his 'Letters to a Female Friend'—translations of which have appeared in English—are a pleasing memorial. It is as the philosopher and statesman, however, that the name of William Humboldt has acquired an European reputation. The intimate friend of Schiller and Goethe, his name is imperishably associated with the revival of philosophy and letters in Germany; and, as a statesman, with the political history of the court of Berlin. In 1800, two years after publishing his æsthetic essays under the title of 'Hermann and Dorothea,' he was appointed Prussian minister at Rome; and during the eight years that he resided there, acquired a wide reputation as an archeologist, and a master of historical philology. On returning home, he was appointed councillor of state, and minister of worship and education, and at once applied himself to the reform of existing institutions, and the organization of the university of Berlin,—a task of no slight consequence in the chaos of philosophical speculation with which he found himself surrounded. The wishes of the king being accomplished in this respect, Humboldt resumed his diplomatic career as ambassador to Vienna; and from 1810 to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, his name is associated with every important transaction in the politics of Europe.

In 1819 his connection with the court of Prussia was broken off, in consequence of his attachment to constitutional principles, and his opposition to the decrees of Carlsbad, which introduced the censorship of the press, and certain measures controlling the universities. The agent in these transactions was the chancellor Hardenberg, who had become the tool of Metternich; and Humboldt having been dismissed from the ministry, henceforth devoted his whole time to literature. The remainder of his days were passed at his seat near Berlin, where he died on the 8th of April, 1835, deeply regretted by the whole German nation. His works, which are of a miscellaneous character, generally bearing on history, archæology, and philology, including the remains of Eastern civilization, have been published at intervals since his death by his brother, Alexander von Humboldt, who is still the honored friend and counsellor of the king of Prussia, and is revered as the patriarch of philosophy throughout Europe. William von Humboldt may justly be taken as a pattern of the depth and diversity of the German mind, and as the promise of a richer future for the German nation.—He stands like the representative of the change from spirit to life, from idea to reality, in which the German mind is engaged; for he was one of the first and ablest who took this step. He adhered to the past, advanced boldly forward, and put his trust in humanity and his country.—(*Lives of the Brothers Humboldt from the German of Klencke and Schlesier.*)

[E.R.]

HUME, SIR A., a naval officer, 1748-1838.

HUME, DAVID, born in Edinburgh, 26th April, 1711; died there on 25th August, 1776: unquestionably the most remarkable personage of the Augustan era of Scotland. Referring for the external details of Hume's life to his charming Autobiography, we shall require more than our usual space to characterize, however succinctly, the Philosopher, the Historian, and the Man. I. The place and functions of the metaphysical speculations of this great Thinker, are not only peculiar but unique in the History of Modern Philosophy. At the period in question, Mental Science had fallen into the lowest possible state, not in Britain merely, but over Europe—that, viz., of a conscious inconsistency: principles were accepted and conclusions evaded; beliefs timidly relied on, betwixt which, and all grounds of certainty then acknowledged, lay an impassable hiatus. The sensational philosophy—always agreeable to the practical tendencies of the English mind, had just reached its culmination under guidance of the genius and earnestness of John Locke; and we were undergoing its consequences in the dwarfing of systematic morals, and the gradual impoverishment of religion; saving ourselves as to the mere form of Faith, by refuge in tradition, or, what is worst of all, willing subjection to gross paralogisms. When Science exists only through paltering with Reason, when it accepts as its function, the office, not of discerning Truth, but of finding excuses for Beliefs, it is Science no longer, but a corruption and hypocrisy; and however it may come, its destruction is a blessing. Hume appeared as the Destroyer. Gifted with an intellect clear and fearless, he carried principles remorselessly to their consequences; and proved beyond question, that on the grounds of the existing philosophy, all Belief must disappear. If he reached Universal Scepticism, it may be said that he yet had a faith sounder than any in the Philosophy he destroyed; he trusted in the only ground of human certainty, viz., in our Human Reason; and had the rare courage to follow where it seemed to lead. It is not

easy to conceive the degree of consternation spread through every region of existing speculation, by the 'Essay on the Idea of Necessary Connexion,' the 'Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals,' the 'Natural History of Religion,' and their other companions. Hume had divested himself by this time of the scholastic rudeness of the author of the 'Treatise on Human Nature,' and become one of the most pleasing and accomplished writers of any period. His blows resounded accordingly through all cultivated society: it was heard every where with amazement, that by a Logic apparently invincible, the basis of all certainty respecting Man, Nature, and God had been destroyed, and that doubt irremediable was the sole inheritance of our Race! It is needless to say that the resting-place of Humanity was saved; but not by invalidating the *reasoning* of the trenchant Scotchman. Hume's triumph was complete; only, it was the *existing Philosophy* that he laid in ruins. His logical demolition of the Idea of Cause, awoke in the spirit of the illustrious KANT that train of thought which has illumined Germany until now; and DR. REID, moved by the same influence, wrought less systematically, but in a corresponding direction, towards the foundation of the School which has played so wholesome a part in the re-edification of Mental Science. In something of this light will History regard the Metaphysician Hume.—II. The clearness of Intellect and peculiar sagacity that distinguished Hume, shine out nowhere more brightly than in his political and historical writings; although we discern here, perhaps more palpably, those defects which fitted him for his task as Destroyer. Eager to generalize, skilful as sagacious, and incapable of being influenced by surrounding opinions, we find him in his political essays steadily surveying and defining most of those great truths regarding commerce which Adam Smith afterwards elaborated in the 'Wealth of Nations,' and which the civilized world at length accepts as its guide: nor will a time ever come when the general reflections strewn through every page of the 'History of England' will cease to instruct and elevate the Statesman. The enduring position of the 'History' indeed, is that of a rich philosophical treatise; not that of a *History* in the true significance of that term: nor can any thing be imagined more incongruous than its usual connection on the book-shelf, with a set of continuations and chronicles, more or less accurate in dates, but dry in wisdom as in style. When Hume wrote, a History as a critical science was not known as it is now; and unfortunately he had not the industry, accuracy, nor the general impartiality of his compatriot Gibbon. Still worse, he had no sympathy with the most powerful of the springs of action moving the times he depicts: had he comprehended these, his name would not have been known in Philosophy merely as the name of a Destroyer. His narrative of the reigns of the Stuarts and of the struggles which freed England, is simply fictitious, and should be read as such: try his picture of Cromwell by the documents recently brought under light of the sun by Thomas Carlyle.—III. The character of this distinguished person has been misunderstood and misrepresented alike by friends and foes. His nature was a great one, but not developed in some most vital directions. No man of his time had a stronger understanding, larger intellectual capacity, finer tastes, higher courage, or more rooted love of independence. His temperament, too, was greatly enviable: he had no violent passions, so that he was tried by few temptations; he was delicate, and modest; he had no malignity; he was candid and kindly.

Still, it is impossible to concur with Adam Smith, 'that he approached as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wise and virtuous man as perhaps the nature of human frailty will permit.' His fatal deficiency has been already adverted to,—he had no sympathy with the largest, the profoundest portion of our Human Nature. He treated the Puritans as he did, not through malignity, but because he could not appreciate them: he knew nothing of the value of sacrifice to the Unseen: the morals he understood were simply calculations of visible consequences.—In many respects Hume was a wise man; but we must not set down his dislike of Enthusiasm to the repose and tranquillity of Wisdom. The highest wisdom is, indeed, seldom enthusiastic, because it has discerned the meaning of the *Law of Limitations*—that in this various and complex Universe, no principle acts singly, or ought to enjoy absolute rule: Hume had not this wisdom; he merely disliked enthusiasm because he had no part or parcel with the principle which sustained those enthusiasts, as with their life-blood they purchased the liberties of England.—See *Mr. Burton's* excellent volumes on Hume. His philosophical works are out of print: the last and best edition, in 4 volumes, was published by Mr. Black of Edinburgh. [J.P.N.]



[Tomb of Hume—Edinburgh.]

HUME, DAVID, a nephew of the great historian, and a writer on the Scotch criminal law, 1756–1838.

HUME, JOSEPH, an English statesman and reformer, was born in Scotland in 1777. His father was the master of a trading vessel. He began his career as a surgeon, and in 1789 was appointed assistant surgeon to the India army. Having while in India devoted himself to the study of the native languages, he was selected as an interpreter, and afterwards appointed to various offices in the government, from which he returned to England in 1808, with a handsome fortune. In 1812 he entered parliament, and sat at various times for Malcombe Regis, Middlesex and Merton, of which latter, his native place, he was the representative when he died. He was always an earnest advocate for economy in national expenditure, and was remarkable for financial ability. Died February 20, 1855.

HUME, J. D., a disting. financier, 1774–1842.

HUMMEL, JOHN NEPOMUK, a celebrated musician and composer, was born at Presburg in 1778. Exhibiting an extraordinary taste for music, he was placed under the tuition of Mozart at an early age. After remaining with him for a couple of years, he travelled with his father through several parts of



Europe. His performance as a pianist was highly applauded. Died 1837.

HUMMELIUS, J., a Ger. mathematician, 1518-1562.

HUMMING BIRD, GENERAL, a Choctaw chief and friend to the Americans. He commanded a party of Choctaws in the expedition of Wayne in 1794, against the Shawnees and Delawares, and in the late war distinguished himself fighting against the English. Died 1827, aged 75.

HUMPHREY, LAURENCE, a learned divine, author of a 'Life of Bishop Jewel,' &c., 1527-1590.

HUMPHREY, OSIAS, a celebrated miniature painter, was born at Honiton, Devonshire, in 1743, and studied at the Royal Academy. He afterwards went to India, and was made a member of the Asiatic Society. Died 1810.



[Col. David Humphreys' Monument, New Haven.]

HUMPHREYS, DAVID, minister of the United States to the Court of Spain, was born in 1753, and graduated at Yale College in 1771. Shortly after the commencement of the war he entered the army as a captain. In 1778 he was appointed aide-de-camp to General Putnam. Afterwards he was selected by Washington for that duty, and rose to the rank of colonel. In 1784 he was appointed secretary of legation to Paris, afterwards ambassador to the court of Lisbon, and in 1797 minister to Spain. Died 1818.

HUMPHREYS, JAMES, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales. He was the author of 'Observations on the English Law of Real Property,' &c. Died 1830.

HUNAUD, F. J., a Fr. anatomist, 1701-1742.

HUND, W., a Bavarian historian, 1514-1588.

HUNERIC, a king of the Vandals, 477-485.

HUNNIADES, JOHN CORVINUS, vaivode of Transylvania, and general of the Hungarian armies, distinguished against the Turks, died 1456.

HUNNIS, W., a poet, age of Elizabeth.

HUNNIUS, GILLS, a German divine, 1550-1603. His son, NICHOLAS, also a distinguished theologian, 1585-1643.

HUNNOLD, FR., a German Jesuit, last century.

HUNT, HENRY, an active English politician, was born about the year 1773. His name was one of great notoriety during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but little will probably be remembered of him at its end. Yet he had some qualities of a peculiarly English and sterling character. His name is associated with the mob and vulgarity, but he had

considerable ancestral claims, and one of the few of his remembered sayings is his retort on Sir Robert Peel as the first of a family of tradesmen who became a gentleman, while he himself was the first of a race of gentlemen who had become a tradesman. In early life he was a high Tory, but during the greater part of his public career he expressed extreme Radical doctrines. Whatever he did, whether in selling his incomparable blacking and his roasted corn, invented as a substitute for coffee, or offering his services to represent a county, he spread his doings before the world with liberal profuseness, and was pleased with any kind of notoriety, provided it were abundant. In 1830 he succeeded in entering parliament, where he remained for a short time as member for Preston. If not attended to in parliament, he always made himself heard. His voice possessed a peculiar shrillness which made it audible amidst all other ordinary sounds, and it was remarked that over all the shuffling and coughing of an impatient House, his speaking was as clearly heard as the ringing of a factory bell through the murmurs of a crowd. He died in 1835. [J.H.B.]

HUNT, JEREMIAH, a dissenting divine, au. of 'An Essay towards expl. the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several Periods,' 1678-1744.

HUNT, TH., a learned Hebraist, 1696-1774.

HUNTER, ALEX., a Scotch phys., 1729-1809.

HUNTER, ANNE, wife of John Hunter the celebrated anatomist, distinguished as a writer of lyrical poetry, 1742-1821.

HUNTER, CHR., an antiquarian, 1675-1757.

HUNTER, HENRY, a Scotch divine, author of 'Sacred Biography,' a translation of Lavater's Physiognomy, 'Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity,' &c., 1741-1802.

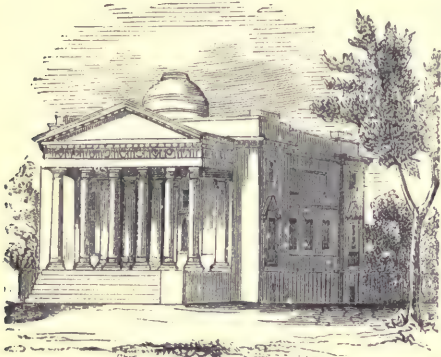
HUNTER, JOHN, a Scotch classic, 1747-1837.

HUNTER, JOHN, a Scotch commander and vice-admiral, distin. under Lord Howe, 1738-1821.

HUNTER, JOHN, the youngest brother of William Hunter, and one of the most remarkable men of his own or any other age. He was born at Calderwood on the 13th of February, 1728, and lost his father when he was ten years of age. He seems never to have exhibited any aptitude for scholastic learning, and there can be no doubt that his early education was greatly neglected, and that much of the obscurity of his style in after life was attributable to that cause. How he spent the first twenty years of his life is not ascertained, but there is a very general belief, amounting to something like a tradition, that he was apprenticed at the age of seventeen to a Mr. Buchanan, a cabinetmaker in Glasgow, who had married his sister Janet. If so, he must have been engaged in this mechanical occupation for three years, for it was not till the year 1748 that his brother William, now firmly established as a lecturer on anatomy, sent for him to London, and placed him in his anatomical theatre, where he soon became an expert dissector, and a complete anatomist. He studied surgery under the celebrated Cheselden; in 1751 he became a pupil in St. Bartholomew's; and in 1756 he was appointed house surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Notwithstanding the defects of his general education he rapidly surmounted all the difficulties that lay in his way, and by his extraordinary genius and great assiduity had acquired by the year 1761, a fixed position and an established reputation in the anatomical and surgical worlds. But his health began to suffer, and in that year he was appointed to the medical staff of the army, in which capacity he served for three

years in France and Portugal, when he returned to London with renovated strength, and began that series of observations and experiments on the inferior animals, which laid the foundation of his fame as a comparative anatomist. He died suddenly on the 16th of October, 1793, in one of the apartments of St. George's Hospital, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Of John Hunter's contributions to science during the last twenty years of his life it is impossible to give even an outline in this place, but they were numerous and of the highest value; nor is it too much to say that this remarkable man, by the vigor of his own talents, laid the foundation of all those improvements in surgery, physiology, and comparative anatomy, which have been made since his time. After his death, his museum, which had cost him £70,000, was bought by the government from his widow for £15,000, and by it was presented to the Royal College of Surgeons. John Hunter died childless, and as his brother William never married, the direct race of two men possessed of the highest genius is extinct. [J.M.C.]

HUNTER, ROBERT, author of the famous Letter on Enthusiasm, which has been attributed both to Swift and Shaftesbury, appointed governor of Jamaica, 1728, and died 1734.



[William Hunter, Hunterian Museum.]

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a distinguished anatomist, physiologist, and physician, was born at Long Calderwood, in the parish of East Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, on the 23d of May, 1717. He was the seventh of ten children, and being destined for the church was sent to the University of Glasgow at the age of fourteen, where he remained for five years. He now resolved to abandon the study of theology and to apply himself to medicine, and with this view became the private pupil of Dr. Cullen at Hamilton, with whom he remained for three years. He then proceeded to Edinburgh with the design of qualifying himself to become the partner of Cullen; but, in 1741, he repaired to London in search of fame and fortune, and found both. After studying under various masters of acknowledged ability he commenced as a lecturer on anatomy in 1746. In 1747, he became a member of the corporation of surgeons; in 1750, he graduated as a doctor of medicine at the University of Glasgow; and in 1756, he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was afterwards successively elected physician to the Lying-in-Hospital; fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy; physician extraordinary to the queen: and in 1781, president of the

College of Physicians. He died on the 30th of March, 1783, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. In the course of a long and laborious life, devoted to the highest objects of science and humanity, Dr. Hunter had collected a magnificent anatomical museum, a valuable library of rare and curious books, and a considerable number of paintings and coins, all of which he bequeathed to the University of Glasgow, with a sum of £8,000 to support and augment the collection. This fine museum was transferred to Glasgow in 1807, where a very elegant building from a design by Stark had been erected for its reception at a cost of £12,000. Dr. Hunter was an active and zealous contributor to the medical literature of his time, and was engaged in some sharp controversies with several of his contemporaries on disputed points in anatomy and physiology; but the work by which he will be chiefly remembered is, 'The Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus,' one of the most splendid publications that ever issued from the press, and in collecting the materials for which he spent thirty years. It consists of thirty-four plates engraved by the most eminent artists of the day, with explanations in English and Latin, and appeared in 1775; but the treatise illustrative of it he did not live to publish. That duty was undertaken by his nephew, Dr. Baillie, who published in 1794 'An Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents,' compiled chiefly from the MSS. of his uncle. [J.M.C.]

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician, and wt. on subjects connected with Hindostan, d. 1815.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician of Newport, Rhode Island, was born in Scotland, and emigrated to America about the year 1752. He was the first medical man who ever lectured on anatomy in New England. Died 1777.

HUNTER, WILLIAM L., a citizen of Rhode Island, was a senator in Congress from 1811 to 1821, and in 1844 was appointed minister to Brazil. Born in 1774, died 1849.

HUNTINGDON, HENRY OF, author of a General History of England from the Earliest Account to the Death of Stephen, 12th century.

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, countess of, a famous name in the history of Calvinistic Methodism, was the second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers. She was born in 1707, and left a widow by Theophilus Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, in 1746. Previous to her husband's death, she had received deep impressions of religion, and attached herself to the ministry of Whitfield—whom she appointed her chaplain. The ample jointure of which she became possessed was almost wholly devoted to the cause of religion in connection with the Methodist Christians. She founded the college of Treveeka in Wales, in which young ministers were trained, studded destitute localities with new chapels, and maintained a band of itinerant preachers to supply them in rotation, carrying on all the correspondence herself. On the Methodist body splitting into two, she espoused the Calvinistic party under Whitfield. On the lease of Treveeka expiring, she erected a more extensive college at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. The name of Lady Huntingdon is inseparably identified with the great revival of evangelical religion in this country during the eighteenth century, and it is scarcely possible to estimate her services too highly. For although some of her peculiar opinions may be disputed, yet her zeal and piety were unquestionable, and many parts in England to this day are reaping the fruits of her Christian liberality and devotedness to the cause of evangelical missions. She died at



the advanced age of eighty-four, at her mansion-house in Spafield, and her remains were deposited in the family vault, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

**HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC**, successively bishop of Gloucester and Hereford, distinguished as a Greek scholar and theologian, 1748-1832.

**HUNTINGFORD, WILLIAM**, a sectarian preacher of the party of Calvinistic Methodists, author of many controversial works, 1744-1813.

**HUNTINGTON, EBENEZER**, a citizen of Connecticut, graduated at Yale College, 1775, and the same year joined the army as a volunteer. He was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1776 he held the rank of captain, was also deputy adjutant general, and in 1779 lieutenant colonel. In 1799, when a war with France was apprehended, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general at the recommendation of Washington. Died 1834.

**HUNTINGTON, JEDEDIAH**, general, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1743, and graduated at Harvard College in 1763. In 1775, he was appointed to the command of a regiment, and in 1777 was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. After the war he was sheriff of the county and treasurer of the State, and in 1789 he was appointed collector of the port of New London. Died 1818, aged 75.

**HUNTINGTON, R.**, a learned div., 1636-1701.

**HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL**, governor of Ohio, was born in 1765, and graduated at Yale College in 1785. In 1801 he was appointed chief justice, and in 1808 was elected governor. Died 1817, aged 49.

**HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL**, governor of Connecticut, was born in 1732. Having acquired a knowledge of the law, he soon became eminent in that profession in Norwich. In 1764 he was a representative in the general assembly, and in 1765 was appointed king's attorney. In 1774 he got the office of assistant judge of the superior court, and in the following year he was elected into the council, and also chosen member of Congress. In 1784 he was appointed chief justice, and in 1786 governor, to which office he was annually elected until his death in 1796. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence.

**HUNTON, PHILIP**, a political writer, provost of the new college erected by Cromwell, died 1682.

**HUPAZOLI, FRANCIS**, a native of Sardinia, remarkable for his great age, 1587-1702.

**HUQUIER, J. G.**, a Fr. engraver, 1695-1772.

**HURD, RICHARD**, best known as the author of 'Dialogues, Moral and Political,' and of 'Letters on Chivalry and Romance,' which were published in a collected edition of 3 vols. 8vo., 1765, was the son of a farmer, and was born at Congreve, in Staffordshire, 1720. As early as 1742, he obtained a fellowship in Emmanuel College, and in 1757 was appointed rector of Thurstaston, in Leicestershire. After this he was successively preacher to the society at Lincoln's Inn, 1765; archdeacon of Gloucester, 1767; bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1775; preceptor to the prince of Wales and the duke of York, 1776; and bishop of Worcester, 1781. In 1783 he declined the primacy offered to him by George III., and lived contented with the honors already showered upon him till 1808, when he expired in his sleep, after a few days' confinement to his bed. Hurd was a clever satirist, and a great proficient in polite literature. His Dialogues were a covert attack upon the 'big wigs,' and the principles of arbitrary government; but he seems to have outlived the discontented vanity, or the earnestness in the cause of freedom which dictated them,

and to have subsided into the man of learned leisure, and the polite scholar. He was the friend and biographer of Bishop Warburton. A complete edition of his works which he had himself prepared for the press, was published in 1810, in 8 vols. 8vo. Much interesting information concerning the life, character, and works of Bishop Hurd will be found in vol. VI. of Nichol's Literary Anecdotes. [E.R.]

**HURDIS, JAMES**, an English poet, 1763-1801.

**HURE, CHARLES**, a French theologian of the Jansenists, au. of a 'Dict. of the Bible,' 1639-1717.

**HURET, G.**, a French engraver, 1610-1670.

**HURLBUT, JAMES**, a skilful physician of Wethersfield, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1717, and died in 1794, aged 77.

**HUSCUSKE, E. T.**, a Ger. philoso., 1761-1828.



[Statue of Huskisson at Liverpool, by Mr. Gibson.]

**HUSKISSON, WILLIAM**, a British statesman, was born on the 11th of March, 1770. He was the son of a country gentleman, and succeeded to some landed property. In spending a few of his early years in France, he not only saw many of the striking events of the revolution, such as the capture of the Bastille, but had a personal intimacy with several of the actors in them, and joined the body called the 'Société de 1789.' Though this was one of the clubs of the moderate party, his connection with it brought on Huskisson a taunt of Jacobinism, at a time when French principles, as they were termed, were received with intense horror by the upper and middle classes in Britain. He showed an early soundness of opinion in economic matters, by offering a warning against the creation of fictitious paper-money by assignats. He returned to England in 1792, and in 1796 entered parliament as member for Morpeth. He filled several subordinate ministerial appointments, and made himself valuable by his sagacity and business capacity. He was one of the first practical statesmen, since Pitt had changed his views, whose conduct was influenced by the doctrines of free trade, and though his opinions are far behind those which have prevailed in the legislation of the present generation, he was viewed in his own day as a dangerous man, who had treacherous designs on the interests of his country. In 1821 he showed himself favorable to the modification of the corn laws, and in 1823 he carried the relaxation of the navigation act, which sanctioned reciprocity treaties. In 1827 he took the office of secretary to the

colonies, and continued to hold it under the duke of Wellington. Having, on a point of etiquette, to offer his resignation, it was so readily accepted that the duke evidently desired to be rid of him. At the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway on 15th September, 1830, he stumbled in hastily crossing before a train, which passed over him, and so wounded him that he only survived a few hours.

[J.H.B.]

HUSS, JOHN, was born about 1370 at Hussinatz, a village in Bohemia. Though sprung of humble parents, he was sent to the university of Prague, and on completing his studies was admitted to priest's orders in 1400. The opinions of the English reformer Wycliffe having reached Bohemia, Huss, on mature consideration, was led to adopt them, and as a professor and preacher in Prague, he exposed with vehemence the abuses and vices of the Romish Church and clergy. The patronage of the queen Sophia protected him for a season, if not from molestation, at least from personal injury. But the archbishop of Prague was terribly provoked, and so were many of the clergy, by the intrepidity of Huss, and by his opposition in the university to Pope Gregory XII. In some fierce discussions which took place as to the balance of elective power among the youth of various nations attending the university, Huss, urged by his Realistic and national partialities, took the part of the Bohemians so effectively, that the German students, to the number of some thousands, withdrew, retired to Leipzig and founded its university in the year 1409. The reforming energy and perseverance of Huss so enraged his ecclesiastical superiors, that the archbishop of Prague ordered the Bohemian translation of the books of Wycliffe to be burned, and suspended Huss, while Pope John XXIII. solemnly excommunicated him. But the ardent spirit of the reformer did not quail, and both in his native village and at Prague he continued his denunciations of purgatory, indulgences, and clerical corruptions. Having at length opposed a papal bull which had been fulminated against Ladislaus, king of Naples, he excited such tumults that he was summoned to the famous Council of Constance, and though a 'safe conduct' had been granted him by the emperor Sigismund, he was nevertheless impeached, arrested, and cast into prison, and on his refusal to confess his guilt or retract, he was condemned as a heretic, and burnt on the 6th of July, 1415. The causes of this severe and unjustifiable treatment of Huss, may be found in his bold and unflinching honesty of purpose, in the sacerdotal enmity which his sermons and literary labors had stirred up against him, and especially in his avowed Realism, and his hatred of the German Nominalists, some of whom, such as Gerson, were his principal judges. His labors, history, and martyrdom, were not without abundant fruit in the succeeding century. [J.E.]

HUSSEIN-PACHA, a Turkish admiral, surnamed 'the Little,' fav. of Selim II., 1750-1803.

HUSSEIN-PACHA, the last king of Algiers, born 1773, proclaimed dey 1818, dethroned by the French under Marshal Bourmont, 1830.

HUSSEY, GILES, a painter of great skill, was born at Marnhull in Dorsetshire in 1710, and learned his profession in France and Italy. Died 1788.

HUSSEY, SIR RICHARD, a British admiral employed in reducing the Ionian Islands, 1776-1842.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, born in Ireland 8th August, 1694, died in Glasgow, 1747. To Hutcheson must be awarded the honor of reviving speculative philosophy in Scotland. In 1729 he obtained the chair of Moral Philosophy in the university of

Glasgow; and he certainly started that line of thinking in Psychological questions which Reid afterwards, with so great success, followed out. Besides manuals for the use of his class, he published during his lifetime the 'Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue,' and an essay 'On the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections.' His 'System of Moral Philosophy,' in 2 volumes 4to, appeared after his death. He energetically asserted the existence of Moral Sense, or a power to discern good in itself, and claimed for our Idea of the Beautiful, the character of originality and independence. Hutcheson's intellect was vigorous, and he evinced in all his writings singular freedom and freshness. There is an excellent life of him by Principal Leechman.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, an Engl. divine, au. of the 'Hist. and Antiquities of Dorsetshire,' 1696-1773.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, geographer-general of the United States, was a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey. He joined the army at an early age, and served against the Indians in Florida. At the commencement of the war, he was in England, and in 1779 was imprisoned there on suspicion of corresponding with Franklin, who was then American agent in France. He afterward joined the American army under General Green, and was soon appointed geographer-general. Died 1789.

HUTCHINSON, ANN, a religious enthusiast of New England, banished from the colony by an ecclesiastical synod, and killed, with fourteen others of her family, by the Indians, 1643.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, was an English gentleman whose name became famous as a speculative philosopher and interpreter of the Bible in the early part of last century, and is now generally mentioned with disparagement. The publication of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia* in 1687, in which the philosopher supposed the planets to move through a vacuum, provoked Mr. Hutchinson, who was a great student of antiquity, and of the Hebrew Scriptures, to publish his work entitled '*Moses' Principia*,' which appeared in two parts, 1724 and 1727. The design of Mr. Hutchinson was to demonstrate that a celestial matter pervades the whole creation, spiritual and natural, whereby Jehovah is master of the material worlds, whereas the theory of Sir Isaac Newton supposed a universe without a God, or a God who acts by arbitrary power. This philosophical doctrine, which is supported by the recent discovery of an interplanetary ether, was, in the work of Hutchinson, a pure deduction from the Scriptures, his principle being that the Hebrew language is perfectly formed, so as to convey perfect ideas, without the redundancy or deficiency of letters common to other languages; hence, that it was perfectly adapted to be the medium of a revelation, and that religion and philosophy were united in the system of Moses. Hutchinson attacked Dr. Woodward, author of a '*Natural History of the Earth*,' as well as Sir Isaac Newton. He wielded his pen with the hand of a master, and with little respect for the feelings of his opponents. Among his adherents were Bishop Horne, Jores of Nayland, Julius Bate, Drs. Hodges and Wetherall, Parkhurst, Romaine, and Dr. Samuel Clarke. He was born at Springthorn in Yorkshire 1674, and died 1737.

[E.R.]

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELY, an Irish lawyer and statesman of distinguished talents, but remarkable selfishness, 1715-1794. His son, of the same name, a distinguished military officer, and successor of his brother as earl of Donoughmore, 1757-1832.

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, the historian of the



colony of Massachusetts, born 1711, chief justice of that province, 1760, lieutenant-governor 1758-1770, governor to 1774, died 1780.

HUTCHINSON, W., a county hist., 1732-1814.

HUTTEN, JACOB, the founder of the 'Moravian Brethren,' whose successors are supposed to have been the adherents of Zinzendorf, 16th century.

HUTTEN, ULRIC VOX, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, best known as a champion of the reformation, 1488-1523.

HUTTER, ELIAS, a German divine, author of a Polyglott of the New Testament in twelve languages, and of a version of the Hebrew Bible, distinguished by many peculiarities, in which the cxvii. Psalm is given in thirty languages, 1554-1603.

HUTTER, LEONARD, a German theologian and polemical writer of the reformation, 1563-1616.

HUTTICH, J., a German archæologist and numismatist, au. of 'Antiq. of Mayence,' 1480-1544.

HUTTON, CHARLES, LL.D., a very laborious cultivator of Mathematical Science, and a deserving writer; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1737 died 1823. We owe to Dr. Hutton many valuable works on elementary mathematics, especially his 'Course designed for Cadets in the Royal Military Academy,' in 3 vols. 8vo; but his important contributions to scientific literature are his 'Dictionary of Mathematics,' in two large 4to volumes; and in another direction, his abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions in 18 vols. 4to. Dr. Hutton seems to have been a very successful teacher; and accordingly he was beloved by his pupils. His manners were simple, his temper equable and mild, and his attachments warm and unalterable.

HUTTON, DR. JAMES, born at Edinburgh 1726, died 1797: one of those Inquirers of genius who have power to seize the opportunity of effecting a revolution in Science. Hutton's mind was capable of earning distinction in any department of physical research; and we owe him various important hints,—for instance, he was the founder of Psychometry: but it is in Geology that his name stands as the mark of an epoch. During Hutton's early career, geology had not shaken itself free from cosmology; and existing theories regarding the formation of the Earth, were modelled on the ideas of his compatriot Werner; who, misled by a limited experience, considered all rocks as stratified, or produced by the subsidence of matter first diffused through water. Hutton's important achievement consisted in the discovery, through facts, that a large class of rocks are igneous; and that the existing forms of the surface of our planet result from two opposing forces constantly in play, and of whose efficiency we know neither the beginning nor the end. The phenomenon that established the truth of these views, was, after anxious research, discovered by Hutton in Glen Tilt—viz.: a fine instance of granite branching out in veins at its junction with the sedimentary rocks; manifesting thereby indisputable evidence of its igneous origin. Hutton's work on the Theory of the Earth, abounds with philosophical views on many points of geological theory of the kind entitled to the name of *predictions*: to him, first of all, the significance became apparent of the previously well-known facts of *unconformable stratification*. On an occasion, which has become classical, he took his favorite pupils, Professor Playfair and Sir James Hall, to the cliffs near St. Abb's Head, where the schists of the Lammer muir are undermined by the sea; and Playfair has left on record, how, interpreted by his sagacity, the simple, and till then barren visible fact of one rock lying on the edges of another, be-

came witness to enormous intervals and successive epochs, until 'the mind grew giddy by looking so far into the abyss of time,' and the awed listeners became sensible 'how much farther reason may sometimes go than imagination can venture to follow!'—Sustained by phenomena at once palpable, numerous, and conclusive, Hutton's important views rapidly made way among men of science: and, notwithstanding their novelty, and the stupendousness of the vista they open into the past, the popular belief has now accommodated itself to them, and revolts no more at the notion of the unfathomed Antiquity of the Earth, than at the august thought that the myriads of lustres in the Firmament, are worlds. This consummation came not without a struggle, but thanks to the 'press,' which could not aid Copernicus, the struggle in this case was neither severe nor prolonged. Hutton may be said to have revealed the second of the two dimensions of the Material Universe—the dimension, *Time*.—The student who has not read the affectionate biography of this philosopher by Professor Playfair, has still a rare treat in store. [J.P.N.]

HUTTON, M., an English prelate, 1529-1605.

HUTTON, WILLIAM, a self-educated author, chiefly of local histories and antiquities, 1723-1815.

HUVE, M., French architect, d. 1852, aged 67.

HUXHAM, JOHN, a medical writer, died 1768.

HUYGHENS, CHRISTIAN, born at the Hague 14th April, 1629; died 8th June, 1695: a very successful and celebrated cultivator of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences. It requires a long narrative to sum up Huyghens' contributions and discoveries; to appreciate them in their relation to history and his time, is wholly incompatible with our space. In pure geometry he gave theorems for the quadrature of the Hyperbola, the Ellipsis, and the Circle; in Mechanics, he laid down the theory of the Pendulum, and its application to the Clock; he discerned the synchronism of the Cycloid, invented the theory of Involute and Evolute of Curves, and explored the doctrine of Centres of Oscillation: most important of all he announced the law of the motion of the bodies revolving in circles, thereby *grazing* the law of gravitation. In Astronomy, we owe him the memorable discovery of Saturn's ring, at that time a most sagacious solution of very puzzling appearances. In Optics he laid the foundation of the theory of Undulations, explaining by means of it phenomena which by the theory of Emanation Newton could not touch.—Few cultivators of Abstract Science had a clearer or more correct intellect than Huyghens; he showed this, more especially in his ready appreciation and powerful grasp of the Doctrine of Gravitation: he adopted the new view at the sacrifice of his previous attachment to the Vortices of Des Cartes, and this at a period of life when men have rarely freshness enough to alter their opinions. His works are collected in four 4to volumes. [J.P.N.]

HUYGHENS, C., a Latin poet, 1596-1687.

HUYGHENS, GOMARUS, a Roman Catholic theologian, professor of philosophy at Louvain, and the friend and defender of Quesnel, 1631-1702.

HUYOT, J. N., a French architect, 1780-1840.

HUYSMANS, HUYSMAN, or HOUSEMAN, CORNELIUS, a Flem. landscape painter, 1648-1727.

HUYSMAN, JAMES, a Flemish painter, executed the altar piece at St. James's, 1656-1696.

HUYSUM, JUSTUS VAN, called 'the Elder,' a Dutch landscape painter, 1659-1716. His son, of the same name, known as YOUNG HUYSUM, a painter of battles, 1684-1706. His son, JOHN, distinguished as a flower painter, 1682-1749.

HUZARD, J. B., a Fr. agriculturist, 1755-1839.

HVITFIELD, A., a Danish histor., 1549-1609.

HYACINTH, SAINT, a German friar, celebrated as apostle of Poland and Russia, 1183-1257.

HYDE, EDWARD. See CLARENDON.

HYDE, HENRY, a dramatic writer, died 1753.

HYDE, THOS., D.D., a dignitary of the Church of England, known as an Oriental scholar and au. of a 'History of the Medes and Persians,' 1636-1703.



[Hyder-Alli.]

HYDER-ALLI, an Indian prince of Arabian origin, born in Mysore, 1718, took the field with his brother, who was in alliance with France, 1751, and in the interval between that period and 1780, acquired for himself an independent sovereignty, and nearly brought the presidency of Madras to ruin. His death

occurred at a critical period in 1782, and he was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib, who was driven from the Carnatic in 1783.

HYGINUS, a pope of Rome, about 138-143.

HYGINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a freedman of Augustus, and keeper of the palatine library, author of an astronomical poem, and a book of fables.

HYPATIA, daughter of Theon of Alexandria, celebrated for her beauty, illustrious in her genius, and hallowed through all time by her mournful death. She was torn to pieces by the mob of Alexandria, in her earliest prime, in the year 415. Hypatia was a neo-platonist. Charmed by the reflection therein, of the noblest intellect of Greece, and attracted by its mysticism, she professed that philosophy in public lectures; and her purity and elevation of soul enhanced the fame accruing from her eloquence. The period of her teaching was that of the first conflicts of Christianity with Paganism: the religion of brotherly love was then too often a symbol of insurrection to the ignorant and the poor,—insurrection against culture as well as false worship, against intelligence as well as aristocracy and pride. Cyril, of Alexandria, a man of courage, but not averse from turbulence and tyranny on his own side, was Bishop; and he did not enough repress passions certainly not approved in his Evangel. He accounted Hypatia his personal foe; and probably did not regret that with the temples of her deities, a martyr fell. The character of this brilliant victim is traced with genuine sympathy by Mr. Kingsley in his recent romance—one of those fictions which are truer than most histories. [J.P.N.]

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, and partisan of the Byzantines, killed by Antipater, 322 B.C.

HYPERIUS, G. A., a Flemish theolog., 1511-64.

HYPsicLES, a Greek mathematician, 2d cent.

HYRCANUS, JOHN, or HYRCANUS I., succeeded his father, Simon Maccabeus, as high priest and prince of the Jews, B.C. 135, d. B.C. 107. HYRCANUS II., eldest son of Alexander Jannæus, became sovereign pontiff, B.C. 70, was dethroned by his brother Aristobulus, and restored by the Romans as a tributary prince 63, beheaded by Herod 29.

## I

IACATA, a Turkish adventurer, 17th centry.

IACOB-TCHELEBY, a son of Amurath I., strangled by order of Bajazet, 1389.

IANAKI, a Greek prince of Moldavia, 1708.

IBARRIA, JOACHIM, a Spanish printer, celebrated for his improvement of the art, 1725-1785.

IBAS, a bishop of Edessa in Mesopotamia, supposed to have favored the doctrines of Nestorius, and deposed on that account by the council of Ephesus, 449. He was reinstated by the council of Chalcedon 451, and died 457.

IBBETSON, AGNES, a botanist, 1757-1823.

IBBETSON, JAMES, a divine and ecclesiastical historian, 1717-1781. His son, of the same name, learned in Saxon and Norman antiquities, 1755-90.

IBBETSON, J. C., a painter, died 1817.

IBBOT, BENJAMIN, a learned div., 1680-1725.

IBEK, an Arabian author, died 1348.

IBEK, AZ-ED-DEEN, sultan of Egypt, 1251-57.

IBN-AL-ATSYN, surnamed ARR-EDDYN, 'the glory of religion,' an Arabian historian, 1160-1233.

IBN-AL-ATSYR-ABOULSAADAT-MOBAREK, an Arabian grammarian and author, lieutenant to the king of Moussoul, 1150-1268.

IBN-AL-ATSYR-NASZ-ALLAH, an Eastern vizier under the son and suc. of Saladin, author of 'The art of the Writer and the Poet,' 1162-1239.

IBN-AL-COUTHYAH, author of a 'History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs,' died 978.

IBN-AL-DJOURY, an Arab. historian, d. 1201.

IBN-AL-FARADHY, a Spanish Arab, author of a 'Chronicle of Spanish Savants,' died 1012.

IBN-AL-FORAT, an Arab. historian, died 1405.

IBN-AL-KHETIB, surnamed 'the Tongue of Religion,' au. of a 'History of the Kings of Grenada,' and 'Lives of Spanish Writers,' 1313-1374.

IBN-AL-MOKAFFA, a Persian writer, d. 757.

IBN-AL-OUARDY, a geograph. writer, d. 1350.

IBN-AYYAS, an Arabian geographer and historian, author of a history of Egypt, &c., 16th century.

IBN-CADHY-CHOBAB, a Mussulman doctor of the sect of Chafei, 1289-1386.

IBN-COTAIHAH, an Arabian historian, b. 829.

IBN-DJOLDJOL, an Arabian transla., 10th c.

IBN-DOREID, a celebrated Arabian philologist and poet, author of many works, 838-933.

IBN-EL-A'LAM, an astronomer, died 985.

IBN-EL-AWAM, an agriculturist, 12th century.



IBN-FAFEDT, a mystic poet, 1181-1235.

IBN-KHALDOUN, an Arabian magistrate, celebrated as an historian and jurist, author of a 'History of the Arabs and Berbers,' 1332-1406.

IBN-KHILCAN, an Arabian historian, 1211-81.

IBN-WASIL, an Arabian diplomatist, historian, philosopher, and juriconsult, 1207-1268.

IBN-YOUNIS, an astronomer, 979-1008.

IBRAHIM I., governor of Africa under Haroun-al-Raschid, and founder of a dynasty, died 809. Another of the name in the same line of princes called IBRAHIM II., died 902.

IBRAHIM I., an illustrious sultan of the race of the Ghaznevides, distinguished by the extension of his empire into India, and by the promotion of the arts and sciences in his dominions, reigned 1058-1099. IBRAHIM II., or IBRAHIM I., emperor of Hindostan, succeeded 1517, killed 1526.

IBRAHIM, brother and successor of Amurath IV., as sultan of Turkey, in 1640, killed 1649.

IBRAHIM, a pacha of Egypt, 1584-1590.

IBRAHIM, grand vizier under Soliman II., exec. for treasonable correspondence with Austria, 1535.

IBRAHIM, caliph of Bagdad, 744-750.

IBRAHIM-BEY, a famous Mameluke chief, vanquished by Mehemet Ali in 1805, died 1816.

IBRAHIM-EFFENDI, a Turkish *savant* converted to Christianity, translator of the Scriptures into the Arabian tongue, 1641-1697.

IBRAHIM-EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who became a dignitary of the Ottoman empire, and introduced printing in 1728.

IBRAHIM-EL-GAUHARY, a minister of Ibrahim and Mouradbey, sultan of Egypt, distinguished as a father of the people, died 1791.

IBRAHIM-EL-HALEPY, an imam of Constantinople, celebrated as a juriconsult, 1456-1549.

IBRAHIM-MANSOUR-EFFENDI, a German adventurer, who embraced Mahomedanism, and introduced the discipline of Europe into the Turkish armies; after serving Ali-Pasha as engineer, he wrote a 'Memoir of Greece and Albania' under his government; he at length shot himself in Paris, on account of destitution, 1826.

IBRAHIM-MOLLAH, a T. vizier, stran. 1713.



[Ibrahim Pasha.]

IBRAHIM PASHA, the son and successor of Mehemet Ali in the government of Egypt, was also the chief instrument in establishing his dynasty, and deserves to rank with his father among the founders of empires. He was born at Cavetta in Roumelia 1789, and enjoyed his first military triumph at Cairo

in 1819, after subjugating the Wahabees, and wresting from their hands the holy towns of Mecca and Medina. In 1824 the sultan, as suzerain, demanded the aid of an Egyptian armament to suppress the Greeks, and the glory of Ibrahim, whose name had become famous throughout the East, and who had introduced the European discipline into his armies, pointed him out as the commander of the expedition. For nearly four years he overran the Morea, which became one extended field of ruin and bloodshed, but he was at length compelled to retire by the victory gained at Navarino by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, on the 20th of October, 1827. In 1831 he was sent by his father, at the head of 24,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery, to the conquest of Syria, which he effected so completely as to arrive within one hundred and fifty miles of Constantinople, at which juncture a Russian army marched to intercept him, and he concluded a treaty of peace by which several provinces were added to his father's government. In 1839, the Porte endeavored to recover Syria, and on the 24th of June, Ibrahim gained the battle of Nezib, by which the road was again opened to Constantinople; but the combined forces of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, were drawn up between him and his prize, and Acre being reduced by bombardment, the affairs of Egypt and the Porte were settled by their joint masters. After the evacuation of Syria, Ibrahim applied himself to the arts of peace in Egypt, and when Mehemet Ali became incapable of continuing the government, he was made viceroy according to the terms of succession granted in the firman of the sultan in 1841. He enjoyed this dignity only two months and ten days, and died in November, 1848, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Abbas Pasha. Ibrahim Pasha was a man of debauched habits, but a great soldier and sagacious statesman. As may be supposed, in a country like Egypt, just emerging from the barbarism of ages, and in a family which had fought its way out of obscurity, he was quite unlettered, but nevertheless, well acquainted with the courtesies of European society.

[E.R.]

IBRAHIM-TCHAOUICHKEKHIE, a bey of Egypt, raised to the throne of the Mamelukes, 1750, poisoned in the attempt to deliver his country from the usurpation of the Turks, 1760.

IBYCUS, an Italian lyric poet, 560 B.C.

IBZAN, judge of Israel after Jephthah.

IDACIUS, a Spanish chronicler, 4th century.

IDES, EVERARD YSBRANTZ, a German traveller, author of a 'Journey from Moscow to China,' 18th century.

IDMAN, N., a Swedish *savant*, 18th century.

IDRIS, GAWR, a Welch astronomer, whose name is borne by one of the highest Welch mountains, date unknown.

IENICHEN, G. A., a German *savant*, 1709-1759.

IERMAK, a Cossack chieftain, died 1583.

IETZELER, C., a Swiss architect, 1734-1791.

IEZDEDJERD, the first of the name, a Sassanide king of Persia, reigned 399-419; the second, who endeavored without success to introduce the worship of Zoroaster into his dominions, reigned 439-457; the third, last king of the Sassanide dynasty, succeeded 632, vanquished by the Arabs 636, assassinated in his retreat 650.

IFFLAND, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, a German dramatist and actor, was born in 1759 at Hanover, and from an early age exhibited a taste for the drama. Having left his home unknown to his parents, he

went to Gotha, where he made his first appearance at that theatre with great success. He was equally successful in his writings. Died 1814.

IGNARRA, NICHOLAS, an antiquary, born in Italy in 1728, and educated at Urbano College, Naples. He was appointed one of the first members of the Herculean Academy, on its being founded in 1755, and in 1763 was made professor of Sacred Literature in the Royal University. Died 1808.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 878.

IGNATIUS, founder of the Jesuits. See LOYOLA.

IGNATIUS, Sr., surnamed THEOPHORUS, one of the apostolic fathers, or first doctors of the church, bishop of Antioch in Syria about 69, suffered martyrdom 107 or 116. He is the author of 'Letters,' which are translated in Archbishop Wake's compilation.

IGOR, the *first* of the name, grand duke of Russia, 913-945; the *second*, grand prince, 1146-7.

IHRE, JOHN, a Swedish philologist, professor of poetry and eloquence at Upsala, 1707-1780.

IKEN, CONRAD, a German Hebraist, 1689-1753.

ILDEFONSE, Sr., archbishop of Toledo, 607-669.

ILICINO, B., an Italian poet, 15th century.

ILIVE, JACOB, a printer and letter-cutter, remarkable as a controversialist, and author of the alleged book of Jasher, 1730-1763.

ILLYRICUS, FLACIUS, the Latinized name of Matthias Flacius, or Francowitz, a German theologian, 1520-1575.

IMAD-EDDALAH, a king of Persia, died 949.

IMAD-EDDYN, a Persian historian, 1125-1201.

IMBERT, B., a French poet, 1747-1790.

IMBERT, J. G., a French painter, 1654-1740.

IMBERT, W., a French author, 1743-1808.

IMBONATI, C. J., an Italian Orientalist, died 1687.

IMHOF, G. W., Dutch governor of India, 1705-50.

IMHOFF, JOHN, or JAMES WILLIAM, a German historian and genealogist, 1651-1728.

IMISON, an English mechanician, died 1788.

IMPERATO, F., a Neapolitan painter, died 1565. His son, JEROME, a painter, died 1620.

IMPERATO, F., a Neapolitan naturalist, 16th century.

IMPERIALE, F., a Genoese poet, 14th century.

IMPERIALI, G. B., an Italian physician, author of some admired Latin poetry, 1588-1623. His son, GIOVANNI, a writer of medical history and biography, 1602-1670.

IMPERIALI, GIUSEPPE RENATO, a Genoese noble, cardinal, and governor of Ferrara, distinguished for his probity, talents, and learning, 1651-1737.

IMPERIALI, G. V., a Genoese poet, died 1645.

IMPERIALI-LERCARI, F. M., doge of Genoa when it was cannonaded by Louis XIV., 1684.

INA, king of the West Saxons, 689-726.

INCHBALD, ELIZABETH, the daughter of a Suffolk farmer, was born in 1753. At the age of sixteen, she eloped from home, with no more blameable design than the foolish one of seeking her fortune. Miss Simpson very soon became the wife of Mr. Inchbald, a respectable London actor, by whom she was brought on the stage, and played for a good many years. After 1784, she wrote plays, amounting to nineteen, several of which were very successful: her comedy of 'Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are,' is still acted. She edited three collections of plays. Her best literary works were her two novels: 'A Simple Story,' 1791; and 'Nature and Art,' 1796. She lived prudently and

irreproachably, and accumulated several thousand pounds, which she bequeathed chiefly to the Roman Catholic poor. She died at Kensington in 1821.

[W.S.]

INCHOFFER, MELCHIOR, a Hungarian Jesuit, juriconsult, historian, and theologian, 1584-1648.

INCLEDON, BENJAMIN CHARLES, a celebrated English vocalist, was born at St. Keveran, in Cornwall, in 1764, and was the son of a surgeon. At an early age his father was induced to apprentice him to Jackson, of Exeter, with whom he continued as a chorister in the Cathedral until his fifteenth year. In 1790 he made his first appearance in the character of Dermot in the 'Poor Soldier,' at Covent Garden Theatre, with great success. Died in 1826.

INEZ DE CASTRO. See CASTRO.

INGE and HALSTAN, joint kings of Sweden, 12th century.

INGE, the younger, a king of Sweden, 12th cent.

INGE, two kings of Norway, 12th and 13th cent.

INGEBURGE, queen of France, 1193-1236.

INGEGNERI, A., a Venetian poet, 16th century.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, a Dutch physician and chemist, author of 'Experiments on Vegetables,' 1730-1799.

INGERSOLL, JARED, LL.D., judge of the district court of Philadelphia, and attorney-general of Pennsylvania. After graduating at Yale College in 1766, he studied law and became an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. He was a member of Congress, and in 1812 a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States. Died 1822.

INGERSOLL, JARED, a judge of the admiralty court of Connecticut, was born in Milford in 1722, graduated at Yale College in 1742, and practised law in New Haven. He was agent of the colony in England, in 1757. Being appointed distributor of stamps under the stamp act, he became unpopular, and was forced by the inhabitants of New Haven to resign in 1765. Died 1781.

INGERSOLL, JONATHAN, LL.D., lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and a judge, was a native of Ridgefield. He graduated at Yale College in 1766, and afterwards became a distinguished lawyer of New Haven. In 1798 he was chosen judge, which office he held only three years. In 1816 he was appointed lieutenant-governor. He was much esteemed by his fellow-citizens. Died 1823.

INGHEW, W. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1651-1709.

INGHIRAMI, CURZIO, an Italian antiquarian, author of 'Etruscan Antiquities,' 1614-1655.

INGHIRAMI, TOMASO FEDRA, an eminent Italian poet and orator, 1470-1516.

INGIALD, a king of Sweden, 7th century.

INGLIS, CHARLES, D.D., bishop of Nova Scotia, was rector of Trinity Church from 1777 to 1783; died in 1816, aged 82.

INGLIS, HENRY DAVID, a miscellaneous writer, first known under the assumed name of Derwent Conway, born in Scotland 1795, died 1835.

INGLIS, HESTER, the writer of some beautiful manuscripts preserved at Oxford, 16th century.

INGLIS, SIR JAMES, a Scotch officer and partisan of the French, author of the well-known 'Complaint of Scotland,' died 1554.

INGLIS, JAMES, D.D., minister of Baltimore, was an eloquent preacher, died August 15, 1820.

INGLIS, JOHN, D.D., a Scottish divine, author of a 'Defence of Church Establishments,' 1796-1834.

INGOUF, F. R., a French engraver, 1747-1812. His brother, P. CHARLES, an engraver, about 1746-99.



INGPEN, ABEL, an English naturalist, chiefly devoted to Entomology, died 1854.

INGRAM, ROBERT, a theologian, 1727-1804.

INGRASSIAS, GIOVANNI FILIPPO, a native of Sicily, distinguished as a physician and anatomist, 1510-80.

INGUMBERT, J. D., an Italian theologian, founder of an hospital and public library, 1683-1757.

INGULPHUS, abbot and historian of the monastery of Croyland in the time of William the Conqueror, born in London about 1030, died 1109.

INMAN, HENRY, a distinguished portrait painter, was born in Utica in 1801. Having removed to New York city, he studied under Jarvis, and became eminent in his profession.

INMAN, JOHN, an American journalist, editor of the 'New York Commercial Advertiser,' and miscellaneous writer; died 1850, aged 46.

INNES, LOUIS, a French priest, secretary of James II., and author of his Memoirs, born 1650. His brother, THOMAS, an antiquarian writer, 1662-1744.

INNOCENT. The popes of Rome of this name are—INNOCENT I., a saint of the Roman calendar, flourished in the time of Alaric, 402-417. INNOCENT II., pope in the age of Abelard and Arnold, with whose doctrines, as well as with rival popes and kings, he was kept in continual conflict, 1120-1143. INNOCENT III., a pope of extraordinary spirit and political sagacity, who arrived at despotic authority over the kings of Europe, and pursued the most sanguinary measures against the Waldenses and other heretics, 1198-1216. INNOCENT IV., pope, 1243-1254. INNOCENT V., one of the most celebrated theologians of the age, succeeded and died 1276. INNOCENT VI., reigned 1352-1362. INNOCENT VII., 1404-1406. INNOCENT VIII., who labored to promote a union among the Christian princes, in order to withstand the Turks, predecessor of Alexander VI., 1484-1492. INNOCENT IX., elected and died 1591. INNOCENT X., a great enemy of the treaty of Westphalia, and the doctrines of Jansenius, 1644-1655. INNOCENT XI., distinguished for his enmity to Louis XIV., for his extreme austerity, and for having proscribed the teaching of Molinos, 1676-1689. INNOCENT XII., distinguished as a good and enlightened prince, 1692-1700. INNOCENT XIII., reigned 1721-1724.

INTERIANO DE AYALA, JUAN, a Spanish monk, known as a poet and writer on art, 1656-1730.

INTIERI, B., an Italian economist, died 1757.

INTORCETTA, PROSPER, a learned Sicilian Jesuit and missionary to China, 1625-1696.

INVEGES, A., a Sicilian historian, 1595-1677.

IOUSAF-ABOU-L-HAXEX, a Moorish king of Grenada, began to reign 1048.

IPHICRATES, a famous general of Athens, defeated the Lacedæmonians 392 B.C., and relieved Sparta when invaded by Epaminondas 368, died some time after 357 B.C.

IPHITUS, king of Elis, celebrated as the founder of the Olympic games, 8th century B.C.

IRAILH, A. S., a French historian, 1719-1794.

IRBY, FR. PAUL, a naval officer, 1779-1844.

IREDELL, JAMES, judge in North Carolina in 1777, and a judge of Supreme Court of the United States in 1790. Died at Edenton, 1799.

IRELAND, JOHN, author of 'The Life of Henderson,' and 'Hogarth Illustrated,' died 1789.

IRELAND, JOHN, dean of Westminster, distinguished as a theological writer and patron of learn-

ing, and as a contributor to the earlier numbers of the Quarterly Review, 1762-1842.

IRELAND, SAMUEL, a collector and publisher of literary curiosities, disgraced by the publication of the pretended Shakspeare MSS., which appeared in 1796, and had been forged by his son, of whom he was the unconscious dupe, died 1800.

IRENAEUS, ST., was a native of Asia Minor, and a disciple of Polycarp. He is supposed, when still a young man, to have come to Gaul along with Pothinus, by whose instrumentality several churches were formed, the most famous of which were those of Lyons and Vienne. On the death of Pothinus, in A.D. 177, he succeeded him as bishop of Lugdunum (Lyons). This high office he continued to hold till his death about the end of the century. His ministry was a series of active, zealous, and devoted personal labors, and he struggled nobly for the purity and the enlargement of the church. The current controversies, such as that about the proper time of keeping Easter, attracted his attention, and in the name of the Gallic churches, he resisted with vigor the incipient encroachments of the bishop of Rome. His great literary work is his refutation of the Valentinian form of the Gnostic heresy, and is usually named *Adversus Haereses*. The original Greek, with the exception of a few fragments preserved by succeeding writers, has been lost, and the remainder of the work is in a barbarous Latin version. He is also supposed to have written the graphic and pathetic account of the persecution endured by the churches of Lyons and Vienne, which is still extant in the form of a letter. The character of Irenaeus was that of an honest, ardent, and amiable Christian pastor—possessed of a well-instructed mind—versant in the various phases of theological error, but often seduced into puerility by the allegorical methods of interpretation then so prevalent and bewitching. The common idea, that Irenaeus was a martyr, rests on no good foundation. None of the writers of his own age, or that immediately after it, ever allude to such an event. The editio princeps of his works was, under the charge of Erasmus, published at Basle, 1526, 8vo.—the excellent edition of Grabe appeared at Oxford in 1702, folio, and in Paris in 1710, under the care of Benedictine Massuet. There are also editions by Grynæus, Basle, 1571; Gallsius, Paris, 1570; and Feuardentin, Cologne, 1596. But the best and most recent edition, is in 2 vols. 8vo, Leipzig, 1853, edited by Stieren, and supplied with the prefaces of the preceding editions, and with ample notes and prologomena. [J.E.]

IRENE, empress of the East, like Mary queen of Scots and some of the Medici, is one of those marked characters in whom the reader of history becomes personally interested to a degree far exceeding his sense of justice in the case, and whose powers of fascination not unfrequently charm the pen of the historian at the distance of ages. Born at Athens of a private family about 752, she was raised to the throne of Constantine by her marriage with Leo IV., who succeeded his father six years after the celebration of their nuptials, in 775. In 780, in consequence of the death of Leo, she became regent of the empire for her son Constantine, then in the tenth year of his age, and the court of Constantinople was soon a perpetual scene of intrigue and counterplot, which led to the most ruthless crimes. In this struggle, the uncles of the young emperor, fired with as much ambition, and endowed with infinitely less personal grace and love of art than the beautiful Athenian, were ranged on one

side with the iconoclasts, and Irene on the other supported the worship of images, and had the address and firmness of purpose to carry her point, which was finally decreed in a council held at Nice, 787. In the mean time, the education of her son, whom she never meant to exercise the supreme power, was totally neglected; and when he arrived at maturity, and was put in forcible possession of his father's authority by the troops, he not only proved incapable, but most unscrupulous and cruel in the exercise of his authority. With a reckless and ambitious woman like Irene on the watch for her opportunity, and his subjects alienated in disgust, it is not surprising that her emissaries were at last able to seize on the person of the emperor, and having done so, they put out his eyes, and proclaimed Irene—the only person that had shown any capability of sustaining the weight of government. She had reigned five years sole empress, and was negotiating a marriage with Charlemagne, which would have united the Eastern and Western empires, when Nicephorus, the grand treasurer, became leader of a revolt, and having brought over some of her eunuchs to his party, succeeded in dethroning her. A few months afterwards, she died in exile, at the isle of Lesbos, A.D. 803, still in the vigor of her years, and in all likelihood broken-hearted by her fall. We ought to have mentioned that Irene obtained some advantages over the Saracens during her regency, and concluded a treaty of peace with Haroun-al-Raschid. [E.R.]



[Ireton.]

IRETON, HENRY, son-in-law of Cromwell, distinguished as a parliamentary general in the civil war, and lord deputy of Ireland after the establishment of the commonwealth. He was one of those who signed the warrant for the king's death. Born 1610, died at Limerick, 1651.

IRGENS, OLANS, a Norway *savant*, last cent.

IRICO, J. ANDREW, a learned Italian, distinguished as a theologian, philosopher, and historian, 1704-1782.

IRLAND, B., a French jurisconsult, 1551-1612.

IRNERIUS, called also WERNERUS, WARNERUS, or GUARNERUS, a lawyer of Bologna, regarded as the restorer of the Roman law in the middle ages, born about 1065, died after 1138.

IRVIN, EYLES, was born in Calcutta in 1748, and educated in England. In 1767 he obtained a civil appointment in the East, and returned to that country. In 1792 he was sent to China as superin-

tendent of the company's affairs. Died in England in 1817.

IRVIN, JARED, general, was appointed governor of Georgia in 1796, and again in 1806. Was a member of the convention which adopted the constitution of 1789. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Died 1818, aged 68.

IRVINE, WILLIAM, major-general, a native of Ireland, was a surgeon in the British Navy in 1754, and in 1763, settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Was a member of the State Convention in 1774. In 1776 he served in Canada, but was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, in June 1776, and detained until 1778, when an exchange took place. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1781, when the North-Western frontier was threatened by the British and Indians, he was intrusted with the defence of it. At the termination of the war, he was chosen to Congress. Died 1804.

IRVING, REV. EDWARD, was a native of Dumfriesshire, having been born at Annan on 15th August, 1792, of respectable parentage. His eccentricities began to display themselves at school, for even in boyhood he was singular in his dress, manner, and phraseology. Of all the branches of education, he excelled in arithmetic and mathematics, and his superiority in these departments appeared so decidedly during his curriculum at the college of Edinburgh, that as the foremost of all competitors, he was appointed mathematical teacher in the burgh school of Haddington, and the year following in the school of Kirkcaldy. The latter situation he held seven years, when having become a licentiate in the Church of Scotland, and going on a visit to Edinburgh, he happened to preach in St. George's church. One of his hearers on that occasion was Dr. Chalmers, who engaged him to be assistant-minister in the parish of St. John's, Glasgow. Although he was not esteemed there a popular preacher, his great talents and peculiar eloquence were appreciated by a select, but devoted band of admirers, who sounded his praises far and wide, till his fame reached London. In 1822, Mr. Irving was invited to preach in the church of the Caledonian Asylum in London, then vacant, and soon after elected minister of the chapel, Dr. Chalmers introducing him to his new charge in August of that year. London is so immense a field, that a preacher even of moderate talents can reckon almost with certainty on obtaining an audience. Much more a preacher like Irving, who, to high and undoubted talent, united great eccentricity in sentiment and manner. An eloquent speaker, he yet indulged in a quaint style formed on the model of the Elizabethan age; delivered his discourses with prodigious energy; and made fearless indiscriminate attacks on every thing—civil as well as ecclesiastical—he considered wrong or faulty. Such a preacher was soon surrounded by multitudes. It became 'the fashion' to attend Mr. Irving's church. People of all ranks and characters, literary men, philosophers, statesmen, commons, and noblemen of the highest name and influence, flocked to his church. Within a year after his settlement in the metropolis, he published a volume of discourses, which he entitled 'For the Oracles of God, four orations: For Judgment to Come, an argument in nine parts.' So extraordinary was the demand for this volume, that three large editions were sold within six months. From his great popularity Mr. Irving was called frequently to plead the cause of many charitable and Christian institutions. In 1824 he preached the annual sermon for the London Mis-



sionary Society; and on that occasion, as he had acquired the habit of protracting the services to an unusual length, he exhausted himself so much, that he was obliged to pause twice to rest himself. The discourse was afterwards published under the title: 'For Missionaries after the Apostolic Schools,' a series of orations in four parts, and dedicated to his friend Coleridge. In the following year he preached the annual sermon for the Continental Society, and on that occasion, too, disgusted many, even of his friends and admirers, by extending the services to more than four hours' duration. He wished to train his own mind to habitual occupation with religious thoughts, and as he thought others should do so too, he refused to abridge his discourses.—Mr. Irving, through the influence of Coleridge, became strongly inclined to mysticism, and, having commenced the study of unfulfilled prophecy, which he preposterously held out as the key to the right interpretation of the Bible, he gradually plunged into a sea of the grossest absurdities. Attaching himself to what was called 'The Albury School of Prophets,' he not only adopted Millennarian views respecting the personal reign of Christ on the earth, but began to entertain some singular opinions of the model Christian church. These opinions leading him to conceive that it was want of faith that prevented the miraculous gifts of the primitive age from being enjoyed by the church in modern times, he with his flock, being true believers, laid claim to the power of working miracles, and speaking with unknown tongues. These wild extravagances, together with the sad errors in doctrine into which Mr. Irving fell, compelled the courts of the Church of Scotland to interfere. He was at length declared no longer belonging to her communion, and he with his deluded flock, who followed blindly in all his vagaries, withdrew from Regent Square church to a new chapel that was built for his reception. Exhausted by anxiety and incessant labors, Mr. Irving's iron constitution gave way, and, while on a tour through his native country, undertaken for his health, he died in Glasgow, in the Cathedral of which his remains were interred. The Irvingites still form a considerable body, and a scheme is at present being carried out for building churches in all the large towns of the United Kingdom in connection with this sect. Towards the completion of this scheme it is reported that Henry Drummond, Esq., the eminent London banker, has given the munificent donation of £100,000.

IRVING, MATTHEW, a patriot in the Revolutionary War, was an eminent physician and scholar. Died 1827.

IRVING, WILLIAM, a member of Congress from New York city in 1812, also a member of the committee of manufactures and commerce. He was brother to the author of the Sketch Book. Died November 9, 1821.

ISAAC, son of Abraham and Sarah, 2266 B.C.

ISAAC, a patriarch of Armenia, died 1440.

ISAAC, ANGELUS, emperor of the East, proclaimed on the day when Andronicus Comnenus was killed by the populace 1185, dethroned and deprived of his sight by Alexis, his brother, 1195, reinstated by the crusaders, and put to death the same year by Alexis Ducas, 1204.

ISAAC COMNENUS, emperor of the East, 1057, abdicated 1059, died in a monastery, 1061.

ISSAAC KABO, a Spanish rabbi, 15th century.

ISAAC LEVITA, a rabbin of the 16th century.

ISAACSON, H., an English chronologist, 1581–1654.

ISABELLA OF AUSTRIA, daughter of Philip II., king of Spain, and of Elizabeth of France, born 1566, married to Albert, son of the emperor Maximilian, 1598, deprived of the sovereignty of the Low Countries, which she had received after the death of her husband in 1621, died 1633.

ISABELLA OF BAVARIA, daughter of Stephen II., duke of Bavaria, born 1371, married to Charles VI. of France, 1385, died miserably at Paris, after a reign marked by intrigues and crimes, 1435.



[Isabella of Castile.]

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, daughter of John II. king of Castile, born 1450, married to Ferdinand V., king of Arragon, 1469, died 1504. The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella is the most glorious in the Spanish annals, and from the year 1492, they bore the title of 'king' in common. In her reign the inquisition was founded.

ISABELLA OF FRANCE, daughter of Philip the Fair, born 1292, married to Edward II. of England 1308, dethroned her husband with the aid of her paramour, Lord Mortimer, 1326, confined in the castle of Risings by her son Edward III., on attaining his majority, 1330, died 1358.

ISEUS, an Athenian orator, 4th century B.C.

ISAIHAH, a prophet of the Jews, son of Amos, and nephew of Amaziah, king of Judah, 7th cent. B.C.

ISCANUS, JOSEPHUS, an eminent Latin poet in the time of Richard I. He accompanied that monarch to Palestine, and wrote a work in his praise. Died 1224.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a German philosopher, and secretary of the grand council at Basle, in which city he was born in 1728. Among his works is 'The History of Mankind.' Died 1782.

ISELIN, J. C., a Germ. Orientalist, 1681–1737.

ISEMBERT OF XAINTES, a French architect, employed to finish Old London Bridge, 1209.

ISIASLAV, the first of the name grand duke of Russia, reigned 1054–1078; the second, 1146–1154; the third 1157–1161.

ISIDORE, archbishop of Thessalonica, 15th ct.

ISIDORE OF ALEXANDRIA, a saint and partisan of Athanasius, b. in Egypt about 318, died 404.

ISIDORE OF CHARAX, a Gr. geographer, 1st c.

ISIDORE OF MILETUS, a Gr. architect, employed by Justinian at Constantinople, 6th cent.

ISIDORE OF PELUSIUM, a saint and disciple of Chrysostom, author of Letters valued for their remarks on Scripture passages, on theological questions, and on church discipline. Died about 440.

ISIDORE OF SEVILLE, a saint, and ecclesiastical writer and historian, distinguished for his piety and erudition, born about 570, died 636. A collection of spurious canons, intended to prove that all ecclesiastical authority emanated from the See of Rome, was a long time attributed to him, but they have been proved to be the forgeries of an ecclesiastical writer of the 8th century, known as ISIDORE MERCATOR, or PECCATOR.

ISLA, J. F., a Spanish Jesuit, 1714-1783.

ISLEIF, an Icelandic historian, 11th century.

ISHMAEL, a son of Abraham and Hagar, and the supposed father of the Arabians, 2280 B.C.

ISHMAEL, founder of the dynasty of the Sophies in Persia, 1487-1524. ISHMAEL II., his grandson, succeeded 1576, poisoned 1577.

ISOCRATES, a famous Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric, was born about 436 B.C., and was a contemporary of Socrates. He is reckoned by Cicero among the first to perfect the melody of Greek prose, and was so warmly attached to his country, that he took no food after the fatal battle of Cheronea, and four days afterwards died of starvation and grief in the ninety-eighth year of his age. There are some discourses and epistles still extant under his name; and it is recorded that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual.

ISRAEL BEN AARON, a Prussian rabbi, author of 'The Light of Israel,' published 1701.

ISSELT, M. D., a German historian, d. 1597.

ISTILIVANFIUS, NICHOLAS, vice-palatine of Hungary, and historian of that country, died 1615.

ISTRIA, VINCENTELLO D., viceroy of Corsica, born 1380, made viceroy 1421, executed 1434.

ITALINSKI, A., a Polish diplomatist, died 1827.

ITAND, J. M. G., a Fr. physician, 1775-1838.

ITIGIUS, TH., a Ger. theologian, 1644-1710.

ITURBIDE, or YTURBIDE, DON AUGUSTUS, a Mexican officer, born of a distinguished family in 1784, is remarkable for his sudden elevation to the supreme power as emperor of Mexico, and for his tragical fate after he had played his part in the drama of Mexican independence. When the yoke of Spain was shaken off by some of the American provinces in 1816, Iturbide was in command of the royal army of the north, occupying Guanaxuato and Valladolid, and a false charge of disloyalty being preferred against him, he retired from active service, in reality, as it appears, to watch events, and to find means in the ruin of the Spaniards for the gratification of his ambition. His plans being matured, and a command offered to him, he declared for the independence of the Mexican people, and having freed his country of the common enemy, he outwitted the republicans, and was proclaimed emperor by a *coup d'état*, May 18th, 1822. Unable to maintain his authority in a state of anarchy, which only a real king of men could have controlled, he tendered his abdication in the March following, and being handsomely provided for, covenanted to reside in Italy. From Italy, notwithstanding, in the beginning of 1824, he removed to England, and encouraged by the division of parties in Mexico, addressed a letter to the congress, offering his services as a private officer, to restore order—not waiting an answer, however, he embarked for the seat of empire with a magnificent imperial mantle, proclamations, crosses, uniforms, and insignia of all kinds, with which to caparison and dazzle the poor Mexicans. The message of Iturbide was received and read in congress on the 28th of April, and its writer instantly proclaimed an outlaw; who, ignorant of the fact, arrived in person on the 12th of July, only to be shot on the 19th, and thrown into an un-

honored grave, without coffin or shroud, like a dog. It is evident there was no national feeling in favor of this adventurer, as was indeed hardly possible in such a country and under such circumstances, yet the event might have been very different had he returned earlier. The rich and populous state of Guadalupe, where the military command was in the hands of Bustamente, was in favor of Iturbide, and in revolt against the supreme government, but was subjugated by congress about a month before his arrival. One last chance was thrown in his way by La Garza, under color of making him prisoner, but Iturbide had neither the nerve nor the address to profit by it, and the soldiers he might have commanded, had he been a Napoleon, led him to execution. [E.R.]

IVAN, the *first* of the name, prince of Georgia, began to reign 1057; the *second*, grandson of the preceding, distinguished in the war with the Turks in 1123; the *third*, grandson of the latter reigned about the middle of the 12th century.

IVAN, an Armenian prince in the service of the kings of Georgia, died 1231.

IVANHOFF, a Russian dramatist, 1777-1816.

IVAR WIDFAMNE, the founder of a line of Swedish and Danish kings in the 7th century.

IVES, EDWARD, an English traveller, died 1786.

IVES, JOHN, an English antiquarian, 1751-1776.

IVES, LEVI, a skilful physician, born in 1750, was one of the conductors of a medical journal, termed 'Cases and Observations,' and was one of the founders of the New Haven Medical Society. Died at New Haven, Connecticut, October 26, 1826, aged 76.

IVETAUX, NICHOLAS VAUGELING, Seigneur D' a French poet, was born in 1559, author of a poem, entitled 'Institution d'un Prince,' and several other pieces. Died 1649.

IVO, IVES, or YVES, bishop of Chartres, author of a collection of decrees, canons, &c., 1035-1115.

IVORY, JAMES, an English mathematician, died 1842, aged 77.

IWAN. The Russian sovereigns of this name are — IWAN I., who succeeded his father in the principalities of Vlodimir, Moscow, and Novogorod, 1328, and died 1340. IWAN II., his grandson, reigned 1353-1358. IWAN III., the conqueror of the Tartars under Achmet Khan, the first to adopt the black eagle, and claim the sovereignty of all the Russias, 1438-1505. IWAN IV., grandson of the preceding, and first czar of Russia, surnamed 'the Terrible,' on account of his cruelties, but a great promoter of commerce and civilization, 1530-1584. IWAN V., who, being deaf and dumb, was associated with his brother, Peter I., reigned 1682-1696. IWAN VI., poisoned in infancy, 1740, to make way for Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I.

IXNARD, M. a French architect, 1723-1795.

IXTLILXOCHITL, FERDINAND D'ALVA, author of a history of the old Mexican kings, 17th cent.

IZAACKE, R., historian of Exeter, died 1700.

IZARD, RALPH, an eminent statesman, was United States senator from South Carolina in 1789. He was held in high estimation by Washington, and enjoyed the confidence of all parties in the senate. Died at South Bay, 1804, aged 66.

IZIOCALT, the fourth king of Mexico, and real founder of its government, reigned 1433-1455.

ISMAILOV, a Russian journalist, 1780-1832.

IZQUIERDO, DON EUGENIO, a Spanish diplomatist, signed the truce of Fontainebleau, died 1816.

IZZEN-COLLACH, a French poet, last century.



## J

**JAACOB**, a learned Talmudist, 16th century.

**JAAPHAR-EBN - THEOPHAIL**, an Arabian philosopher, author of 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan,' a philosophical romance, translated by Ockley. Died 1198.

**JABALOT**, F. F., an Italian theologian, 1780-1834.

**JABINAU**, H., a French ecclesiastical writer, died 1792.

**JABLONOWSKI**, C. G., a German naturalist, 1756-87.

**JABLONOWSKI**, JOSEPH, Count, grandfather of Stanislaus, king of Poland, known as a poet and translator; died commencement of last century. **JOSEPH ALEXANDER**, Prince Jablonowski, of the same family, founder of a literary society which bears his name, and author of a biography of the great Polish generals, 1712-1777.

**JABLONOWSKI**, ULADISLAS, a Polish general in the service of France in St. Domingo, 1769-1802.

**JABLONSKI**, DANIEL ERNEST, a Hebrew scholar and Protestant divine of Germany, 1660-1741. **JOHN THEODORE**, his brother, a distinguished lexicographer, 1654-1731. **PAUL ERNEST**, son of Daniel, a theologian and learned writer, 1693-1757.

**JABLONSKI**, LEON, a Polish patriot, and author of an English translation of the Polish poem, 'Conrad Wallenrod.' died 1853, aged 47.



[President Jackson.]

**JACKSON**, ANDREW, president of the United States, was born in North Carolina, just within its southern border, in Mecklenburg County, on the 15th of March, 1767. His father, a settler of Scottish descent, died five days after his birth, leaving him, with two older brothers, to the care of their widowed mother. He early showed a hardy, self-relying nature, and when but a boy he shouldered a musket in the war of independence. With the versatility of employment peculiar to the progressive character of the new republican empire, he became a lawyer as well as a soldier. This latter was the character in which he was to reap his great renown. In 1790, he fixed his residence in Nashville and married. In 1795, he assisted in forming the Con-

stitution of Tennessee, and was sent to Congress as the first representative from the new State. In 1797, he took his seat as a senator of the United States. He soon after left the senate, and was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In 1804, he resigned that office and retired to 'the Hermitage,' his residence near Nashville. In 1812, when war with Great Britain was proclaimed, Jackson commanded the militia of his district. In 1814 he was made a major-general, and in 1815 obtained the victory of New Orleans. Three years later, in 1818, he made a successful campaign against the Southern Indians. In 1821 he was appointed, by the President, governor of Florida (then a territory), and in 1823, the place of minister to Mexico was tendered to him; this he declined, but again entered the national legislature as a senator from Tennessee. In 1824 he was voted for by many as President, but was not elected. In 1828 he was called to that high office by a very large majority; and was re-elected in 1832. In the spring of 1837 he withdrew from public life, and spent the residue of his days at 'the Hermitage,' where he died on the 8th of June, 1845, at the age of 78.

**JACKSON**, ARTHUR, a nonconformist divine, 1593-1666.

**JACKSON**, CYRIL, an eminent divine, 1746-1819. His brother, **WILLIAM**, bishop of Oxford, a classical translator and mathematician, 1750-1815.

**JACKSON**, JAMES, governor of Georgia, and major-general of militia, was born in England in 1758, and emigrated to America in 1772. Having joined the army at the commencement of the war, he was chosen major of brigade in 1778, and in 1781 was given the command of the Georgia legionary corps. After peace was established, he practised law successfully. In 1789 he was sent to congress, and in 1801 chosen a United States senator. He killed lieutenant-governor Wells in a duel in 1780, and was himself shot through both knees; he was also wounded in a duel with Colonel R. Watkins in 1802. Died 1806.

**JACKSON**, JOHN, a celebrated English portrait painter, was born at Lastingham, in Yorkshire, in 1778. He served an apprenticeship to his father, who was a tailor; but exhibiting a taste for painting, he was sent to London, and through the influence of Sir George Beaumont, was allowed to study at the Royal Academy. He made painting in oil his chief forte. Died 1831.

**JACKSON**, JOHN, a famous chronologist and controversial divine, was born, in 1686, at Lensy in Yorkshire. He was the author of 'Chronological Antiquities.' Died 1763.

**JACKSON**, JOSEPH, a letter-founder, 1733-92.

**JACKSON**, ROBERT, a physician and professional writer, especially on the fevers of Jamaica and America, and the use of cold water, 1751-1827.

**JACKSON**, THOMAS, a learned div., 1579-1640.

**JACKSON**, WILLIAM, a musical composer and writer; distinguished also as a painter, 1730-1804.

**JACKSON**, WILLIAM, an Irish Protestant clergyman, convicted of treasonable correspondence with France; died of poison at the bar, 1795.

**JACOB**, the patriarch of the Bible, is supposed to have been born abt. 2206 B.C., and d. abt. 2061.

**JACOB**, a Cistercian monk, and native of Hungary, killed while preaching a crusade, 12th cent.

JACOB, AL BARDI, or BURADÆUS, a bishop and apostle of the Monophysites in the 6th century.

JACOB, BEN HAJIM, a rabbi of the 16th cent.

JACOB, BEN NAPHTALI, a learned Jew to whom, in conjunction with Ben Aser, the invention of the Masoretic points is ascribed, 5th century.

JACOB, EDWARD, an antiq. writer, died 1788.

JACOB, GILES, a writer of numerous works on legal subjects and in polite literature; among which are his 'Lives and Characters of English Dramatic Poets,' 'Law Dictionary,' &c., 1690-1744.

JACOB, HENRY, founder of the first congregational or independent church in England, and author of theological treatises by which that reform was promoted, died about 1624. His son, of the same name, a learned writer, 1606-1652.

JACOB, JEHUDIA LEON, a Spanish Jew, author of a 'Description of the Temple of Solomon,' 17th century.

JACOB KOLB, G., a French antiquarian, 1775-1830.

JACOB, WILLIAM, an English economical and agricultural writer, and author of 'Travels in the South of Spain.' Died 1852, aged 89.

JACOBÆUS, OLIGER, a Danish antiquarian, naturalist, and literary *savant*, 1650-1701. His son, JAMES, a learned writer, died 1738.

JACOBI, A. R., a Germ. juriscn., 1746-1825.

JACOBI, FREDERICK HENRY, born at Dusseldorf, 25th January, 1743; died at Munich, where he was President of the Academy of Sciences, 10th March, 1819. Jacobi, distinguished pre-eminently as a writer—no German in modern times having attained a style of greater lucidity and beauty—led the reaction which followed on the various scepticisms arising in the speculations of Kant, and explained in our article on that philosopher. The scepticisms chiefly related to the question—how far are we entitled to infer the existence of an external reality from the existence of a primary conception? Jacobi opposed to them an imperturbable dogmatism,—asserting with unshrinking confidence, the legitimacy and sufficiency of such conclusions as the following:—'I think, or have an idea of the Supreme Being—therefore he exists.' It cannot be doubted that this *faith-philosophy*, as it was designated, had considerable, and a very salutary influence in recalling to logicians the authority of our Intuitions; but Jacobi forgot that a true and philosophic faith is not synonymous with blind confidence in whatever may be found in the mind; it is confidence justified by reflection, and defensible on grounds capable of being plead and vindicated. He exceeded in this direction even the excesses of the Scottish school; although his expositions are every where distinguished by acuteness, and adorned by so remarkable a grace, that his disciples have named him a modern Plato. The correspondence of this celebrated writer is perhaps the most interesting of any recently left us. Goethe declared that it represents and sums up a whole century. Jacobi may be considered the founder of a School, and to have had no slight influence in moulding the illustrious Schleiermacher. [J.P.N.]

JACOBI, JOHN GEO., brother of the preceding, a distinguished professor and writer of polite literature, 1740-1814.

JACOBILLI, L., an Italian *savant*, 1598-1670.

JACOBS, FREDERIC, a celebrated German critic, was born at Gotha, Saxony, in 1764, and became teacher in a gymnasium of that city. Among other works, is his 'School for Women.' Died 1847.

JACOBS, JURIEU, a Swiss artist who studied

under Snyder, and celebrated for his painting of animals, was born 1610.

JACOBS, LUCAS, a celebrated painter in oil and an engraver, was born at Leyden in 1494, died 1533.

JACOBS, P. F., a Flemish painter, 1780-1808.

JACOBSEN, M., a Spanish commander, by whom the *Armada* was saved from total ruin, d. 1633.

JACOBSON, JOHN CHARLES GOTTFRIED, author of a 'Technological Dictionary of All the Arts,' &c., 1726-89.

JACOPI, J., an Italian anatomist, died 1813.

JACOPONE, or, JACOPO DA TODI, an Italian monk, whose real name was JACOPO DE BENEDETTI, author of ascetic writings and hymns, which have given him a place among the poets of Italy. The best known of these is the famous 'Stabat Mater Dolorosa;' died 1306.

JACOTIN, PETER, a Fr. geograph., 1765-1827.

JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH, celebrated as the author of a plan of universal education, successively captain of artillery under Napoleon, secretary to the minister of war, member of the chamber of representatives 1815, professor of literature at Louvain, and director of the military school of Belgium, 1770-1840.



[Statue of Jacquard.]

JACQUARD, or JACQUART, MARIE JOSEPH, celebrated as the inventor of a loom for the weaving of damasks, was born at Lyons, 1752, and died 1834. He was the son of a common workman, and first exhibited his machine in 1801, since which, it has been adopted in every manufactory of Europe and America, and is admitted to mark an epoch in the weaving art. He was appointed by Napoleon to an employment in the 'Conservatoire des Arts et des Metiers,' and the city of Lyons has erected a statue to his memory.

JACQUELIN, J. A., a French poet, 1776-1827.

JACQUELINE, countess of Holland, 1400-36.

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, a Protestant divine, 1647-1708.

JACQUEMARD, S. a French poet, 1772-1830.

JACQUEMIN, J. B., a Fr. geomet., 1720-1786.

JACQUEMONT, VICTOR, a celebrated French naturalist and traveller in the East Indies, b. 1801.

JACQUES, M. J., a Fr. theologian, 1736-1821.

JACQUET, EUGENE VINCENT, a French numismatic and author of works of the Eastern languages, 1811-38.



JACQUET, J. C., a Fr. pamphleteer, last cent.

JACQUET, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, author of a 'Parallel between the Greek and French tragic writers,' 1732-1794.

JAQUET, PETER, a Fr. juriconsult, died 1766.

JACQUIER, F., a learned mathematic., 1711-88.

JACQUIN, A. P., a French author, 1721-1780.

JACQUIN, NICOLAS JOSEPH, a Dutch botanist, author of a magnificent work entitled 'Flora Austriaca,' with 500 colored engravings, 1727-1817.

JADELLOT, N., a Fr. physiologist, 1738-1793.

JADIN, M. LOUIS, a French musical composer, d. 1853, aged 85.

JAECK, C., a German engraver, 1763-1809.

JAECK, M., a German juriconsult, 1783-1833.

JAEGER, J. W., a German divine, born 1647.

JAGELLON, a duke of Lithuania, born about 1354, united the kingdom of Poland to his own by his marriage with Hedriga, and reigned as Uladislas V., 1386, died 1434.

JAGEMANN, C., J., a German *savant*, d. 1804.

JAGO, RICHARD, an English poet, 1715-1781.

JAHN, FREDERICK LUDWIG, the founder of the Ger. gymnasiums. Died in Prussia, 1852, aged 74.

JAHN, JOHN, a professor in Vienna, distinguished as an Oriental and biblical scholar, died 1817.

JAILLOT, HUBERT ALEXIS, a French geographer, born about 1640, died 1712.

JAKOB, L. H. VON, a German economist and philosopher of the school of Kant, 1759-1827.

JALLABERT, J., a Swiss exp. phil., 1712-68.

JAMBLICUS, a Syrian novelist, 2d century.

JAMBLICUS, a Platonic philosopher, 4th cent.

JAMBlichus, or IAMBlichus, the famous Neo-platonist and pupil of Porphyry, was born at Chalcis, and died about the year 333. His Platonism was far from pure, for it was adulterated with many orientalisms, and degraded by numerous superstitions. Yet his contemporaries were lavish in their praises of his genius. His treatise on Pythagoras contains a life of that philosopher, full of ridiculous puerilities and portents, and has also several chapters on ethics and geometry. The book 'On the Mysteries,' is an attempt to prove the divine origin and perfection of the Egyptian worship, with its theosophic doctrines and mystic ceremonies. Many of his other works, such as his Commentaries on some of Plato's Dialogues, are lost. His treatise on the Mysteries was published by Gale, Oxford, 1678, folio. This Jamblichus is often confounded with other two persons of the same name. [J.E.]

JAMES. The saints of this name are—1. The apostle, brother of Saint John, put to death by Herod Agrippa, 44. 2. A bishop of Jerusalem, brother of St. Simon and St. Jude, killed by the people, 62. 3. A bishop of Mesopotamia, 4th cent.

JAMES. The kings of Scotland of this name, are—JAMES I., son of Robert III., born 1394; detained in England by Henry IV. and Henry V., 1405-1423; succeeded to the throne 1406; murdered 1437. JAMES II., son of James I., born 1430; succeeded 1437; killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460. JAMES III., son of James II., born 1453; succeeded 1460; killed near the field of Bannockburn 1488. JAMES IV., born 1472; succeeded his father James III., 1488; married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, 1503; killed at Flodden field, 1513. JAMES V., son and successor of the latter at the age of eighteen months, 1513; married Madeleine, daughter of Francis I., 1536; died, when his only child, Mary, was eight days old, 1542. JAMES VI., grandson of the preceding by his daughter Mary, who was married to Henry Stuart,

Lord Darnley, born 1566; crowned at Stirling by the insurgent nobles, 1567; succeeded Elizabeth as king of England 1603; d. 1625.

JAMES I., king of England, same as James VI. of Scotland. JAMES II., his grandson, succeeded his brother, Charles II., 1685; lost his throne and took refuge in France 1688; landed in Ireland, and lost the battle of the Boyne, 1690; died 1701.

JAMES I., king of Arragon, born 1206, suc. 1213, died 1216. JAMES II., reigned 1285-1327.

JAMES I., king of Majorca, son of James I., king of Arragon, flourished 1248-1311. JAMES II., grandson of James I., reigned 1324-1349.

JAMES OF BOURBON, count of La Marche, and second husband of Jeanne II., queen of Naples, whom he married after the death of Beatrix of Navarre, his first wife, died 1438.

JAMES OF MAJORCA, third husband of Jeanne I., queen of Naples, whom he married on being delivered from his three years' imprisonment in an iron cage, 1362; died duke of Calabria, 1375.

JAMES OF VITRI, a French cardinal and historian, persecutor of the Albigenes, died 1244.

JAMES OF VORAGINE, an Ital. prelate, d. 1298.

JAMES, JOHN THOS., D.D., bishop of Calcutta after the death of Bishop Heber, 1786-1829.

JAMES, ROBERT, a physician and professional writer, author of a 'Medical Dictionary,' and celeb. for the preparation of a fever powder, 1703-1776.

JAMES, THOS., author of school books, d. 1804.

JAMES, THOMAS, first minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, previously minister in Lincolnshire, England, was born in 1592, and emigrated to America in 1632. After the church in Charlestown was established, he was appointed pastor, but, in consequence of some misunderstanding with his congregation, he was soon dismissed by a Council. He then removed to New Haven, and in 1642 accompanied two other ministers to Virginia. Here they remained for a few months, when the authorities compelled them to leave. Mr. James returned to England, and was chosen minister of Needham in Suffolk, but in 1662 he was silenced. Died 1678.

JAMES, THOMAS, a distinguished navigator and discoverer, author of a curious journal, 17th cent.

JAMES, THOMAS, a learned divine and collector of curious MSS., author of a 'Treatise on the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers,' 1571-1632. His nephew, RICHARD, a distinguished scholar, 1592-1638.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a land surveyor, distinguished as the first projector of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, and regarded as the father of the railway system, 1771-1837.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a naval historian, and author of 'The Naval History of Great Britain,' from the commencement of the war with France to the reign of George IV., a valuable work compiled from most correct information. Died 1827.

JAMES, SIR W., an E. Indian officer, 1720-83.

JAMESON, G., a Scotch painter, 1586-1644.

JAMESON, ROBERT, an eminent naturalist of Scotland, was born at Leith, 11th July, 1774. He had early a desire for travelling, and was anxious to adopt the life of a sailor, but was prevailed upon by his friends to enter upon the study of medicine, which he accordingly did, and became in the course of time a surgeon's assistant. After a short occupation of professional duty he devoted himself to his favorite study of natural history, and began to explore the rich stores of the natural history of his native Scotland. In 1800 he went to Freyberg, and became an enthusiastic pupil of the celebrated

Werner. In 1805 his reputation as a naturalist had risen so high, that he was elected professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh, in which position he continued until his death on the 19th April, 1854. During his long career of 49 years as professor, his enthusiasm for his science never abated, and in his old age, which was a singularly vigorous one, as in youth, he was ever an active promoter of the study of natural history. He established the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* in 1819, and continued to edit it until his death. He was the author of the articles, mineralogy, geology and organic remains in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and of various ones in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*. He was also the author of a number of works on the different branches of natural history.

JAMESON, W., an English *savant*, author of '*Spicilegium Antiquitatum Ægyptii*,' last century.

JAMET, P. C., a French author, born 1701.

JAMI, an Oriental poet, 1414-1494.

JAMIESON, REV. JOHN, a Scottish seceding minister, born at Glasgow 1759, ordained at Forfar in 1786, translated to Edinburgh 1797, author of many popular professional works, but is best known to the world at large by his '*Historical Account of the Culdees of Iona*,' his '*Hermes Scythicus*,' and above all by his '*Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*.' Died at Edinburgh, 1838.

JAMIN, N., an ascetic of Brittany, 1730-1782.

JAMYN, AMADIS, a French poet, 1538-1585.

JANE. See JEANNE, JOAN.

JANEWAY, J., a nonconform. divine, 1636-74.

JANI, CH. D., a German philosopher, 1743-90.

JANICON, FRANCIS MICHAEL, a French protestant, known as a political writer, 1674-1730.

JANIN, JOSEPH, a French historian, 1715-94.

JANITIUS, C., a Polish historian, 1616-1643.

JANNES and JAMBRES, the name by which Paul calls the magicians who resisted Moses in Egypt, and supposed to be the same as *Jamne* and *Jotape* mentioned by Pliny, and as the *Johanni* and *Mamre* of the Talmud.

JANOSKI, J. D., a Polish *savant*, 1720-1786.

JANSEN, H., a French translator, 1741-1812.

JANSENIUS, CORNELIUS, bishop of Ghent, author of a '*Harmony of the Gospel*,' 1510-1576.

JANSENIUS, JAMES, professor of divinity at Louvain, author of *Scripture Comment*, 1547-1625.

JANSSSEN, CORNELILLE, (CORNELIUS JANSENIUS), was born in a hamlet called Accoy, close upon Leerdam, in Flanders, in A.D. 1585. In 1602 he went to study at Louvain, but his severe industry brought on a malady which required change of air, and the young student repaired to Paris, where he formed a friendship with Jean du Verger de Hauranne, better known as the Abbé St. Cyran in the subsequent history of Jansenism. The two friends retired to Bayonne, where they spent several years in earnest study and meditation. On returning to Louvain, Jansen was elevated to the principality of the college of St. Pulcheria, became doctor of theology in 1617, and was added to the number of professors in ordinary. Twice was he sent by his college to Spain on business of moment. He was raised to the bishoprick of Ypres in 1635; a work written by him against France for forming alliances with protestant states having contributed to secure him such patronage from the court of Spain. He died of the plague in 1638, in the fifty-third year of his age. A large part of his life—at least twenty years of it—had been spent in studying and collecting the works of Augustine. The result of his labors—his '*Augustinus*,' scarcely finished at his decease—he submitted

to the judgment of Pope Urban VIII. His friends published the posthumous volumes at Louvain in 1640. The Jesuits, who were favorers of Pelagianism, were its bitter and truculent opponents. Five propositions were selected to be condemned, and after many scenes of strife and papal anathema, the Bull *Unigenitus* was issued by Pope Clement XI., which put under ban the evangelical doctrines of Quesnel, Janssen, and the whole party. Port-royal, the happy abode of so many of them, had before this time been razed to the ground by Jesuit malice and intrigue. [J.E.]

JANSSSEN, or JOHNSON, CORNEL, a Dutch portrait painter, distinguished in England, 1590-1685.

JANSSSENS, A., a Flemish painter, 1569-1631.

JANSSSENS, VICTOR HONORIUS, a Flemish painter, distinguished in historical subjects, 1664-1739.

JANTET, A. F., a Fr. mathematic., 1747-1805.

JANUARIUS, a bishop and saint of the Romish Church, beheaded in the persecu. under Diocletian.

JANVIER, ANTIDE, a French mechanician and writer on the chronometer and orrery, 1751-1835.

JANVIER, DOM RENE AMBROISE, a learned French monk and editor of Hebrew, 1614-1682.

JAPHETH, the third son of Noah, and the Japetes of profane history, ancestor of the Greeks.

JAQUELOT, ISAAC, a French divine, 1647-1708.

JAQUOT, BLAISE, a Fr. jurist, abt. 1580-1632.

JARCHI, SOLOMON BEN. See RASCHI.

JARD, FRANCIS, a French preacher, 1675-1768.

JARDEL, a French archæologist, died after 1793.

JARDIN, N. H., a French architect, 1720-1799.

JARDINE, G., a Scotch philosopher, 1743-1827.

JARDINIER, C. D., a French engr., 1726-74.

JARDINS, MARY CATHERINE DES, a French novelist, best known as Madame de Villedieu, d. 1683.

JARDYN, KARL DU. See DUJARDIN.

JARNOWICK, GIOVANNI MARIE, celebrated as a violinist, was born in 1745 at Palermo, and studied under Lulli. He resided for some time in England and France, and became very popular. Died 1804.

JAROPOL or JAROPOLK, the first of the name, grand duke of Russia, reigned 973-980; the second, grandson of the preceding, 1132-1138.

JAROSLAW, or JAROSLAV, GEORGE, grand duke of Russia, a great patron of learning, d. 1054.

JARRIGE, PETER, a French Jesuit, 1605-60.

JARRY, LAWRENCE GUILHAUD DU, a French preacher, known as a poet and relig. wr., 1658-1730.

JARS, FRANCIS DE ROCHECHOUART, Chevalier De, a French officer, distinguished in the annals of the Bastille for his singular courage, died, 1670.

JARS, GABRIEL, a French mineralogist, 1732-69.

JARVIS, ABRAHAM, D.D., appointed bishop of Connecticut in 1797, was born in Norwalk, May 5th, 1739, and graduated at Yale College. Died 1813.

JARVIS, CHARLES, M.D., a distinguished physician of Boston, was born in 1748. He graduated at Harvard College, and completed his studies in England. He was a member of the legislature for several years, and became the leader of the democratic party in Boston in opposition to Jay's treaty. He obtained the appointment of surgeon to the marine hospital at Charlestown when first established. Died November 15, 1807.

JARVIS, JOHN, a painter on glass, was born in Dublin in 1749. He practised his profession in that city for some time, and removed to London, where he distinguished himself. He painted the west window of New College, Oxford. Died 1804.

JARVIS, JOHN WESLEY, an eminent portrait painter, was a native of South Shields, England, emigrated to America at an early age. He settled in



New York, and soon became a distinguished artist. Died in 1834, aged 54.

JARVIS, SAMUEL FARMER, an American episcopal divine and theological writer, author of a work on ecclesiastical history, &c., was born in Middletown, Conn., and died there 1851, aged 65.

JASON, a tyrant of Thessalia, 4th century B.C.

JAUCOURT, LOUIS, Chevalier De, a French medical wr., and contrib. to the Encyclo., 1704-1779.

JAUGEON, N., a Fr. archæologist, died 1725.

JAULT, AUG. FR., a Fr. translator, 1700-1757.

JAUREGUI-Y-AGUILAR, JUAN DE, a Spanish painter, poet, and translator, 1566-1607.

JAUSSAUD, L. DE, a Fr. Hellenist, 1580-1665.

JAUSSIN, L. ARNAUD, a Fr. historian, d. 1757.

JAVONHEY, MR., the founder of the order of St. Joseph Cluny, composed of working nuns, d. 1851.

JAY, JOHN MICHAEL LE, an Oriental scholar and advocate of the parliament of Paris, d. 1675.



[Residence of Jay, Bedford, N. Y.]

JAY, JOHN, the first chief justice of the United States under the Federal Constitution, and one of the wisest statesmen and purest patriots of the days of the American war of independence. His grandfather, Augustus Jay, was a French Huguenot, who sought and found an asylum in America upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and who married here the daughter of another Huguenot, Balthasar Bayard, who formed one of the French colony of New Rochelle. John Jay was born in New York, on the 12th of December, 1745. At an early age he was placed in New Rochelle for his preparatory education, and at fourteen was admitted into Columbia College (then King's). In 1764 he was graduated with the highest honors of the institution, and, immediately entering on the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in 1768, and rose very rapidly in the profession. In 1774 he was one of the most prominent members of the New York committee of correspondence, and at the end of that year took his seat as a member of the Continental Congress. Here he was deservedly conspicuous, though he was but 29 years old, and the youngest member of the body, as he was also the last survivor of it. To his pen we are indebted for the address made by that Congress to the people of Great Britain, than which no better state paper has ever appeared in our country. It is a model of elegant and dignified composition. He continued in Congress until 1776, performing, however, many duties in New York, but, in the year just named, he felt that his native state required all his services, and he gave them with a fidelity and industry unsurpassed. Heart, head, hand, tongue, pen, were all indefatigable. In 1777 he was selected to draft a constitution for the State, and under it, he was appointed the first chief justice of New York. He was also a member of the council of safety, which was invested with legislative powers during the recess of the assembly. In the autumn of 1778 he was sent

again to the Continental Congress, and chosen its president. In 1779 Congress sent him to Spain to obtain the acknowledgment of our independence, form a treaty of alliance, and borrow money. He continued in Europe for some time, serving his country in various diplomatic appointments, until in 1782 he was appointed one of the commissioners for negotiating a treaty with Great Britain. In November of that year, he, with Adams, Franklin and Laurens, signed the preliminary treaty, and the next year, he had the pleasure of putting his name, on the part of the United States, to the definitive treaty which closed the war of independence. John Jay never refused during the whole struggle, to render any service his country asked; and multifarious as were his labors, his countrymen, through the whole, were perfectly convinced of his purity of motive, and spotless integrity of conduct. After the peace, in July, 1784, Mr. Jay returned home, and entered upon the duties of chief of the foreign department, under the old articles of confederation. Here he continued until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when, on Washington's nomination, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He, in connection with Hamilton and Madison, had a large share in securing the adoption of the Constitution. Their combined essays, known, under the name of 'The Federalist,' is a text-book to which our wisest statesmen gladly turn. In 1794 Mr. Jay was sent to England to negotiate a commercial treaty with that country: parties ran high in the United States, and the treaty was not satisfactory to France, or those who were known as the French party. Washington and the country, however, sustained Mr. Jay, and on his return home in 1795, he found the office of governor of New York, to which he had been elected, awaiting him. He administered its duties until 1801, when, full of honors, he determined, though a hale man of but 56 years, to retire from public office, and spend the residue of his days at his seat at Bedford, near New York. He lived nearly 30 years after his retirement, but he was not idle. John Jay was a devoted christian, and, though he had escaped from the turmoil and strife of the world, yet found ample employment in the generous interest he took in all moral and religious enterprises, and particularly in his office of President of the American Bible Society. Beloved by friends, respected by political opponents, honored by all, he died on the 17th May, 1829; and it may truly be said that our country has no purer name inscribed on the list of her worthies, than that of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States.

JAY, WILLIAM, an English dissenting divine, was born at Finsbury, Wiltshire, England, 1769. He commenced his clerical career before he had reached his sixteenth year, and we have his own published authority for the fact, that he had delivered nearly one thousand sermons before he was of age. In 1791 he became minister of Argyll Church in Bath, where he remained for the long period of sixty-two years. As a preacher he was remarkable for an earnest pathos and a style of familiar illustration. Sheridan said of him, that he was the most perfectly natural orator he had ever met with. Mr. Jay was the author of numerous religious works, and of a form of family prayer familiar to thousands of pious people, d. 1853, aged 85.

JAYADEVA, a celebrated Hindu poet, 12th to 15th century.

JEACOCKE, CALEB, a tradesman of London, celebrated as a debater; author of a 'Vindication

of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul,' died 1786.

JEAN EVANGELISTE, LE PERE, was a Capuchin of Louvain, who was known to be living in 1639. He is the author of a work entitled 'De Regno Dei in Anima,' which is the finest introduction to the understanding of mystical subjects ever written, and is the only work at all comparable to Boehmen's 'Divine Vision.' In this eulogium we must be understood to include a second part, added to the editions of Frankfort in 1690 and 1692, and entitled 'De Separatione Animæ et Spiritus,' or 'The Separation of the Soul and the Spirit, illustrating the inward ascent of the Bride through the degrees of Pure Love.' In support of his thesis concerning the soul's gathering in to herself, of her introversion, and of her drawing near and exalting herself into God, the author cites many famous names of admitted integrity. It is altogether a curious and valuable treatise on the state of ecstasy.

[E.R.]

JEANES, HENRY, an English theolog., 1611-62.

JEANNE D'ALBRET. See ALBRET.

JEANNE, queen of Naples. See JOAN.

JEANNE, HENRIQUEZ, queen of Castile and Aragon, wife of John II., died 1468.

JEANNE-LA-FOLLE, queen of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand the Catholic, wife of Philip, archduke of Austria, and mother of Charles V., 1482-1555.

JEANNE OF NAVARRE, daughter of Henry I., king of Navarre, and wife of Philip the Fair, king of France, 1272-1305.

JEANNE OF VALOIS, or St. JEANNE, daughter of Louis XI., founder of a religious order, 1464-1622.

JEANNIN, PETER, known as President Jeannin, a French financier, minister of Henry IV., 1540-1622.

JEANROI, D., a French med. writer, 1750-1816.

JEANSON, B., a French architect, died 1828.

JEURAT, E. S., a French mathematician, founder of the observatory at the military school, 1724-1803.

JEBB, JOHN, an Irish prelate, author of an 'Essay on Sacred Literature,' &c., 1775-1833.

JEBB, JOHN, a learned divine and Oriental scholar, who became a physician on professing Socinianism, 1736-1786.

JEBB, SAMUEL, a distinguished physician, and oriental scholar, was born in Nottingham. He studied medicine and practised at Stratford, in Essex. He was the conductor of a classical journal, entitled 'Bibliotheca Literaria.' Died 1772. SIR RICHARD JEBB, Bt., son of Samuel, physician to George III., 1729-1787.

JEDAAIA, H., RABBI, surnamed Habbetrasci, a Jewish poet and theologian of Spain, 13th century.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, an eminent American statesman, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, in Virginia. He was educated as a lawyer, and combining with his professional training great scholarship, and a capacity of expressing himself with ease and precision, he became of eminent service in drawing the documents connected with the establishment of American independence, and otherwise aiding in the arrangements connected with that great event. He prepared the first draught of the Declaration of Independence, which was revised by Franklin and Adams. In a document relating to the disposal of his estates in his old age, he gave this brief and distinct account of his history:—'I came of age in 1764, and was soon put into the nomination of jus-



[Thomas Jefferson.]

tices of the county in which I lived, and at the first election following I became one of its representatives in the legislature; was thence sent to the old Congress; then employed two years with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe on the revision and reduction to a single code of the whole body of the British statutes, the acts of our assembly, and certain parts of the common law; then elected governor; next to the legislature, and to Congress again; sent to Europe as minister-plenipotentiary; appointed secretary of state to the new government; elected vice-president and president; and, lastly, a visitor and rector of the university of Virginia.' His opinions were strongly impressed on the principles of government and the early legislation of the United States. He was a thorough republican, and the opponent of the federative party; but it requires to be kept in view that this opposition was derived from the old American school of abstract republicanism, and equality of citizenship, and had little harmony with the later anti-federalism, and its appeals to mob influence to accomplish conventional purposes. Thus, while he abolished primogeniture and the church establishment, he also restrained the slave trade,



[Monticello, seat of Jefferson.]

and his sentiments were in favor of the abolition of slavery. In 1801 he succeeded the elder Adams as president, by choice of the House of Representatives, who had to decide between him and an opponent, on account of an equality of votes. There is no



doubt that this choice was eminently propitious to the stability of the constitution, when it is known that his rival was the unscrupulous and clever Colonel Burr. Jefferson filled the office for eight years, and from the year 1809 he lived in retirement in Virginia, until his death on the 4th of July, 1826, the anniversary of the declaration of independence, and the day on which his friend and rival, the elder Adams, died. [J.H.B.]

JEFFERY, J., a divine and moralist, 1647-1720.

JEFFERY, TH., a nonconformist divine, last century.

JEFFREY, FRANCIS, one of the most masterly critics and most eloquent writers in the English language, was a very remarkable instance of the combination of different and dissimilar faculties, as well as of indefatigable energy and rapid versatility in the employment of mental powers. During the twenty-five years when his literary labors would have seemed to be incessant, he was practising the legal profession with activity and increasing success: he was the leading barrister in the Scottish courts, while he continued to vindicate his place as the first literary critic of his time; and in his declining years, when literature had ceased to be for him any thing more than an amusement, he gained, by his knowledge and acuteness and industry on the bench, an eminent reputation among the best judges that have administered the law of Scotland. He, too, the good lawyer and celebrated writer, was a singularly eloquent and effective speaker; fluent, refined, and masterly in public oratory, and in private society one of the most brilliant of talkers. In his writings, again, to say nothing of the variety of information involved in the diversified fields over which he expatiated, there is an admirable union and an harmonious balancing of vigorous thought with impressive representation: gay and graceful wit, sometimes luxuriating too keenly to be good-natured, alternates with the natural expression of serious feelings which are always refined and not infrequently profound; and an imagination almost fertile and original enough to have made him a poet, throws over all his writings a wealth of felicitously illustrative imagery hardly ever employed to garnish so much of active and sagacious thinking.—Francis Jeffrey was born at Edinburgh in October, 1773. His father, a lawyer by profession, was one of the deputy-clerks or registrars of the Court of Session, the supreme law-court of Scotland. After having passed six years at the High School of Edinburgh, he studied at the university of Glasgow for two sessions of six months each, and afterwards, in his eighteenth year, resided for a few months at Oxford. His youth was spent in industrious reading, which embraced classics, history, ethics, criticism, and the *Belles-Lettres*: he was indefatigable in practising composition, and in early manhood wrote many verses. At the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the Scottish bar, where, for not a few years, he was so little employed as to have full leisure for literary purposes. The first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which contained five papers of Jeffrey's, appeared in October, 1802, when he was just twenty-nine years old; and he became its editor after the first two or three numbers. The celebrity which the *Review* at once attained was owing more, in an incalculable degree, to him than to any other of the contributors: the papers which he furnished to it were for many years very numerous, and were those on which its critical authority rested; and his skill and industry in editing were very valuable. At first considerably open in its politics, the *Review* soon became decidedly

Whiggish; and the *Quarterly* was established as a rival. But, for a good many years after this, its energy suffered no perceptible diminution; and the exertions of its editor were unrelaxed, in spite of the claims of a professional practice, which was now becoming very great. In the meantime, in 1802, he had married a relation of his own, whom he soon lost, to the deep grief of a heart keenly awake to the domestic and friendly affections. In 1813 he married a grand-niece of John Wilkes, crossing to the United States to bring her home. In 1815 he became the occupant of the beautiful villa of Craigmack, near Edinburgh, which, improved by his fine



[Craigmack Castle.]

taste, became a place of meeting for many of the most distinguished persons in Europe. In 1816 Jeffrey's eloquence as a public speaker found for the first time an adequate field; trial by jury, which had hitherto been confined in Scotland to criminal causes, being then extended to civil questions. From this time till he ceased to practise, he was the acknowledged leader of the Scottish bar. In 1820, and again in 1821, he was elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow by the students, an honor which has since been cordially accepted by some of our most eminent literary men and statesmen. In 1829 his professional brethren authoritatively acknowledged his standing, by appointing him Dean or President of the Faculty of Advocates. He immediately resigned the editorship of the *Review*, which had long been burdensome and undesirable. At this point his literary life may be said to close. During the twenty-seven years he had contributed to the *Review* about two hundred articles. A new stage in his history opened with the accession of the Whigs to political power. In December 1830, he was appointed Lord Advocate, an office which, besides many other duties, involves those of a secretary of state for Scotland. He necessarily entered parliament, but too late for eminent success, being now in his fifty-eighth year, without adequate training for the peculiar arena, and with a voice already broken so far as to deprive him in a great measure of the advantages which had belonged to his powers of oratory. His chief speeches in the House of Commons were made in support of those measures of reform in parliamentary representation and civic government, which it was his official duty to introduce. In May, 1834, he was raised to the bench as one of the judges in the Court of Session, assuming, according to the Scottish fashion, the honorary title of Lord Jeffrey. He delighted in his judicial duties; and no man ever performed them better. The remaining years of his life were spent in peace and honor. Never

was old age more kindly or more placid; and, when the last scene arrived, the regrets of a whole community were poured on his grave. In 1841, an attack of bronchitis, the disease which had often distressed and at length destroyed him, compelled him to seek repose for some months. In 1843 he published, with unfeigned reluctance, three volumes containing selections from his 'Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*.' He died at Edinburgh on the 26th of January, 1850, leaving a widow who survived him but for a very short time, and a daughter, whose husband, Mr. Empson (also since dead), became the third editor of the *Edinburgh Review*.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, Lord, an English lawyer, whose name, though he was a man of considerable ability, is better known by the infamy than the capacity of its owner, was born in the year 1648. He was the sixth son of a moderately wealthy country gentleman, unable to give him more than a good education as a barrister, and he had thus to fight his way in the world—a function to which he brought abilities, perseverance, and an utterly unscrupulous nature. Until he had shattered his nerves by dissipation, he was not destitute of courage, and he first obtained notice by attending an assize at Kingston during the plague, when other members of the profession were frightened away. He became recorder of London, and gradually rose, until, in 1683, he became chief justice of the King's Bench. In this capacity, after Monmouth's rebellion, he lent himself more in the spirit of a savage chief than of an English judge to the exterminating policy of the court, and his judicial condemnations obtained the characteristic name of Jeffreys' campaign. He was immediately rewarded with the office of lord high chancellor, when he transferred his services to a less sanguinary sphere. His wild recklessness of demeanor, his dissipated life, and his unscrupulous perversion of the judicial function in political matters, mixed up with an able discharge of his duty in other questions, make a curious and varied narrative in the memoirs of Jeffreys by Woolrich. Conscious of danger, if not of guilt, at the Revolution, he disguised himself as a sailor, and lurked at Wapping to attempt an escape. A man, whom he had terrified from the judgment-seat, recognized his ferocious eyes glaring from a tavern window, and gave the alarm. He was with difficulty rescued from popular vengeance, and removed to the Tower, where he died, on the 19th April, 1689. [J.H.B.]

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Weldon, Northamptonshire, in 1678, and studied the legal profession. Died 1755.

JEFFRIES, JOHN, a physician, was born at Boston, U. S., in 1774, and was educated at the University of Cambridge. On his return to America he practised with success in his native city for some time, when he accompanied General Howe to Halifax, and was in 1776 appointed surgeon-general of the British forces. Having resigned this situation in 1780, he resided in London, and there turned his attention to scientific matters, and rendered his name celebrated by the performance of two aerial voyages across the British channel from Dover to France in a balloon in 1785. He again returned to America in 1789, and died in 1819.

JEGHEN, CHR., a German engraver, 1578–1635.

JEHAN-GHIR, ABUL MUZAFFER NOUREDEEN MOHAMMED, emperor of Hindostan, son and successor of Akbar, 1605, died, after a reign distinguished by the encouragement of art and literature, 1627.

JEHOAHAZ, king of Judah, about 609 B.C.

JEHOAHAZ, king of Israel, 848–832 B.C.

JEHOIACHIN, king of Judah, about 594 B.C.

JEHOIAKIM, king of Judah, 608–597 B.C.

JEHORAM, a king of Judah, 888–885 B.C.

JEHOSHAPHAT, king of Judah, 913–888 B.C.

JEHU, a prophet of Israel, about 932 B.C.

JEHU, a king of Israel, reigned 876–848 B.C.

JEKYL, or JEKYL, SIR JOSEPH, a Whig lawyer and statesman of the reign of George I., 1664–1738. His brother, THOMAS, a clergyman and author, dates unknown. Their descendant, JOSEPH, an eminent barrister, solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, 1752–1837.

JELAL ED DEEN ROUMI, a Persian poet, 13th century.

JELGERHIUS, J., a Dutch paint., 1776–1836.

JELLINGER, C., a Germ. theolog., 17th cent.

JENISCH, BERNARD, Baron De, a Germ. Orientalist, and historian of Persia, 1734–1807.

JENISCHUS, P., a Flem. *savant*, 1558–1647.

JENISHID, or GIARNSCHID, See DJEMCHID.

JENKIN, R., a learned divine, 1656–1727.

JENKIN, W., a nonconfor. divine, 1612–1685.

JENKINS, CHARLES, minister of Portland, Me., was born at Barre, Massachusetts, in 1786, and graduated at Williams College in 1813. He was appointed tutor to the college in 1816. In 1820 he was chosen minister at Greenfield, Mass., and in 1825, to the ministry of the third Congregational Society at Portland. Died 1831.

JENKINS, DAVID, a famous judge and royalist, au. of 'Reports and Polit. Tracts,' &c., 1586–1667.

JENKINS, HENRY, a native of Yorkshire, who died in poverty when 169 years of age, 1670.

JENKINS, SIR LEOLINE, a native of Glamorganshire, ambassador at the Hague in the reign of Charles II., and a distinguished civilian, 1623–85.

JENKINSON. See LIVERPOOL.

JENKINSON, ANTHONY, an English gentleman who was sent out (1558–1559) to inquire into the commercial resources of Central Asia. He was the first Englishman who crossed the Caspian, and the first person who in modern times has given an account of that sea. He reduced its dimensions in longitude; and made many other accurate determinations of geographical positions.

JENKS, BENJAMIN, a clergyman of the Church of England, author of 'Prayers and Offices of Devotion,' 1646–1724.

JENKS, JOSEPH, Governor of Rhode Island, in succession to Cranston, from 1727 to 1732. Died June 15, 1740, aged 83.

JENNENS, CHARLES, a gentleman of fortune, first suggestor of oratorios in England, died 1773.

JENNER, CH., an English poet, 1737–1774.

JENNER, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., the discoverer of vaccination, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, on the 17th of May, 1749. He lost his father, who was vicar of Berkeley, early in life, and the direction of his education devolved upon his brother, the Rev. Stephen Jenner. He displayed at an early age a taste for history, and being destined for the profession of medicine he was apprenticed to Mr. Ludlow of Sodbury, near Bristol, a respectable provincial practitioner; and subsequently removed to London in 1770, where he became for two years a house pupil of the celebrated John Hunter. On the completion of his education in London he returned to his native place, where he began business as a general practitioner, and soon acquired an extensive and well-deserved reputation. In 1798, he made that discovery with which his name is now



permanently associated, namely, that a pustular eruption on the teats of cows, and supposed to be identical with the disease called the 'Grease' in the heels of horses, had such a relationship to the matter of small-pox, that if inserted into the human constitution it would be protected against that terrible disease. This great fact was announced publicly by Dr. Jenner in 1798, but it was coldly received, and both the public and the profession were extremely sceptical as to its truth. It is now too firmly established to be shaken, though the amount of protection is not so great as was at one time supposed; still the saving of human life from this discovery has been immense, and assuredly scientific medicine has never bestowed upon humanity a more precious gift than the practice of vaccination. It was proposed to reward this distinguished physician by a grant of £20,000, but the House of Commons would only give £10,000, and even that with difficulty. It is melancholy to be obliged to state that Jenner's life was embittered by the controversies to which his discovery led, and that an amiable, a virtuous, and an accomplished man, was disturbed by petty squabbles, to which his nature was utterly abhorrent. He died on the 26th of January, 1823, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried on the 3d of February in the chancel of the parish church of Berkeley. [J.M.C.]

JENNINGS, DR. DAVID, a dissenting minister of great learning, author of 'An Appeal to Reason for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures,' and a posthumous work on 'Jewish Antiquities,' 1691-1762.

JENNINGS, HENRY CONSTANTINE, a celebrated collector of antiquities and objects of vertu and natural history, author of works connected with religious and philosophical inquiries, 1731-1819.

JENOUR, JOSHUA, an English prolific but obscure writer, who died 1853, at the great age of 102.

JENSON, N., a French printer, 1420-1483.

JENYNS, SOAME, a country gentleman, known in the political world as a member of parliament, and partisan of Sir Robert Walpole, and distinguished in literature as one of the most elegant and ingenious writers of his age. Besides poems, essays, and political tracts, he is the author of 'A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil,' published 1757, and 'A View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion,' which became the subject of a considerable controversy, born in London 1704, died 1787.

JEPHSON, RICHARD, a dramatist, was born in Ireland in 1736. He was master of the horse to the Lord Lieutenant for some years, and held the rank of Captain in the army. He wrote the tragedies of 'Braganza,' and the 'Count of Narbonne,' which were considered his best productions, also several other works. Died 1803.

JEPHTHAH, a judge of the Hebr., 1243-37 B.C.

JEREMIAH, one of the Jewish prophets, 630 B.C.

JEREMIAH, patriarch of Constantinople, 1572.

JERNINGHAM, EDWARD, an English poet and dramatist, author of 'The Rise and Fall of Scandinavian Poetry,' &c., 1727-1812.

JEROBOAM, the first of the name, king of Israel, 962-943 B.C. The second, 817-776 B.C.

JEROME, or according to his full Latin name, EUSEBIUS HIERONYMUS SOPHRONIUS, was born of Christian parents at Stridon, a town of Dalmatia, about the year 331. After enjoying high educational advantages under his father, he was sent to Rome to prosecute his studies. On being baptized he made a tour into Gaul, and remained for a few

years at Treves, carrying out his likings for Christian and ecclesiastical literature. On leaving Gaul, the probability is that he returned to Rome, and at Aquileia, in 370, he composed his earliest theological essay—the first-born of a numerous progeny. Here also he formed his intimacy with Rufinus, the friend whom afterwards he so heartily abused. In 373 he carried himself, his library, and some friends to the East, passed through Thrace and the other provinces on his line of journey, and on his arrival at Antioch one companion died, and himself was visited with an alarming illness. This malady seems to have darkened his spirit, and deepened his resolution to live in cloistered solitude. Soon after he retired to a desert east of Antioch, and spent four years in ascetic torture, hard literary labor, and self-education. His retreat was at length invaded by controversy, for Meletius and Paulinus fought for the pre-eminence in the church at Antioch, and he espoused the interest of the latter. In 379 he returned to Antioch, and was ordained a presbyter. The next year he visited Constantinople, where for three years he enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Gregory of Nazianzus. Here he translated the Chronicon of Eusebius, and portions of the works of Origen. The contests at Antioch still raged, and Meletius being dead, Pope Damasus summoned Paulinus and his party to Rome, in order to ascertain the bearings of the quarrel. In the conferences held on the subject, Jerome officiated as secretary, and the pope became so interested in him, that he retained him in the Western capital, and urged him especially to the revival of the Latin version of the Bible. But his passion for a monastic life led him to describe its virtues and glories in such impressive pictures, that the ladies of Rome were filled with his enthusiasm, and so much did the furor spread, that husbands, brothers, and fathers denounced Jerome, and the very populace insulted him. On the death of Damasus, his discretion prompted him to leave Rome, and he returned to the East in 385. There immediately followed him two wealthy devotees, the widow Paula, and her daughter Eustochium. With these ladies and their female attendants, Jerome travelled through the Holy Land, and having visited Egypt, he finally settled at Bethlehem, in 386, where Paula erected four religious establishments, three for nuns, and one for monks. This latter monastery Jerome governed for many years, and spent the remainder of his life in the composition of many religious works. In the great controversies of the period he bore no inactive share. The Pelagians, whom he had so bitterly castigated, were at length tempted to retaliate with secular hostility, and a band of them invaded his retreat, and so endangered his life, that he was obliged to spend two years in secrecy and exile. Safety being restored, he returned in 418 to his cell; but his exhausted nature at length sunk amidst unceasing labors and mortifications, and he died at the age of ninety, on the 30th September, 420.—The life of Jerome was a busy one. He wrote on almost every subject. Biography, history, theology, biblical translations, polemics, and commentaries on a very large portion both of the Old and New Testaments, kept him in incessant toil. His Latin style is pure and terse on the whole. He excelled all his contemporaries in erudition. He wanted the glowing fancy of Chrysostom, and the serene temper and symmetrical intellect of Augustine, but he was beyond them both in critical skill and taste. His faults lie upon the surface; a hot and hasty disposition, which so resented every opposition, and magnified trifles, that

in his towering passion, he heaped upon opponents opprobrious epithets and coarse invective. Haste, eagerness, and acerbity, appear also in his letters and expositions. His mode of life must have greatly aggravated this touchiness and irascibility, as it deprived him of the mollifying influence of society and friendship. His heart was estranged from human sympathies; and save when lighted up by the ardors of his indignant passion, it was like his own cell, cold, gloomy, and uninviting. The works of Jerome will always maintain for him the esteem of Christendom. There is in them a great deal that is baseless, fanciful, and one-sided, but very much that is useful and instructive in exegesis and theology. In the Vulgate, the Old Testament was translated by him directly from the Hebrew, and the New Testament is a revision of previous translations. The first of those works, great and meritorious as it is, was received with some suspicions, under which the translator was very impatient and fretful. The first edition of Jerome's works was that of Erasmus, Basle, 9 vols. folio, 1516. The Benedictine edition appeared in 5 vols. folio, 1693-1706. The best edition is that of Vallarsi, in 11 vols. folio, which originally appeared at Verona, 1736-1742, and was reprinted in quarto at Venice in 1766-72, in 24 parts, usually bound in 11 volumes. [J.E.]

**JEROME EMILIANI**, a Venetian officer in the Austrian service, afterwards a religious founder, 1481-1537.

**JEROME OF PRAGUE**, an intimate friend of John Huss, and like him a martyr of the truth, is said to have copied the writings of Wickliffe at Oxford, and to have studied at the universities of Paris, Heidelberg, and Cologne. His career as a reformer dates from 1400 to his death at the stake in 1415, and the scenes of his activity were in Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary. He was a man of great learning and dignity of manner, and endured his fate so courageously as to excite the admiration of his enemies, who have also testified to the superiority of his character.

**JEROME OF SANTA FE**, a Spanish Jew, remarkable for his conversion to Christianity, and his writings against the errors of the Jews, 15th cent.

**JERUSALEM**, J. FR. WILLIAM, a German divine, author of 'Letters on the Mosaic Religion and Philosophy,' on 'German Literature,' &c., 1709-1789. The suicide of his son, 'Young Jerusalem,' suggested to Goethe the story of Werter.

**JERVAS**, CHARLES, an Irish portrait painter, who became fashionable as an artist. He published a translation of Don Quixote; died 1739.

**JERVIS**, JOHN. See ST. VINCENT.

**JESSEY**, HENRY, an eminent clergyman who suffered imprisonment at the Restoration for his non-conformity. He was a learned Oriental scholar, and distinguished for his biblical knowledge. Minister of St. George's, Southwark, during the Commonwealth; died 1633.

**JESUA**, LEVITA, a Spanish rabbi, 15th cent.

**JEUFFROY**, R. V., a French gem and medal engraver, 1749-1826.

**JEWEL**, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is distinguished as one of the ablest and most eloquent writers against the Romish Church. His 'Apology for the Church of England' is the work by which he is best known; but he is the author of many controversial treatises equally learned and judicious, and most of them are rendered agreeable reading by the historical and antiquarian notices dispersed through them. The most important of these is the controversy with Dr. Harding,

arising out of a sermon preached by Bishop Jewel at St. Paul's Cross, and usually called his 'Challenge Sermon.' The works of this eminent prelate have been recently published by the Parker Society.

[E.R.]

**JEZZAR** or **DJEZZAR**, a common Mameluke who rose to be pacha of Acre and Saïda. He held the former place, under the direction of Sir Sidney Smith, against the whole force of Napoleon, who was compelled to raise the siege 21st May, 1790. Jezzar died in 1804.

**JOAB**, the general of King David, d. 1001 B.C.

**JOACHIM**, a religious founder of Spain, 1130-1202.

**JOACHIM**, GEORGE, a *savant* of the Tyrol, best known as an astronomer, 1514-1596.



[House of Joan of Arc.]

**JOAN OF ARC.** The proper name of this heroic and pure-hearted woman was **JEANNE DARC**, and her birth-place the village of Domremi, on the borders of Lorraine. Here she first saw the light in 1410, and being the child of poor parents, she was inured to servitude, and acquired that extraordinary skill as an equestrian, which was afterwards so valuable to her, by riding the horses to water. She was piously educated, and when about thirteen years of age—as appears from her own history, which is best collected from the process of her trial at Rouen—she began to have visions, and to be informed of her mission for the deliverance of France. In 1428-9, the eyes of all Europe were turned upon the city of Orleans, the siege of which was closely pressed by the English, in alliance with the Burgundians, while Charles VII., despairing of his throne, had assembled the deputies of the French towns still remaining under his government, at Chinon, to deliberate upon their approaching ruin. This was the critical moment chosen by Jeanne Darc, or always pointed to, as she avowed, by her celestial visitors, for the deliverance of her country. She presented herself to Baudricourt, the governor of the neighboring town of Vaucouleurs, and demanded to be conducted to the French court. Dissuasions and the extreme danger of the journey were urged in vain, and in due course she arrived at Chinon, inspired the phantom of a king with a share of her own spirit, and was presented to the assembly. The popular enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch when Joan appeared at the head of the troops in armor, her beautiful hair hanging in ringlets upon her shoulders, her soldier's bonnet adorned with white feathers, and the sword of St. Catherine to point the way to victory. In due time, on the 29th of April, 1429, La Pucelle entered the city of Orleans, and finally accomplished the strange presages of her early life by conducting the king to Rheims, where he was



crowned in her presence on the 17th of July. Here according to all that she stated afterwards, her mission was ended, but Dunois, the French commandant, commonly called the bastard of Orleans, persuaded her to remain with the army, as a consequence of which, she was taken prisoner by the English at Compeigne, after performing prodigies of valor, on the 24th of May, 1430. Her trial and condemnation on the charge of sorcery is one of the foulest blots in history, and is to be attributed, not to the English authorities only, but at least in as great a degree to the ecclesiastical party, headed by Pierre Cauchon, the bishop of Beauvais, who had a quarrel with Charles VII., and chose this method to revenge himself. It is pitiable to read in the process of her trial the exquisite mental torture to which this poor girl was subjected—after being bound with iron chains—by a crowd of subtle theologians, who had prepared their questions beforehand, with a view to entrap her into contradictions, in order to sustain the charge of demoniac intercourse. Her answers, however, were wonderfully consistent. She declared that her mission was from God, because she had been prepared for it for years past by celestial agents, the chief of whom were Saint Marguerite and Saint Catherine, who appeared richly clothed, and crowned, and always accompanied with a brilliant light. She called them her holy protectresses. To the question, how they could speak, being pure spirits, without members, she answered she knew not, it was the will of God; she only knew that their voices were sweet, and their language beautiful, their counsel holy! It was again objected that they were mere appearances, without reality: 'Whether they be apparent or real,' said the heroine, 'I have proved them, and I would rather lose my head than deny their being. I am as sure of it,' she added, 'as I am of my faith in Jesus Christ.' She was asked what they advised her in regard to the process: she answered, 'To reply without fear.' 'Whether they hated the English?' She said 'They desired them to return to their own country.' One of her judges tried the purity of her imagination, by asking her if St. Michael had appeared clothed or naked. 'Think you,' she said, 'that God has not the means of clothing his spirits?' Such questions were multiplied and twisted into every variety of form, to disconcert her if possible, but she preserved her dignity and modesty through all, and ended by an admonition to the infamous Cauchon, 'Oui, je suis envoyée de Dieu—yes! my mission is of God! You say that you are my judge. Have a care what you do, for you stand in great danger!' She knew her fate, as she told the earl of Warwick, who visited her in prison, and she was prepared to die whenever God pleased, but she would fain have returned to her father and mother, and kept their flocks again, and her sister and her brothers would have been so glad to see her! She was burnt alive, the virgin-martyr of French liberty, on the 31st of May, 1431, in the twenty-first year of her age, and it is remarkable that her dying predictions in regard to the final expulsion of the English were literally accomplished. Jeanne Darc never shed any blood with her own hand, but rode into the midst of the enemy at the head of her troops, who followed her with unbounded confidence in her supernatural powers. [E.R.]

**JOAN OF NAPLES.** This accomplished and ill-fated princess was the daughter of Charles duke of Calabria, and granddaughter of Robert, king of Naples, to whose authority she succeeded in right of her deceased father 1343. In order to unite the

claims of the two branches of the house of Anjou, and secure the tranquillity of her reign, King Robert had married her to Andrew, youngest son of Carobert, king of Hungary, when they were both children. The match was not a happy one, either for the princess or her subjects, by whom Andrew, a man of unamiable and gross disposition, was about equally beloved, and a conspiracy being formed against him, he was murdered in 1345. In 1347 the queen married her kinsman Louis of Tarentum, who had been her lover, and was the principal instigator of the conspiracy; and the circumstances led to a war in which Charles III., duke of Durazzo, became a principal actor, and Avignon with its territory was ceded to the pope by Queen Joan. Louis survived these events till 1352, when Joan was married again to James of Arragon, and for a fourth time in 1376, to Otho of Brunswick. Eventually, Charles of Durazzo usurped the throne of Naples, and caused the queen to be suffocated in 1381. The daughter of Charles known as Joan II. of Naples, who succeeded to his ill-gotten power in 1414, and died 1435, was married successively to William, the son of Leopold of Austria (1404-6), and to James, count of La Marche (1415). She was a woman of profligate character, and no redeeming virtues are recorded of her. Joan I., on the other hand, who possessed commanding talents, and governed her dominions with great skill, has had many apologists, and Laharpe has made her history the subject of one of his tragedies. [E.R.]

**JOAN, POPE,** the subject of a scandalous story which relates that a woman was elected to the papacy under the name of John in the middle of the 9th century, and that she reigned for nearly two years and a-half, when she was taken with labor-pains on the way to the Lateran Basilica, and compelled to discover her sex. It is held by some that the story has been clearly disproved, but even grave historians assert that women of scandalous lives had great influence over the papal councils of that period, and perhaps there are few historical events truer than this story if it be understood by metonymy—one thing being put for another not altogether unlike it. Pope Joan is understood to have been an English woman, and to have acquired her reputation by teaching divinity, disguised in man's clothing. The first to mention this delectable piece of scandal was Marianus Scotus, a monk of the abbey of Fulda, who died in 1086, and a full account of her life, attributed to F. Durant, was published at Geneva in 1578. Its refutation, if it may be considered such, is due to the learned protestant David Blondel, who displeased the protestants thereby as much as he had gratified them by his book 'De Episcopis et Presbyteris.' In 1785, however, a work was published by Humphrey Shuttleworth, entitled 'A Present for a Papist, or the History of the Life of Pope Joan, proving that a woman called Joan really was Pope of Rome.' See John. [E.R.]

**JOANES, VICENTIO,** a Span. painter, 1523-1579.

**JOASH,** a king of Israel, 832-817 B.C.

**JOASH,** a king of Judah, 870-831 B.C.

**JOAZAR,** high priest of the Jews, 614-630 B.C.

**JOBELOT, J. F.** a Fr. juriconsult, 1620-1702.

**JOBERT, LOUIS,** a Fr. antiquarian, 1637-1719.

**JOCELYN,** Lord, an English army officer and author of 'Six months with the Chinese Expedition.'

**JOCONDUS, JOHN,** an Ital. architect, 17th cent.

**JODELLE, ETIENNE,** a French dramatic writer, patronized by Charles IX. and Henry II., was born in 1532 at Paris. He wrote the first regular tragedy ever acted in France. Died 1573.

JODRELLE, R. P., an Eng. dramatist and critic, author of 'Illustrations of Euripides,' 1745-1831.

JOECKER, C. T., a Ger. historian, 1694-1758.

JOECK, C., a Ger. map engraver, 1763-1809.

JOFFRID, an abbot of Croyland, supposed to be the original founder of Cambr. univer., 12th cent.

JOHANNOT, C. H. A., a Ger. pain., 1800-1837.

JOHN, the forerunner of the Saviour, commenced his preaching to the Jews and baptizing 29, and was executed by Herod Antipas 32.

JOHN, the apostle and evangelist, commenced preaching the gospel shortly after the crucifixion, in Asia Minor and among the Parthians. He was the first bishop of Ephesus, and the writer of the gospel kn. by his name and of the Apocal., d. 99.

JOHN, the first saint of the name, commonly called CLIMACHUS or SCHOLASTICUS, was abbot of the monastery of Mount Sinai, and lived from 525 to the early part of the next century. Another Sr. JOHN was patriarch of Alexandria, and lived about 550-619. A third was a native of Provence, and founder of a monastic order, 1161-1213. A fourth, surnamed 'De Dien,' was a native of Portugal, and celebrated as a founder of charitable institutions, 1495-1550. A fifth, commonly called John De Santa Crusa, or John De Yezep, known as the associate of St. Theresa, in reforming the Carmelites, 1542-1591. And besides these, the first pope of this name.

JOHN, the name of several ecclesiastics and prelates, the most celebrated of whom are—JOHN SCHOLASTICUS, patriarch of Antioch, a compiler of canons, &c., died 578. JOHN OF SALISBURY, bishop of Chartres in 1164, author of a life of Becket, died 1182. JOHN OF PARIS, a learned Dominican and theological writer, died 1304. JOHN OF RAGUSA, a popish prelate, known as a public character and disputant against the Hussites, about 1426-1443. JOHN DE CHELIN, a popish bishop and reformer, 16th century. And JOHN, bishop of Chiemees in Bavaria, author of 'Onus Ecclesie,' same period.

JOHN I., elected pope 523, and sent ambassador to Constantinople by Theodoric, the Arian king of Italy, after which he was imprisoned and died in confinement, 526. JOHN II., reigned 533-535. JOHN III., 560-573. JOHN IV., 640-642. JOHN V., 685-686. JOHN VI., 701-705. JOHN VII., 705-707. JOHN VIII., author of many letters which are still preserved, 872-882. JOHN IX., 898-900. JOHN X., distinguished as a military leader by the conquest of the Saracens in Italy, elected 914 or 915, imprisoned and put to death 928. JOHN XI., elected at the age of twenty-five, 931, died in prison '33. JOHN XII., born 938, elected 956, deposed on account of his debaucheries 963, died 964. JOHN XIII., reigned 965-972. JOHN XIV., succeeded 964, died in prison 985. JOHN XV., elected and died 985. JOHN XVI., succeeded 986, and died, after a pontificate of ten years, disturbed by the pretensions of Crescentius, who proclaimed himself consul, 996. JOHN XVII., elected and died 1003. JOHN XVIII., reigned, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1004-1009. JOHN XIX., 1024-1033. JOHN XX. or XXI., succeeded 1276, and died by an accident 1278. JOHN XXII., author of works on medicine and alchemy, reigned 1316-1334. JOHN XXIII., elected 1410, deposed 1415, died 1419. An *antipope* named JOHN XVII., was inhumanly murdered, 998; and Pope Joan, whose story is considered fabulous, is sometimes called JOHN XIX.

JOHN, king of England, youngest son of Henry II., born 1166, succeeded his brother Richard Cœur De Leon, and is supposed to have murdered Prince

Arthur, 1199; invaded France 1214, signed the great charter 1215, died 1216.

JOHN, king of France, the first of the name, a posthumous son of Louis X., born and died 1316.

JOHN II., son of Philip V., born 1319, succeeded 1350, taken prisoner by the Black Prince at the famous battle of Poitiers 1356, died 1364.

JOHN, king of Jerusalem, and regent emperor of Constantinople during the minority of Baldwin II., flourished 1204-1237.

JOHN I., emperor of the East, surnamed Zimisces, succeeded 969, poisoned 975. JOHN (COMNENUS) II., son of Alexis Comnenus, born 1088, succeeded 1118, and died after a glorious reign, 1143. JOHN (DUCAS) III., surnamed Vataces, born 1193, succeeded 1222, died after a reign of thirty-three years, distinguished by his conquests and good government, 1255. JOHN IV. See LASCARIS. JOHN V. See CANTACUZENUS. JOHN VI. and VII. See PALEOLOGUS.

JOHN I., king of Castile and Leon, born 1358, succeeded his father Henry II., 1379, died 1390. JOHN II., born 1405, succeeded his father Henry III. 1406, died 1454.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, born 1357, usurped the throne 1384, died 1433. JOHN II., born 1455, succeeded 1481, died 1495. JOHN III., succeeded 1521, died 1557. JOHN IV., chief of the house of Braganza, born 1604, delivered his country from the Spaniards and proclaimed king 1640, died 1656. JOHN VI., born 1689, succeeded 1705, died 1750. JOHN VI., born 1767, became regent in consequence of the mental incapacity of his mother, the queen regent, 1793, returned to Brazil, and took the title of emperor on the invasion of the French, 1808, succeeded his mother 1816, returned to Portugal 1821, died 1826.

JOHN I., king of Sweden, called JOHN SVERKERSON, reigned 1216-1222. JOHN II., same as John, king of Denmark. JOHN III., born 1537, succeeded 1568, abdicated 1592.

JOHN, king of Denmark, born 1455, succeeded his father, Christian I., 1481, king of Norway 1483, king of Sweden 1497, dethroned by the Swedes 1512, died 1513.

JOHN ALBERT, k. of Poland, reign. 1492-1496.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, a natural son of the emperor Charles V., distinguished in the service of Philip II. of Spain at the battle of Lepanto, 1546-78.

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III., and father of Henry IV., king of England, born at Ghent 1340, died 1399. This prince greatly distinguished himself in the French wars, and acquired great popularity in England as the patron of Wickliffe. See LANCASTER.

JOHN HIRCANAS, son of Simon Maccabeus, whom he succeeded as high priest and prince of the Jews, B.C. 135, died after a reign of 29 years, distinguished by his victories and reforms, B.C. 106.

JOHN OF PISA, a dis. architect, 13th century.

JOHN OF UDINO, an Italian painter, d. 1561.

JOHNES, THOMAS, a gentleman of Shropshire, distin. as a man of taste and letters, 1748-1816.

JOHNSON, CH., a dramatic writer, died 1748.

JOHNSON, EDWARD, an early New England historian, was a native of Kent, England, emigrated to America in 1630, probably with Governor Winthrop. He resided for some time as a trader at Merrimac. In 1643, and for several succeeding years, he was elected representative, and in 1655, he was chosen speaker of the house. He was the author of 'History of New England from the English planting in 1628, until 1652; or wonder working Providence of



Zion's Saviour,' a work reprinted in Massachusetts historical collections. Died April 23, 1682, aged 70.

JOHNSON, ISAAC, one of the founders of Massachusetts, was born at Clipsham, Rutland, England; accompanied governor Winthrop to America, where they arrived June 12, 1630. On the 30th July following, the church of Charlestown was founded, Mr. Johnson being one of the persons who laid the foundation. He afterward removed to Shawmut or Boston, which place was settled under his directions. He possessed extensive property, and at his death left a portion of it to the colony. Died Sept. 30, and was buried in what is now called Chapel graveyard, being the first ground laid out for that purpose.

JOHNSON, JOHN, one of the nonjuring divines, known as a learned and religious writer, 1662–1725.

JOHNSON, SIR JOHN, son of Sir William Johnson, was appointed major-general in succession to his father in 1774. At the commencement of the war, he joined the British, and in 1777 defeated Herkimer at Fort Stanwix, but in 1780, was himself defeated by General Van Rensselaer at Foxes Mills. He was appointed Governor of Upper Canada in 1796. Died 1798.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH, an Indian preacher, was born at Mohegan near Norwich, Connecticut, about 1750. He was educated by Mr. Wheelock at Lebanon, and at the age of fifteen, sent as a schoolmaster to the six nations of Indians in New York. There he remained a couple of years, and afterward spent a vagrant life for some time. During a fit of sickness occasioned by his irregularities, he became a sincere penitent, and was soon licensed to preach, and was a missionary in the State of New York for some years. He was well acquainted with theology.

JOHNSON, M., a painter, reign of James II.

OHNSON, M., an antiquarian, died 1756.

JOHNSON, R., a grammarian, died 1720.

JOHNSON, RICHARD M., was vice-president of the United States, distinguished himself in the wars, with the Indians of the north-west, and is supposed to have killed the great Indian Chief Tecumseh. He was a member of the legislature, and afterward a member of Congress. He was a distinguished politician. Died in 1850.

JOHNSON, ROBERT, appointed governor of South Carolina in 1719, and again in 1730. During his administration the settlement of Purrysburgh by the Swiss under Colonel Purry was organized. Died May 3, 1735.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, the son of a bookseller, was born at Lichfield in 1709. Beginning his studies at Oxford in 1728, he was obliged by poverty to retire after three years without taking a degree. He became successively, an usher in Leicestershire, the drudge of a bookseller in Birmingham, and the head of a school established with some money he acquired by marrying, 1736, a widow who was much older than himself, but to whom he was sincerely attached. The school speedily failed; and, in 1737, removing to London, Johnson entered on his long course of literary toil. His reputation rose very slowly: the greater part of his time was wasted, for many years, on desultory and occasional efforts; he had an unhealthy constitution, and a strong tendency to hypochondriac melancholy. For the twenty-five years during which he struggled for a livelihood, he had no leisure for systematizing his knowledge, or for concentrating his thoughts; and when, at length, he obtained a small competency, he was already fifty-three years of age, with decayed strength and soured temper, and with a weariness of labor which made him too glad to enjoy in indolent repose the

fame he had so hardly won. The works which, in these adverse circumstances, Johnson produced, were celebrated beyond measure in the latter half of his century, and though they add disappointingly little to our stock either of solid knowledge or of literary invention, they are extraordinary monuments both of vigor and originality in thinking, and of great though ponderous power of expression.—During his long period of hard labor, the mere quantity of his writings was very great. A large proportion of them



[Birth-place of Samuel Johnson.]

appeared in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' or as pamphlets; and most of these are quite forgotten. His two poetical satires, 'London,' and 'The Vanity of Human Wishes,' are striking specimens of reflection and diction; but neither they nor his tragedy of 'Irene' entitled him to be considered as a poet. 'Rasselas,' written in a week to pay for his mother's funeral, is one of the most interesting and characteristic of his works. His two sets of periodical essays, 'The Rambler' and 'The Idler,' are in no respect comparable to their models of Queen Anne's time. For eight years from 1747, Johnson's attention was chiefly engaged by his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' a work highly honorable to the author in the circumstances in which it was produced, but possessing little of real philological value.—In 1762, after having, though a devoutly religious man, refused to take orders, Johnson obtained, through Lord Bute, a pension of three hundred a-year. Not long afterwards he was received into the house of Mr. Thrale. He was thenceforth the dictator of a large society of accomplished persons, and the acknowledged chief of the literature of his day. In 1765 appeared his edition of Shakspeare, the preface to which, with all its shortcomings, is a very fine and instructive contribution to the philosophy of poetical art; his 'Journey to the Hebrides,' the liveliest of his writings, was published in 1775; and his 'Lives of the Poets,' the last of his works, appearing in 1781, is remarkable alike for its impressive composition, and for its mixture of valuable truth and strong prejudice in criticism. Johnson died in 1784, at his famous house in Bolt-Court. In 1790, his reputation was revived and extended by Boswell's 'Life.' This curious collection of sayings, the most minute record that was ever taken down from any man's lips, is now generally held to convey a more favorable impression of his real strength, both in thought and language, than any thing in the works which he wrote and published. [W.S.]

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a learned divine, famous for his zeal against popery, in the reign of James II.,

for which he underwent many penalties and cruel personal sufferings; author of 'Julian the Apostate,' &c., 1649-1703.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a dramatic writer and actor, author of 'All Alive and Merry,' &c., d. 1773.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, D.D., first president of Kings College, New York, after it was established in 1754, was a native of Guildford, Connecticut, and graduated at the college of Saybrook, was ordained in England as an Episcopalian clergyman, and in 1743, he obtained the degree of D.D. from Oxford. On his return to America he was chosen minister of Stratford. In 1763 he resigned the presidency, and returned to his charge at Stratford. Died in 1772.

JOHNSON, T., a classical editor, last century.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, an eminent herbalist, author of a revised edition of 'Gerard's Herbal,' and other works on plants. Having joined the royalists he was mortally wounded at Basing-house, and d. 1644.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, first governor of Maryland after the Revolution from 1777 to 1779, and associate justice of the supreme court of the United States from 1791 to 1793, when he resigned. Was a member of Congress in 1774, and for several successive years. Born in Calvert County, died at Rose Hill, Oct. 26, 1819.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM SIR, a major-general in the New York militia, was born in Ireland in 1714, and emigrated to America in 1734. Having settled on the Mohawk near Albany, he carried on a lucrative trade with the Indians, and acquired a knowledge of their language, manners, &c. Being placed in command of the Provincial troops of New York in 1755, he marched on Crown Point, but was attacked while encamped on Lake George. In this affair the French were repulsed and Dieskau their leader taken prisoner; but Johnson was much blamed for not availing himself of the advantage thus gained, and continuing his march on Crown Point. He was however rewarded by the King with a Baronetcy, and a sum of £5,000 was voted to him by the House of Commons. In 1759 he commanded under General Prideaux in the expedition against Niagara, and on 24th July took possession of that place. Died 1774.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, LL.D., president of Columbia College, New York, from 1792 to 1800, was born at Stratford, Oct. 7, 1727. After graduating at Yale College in 1744, he engaged in the study of law, and soon became distinguished in his profession. In 1765, he was chosen a delegate to the Congress at New York, and in 1766, he went to England as agent of the colony. From 1772 to 1774 he was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, in 1785, a delegate to Congress, and in 1787, a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Died at Stratford, Nov. 14, 1819, aged 92.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, a Scotch physician, distinguished as a Latin poet, author of 'Deliciæ Poëtarum Scotticorum,' &c., 1587-1641.

JOHNSTON, C., an Irish wr., au. of 'Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea,' died about 1800.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, a physician of Poland, distinguished as a naturalist and historian, 1603-1675.

JOHNSTONE, BRYCE, D.D., a Scottish divine, author of a 'Commentary on the Revelation,' 1747-1805. His nephew, JOHN, a Scottish minister, and editor of Dr. Johnstone's Sermons, 1757-1820.

JOHNSTONE, CHEVALIER DE, a military adventurer in the service of Charles Edward the Pretender, author of 'Mem. of the Rebellion,' born 1720.

JOHNSTONE, G., a member of parliament, and

political agent of the English government, author of 'Thoughts on our E. Ind. Acquisitions,' died 1787.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, a Scottish physician and physiological inquirer, 1730-1802. His son, JOHN, a med. writer and biogr. of Dr. Parr, died 1836.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN HENRY, a distinguished vocalist and comic actor, was born in 1750 in Tipperary, Ireland. At an early age he enlisted into a regiment of Irish Dragoons, and soon attracted the notice of the Colonel of the regiment, who kindly granted his discharge. His first appearance as a vocalist was at the Dublin theatre, from whence he removed to London and entered on an engagement at Covent Garden in 1783, where he soon became eminent in his profession. Died 1828.

JOHNSTONE, SAMUEL, governor of North Carolina from 1788 to 1790, was also a judge of the supreme court of the State. Died in 1816, aged 82 years.

JOINVILLE, JOHN, Sieur De, a Fr. historian, whose 'Life of St. Louis' is one of the most valuable documents of the middle ages, 1228-1318.

JOLIVET, JEAN BAPTISTE MOYSE, Count De, a French statistician and financier, 1754-1818.

JOLLY, ALEX., a Scotch prelate, 1755-1838.

JOLY, CLAUDE, a Fr. writer, author of 'Maxims for the Education of a Prince,' 1607-1700.

JOLY, CLAUDE, a French rel. writer, 1610-1678.

JOLY, GUY, the confidential secretary and biographer of Cardinal De Retz, 17th century.

JOLY, J., a Fr. poet and translator, died 1840.

JOLY, J. R., a French historian, 1715-1805.

JOLY, M. A., a French comic writer, 1672-1753.

JOLY, M. E., a French actress, 1761-1798.

JOLY, PH. L., a Fr. lexicographer, 1680-1755.

JOLY-CLERC, N., a Fr. naturalist, died 1817.

JOLY-DE-BEVY, LOUIS PH. JOSEPH, a French lawyer and theologian, author of 'Le Parlement Outrage,' 1736-1822.

JOLY-DE-FLEURY, W. F., a French jurist, procureur-général after D'Aguissau, 1675-1746.

JOMELLI, NICOLO, an eminent musician, known as the composer of the celebrated 'Requiem,' and 'Miserere,'—was born in 1714 at Aversa, in the Kingdom of Naples, and died in 1774.

JON-ARESON, an Icelandic poet, 1484-1550.

JONÆ or JONAS, RUNOLPH, an Icelandic scholar, author of philological works, died 1654.

JONAS, a Jewish prophet, died about 761 B.C.

JONAS, ARNGRIM, a learned historian and antiquarian of Ireland, 1545-1640.

JONATHAN, a high priest and leader of the Jews, distin. in the war with Syria, killed 144 B.C.

JONES, DAVID, a Welch poet, died about 1780.

JONES, DAVID, judge of the superior court of New York, was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, 1699. Was a member of the Assembly from 1737 to 1758, and for several years the speaker. He was appointed judge in 1758. Died Oct. 11, 1775.

JONES, EDWARD, a Welch musician, d. 1821.

JONES, GEORGE MATTHEW, a naval officer, author of 'Travels in Norway, Sweden,' &c. died 1831.

JONES, GRIFFITH, a Welch minister, disting. by his zeal for religion and education, 1684-1761.

JONES, GRIFFITH, a miscel. writer, connected with Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith, 1721-1786.

JONES, HENRY, an Irish dramatist, died 1770.

JONES, INIGO, was born in London about 1572. He was patronized in early youth by William earl of Pembroke, who is supposed to have sent him to Italy to study landscape painting: he took up architecture later, about 1605, after his return. The little attention he paid to this art in his first visit to Italy



is shown in Crewe Hall, Cheshire, positively attributed to Jones, and St. John's College, Oxford, or the Grotto at Wilton; the first in what is called the Elizabethan style, and the latter, abortive attempts at the classical. The Elizabethan, a modification of the Renaissance imported from the Low Countries, supplanted the Tudor in England, the last remains of ecclesiastical style, which had become generally obnoxious after the persecutions against all such religious expressions by the Regent Somerset, and after the fires of Smithfield; yet in the comparatively distant times of Inigo Jones, attempts at the Gothic were rare from indifference or neglect, rather than from any religious animosity.—Jones was himself the great pioneer to the revival of classical taste in England, which was thoroughly established by Sir Christopher Wren, though both committed the grossest inconsistencies of style in their own restorations of old buildings. Jones visited Italy a second time in 1613–14, and on this occasion seems to have completely mastered the principles of the Italian Renaissance, as exemplified in the buildings of Palladio and others, of which in Whitehall Banqueting House we have a noble monument of his own production, but yet only a small fraction of the magnificent palace, which report gives Charles I. the credit of having wished to carry out as opportunity afforded: the whole design of this truly royal palace may be seen in several sheets in Campbell's 'Vitruvius Britannicus'; it was to have had seven courts, and its extreme dimensions would have been 1,152 feet by 720 feet; a scale of magnificence which perhaps may be termed visionary, in spite of the experience of any age since the time of the Roman emperors. The building at Whitehall was executed in the reign of James I., 1619–21; he was the surveyor of works, and he was appointed about the same time to restore the then St. Paul's Cathedral, to which old Norman and Gothic structure he added some years afterwards (1639) a Corinthian portico and other Renaissance features, the whole of which, however, were destroyed in consequence of the great fire of 1666. Jones was but little more fortunate in St. Paul's, Covent Garden; this absurdly overrated structure, little better than a barn as regards any ornamental feature, was built for the earl of Bedford in 1631, and was destroyed by fire in 1794, but was faithfully restored by Hardwick in the following year: it is valuable as an example of extreme simplicity and agreeable proportions. Greenwich Hospital is another, and one of his most successful works, erected by his nephew and son-in-law, Webb. Jones died in London in 1652, aged 80. Webb, who married his only daughter, published some of his designs; and a complete edition of his works was published by Kent, 1770. Jones's copy of 'Palladio,' with which he travelled in Italy, and containing his own marginal notes, is still preserved in Worcester College, Oxford. (Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painters*, &c., Bohn, 1849. [R.N.W.]

JONES, JACOB, born 1770, in the State of Delaware. He studied medicine when a young man, but abandoned it at the age of twenty-nine, to enter the United States Navy as midshipman. He served first on board the United States, Captain Barry, then in the *Ganges*. When the war with Tripoli broke out, he was ordered to the Philadelphia, and on the capture of that frigate, became with the rest of the crew, prisoner to the Tripolitans. After twenty months of captivity, he was liberated, and raised to the rank of lieutenant. Afterwards he was promoted to the command of the brig *Argus*, and in 1811

to that of the *Wasp*. In the latter vessel he was sent out in 1812 with despatches to the American ministers in England and France. On the 18th of October, 1812, while on his third cruise with the *Wasp*, he fell in with and captured the English brig *Frolic*. The day after this victory, both vessels were taken by the *Poictiers* 74, and carried into Bermuda. Here he was treated with great respect, and in a few weeks was exchanged and returned to New York. He was welcomed with enthusiasm. His native state voted him a piece of plate, Congress granted \$25,000 to himself and his crew, to make up the loss they had sustained, by the re-capture of the *Frolic*, a gold medal was bestowed on Jones, and a silver one on each of his commissioned officers. He had subsequently command of the *Macedonia* and the *Mohawk*. In 1821 he again visited the Mediterranean, this time as commodore. On his return he accepted a seat as one of the Board of Navy Commissioners. In 1826 he resigned this post, to accept the command of the Pacific squadron. He commanded afterwards at the Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia stations. He died at Philadelphia, on the third of August, 1850.

JONES, JEREMIAH, a learned div., 1693–1724.

JONES, JOHN, an English divine, last century.

JONES, JOHN, a medical writer, 16th century.

JONES, JOHN, a Hebrew scholar, 1575–1636.

JONES, JOHN, an American phys., 1729–1791.

JONES, JOHN, LL.D., a philological writer, and minister of the unitarians, died 1827.

JONES, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician and surgeon, was a native of Jamaica, Long Island. Studied physic with Dr. Cadwallader of Philadelphia, and finished his education in Europe. On his return to America he settled at New York, where, on the establishment of a medical school, he was chosen professor of surgery. In 1780 he removed to Philadelphia, where he was the medical adviser of Washington and Franklin. Died June 23, 1791.

JONES, JOHN GALE, a celebrated political character of the period of the French revolution, distinguished as a leading member of the London Corresponding Society, 1771–1838.

JONES, JOHN, a Welch lawyer and man of letters, an. of a 'History of Wales,' &c., 1772–1838.

JONES, JOHN, a Welch antiquarian, 16th and 17th centuries.

JONES, LESLIE GROVE, aid-de-camp of the duke of Wellington in the peninsular war, and commandant of Brussels during the battle of Waterloo, afterwards known as a political writer, 1779–1839.

JONES, NOBLE WIMBERLY, an eminent physician, statesman and patriot, of the Revolution. He obtained a commission in the army in 1738. In 1761 he was chosen a member of the Assembly. In 1775 and again in 1781, he was a delegate to Congress. In 1780, he was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Charleston, and on being exchanged in 1781, he commenced the practice of physic in Philadelphia, but soon removed to Charleston, where he practised successfully till 1788, when he went to Savannah. Died 1805.

JONES, OWEN, a Welch antiquary, and a member of the Cambrian Society, for the encouragement of the language and music of Wales. Was born in 1740. Died 1814.

JONES, PAUL, a naval commander in the interest of the colonists during the American war of independence, was born at Selkirk, in Scotland, 1736, and died in poverty at Paris, 1792. He was a man of dauntless courage, and great ability as a sea captain, and was for a long period the terror of the

coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. His principal action was a combat off Flamborough head with the convoy of the Baltic fleet in 1779, in which he proved the victor, and captured the two frigates opposed to him. He was complimented for his success on this occasion by an invitation to Paris, where the cross of military merit and a sword of honor were presented to him by the king. The Congress of the United States also voted him a golden medal for his services during the struggle for independence, but though his valor merited such an acknowledgment, it is difficult to find any trace of republican virtue in his conduct, unless an intense hatred of the English be esteemed such. At the conclusion of the war he entered into the service of the Russians, and retiring in disgust solicited a command from Austria and France, which, however, he did not obtain. 'Full of vanity,' says a French writer, 'he believed that only a king was worthy of such an admiral!' His career is at once an example and a warning, for it points to the unhonored grave which awaits all those, whatever their present reputation and talents, who are led by their selfish passions, instead of principle, even in the path of glory. Paul Jones had neither the wisdom nor the ambition to adopt the country that he had so well served, and instead of the Washington of the seas, it is difficult to regard him in any other light than that of a bold buccaneer.

JONES, ROGER, an assistant general of the American army, distinguished himself in 1813-14. Died 1852.

JONES, RICE, a Welch poet, 1715-1801.

JONES, RICHARD, an English comic actor, died in London, 1851, aged 73.

JONES, SAMUEL, an eminent American lawyer, was born in New York. He was successively chancellor, judge of the court of appeals, and chief justice of that State. Died 1853, aged 80.

JONES, SAMUEL, an eminent lawyer of New York. He rendered much service in assisting to organize the judiciary system, at the termination of the Revolutionary War.

JONES, THOMAS, a Welch divine, 1756-1807.

JONES, WALTER, M. D., a physician, was a native of Virginia, graduated at the university of Edinburgh in 1770. On his return to America he settled in Northumberland county, where his practice became extensive. Was a member of Congress for a few years. Died 1815.

JONES, WILLIAM, an eminent mathematician, 1680-1749.

JONES, WILLIAM, commonly called 'Trinity Jones,' or 'Jones of Nayland,' and well known for his public spirit and ability as a writer, was a clergyman of the Church of England, born at Lowick, in Northamptonshire, 1726, and appointed perpetual curate of Nayland, in Suffolk, where he went to reside about 1776. He was the intimate friend and biographer of Bishop Horne, to whom in early life he had presented the doctrines of John Hutchinson, of which they were both distinguished advocates. His works are—'A Full answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit,' 1753; 'The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Proved from Scripture,' 1757; 'An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 1762; 'Remarks on the Confessional,' 1764; 'Physiological Disquisitions, or Discourses concerning the Natural Philosophy of the Elements,' 1781; 'A Course of Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scripture,' 1787; and, when the French Revolution broke out, a series of tracts well known by their title of 'The Scholar Armed against the Errors of the Times;' and 'A Letter from Thomas Bull to

his brother John,' written in support of government. His 'Memoirs of Bishop Horne,' to whom he became private chaplain after his elevation to the see of Norwich, were published in 1695, with an introductory exposition of the theological and philosophical doctrines of Hutchinson. Jones of Nayland was the original projector of the British Critic; and besides his literary endowments was a great proficient in church music. He died in 1800. [E.R.]

JONES, WILLIAM, governor of Rhode Island from 1810 to 1817, and previously speaker of the House for some years. Served during the war as captain of marines, and was 'taken prisoner at the capture of Charleston. Born in Newport 1754, died in Providence 1822.



[Statue of Sir William Jones, in St. Paul's, by Bacon.]

JONES, SIR WILLIAM, whose researches in Oriental literature, and his surpassing genius as a translator from the Eastern languages, have rendered his name illustrious throughout Europe, was born in London 1746, son of Mr. William Jones, an eminent mathematician, and devoted himself to the study of the Oriental languages while a student at Oxford. When twenty-four years of age he translated the life of Nadir Shah from the Persian into French, and, in 1771, published a grammar of the Persian language, which still maintains its ground as a work of standard value. Between this period and 1783, when he received an appointment as judge in the supreme court of judicature in Bengal, this laborious student published his commentaries on Asiatic poetry, written in Latin; and we may here remark, that it is difficult to say whether his fine taste for poetical composition, or his extensive learning and philosophical insight, is the more admirable characteristic of his genius. On his arrival in India, he established an Asiatic Society for the purpose of collecting materials to illustrate the history, learning, and antiquities of the East; and as he succeeded in rallying the learned around him, the publication of their transactions commenced almost immediately. He died suddenly in the heat of this career, so new to English learning, in 1794; and his collected works, with a life by Lord Teignmouth, have since been published in an edition of thirteen volumes, 8vo. To Sir William Jones belongs the merit of a great originator, as well as that of an unrivalled linguist. Until his appearance, and the impetus given by him to the study of Asiatic literature, the English scholar might well blush for the little that had been achieved in that direction by his own countrymen. The encouragement, indeed, was



miserably small, compared with the necessities of the case; and, at this moment, the officers of the Asiatic Society can tell us what volumes of invaluable matter must remain buried in obscurity, even on their own shelves, for want of funds. We ought to add, that Sir William Jones was an accomplished lawyer, a warm lover of freedom, and, as an Indian judge, indefatigable and irreproachable. [E.R.]

JONG, L. DE, a Dutch painter, 1616-1697.

JONGE, N., a Danish geographer, born 1727.

JONGHE, M. DE, a Dutch historian, died 1853, aged 60.

JOINNIN, G., a French poet, 1596-1638.

JONSIUS, JOHN, a German *suivant*, 1624-1659.



[The Globe Theatre.]

JONSON, BENJAMIN, was born at Westminster in 1573. His father, a Scotsman by descent, dying in his boyhood, the widow married a bricklayer; and Ben Jonson is said to have been taken from Westminster school and obliged to work at his step-father's trade. We read also of his having enlisted as a soldier, and served in the Low Countries. On the other hand, the obscure accounts we have of his youth represent him as having studied both at Oxford and Cambridge; and it is certain that, in one way or another, he had obtained a good education, and was especially a ripe and exact Latin scholar. He cannot have been much older than twenty, when, like so many men of genius in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, he attached himself to the theatres. He became an actor, but was a bad one; and his life was chiefly spent in play-writing, amidst the fluctuations of success incident to that pursuit, and the alternations of poverty with something little better, which made up the history of almost every one of our old dramatists. But his fame stood very high in his own time. In the most brilliant period of Shakespeare's career, Ben Jonson was the only man who contested the palm with him; and in the whole history of the old English drama, none but Beaumont and Fletcher come nearer, or so near, to the excellence of the great master. He is vigorous, not graceful, a skilful and reflective artist, rather than an impulsive or imaginative poet; but there is great force in his comic pictures of character, and striking pomp of eloquence in his tragic dialogue. In 1598 he exhibited his first successful piece, the prose comedy of 'Every Man in his Humor;' after several other plays, his dignified tragedy of 'Sejanus' appeared in 1603; 'Volpone,' a comedy in blank verse, abounding both in eloquence and poetry, was played in 1605; in 1609 came 'The Silent Woman,' a comedy constructed with great regularity and admirable skill; and the roll of his good plays was closed in 1610, by the lively and energetic comedy 'The Alchemist.' In 1619

he was appointed poet-laureate. But his later years were spent in poverty; and his natural gloominess of temper was aggravated both by the failure of his popularity and by ill-health. He died in 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His uncompleted 'Sad Shepherd,' a pastoral drama, and many of his lyrics, show a delicacy both of poetical feeling and of diction, beyond any thing that appears in his other works; and his learning, especially in philology, is proved by several prose dissertations.

[W.S.]

JORAM, a king of Israel, 887-876 B.C.

JORDAENS, J., a distinguished Flemish painter, pupil of Adam Van Vort and Rubens, author of many works in the churches in the Netherlands, 1594-1678.

JORDAN, CAMILLE, a political orator and statesman of the French revolution, and member of the chamber during the hundred days, 1771-1821.

JORDAN, CHARLES STEPHEN, a Prussian writer, was born in 1700 at Berlin. He was the author of 'Travels in France, England and Holland.' Died 1746.

JORDAN, DOROTHEA, an eminent English actress, born in the neighborhood of Waterford 1762, was the daughter of Captain Bland, an Irish gentleman. She adopted the stage for a profession as the means of support for her mother, a lady of Wales, with whom her father had eloped. She first appeared at Dublin in the character of Phebe, in 'As You Like It;' and afterwards gained considerable reputation as a juvenile tragedian. Her next engagement was at the York theatre; where she remained for three years, and took the name of Mrs. Jordan, though never married, by which name she was thenceforward known. Her *début* in London was in the part of Peggy, in 'The Country Girl;' in which, and in *Nell* in 'The Devil to Pay,' she proved equally successful. Her line of business was now fixed; but she also occasionally appeared in the pathetic characters of tragedy. Her celebrity betrayed her into an alliance with a royal duke, with whom she for some time resided in great splendor; but (such is the uncertainty of such connections) she died at St. Cloud, 5th July, 1816, in poverty and obscurity, notwithstanding a long and brilliant theatrical career. The circumstances attending her seclusion were mysterious, and are not cleared up by Mr. Boaden's biography, notwithstanding the ample means of information possessed by him. Indeed, the impression left upon the mind by his narrative is, that Mrs. Jordan did not die at the place and time stated; but lived probably under another name in England for seven years longer; after which, a liquidation of her debts was publicly advertised. Be this as it may, her theatrical career was one of the most illustrious; and her style of that natural sort which commands the approbation of the best judges. As a woman, too, her heart seems to have been of the kindest, and her domestic duties to have been performed with exemplary attention and devotion to the best interests of her family. [J.A.H.]

JORDAN, J. C., a Bohemian scholar, d. 1740.

JORDAN, SIR JOSEPH, an English admiral, obtained a victory over the Dutch, 1672.

JORDAN, T., a dramatic wr., time of Charles I. JORDANO. See GIORDANO.

JORDEN, E., an English chemist, 1569-1632.

JORDENS, G., a Dutch juriconsult, last century

JORNADES, a Gothic historian, 6th century.

JORTIN, DR. JOHN, flourished about the middle of last century, having been born in 1698, and died

1770. He, and his patron Archbishop Herring, are fair exponents of the learning and doctrine of the Church of England, and of the spirit by which it was animated at that period. Jortin was rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, and afterwards of Kensington, near London. He is the author of 'Discourses Concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 'Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History,' 'Remarks upon the works of Erasmus,' 'Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern,' and of various other criticisms and learned tracts. His private character was most estimable; and his public life marked in a high degree by independence and integrity. This is saying a good deal for a minister of the Church of England in an age of compromise and difficulty, and such, it is well known, was the first generation or two which followed the revolution of 1688. [E.R.]

JOSE, ANTONIO, a Portuguese dramatic writer, born a Jew, suffered death at the auto-da-fé in 1745, for representing in one of his plays a criminal about to be executed, conversing with his priest.

JOSEPH, son of Jacob and Rachel, 2114-2003 B.C.

JOSEPH I., emperor of Germany, born 1676, king of Hungary 1689, king of the Romans 1690, succeeded his father, Leopold I., as emperor, 1705, died 1711. JOSEPH II., son of the emperor, Francis I., and of Maria Theresa, born 1741, king of the Romans 1764, emperor after the death of his father 1765, but did not really govern until the death of Maria Theresa, when he became king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1780, died 1790. Joseph II. was the brother of Marie Antoinette, and was remarkable for his ambition and activity as a reformer and statesman.

JOSEPH, or JOSEPH EMMANUEL, king of Portugal, born 1714, succeeded his father, 1750, died 1777.

JOSEPH-ALBO, a Spanish rabbi, 15th century.

JOSEPH OF EXETER, a Latin poet who accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, author of heroic poems on the Trojan war and the crusades, 12th ct.

JOSEPH, MEIR, an Italian rabbi, 1496-1554.

JOSEPH OF PARIS, or FATHER JOSEPH, whose proper name was FRANCIS LE CLERC DU TREMBLAY, an agent of Cardinal Richelieu, 1577-1638.

JOSEPHINE, first wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, and empress of the French, was by birth a creole, and was born at Martinique, 1763. Her maiden name was MARIE JOSEPH ROSE TACHER-DE-LA-PAGERIE, which she exchanged for that of Madame de Beauharnais, when she married the viscount of that name at the age of fourteen, for which purpose she was brought to France by her father, in terms of a previous betrothal. As the pretended memoirs of her life cannot be trusted, we omit the scandal connected with her residence at the court of Marie Antoinette, and simply record the fact that she became the mother of two children, Eugene and Hortense—the latter of whom became queen of Holland. In 1787, her mother then suffering from illness, she returned to Martinique, and remained in the island till her safety was threatened by the insurrection, three years later, when she escaped to France, and rejoining her husband, who was a chief of the constitutionalists, made her house the rendezvous of the politicians and men of letters belonging to his party. The viscount de Beauharnais was executed under the ascendancy of Robespierre in 1794; and Josephine, saved with difficulty by Tallien, met Napoleon soon afterwards at the house of Barras, and was married to him in 1796. From that period till her

divorce in 1809, her history is identified with the emperor's, not only personally but politically. Passionately devoted to him as a man, his glory as a sovereign was also dearer to her than her own happiness, and the unbounded influence she exercised over him was never abused, as Napoleon himself acknowledged, by a word of bad counsel. It had been predicted twice over, at Martinique and in France, that Josephine would be queen; and as stormy



[Malmaison, residence of the Empress Josephine.]

scenes would sometimes occur between her and the emperor, she has been heard to exclaim, 'They speak of *your star*, but it is *my star* that rules these events!' And, in fact, Buonaparte was greatly indebted to her political talents and her fascinating manners, if not for his elevation to the throne, at least for his welcome among the influential circles of Parisian society. Her divorce was urged by the family of Napoleon, and by such statesmen as Fouché and Talleyrand, for the sake of an heir to the throne and the consolidation of the new dynasty; and, when resolved upon, Josephine meekly retired to Malmaison, and was succeeded by the Austrian bride of her husband. She saw the emperor for the last time in January, 1814; on the 4th of April he abdicated, and, on the 29th of the month following, Josephine breathed her last in the arms of her children. Like her husband she was born for empire; and he, however blinded by dynastic ambition, must have lived to feel that her divorce was as mistaken in policy as it was indefensible in principle and cruel in the execution. It is singular, and only poetical justice to add, that Josephine, after all, should have given an heir to Napoleon in the person of her grandson, the present emperor, Louis Napoleon. [E.R.]

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the historian of the Jews, descended, on his father's side, from the high priests of his nation, and on his mother's from the Asmonean princes, was born at Jerusalem in the year 37. He was remarkable from boyhood for the promise of those high qualities which he afterwards displayed as a commander and man of letters; and after studying in every school of learning, submitting himself to the initiation of the Essenes, and even mortifying his flesh in the desert, he attached himself to the Pharisees, and acquired a high reputation among them for his prudence and wisdom. After a visit to Rome at the age of twenty-six, to intercede for some of his countrymen who had been



condemned by Felix, he was appointed commissioner from Jerusalem to the disturbed district of Galilee, and shortly after became its governor. Unable to prevent the internal dissensions which prevailed among the Jews from ripening into a revolt against the Romans, Josephus reluctantly undertook the conduct of a war of which he foresaw the issue, and for forty-seven days defended Jotapata against the whole force of Vespasian and Titus. After the fall of the city, Josephus saved his life by a stratagem worthy of Machiavel, and saluted his conquerors as the future masters of the world,—the issue of the war, and the elevation of Vespasian and Titus, he avers, having been shown to him in dreams. He accompanied Titus to the siege of Jerusalem, and endeavored to act as mediator, but was repulsed by his countrymen as a traitor. Finally, he lived in honor at Rome, and is supposed to have died about the year 95. The works of Josephus are his 'Jewish Antiquities, the defence of his history Against Appian,' 'The Martyrdom of the Maccabees,' and his noble 'History of the Jewish Wars,' which is that of an eye-witness of all he relates. Besides these, which are among the most interesting and valuable remains of antiquity, he wrote his own 'Life,' the public portion of which is further amplified in the 'Wars.' We learn from the former that he was thrice married, first, at the instance of Vespasian, to a captive virgin, who soon afterwards left him; second, to a lady of Alexandria, whom, he says, 'I forsook, because her manners pleased me not, although she was the mother of my three children!' and, thirdly, to a native of Candy, 'endowed with as laudable manners as any other woman whatsoever.' Opinions differ as to the reliability of some things that Josephus relates, but in matters personal, his disclosures are as candid as they are edifying. The politic shrewdness of Jacob, the learning of the ancient priesthood, and the valor of his ancestors, the Maccabees, were all united in him. It is no slight proof of his worldly wisdom, that he survived the destruction of his people; the last unexceptionable Jew of the whole race. [E.R.]

JOSEPIN, a painter of Naples, 1560–1640.

JOSHUA, the successor of Moses as military chief and leader of the Jews, about 1534–1424 B.C.

JOSI, HENRY, a connoisseur in art, late keeper of the prints in the British Museum, 1802–1845.

JOSIAH, a king of Judah, 639–608 B.C.

JOSQUIN-DEPROZ, a Flemish musician, 15th century.

JOSSELYN, JOHN, an author, came to Boston in 1663. In 1672, he published a work, entitled 'New England's Rarities, Discovered in Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Plants,' &c.; and in 1674, an account of two voyages to New England, with the expenses, &c.

JOUBERT, BARTHOLOMEW CATHARINE, a general of the French republic, born 1769, killed at the battle of Novi when fighting against the Russians under Suwarrow, 1799.

JOUBERT, F., a learned French priest, 1689–1763.

JOUBERT, L., a French med. wr., 1529–1583.

JOUFFROY, J. DE., a French cardinal, d. 1743.

JOUFFROY, THEODORE S., a French philosopher, translator of Reid and Dugald Stewart, and author of 'Leçons sur le Droit Naturel,' 1796–1842.

JOUFFROY D'ABBANS, CL. F. D., Marquis De, a French mechanician and captain of infantry, to whom the Academy of Sciences has awarded the honor of having first applied steam to navigation, contrary to the received opinion in England and America in favor of Fulton, 1751–1832.

JOUIN, A., a Jansenist and poet, 1684–1757.

JOURDAIN, ALPHONSE, count of Toulouse, and founder of the city of Montauban, 1103–1148.

JOURDAIN, AMABLE L. M. MICHEL BRICHELLET, a French dentist, afterwards an Oriental scholar, author of 'Tableau de L'Histoire du Gouvernement, de la Religion, et de la Littérature de la Perse,' 1788–1818.

JOURDAIN, F. C., a French archaeologist, 1690–1782.

JOURDAN, A. J. L., a French jurist, 1791–1826.

JOURDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE, a general of the French revolution, born 1762, appointed general of division 1793, general-in-chief of the army of Italy, and marshal of France, 1803–1804, lost the battle of Vittoria, fought in support of Joseph Buonaparte, 1813, governor of the 'Invalides,' 1830, d. 1833.

JOURDAN, MATHIEU JOUVE, commonly called 'JOURDAN COUPE TETE,' a monster in human shape, who became a leader of brigands and murderers during the French revolution, and exercised supreme power at Avignon till the arrival of the republican forces under Choisi and Dampmartin, 1791, executed 1794.

JOUSSE, DANIEL, a French lawyer, and mathematician, author of 'Trait de la Sphere,' &c., 1704–81.

JOUVANCY, J., a Jesuit historian, 1643–1690.

JOUVENET, J., a French painter, 1644–1717.

JOUY, JOSEPH ETIENNE DE, an accomplished writer, was born in 1764. He served in America during the revolution, but relinquishing the army, he turned his attention to literature and soon became a popular author. He was appointed librarian at the Louvre in 1830 by Louis Philippe. Died 1846.

JOVELLANOS, GASPAR MELCHIOR DE, a distinguished literary *savant*, statesman, and dramatic poet of Spain, born 1744, minister of justice 1799, killed in an insurrection, 1812.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, born 330, succeeded Julian the Apostate as emperor of Rome, and restored Christianity 363, died 364.

JOVINIAN, an Italian reformer, 4th century.

JOVINUS, a native of Gaul, consul of Rome, 367–370. His grandson of the same name, attained the title of emperor 411, killed 412.

JOVIUS, PAUL, an Italian historian, 1483–1552.

JOY, RT. HON. H., an Irish judge, 1767–1838.

JOY, JOYE, or GEE, JOHN, a biblical scholar, distinguished as a promoter of the reformation, d. 1553.

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, a miscellaneous writer, and a dissenting minister, was born in 1764. He was one of the persons prosecuted with Horne Tooke, Hardy, &c., for treason. He assisted Dr. Gregory in compiling his 'Cyclopædia,' and afterwards arranged another under the name of Nicholson. Died in 1816.

JOYNER, W., an English poet, 1622–1706.

JUAN OF AUSTRIA. See JOHN OF AUSTRIA.

JUAN OF AUSTRIA, a natural son of Philip IV., king of Spain, distinguished as a general, 1629–1679.

JUAN Y SANTACILIA, DON GEORGE, or DON JORGE JUAN, a Spanish mathematician and engineer, 1712–1774.

JUBA, the first of the name, king of Numidia, succeeded his father Hiempsal, B.C. 50, joined Scipio and Cato against Cæsar 49, died by his own hand when the cause was lost by the defeat of Thapsus, B.C. 46. The second of the name, son and successor of the preceding, was led a captive in Cæsar's triumph, but afterwards made king of Mauritania, and married to the daughter of Cleopatra and

**Antony.** He distinguished himself as a naturalist, historian, and philosopher, died A.D. 23.

**JUBE, AUGUSTUS,** a Fr. historian, 1765–1824.

**JUDA, HIOUG,** a Jewish rabbi, 11th century.

**JUDA, LEO DE,** a Ger. reformer, 1482–1542.

**JUDAH,** the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, and the father of the existing race of Jews.

**JUDAH HAKKADOSH,** or the holy, a learned rabbi, born in Galilee about 120, distinguished as the founder of the school of Tiberius, and as the compiler of the Mishna, died 194.

**JUDAS LEVITA,** a Spanish rabbi, 1090–1140.

**JUDAS MACCABÆUS,** a valiant leader of the Jews in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, succeeded his father Mattathias, in the line of the Asmonean princes, B.C. 166, fell, heroically fighting against overwhelming numbers, B.C. 160.

**JUDD, SYLVESTER,** an American Unitarian divine, and author, was born in Westhampton, Mass., 1813. He graduated at Yale College 1836, studied divinity in Cambridge, Mass., and became subsequently minister of a Unitarian Church at Augusta, Maine. He published several novels, of which 'Margaret, a New England Tale,' and 'Richard Edney,' are the best known. Died 1853.

**JUDITH,** a heroine of the Jewish nation, whose history is recorded in the well-known book of that name, the date and the authorship of which are both uncertain, but which probably dates after the Babylonish captivity.

**JUDSON, ADONIRAM,** an American Baptist missionary, died 1850, aged 62.

**JUDSON, EMILY C.,** an American author of light literature, and a poet, known by the *nom de plume* of 'Fanny Forester,' was born in New York, married the Baptist missionary, Dr. Judson, in 1846, accompanied her husband to India, survived him, and died 1854.

**JUEL, NICHOLAS,** a Danish admiral, 1629–97.

**JUENIN, G.,** a French theologian, 1650–1713.

**JUENIN, P.,** a French historian, 1668–1749.

**JUGLARIS, A.,** an Italian Jesuit, died 1653.

**JUGLER, J. F.,** a Ger. philologist, 1714–1791.

**JUGURTHA,** a king of Numidia, vanquished by the Romans and starved in prison, 106 B.C.

**JULIA,** a martyr of Carthage, killed 440.

**JULIA,** the only daughter of the emperor Augustus, and wife of Marcellus and Agrippa, equally celebrated for her beauty, her debaucheries, and her genius, starved to death by order of Tiberius, 14.

**JULIA,** daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, fell a victim to the intrigues of Messalina, 17–41.

**JULIA,** a daughter of Julius Cæsar and Cornelia, and wife of Pompey the Great, died B.C. 53.

**JULIA DOMNA,** second wife of the emperor Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta, distinguished as the patroness of arts and letters, 170–217.

**JULIAN,** an Italian theologian, 5th century.

**JULIAN,** a Spanish prelate and theologian, and a saint of the Roman calendar, died 690.

**JULIAN, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS,** emperor of Rome, nephew of Constantine the Great; famous in history because of his effort to re-establish the shrines and worship of Paganism; hence named the Apostate. He was born at Constantinople in 331, and died at the age of thirty-two, of a wound received near Ctesiphon, in the midst of his contest with Sapor, king of the Persians. The life of this remarkable person was altogether singular. Escaping death,—always imminent during his earlier years,—chiefly through protection of the obscurity to which the jealousy and avarice of his cousin, the possessor of the purple, had doomed him, he grew up a philoso-

pher, first instructed by Christian bishops, and then an attached pupil of the school of Athens. The necessities of Constantius recalled him to the capital, and procured his adoption as Cæsar: but, haunted by guilty terrors, the emperor virtually banished him to Gaul, under guise of assigning him that exhausted and perturbed region as a Province. In a position thus inauspicious, the extraordinary military and administrative talents of Julian first burst forth. Repression had not broken the spring in him; neither had a life of study unfitted him for action. He restored discipline, consolidated and inspired the legions, overthrew the Germans and pacified Gaul. Deprived of his government by the sleepless enmity of Constantius—for the hatred of the timid is never asleep—he was proclaimed Augustus by the soldiery, and had just entered on civil war, when the death of his unworthy relative opened his path to the throne. Then Julian began the work for which he imagined that Fate had prepared him,—a work in itself impracticable; and the attempt to perform it involved him in controversies so bitter, and actions so questionable, that it would have been vain now to attempt to disentangle his motives, even had the history of these times been much more reliable than any early history is. It is alleged that he revolted from the unjust repugnance of the Church to Philosophy as such, and hated its intolerance. Unfortunately, the early Church was intolerant, and had learnt too soon the process by *anathema*; and it is equally true, that intolerance was especially foreign alike to the religion of Rome, and the philosophy of Athens; the first having ever admitted without scruple, new gods to seats on its Olympus; and the latter, inspired by the Alexandrines, endeavoring at that period to discern the secret meaning of all forms and modes of Mythology,—resolving them into symbols. But if Julian had been moved solely by a respect for liberty, he would have remained firm by his earliest measures—viz., the restoration of the old gods, and the equal protection of their worship. On the contrary, he persecuted those he blamed as persecutors, closed their schools, and launched into all the excesses of REACTION. The great and catholic moral pointed by his history is this—*no Power can revive in this world, that which even a REVOLUTION has destroyed.* The destruction of ancient systems, although by apparent violence, is never possible, unless new moral elements, and forces, have been born and risen into efficiency,—in other words until these systems have ceased to represent the life of the world, and become unfit to evolve the future. In matters of Religion especially reaction can, on this account, replace the *form* only: the faith has gone, and the husk—the ceremony and the dogma—can never be propped up as a verisimilitude.—Julian had much activity, and as already stated, singular administrative skill; but the weakness inherent in every Reactionist, passed with him too, into its usual, if not unfailing issues—fanaticism and frenzy. [J.P.N.]

**JULIANA,** a woman of remarkable talents and military courage, who possessed great influence at the courts of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan. She was the daughter of a Portuguese named Augustin Dias D'Acosta, and was born in Bengal, 1658. Died 1733.

**JULIANA,** a devotee of the reign of Edward III., who immured herself in a stone cell at Norwich, and having suffered from extreme mortification, wrote a book of devotion entitled 'Sixteen Revelations of the Love of God,' containing an account of her visions, or the 'Showings' by which her reflections were illustrated. The MS. of this



work was preserved by the monks, and published by a learned catholic named Cressy, in 1670, who could discover nothing concerning her history beyond the hints which are scattered through the work itself. It appears, however, that she was about thirty years of age when the principal of her visions occurred, in the year 1373, and that she was very severely tempted, and deeply experienced in what the mystics regard as the spiritual life. Her book was reprinted in the quaint language of the period in which it was written, by G. H. Parker, in 1843. The most interesting of her visions is one of the Virgin Mary, which Juliana has related with an artlessness and sense of wonder which it is impossible to accuse either of insincerity or extravagance.

JULIEN, P., a French sculptor, 1731-1804.

JULIEN, S., a Swiss painter, 1736-1799.

JULIO ROMANO. See ROMANO.

JULIUS, the *first* of the name, pope of Rome, a partisan of Athanasius, and a saint of the Roman calendar, reigned 337-352. The *second*, one of the most unscrupulous political intriguers that ever occupied the papal chair, distinguished as a soldier and a magnificent patron of arts and letters, born 1441, reigned 1503-1513. The *third*, in whose time the council of Trent was re-opened, reigned 1550-1555.

JULYAT, FLEURY, a French poet, 16th century.

JUMELIN, J. B., a French chemist, 1745-1807.

JUNCKER, CHR., a Ger. philolo., 1668-1714.

JUNCKER, G. H., a German medical writer, 1680-1759.

JUNG STILLING. See STILLING.

JUNGE, JOACHIM, a native of Lubeck, eminent as a mathema. and natural philosopher, 1587-1657.

JUNGER, J. F., a German dramatist, died 1797.

JUNGERMANN, GODFREY, a German translator and commentator, died 1610. His brother, LOUIS, a botanist, 1572-1653.

JUNIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch *savant*, 1512-1575.

JUNIUS, FRANCIS, a French scholar, a professor of divinity at Leyden, and a fellow-laborer with Tremellius upon his Latin version of the Old Testament, author of commentaries and theological works, 1545-1602. His son, of the same name, born at Heidelberg, eminent as a philologist, 1589-1677.

JUNKER, G. A., a German Jesuit, 1716-1805.

JUNOT, ANDOCHÉ, a marshal of the French empire, and duke d'Abrantes, born 1771, entered the army as a volunteer 1791, distinguished at the siege of Toulon 1793, general of division in Egypt 1801, governor of Paris 1804, commander of the army in Portugal 1806, lost the battle of Vimiera, and compelled to capitulate, 1808, afterwards governor of the Illyrian provinces, and died 1813.

JUNOT, LAURA PERMON, wife of the preceding, and duchess of Abrantes, distinguished as a novelist, but chiefly by her 'Memoirs,' 1784-1838.

JURAIN, CL., a Flemish antiquarian, died 1618.

JURET, FR., a French poet, 1553-1626.

JURIEU, PETER, a famous protestant theologian, born at Men, in the Orléannais, 1637; died at Rotterdam, where he occupied a chair of theology, and was pastor of the Walloon church, 1713. He was a great partisan of William III., and engaged protestants and catholics in controversy with about equal animosity. The ablest of his works is a 'Critical History of Doctrines and Modes of Worship.'

JURIN, JAMES, an English physician, distinguished as a mathematician and natural philosopher, 1684-1750.

JURINE, L., a Swiss naturalist, 1751-1819.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE DE, an eminent botanist, was born at Lyons in 1686. He died in 1758. He

possessed an extensive knowledge of botany, and filled the situation of professor of that science at the Jardin du Roi at Paris. [W.B.]

JUSSIEU, BERNARD DE, a celebrated botanist, and a younger brother of the above, was also born at Lyons, in 1699, and died in 1777. He derived his taste for botany from his brother, and through his interest was nominated, in 1772, botanical demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi. Louis XV., wishing to make an extensive botanical garden at Trianon, intrusted the execution and superintendence of it to Bernard de Jussieu. He has left behind him very few writings, but he nevertheless exercised a great influence upon the study of botany in France; and his arrangement of the plants cultivated in the garden of Trianon, as shown by his catalogues, proves that he had commenced practically demonstrating the natural method so beautifully and fully carried out afterwards by his celebrated nephew.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE LAURENT DE, nephew of the above, and upon whom his uncle's mantle seems to have fallen, was born at Lyons in 1748. He died in 1836. He was appointed, in 1770, assistant to Lemonnier, the professor of botany; and, in 1777, obtained the general administration of the Jardin du Roi. In his lectures, and in his memoir of the new arrangement of plants in the royal garden, he explained for the first time clearly and with precision, the fundamental principles of the natural method of arrangement of plants, and, in 1789, he published his 'Genera Plantarum,' a work which employed him four years in bringing out. In this excellent work, he has carried out satisfactorily the first principles of the natural classification of his uncle Bernard, and the profound and sagacious manner in which he has applied these principles to the institution of the natural families has caused the Jussieuan method to be adopted by almost all botanists throughout the world. In 1793, when the royal garden was remodelled, and became the Jardin des Plantes, Jussieu was appointed professor of rural botany; and afterwards was chosen by his colleagues to be director and treasurer of the museum of Natural History. Like his uncle, Bernard, he had become almost totally blind for some years before his death. [W.B.]

JUSSOU, H. C., a Ger. architect, 1754-1825.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHER, a French *savant*, and ecclesiastical antiquarian, whose works illustrate the history of France in the middle ages, 1580-1649. His son, HENRY, editor of some of his father's MSS., 1620-1693.

JUSTI, JOHN HENRY THEOPHILUS, a German mineralogist, author of a 'Treatise on Money,' on 'Mineralogy,' 'Chemistry,' &c., 1720-1771.

JUSTIN, surnamed 'The Martyr,' but anciently 'The Philosopher,' was born about the beginning of the second century, of pagan parents, at Flavia Neapolis (Naples), the ancient Shechem or Sychar in Samaria. He was brought up in the religion of his parents, and studied in succession the Stoic, Peripatetic, Pythagorean, and Platonic philosophy. But none of them fully satisfied his restless and inquisitive mind, though the last greatly inflated him. Meeting with an old and venerable Christian in one of his solitary walks by the sea-side, he was surprised by the conversation, shown his own ignorance of many things, and urged to read the Hebrew Scriptures. This interview led at length to his conversion, when he was still but a young man. His subsequent life was spent in the earnest diffusion of the faith which he had embraced. He visited Alexandria, and was no stranger in Rome. He suffered

death under Marcus Antoninus, in A.D. 165 or 166; and as usually recorded, his prime accuser was a Cynic philosopher of the name of Crescens. The mode of his martyrdom is uncertain; some affirming that he was scourged and beheaded, and others that he was put to death in secret. The best works of Justin are in the form of apologies—one, probably in A.D. 150, addressed to Antoninus Pius, and a second to Marcus Aurelius about the year 164. The 'Dialogue with Trypho the Jew,' a tract, the genuineness of which has been unsuccessfully attacked, is a defence of Christianity against Jewish assaults and prejudice, and is founded upon a personal discussion. The argument is drawn from the types and prophecies of the Old Testament, but the interpretation is often fanciful and inexact. Doubts are entertained about the genuineness of other works ascribed to him, such as the 'Oration,' and 'Cohortation to the Greeks,' the famous Epistle to Diognetus, and the tract 'On the Monarchy of God.' Some other spurious treatises are assigned to him, and many of his writings have been lost. As Justin continued to wear the garb of a philosopher, so he never renounced the philosophizing spirit. His platonic notions gave peculiar coloring to his views and defences of many Christian doctrines, and some of his arguments were not learned in the school of the apostles. His erudition, however, is always subservient to Christianity; but his style is often rugged though expressive. His works in whole and in parts have often been published. The editio princeps was published by Robert Stephens, Paris, folio, 1551. A better edition appeared under the care of Maranus, Paris, 1742. Thirlby published the Dialogues, London, 1722, in a tall and handsome folio, and the last and best edition, edited by Otto, was issued from the press at Jena, in 3 volumes 8vo. 1844. The separate pieces have often been reprinted, and not a few of them have been translated into English. Useful information on the life, times, and theology of Justin, may be got in Bishop Kaye's 'Writings and Opinions of Justin Martyr,' Cambridge, 1829, and especially in two German works of Semisch on the subject, published at Hamburg, 1842-1848. [J.E.]

JUSTIN, a Roman historian, 2d century.

JUSTIN I., emperor of the East, born 450, succeeded Anastasius 518, made Justinian his colleague in the empire, and died 527.

JUSTIN II., son of Vigilantia, sister of Justinian, suc. the latter, 565, died in retirement, 578.

JUSTINIAN I., emperor of Constantinople, was the son of a farmer, and of the sister of Justin, who from entering the army as a simple soldier, had become emperor, and was succeeded by his nephew, then in the forty-fifth year of his age, 527. Some months before the death of his uncle, Justinian had persuaded him to consent to his marriage with Theodora, a well-known actress and courtesan, who was declared Augusta, and crowned the same day as her husband. About the same time, Belisarius, the friend and future general of the new emperor, was married to Antonina, a professional companion of Theodora; and to the intrigues and jealousies stirred up by these two women is to be attributed the principal part of the untoward circumstances which have cast a stain on the personal character of Justinian. The political events of his reign may be summed up in the wars of Belisarius and the eunuch Narses, who obtained splendid successes over the Persians in the East, and the Vandals and Goths in Italy, and in the terrible sedition which broke out at Constantinople in 532, and was extinguished in the blood of thirty thousand persons. In the latter

case, Justinian would have fled from his capital, and in all probability lost his crown, but for the courage and talents of Theodora, whose vices were gilded by some of the rare qualities befitting an empress. The glory of his reign is the famous digest of the Roman law, known generally as the *Justinian Code*, which was compiled out of the Gregorian, Theodorian, and Hermogenian codes, by ten of the ablest lawyers of the empire, under the guiding genius of the juriconsult, Tribonian. Their labors consist—1. of the 'Statute Law,' or Justinian code, properly so called; 2. the 'Pandects,' a digest of the decisions and opinions of former magistrates and lawyers,—these two compilations consisted of matter that lay scattered through more than two thousand volumes, now reduced to fifty; 3. the 'Institutes,' an abridgment, in four books, containing the substance of all the laws in an elementary form; 4. the laws of modern date, including Justinian's own edicts, collected into one volume, and called the 'New Code.' These labors, which a Cæsar had not been able to accomplish, were completed by the year 529; and we can only lament that Christianity was not in its prime at that epoch, whereby the spirit of natural right and equity had been infused into them, in place of the dogmas of authority. Besides this important work of imperial reform, Justinian was a great builder and engineer, and works of public utility were kept constantly in progress in all parts of the empire. He was remarkable for temperance and chastity, and not less so for his great learning and diligent application to business; but his religious bigotry, and his weakness in the hands of Theodora, marred all his good qualities. Died in the eighty-third year of his age, 565. [E.R.]

JUSTINIAN II., surnamed 'Rhinotmetus,' became emperor of the East on the death of his father, Constantine, 686, when he was about sixteen years of age. He was deposed and banished for his cruelty, by his general, Leontius, 695; regained his throne ten years afterwards, and, exhibiting the same ferocious disposition, was assassinated, 711.

JUSTINIANS, THE, or, GIUSTINIANI OF VENICE, descended from the emperors of that name, form a long roll of famous names. The principal of these are—LORENZO, or St. LAURENT, the first patriarch of Venice, a man of remarkable public and private virtue, author of sermons, letters, and ascetic tracts, 1380-1465. LEONARDO, his younger brother, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and poet, procurator of St. Mark, 1388-1446. BERNARDO, his son, procurator and member of the council of ten, author of a life of Lorenzo Giustinian, and of letters and speeches delivered by him on various occasions, 1408-89. BERNARDO, uncle of the latter, a learned ecclesiastic and dignitary of the order of St. George, author of a 'History of the Military Orders,' published 1692. SEBASTIAN, ambassador to England in the reign of Henry VIII., 1515-1519. ORSATTO, a Greek translator and poet, 1538-1603. POMPEIUS, a celebrated general and historian of the Flemish wars, 1569-1616. MARC-ANTONIO, elected doge of Venice 1684, died, after sustaining a war with the Turks, 1688. NIC-ANTONIO, a learned theologian, who became bishop of Padua, and edited an edition of Athanasius, and a chronology of the bishops of his see, 1712-1796. ANGELO, proveditor of Treviso when the state was invaded by Buonaparte in 1797.

JUSTINIANS, THE, or GIUSTINIANI OF GENOA, assumed the name without the right of descent. The principal of the family are—AUGUSTIN, bishop of Nebo, or Nebbio, and the most learned man of his age, 1470-1536. JEROME, a tragic writer, born



about 1560. HORACE, a learned cardinal, risen from a poorer branch of the family, died at Rome 1649. MICHEL, a learned ecclesiastic, author of many works left in MS., 1612-1680. VINCENT, a famous connoisseur, whose collection of engravings forms the 'Giustinian Gallery,' published 1640. FABIO, a learned prelate, adopted into the family when a youth, 1579-1627. The name occurs in other parts of Italy besides Venice and Genoa; of these we may mention GIOVANNI, a native of Candy, distinguished as a poet, died about 1556; and LAURENT, or LORENZO, a professor at Naples, author of historical works, &c., 1760-1825. [E.R.]

JUVARA, F., a Sicilian architect, 1685-1735.

JUVENAL, DECIVS JUNIUS, a celebrated Roman satirist, was born at Aquinum, in Campania, at the beginning of the reign of Claudian. His first satire being directed against Paris, a favorite of Domitian, Juvenal was exiled to Egypt under pretence of an appointment, and died there at an advanced age, 128. Only sixteen of his satires remain, most of which are considered masterpieces of that class of writing. They have been translated by Dryden, Gifford, and others.

JUVENAL, the name by which a grammarian named W. Jovenneaux is known, abt. 1460-1505.

JUVENAL, or JOUVENAL DES URSINS, a French statesman who owed his elevation to rescuing Charles VI., born about 1350, died 1431. His son, of the same name, archbishop of Rheims, and historian of Charles VI., died 1473.

JUVENCUS CAIUS VECTIVS AQUILINUS, one of the earliest Christian poets, b. in Sp. 4th c.

JUVENEL, F. author of a 'History of the Crusade under the Pontificate of Urban II.,' a 'History of the Moors in Spain,' and a 'History of the Popes,' 17th century.

JUXON, WILLIAM, successively bishop of Hereford, bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury, was a prelate of great learning, chiefly remembered for his fidelity to Charles I., whom he attended at the Isle of Wight, and whose last requests he received on the scaffold. He is the author of a sermon, entitled 'The Subject's Sorrow, or Lamentation on the Death of Britain's Josiah, King Charles,' published 1649, and 'Some Considerations upon the Act of Uniformity,' 1662. Died 1663.

## K

KAAAB. See CAAB.

KAAS, NICHOLAS, the principal of the four regents appointed to govern Denmark during the minority of Christiern I., born 1535, chancellor 1573, regent 1588, died 1594.

KAAU-BOERHAAVE, ABRAHAM, a Dutch anat. and phy., nephew of the illustrious Boerhaave, and court physician at Petersburg, 1718-1753.

KABBESE, J., a Dutch painter, died 1660.

KABEL, A. VANDER, a D. pain., 1631-1695.

KABRIS, JOSEPH, a sailor in the French service. He was taken prisoner by the English, and allowed to ship on board a whaler bound for the Pacific Ocean, but being wrecked near the island of Nookahiva, he fell into the hands of the cannibals, and would have suffered death but for the interference of the King's daughter, to whom he was soon after married. He lived on the island for several years, exercising the office of chief judge, to which he had been appointed. At length he was carried away by the captain of a Russian vessel, and died in France, in 1822, while endeavoring to raise sufficient money to enable him to defray the expense of a passage back to the Pacific.

KACUFFER, C. T., a Ger. hist., 1757-1830.

KADLUBEK, or KODLUBKO, VINCENT, a Polish historian, and bishop of Cracow, died 1223.

KAEMPF, J., a Bavarian physician, 1738-87.

KAEMPFER, ENGELBERT, (1651-1716), a traveller and naturalist, was a native of the principality of Lippe-Deilmold in Germany. In the service of Sweden and the Dutch he visited most countries of the East; and has recorded his many curious and interesting observations in two works, 'Amoenitates Exoticæ,' and a 'History of Japan.' In 1693 he returned to Amsterdam, and the following year took the degree of Doctor of Physic at Leyden; and settling in his native place was appointed physician to the prince. This brought him into extensive practice, which he enjoyed till his death. A genus of the ginger tribe, (*Scitamineæ*) is named after him.

KAESTNER, ABRAHAM GOTTHELF, a German mathematician and astronomer, author of numerous works in pure and mixed math., and a 'Demonstration of the Immortality of the Soul,' 1719-1800.

KAFOUR, a sultan of Egypt, died 968.

KAHLE, L. M., a Ger. juriconsult, 1712-75.

KAHLER, W. or J., a Ger. divine, 1649-1729

KAI-KAOUS, a king of Ivan or Persia, whose history is not well ascertained, 7th century B.C.

KAI-KAOUS, a Turkish sultan, 1210-1219.

KAI-KAOUS II., a Turkish sultan, 1244-1278.

KAI-KHASRON, the name of three sultans, the first of whom reigned 1192-1210; the second, 1237-1244; the third, 1266-1283.

KAIN, H. L. C., a French actor, 1728-1778.

KALB, BARON DE, a major-general in the American Army, distinguished himself at the battle near Camden, in August, 1780, where he was killed. Congress resolved on erecting a monument to his memory at Annapolis.

KALCREUTH, COUNT ADOLPH. FREDERIC, a field-marshal of Prussia; distinguished in the seven years' war under Frederick the Great, and in the wars of the French revolution, 1737-1818.

KALDI, GEORGE, a learned Jesuit of Hungary prof. of theology at Olmutz and Presburgh, d. 1634.

KALE, or KELE, W., a Dutch paint., 1630-93.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN, a Prussian Jew, and celebrated musical composer, was born at Munden it 1755, studied under Emanuel Bach. He settled in Paris, where he was appointed singing master to the academy of music. Died 1806. He was held in high repute as a vocalist.

KALKBRENNER, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, distinguished as a pianist, son of the preceding, was born at Cassel in 1784. Having removed to Paris, in 1806, he soon acquired the highest reputation, both as a performer and composer. In 1823 he entered into partnership with M. Pleydel, as a manufacturer of keyed instruments. Died 1849.

KALL, ABR., a Danish historian, 1743-1821.

KALL, J. CHRISTOPHER, a Prussian philologist and Oriental scholar, 1714-1775. His son, NICHOLAS CHRISTOPHER, the same, born 1749.

KALLGREW, a Swedish dramatist, 1751-1795.

KALM, PETER, a Swedish naturalist, professor at Abo, author of 'A Naturalist's Tour in North America,' and of 'Dissertations on the Agriculture and Commerce of Sweden,' 1715-1779.

KALRAAT, ABRAHAM VAN, a Dutch painter and sculptor, 1643-1699. His brother, BERNARD, distinguished as a landscape painter, 1650-1721.

KAMBLI, M., a Ger. sculptor, about 1717-86.

KAMENSKI, COUNT, a Russian general, last cent.

KAM-HI, or KHANG-HI, a Chinese emperor, cel. as a patron of arts and letters, reig. 1661-1722.

KAMPEN, J. VAN, a Dutch painter, 17th cent.

KAMPENHAUSEN, BARON BALTHAZAR DE, a Russian historian and publicist, 1772-1823.

KANDJATOU, a khan of the Moguls, 1291-95.

KANDLER, J. J., a German artist, disting. for the beauty of his figures on porcelain, 1706-1776.

KANNI, J. A., a Ger. Orientalist, 1773-1824.

KANT, IMMANUEL, born at Königsberg, 21st April, 1724, in which city he spent a long life of eighty years in the tranquillity so acceptable to a sage: he died on 24th February, 1804. It has happened to two of Europe's most illustrious Thinkers since the revival of Philosophy, to undertake the same momentous problem regarding the Grounds and Limits of Human Knowledge: two men, almost contrasted in character, but each in relation to his age, offering a solution so profound and suitable, that his works stand as an era, from which, as its commencement, a spacious range of Metaphysical History will ever be dated:—the Inquirers were KANT and JOHN LOCKE. Contrasted in mental character—for, while Locke, participating in the peculiar genius of his country, cared not to adventure beyond the concrete—the practical—the objective,—the intellect of Kant manifested an analytic power, an ability to pierce through abstractions and construct Systems, certainly never surpassed since the days of Aristotle,—these two great men were so placed, that in their common revolt against scepticism and dogmatism, it fell to them as if through necessity, to look at their common subject from these separate points of view, which in philosophy, have stood for the most part also as contrasted. Repelled by the dogmatism of less discreet Cartesians, who were ever inclined to arrest inconvenient Inquiry, by interposing the obstacle of a so-called Innate principle or truth—Locke re-asserted our harmony with the External World, and hastened to vindicate for its action on Mind, the important part which that action plays in the construction of human knowledge: Kant, on the other hand, lived in times when the claims on behalf of Sensation—instituted by Locke—had again risen to excess; when the figurative expression of the Englishman, that the mind is a *tabula rasa* had become accepted as a literal maxim; and the unrelenting scepticism of Hume had driven from systematic philosophy all recognition of Energy in Mind, Personality in Man, or of Permanence, Substance and Truth, in Nature or any where. Accordingly, it was his distinctive vocation to reassert the Force of the Thinking principle, to re-establish it as a Power, co-ordinate, and at least co-equal with the External Universe: and he accomplished his task so thoroughly, that the despotism of mere Sensationalism can never reappear in the progress of modern thought. Inevitably, perhaps, from his position, Kant's tendencies lean unduly towards Idealism: nevertheless, profiting by his long posteriority to Locke, the solution offered by the profound and penetrating German, is assuredly the completest which our human Intellect has yet elaborated; and, however surprising to the English reader, it may be also asserted, that by no one, since the Stagyrte wrote, has clear and definite thought been expressed more clearly, or more conscientiously guarded from possible misapprehension. We shall endeavor as distinctly as

we can—encumbered by the necessary brevity—to offer an appreciation of Kant's remarkable labors.—

I. Two considerations are essential to a right apprehension of the achievements of the sage of Königsberg. *First*; as it is necessary to repeat, his effort was to establish the *grounds and limits* of Human Knowledge—destroying scepticism on the one hand, and discrediting dogmatism on the other: and *Secondly*; He sought to accomplish this double object by defining exactly the spheres of those two *factors* of all knowledge—the *Mind* and *Nature*; thus rescuing Truth from doubt, although *Sensation* alone might not account for it, and by rigorously appreciating and surveying the action of the purely *Mental Force*, warning us not to mistake for *real*, what is merely *notional*. To carry out the foregoing aim was the effort of Kant's life; and his philosophy was hence rightly designated the *Critical Philosophy*: although he has surveyed many departments of *Doctrine*, his efforts point every where rather to *Criticism*, than to *Doctrine*; he has shown rather how Philosophy may become a Science, than filled in the matter of the Science. Taking his writings as a whole—even allowing that the whole is a composite of isolated parts—they go with the strong light of Criticism nearly around all possible knowledge. The mind manifesting its energies mainly under three *Modes*, usually discriminated as the Intellect, the Emotions, and the Will (see article KRAUSE),—KANT has tracked its corresponding laws and methods of action, in his classical treatises—the *Critique of the Pure Reason*—the *Critique of the Judgment*—and the *Critique of the Practical Reason*. To complete the two latter works, several of his smaller treatises are needful as a supplement; but, with this addition, they may be justly esteemed as contributions yet unsurpassed, to the disentangling of difficulties in theoretical and practical *Morals*, and to the establishment of fundamental canons in *Aesthetics*. Both works abound in passages of Noble Eloquence: the *Critique of the Practical Reason*, presents the best appreciation offered by any modern Thinker, of the system of Epicurus, and the morality of Stoicism: the *Critique of the Judgment* achieved an influence in Germany which even the superficial student of the literature of that country will not fail to recognize; and in the section on Teleology, the philosophical rudiments appear, of that recent method in Natural History, which will constrain a reconstruction of all the Sciences of Organization.—It is, however, of the *Critique of the Pure Reason* only, that, in illustration of Kant's manner, we shall here give any particular account.—II. As the foundation of this memorable *Critique*, Kant inquires, what characteristics must attach to Knowledge drawn simply from *Sensation*, or from *Experience*? Sensation, or experience, can inform the mind of *facts* only, of things that *are*, because they are felt; it never can show that a thing *must be*, or that it is *universally*. The characteristics of *necessity and universality*, then, cannot come from experience; the products of which must be empirical, and can never rise higher than *generalizations*: so that whenever either characteristic inheres in a *notion*, we are obliged to infer that the said *notion* is, in thus far, not a pure product of experience, but an experience viewed and modified by some quality or energy of the thinking faculty. The *criterion* obtained, let the Intellect, or the Pure Reason be examined; and the *factors* of the whole separated, after a full analysis of its contents. The Pure Reason, or the Faculty of Knowing, operates in three different modes—*First*, that of SENSIBILITY, or our power to construct representations of objects by



means of the sensations they produce : *Second*, the Faculty, which co-ordinates, unites, and discerns the relations of these representations, or the UNDERSTANDING ; and *Third*, that loftier Faculty which bestows on Knowledge its highest Unity—passing beyond Sensibility and the Understanding, and seeming to descry Ultimate and Eternal Law ; this faculty is the REASON.—Of the contents of the *Sensibility* then, what are the *à posteriori*, and what the *à priori* elements ? What portion of a perception is Empirical, and what Necessary and Universal ? The perception of a fact or thing as existing, is clearly empirical ; but we cannot perceive any thing without conceiving it as necessarily existing in *Space* and *Time* ; these conceptions no mere apprehension of empirical existence can supply ; therefore they are *Forms* of our *Sensibility*,—qualities or forces belonging to the perceiving agent, by which a new nature, so to speak, is impressed on the thing perceived. With regard to the *Understanding* again, we discern that it universally classes objects under certain determinate *relations*, which relations it considers *universally* applicable : these relations, therefore, or the *Categories*, are the Laws, or Formal principles of the Understanding—its constituent elements—or rather the *Conditions* under which alone, in virtue of its structure, it can work. In his determination of the *Categories*, Kant analyzes alongside of Aristotle ; nor, if the works of the two great men are compared, will it appear, that, to the philosopher of Königsberg, thought had advanced for so many centuries, in vain. One of the *Categories* of the Understanding is the relation of *Cause* and *Effect* ; the Student will at once discern how easily under this view of it, the German disposed of the otherwise bewildering speculations of Hume. Beyond Sensibility and the Understanding lies the *Reason*, governed also by *à priori* Ideas, one of which elevates us to the conception of the Soul, or to the transcendental Unity of Man ; a second, the ground of all rational Cosmology ; and a third, that constructs the notion of God.—How limited the glimpse afforded by these abrupt works, of the amplitude and superb proportions of the *Critical Philosophy* ! But let the Student be assured that for the first time in History the problem it undertook has been entirely solved : no longer does the region of our *Subjective* Human Knowledge contain dark, unvisited, or unexplored corners.—III. The opinion now ventured as to the labors of Kant, is not pronounced in ignorance of the questionings to which they have given rise. Numerous the modifications proposed on his table of the *Categories* ; as well as exceptions to other interior peculiarities of his system : but these—whatever their plausibility or weight—little affect the merits of his gigantic and symmetrical scheme. We have said, however, that its tendencies lean unduly towards Idealism ; and it is necessary now, to show in what manner the foregoing speculations open and influence the *questio vexata* of modern thought—the supreme difficulty of existing metaphysics. The *Critical Philosophy* has indeed saved all necessary Truths by referring them to Laws of the Mind—*conditions* under which alone the Thinking Organism can operate : but, what is the relation between these *Laws* *subjective*, and *external* or *objective* Realities ? *Space* and *Time*—the *à priori* elements of the Sensibility—do they not exist for the *Universe* as well as for *Us* ? Is that representation purely Ideal, by which the marvels of materialism are placed before the mind, sparkling through Infinity and evolving through all Time ? The *Categories* of the Understanding, again—the relation for instance of *Cause* and *Effect*—

although they are necessitated through the nature of the Understanding itself, are they all *purely* subjective ? Is there not a world of phenomena, regulated by laws which are their exact counterparts, and, to bring us into whose presence, our Intellectual Nature is the instrument ? So, finally of the *Reason* ?—the Idea of God is a necessity with it,—is it *only* a *subjective* necessity,—does not that necessity conduct us towards a Real, ever-living, all-creating, all-sustaining Omniscience ? The reader will not learn without dismay that Kant denied the legitimacy of every attempt to effect a transition to Reality, from the region of the Speculative Reason. By a process that at least is ingenious, and in which he is supported by our own Sir William Hamilton, he did effect a bridge towards the realities of Ontology ; he assumed the existence of God as a consequence of the law of Morality : nevertheless, it is his dictum, that the representations of the Sensibility and the verities of the Intellect, authorize our belief in no objective counterpart ; and that Existence, as recognized by them, is a mere *Noumenon*—a thing originating a sensation, but unknown as to its qualities, and *unknowable*. Doubtless one is startled by such a conclusion ; but it were folly to underrate the difficulty which checked the advance of Kant. Many and various the efforts to remove it ; with what success, this is not the place to declare : with not a few Inquirers, the desire to accomplish the feat seems to have passed for its accomplishment. Nevertheless, on the occurrence of such difficulties, even when they seem to approach the insuperable, it is something to discern that their existence need not surprise us ; and that even their appalling magnitude is no reason for ultimate despair (article LEIBNITZ). The question against which Inquiry is here impinging, has to do with the lowest down—the least accessible portion of our human Nature. As we have remarked elsewhere, the faculty of Intuition, the power to look beneath Sensation into Realities—INTUITION—is, although the most educable, the most difficult to *apprehend*, and the least educated of all the forms of energy appertaining to mind. It acts indeed in every mind, but it acts imperfectly ; rarely does it act through *reflection*, or, as yet, so that we can explain its operations. Let the student turn to Sir William Hamilton's celebrated memoir on *Presentation* and *Representation* ; he will find there how sadly men have erred, and how toilsomely they have labored, before that single act of Intuitive Perception could be described ! That act of Intuition, as we now understand it, is simply the act constraining our acceptance of an objective reality, corresponding to Kant's subjective Laws or Forms of the Sensibility : is it not likely then, that a deeper and clearer view, in the two remaining and corresponding directions, shall enable us to assert as authoritatively, concerning the Objectivity of Laws which we apprehend in the meantime, simply as regulating Forms of the Understanding and the Reason ? Between these two classes of Forms or constituent elements, and the Forms of Space and Time, there is much in common ; especially this vital characteristic—no speculative doubt can destroy our practical belief that they have real correlatives. Nay, it may be alleged even—as Kant rightly asserts with regard to the Practical Reason, or the Law of Morality—that without that belief, or rather that INTUITION, the faculties would not operate. Perception indeed involves no conscious voluntary act ; the working of the Understanding and the Reason, on the other hand, do involve one ; and it appears safe to aver that un-



less for the conviction, that we are concerned about a great and real Universe, apart from the Thinking Subject, the Human Will would cease to urge the Understanding to evolve its relations, or the Reason to aspire after that highest Unity which, in obedience to its nature, it struggles to attain.—It were unsuitable to close this imperfect notice of the Philosophy of Kant, without a word concerning the character and aspects of the Philosopher. We have said that he lived in tranquillity, devoted to meditation. But it were wrong to fancy him the abstracted sage. His benevolence and simplicity were great; he much relished society, mingling with its innocent gayeties; and he was beloved by the young. He was a man of unimpeachable probity; and that sincerity which is the right arm of Genius in its contests for Truth, was inseparable from his nature. His ideas in morals have been surpassed in elevation by no writer in History; he never uttered a word or committed a sentence to the world derogatory to man's highest nature, or which the sternest virtue would recall. A pure lover of Truth, he proclaimed and vindicated liberty of Thought and Speech: Philosophy, with Kant, was no make-believe—neither the *formula* of a School, nor an affectation of the *Salon*—but an earnest discernment of the rights and duties, the functions, privileges and position of Humanity, and therefore a reverential offering by our Human Reason to the august Power that formed it.—There are now excellent editions of Kant's collected works in German, by his pupils; good French translations of several of them; an English version of the Critique of the Pure Reason by Mr. Hayward, and one of his Ethics by Mr. Sempie. [J.P.N.]

KAO-TSOU-OUTI, a Chinese emp., 355-422.

KAO-TSOU, the *first* of the name, emperor of China, founder of the Tang dynasty, reigned 619-626, d. 635; the *second*, founder of the Haou-Fein dynasty, reigned 935-942; the *third*, founder of the Haou-Han dynasty, reigned 947-951.

KAO-TSOUNG, the *first* of the name, emperor of China, reigned 648-684; the *second*, 1127-1161.

KAPNIST, VASIL V., a Rus. poet, 1756-1813.

KARAMSIN, NICHOLAS MICHELOVITCH, historiographer-royal of the empire of Russia, councillor of state in 1826, author of a History of Russia, and works in polite literature, 1765-1826.

KARNKOWSKI, S., a Polish hist., died 1603.

KAROLI, J., a Hungarian divine, 16th century.

KARPIUSKI, F., a Polish dramatist, d. 1823.

KARSTEN, W. J. G., a German physician and mathematician, 1732-1787. His brother, F. C. S. KARSTEN, an agriculturist, 1751-1829. Their nephew, DIDIER L. GUSTAVE KARSTEN, a learned mineralogist, 1768-1810.

KATE, L. T., a Dutch grammarian, last cent.

KATER, H., an Eng. mathematician, 1777-1825.

KATONA, S., a Hungarian hist., 1732-1811.

KAUFMANN, MARY ANNE ANGELICA CATHERINE, a French lady remarkable for her talents in painting and music, 1741-1807.

KAUNITZ-RIETBERG, WENCELAUS ANTHONY, prince of, an Austrian statesman, was born in 1711 at Vienna, and educated for the Church. In 1744 he received the appointment of minister of state for the Kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, and afterwards was sent as ambassador to Paris. On his return to Vienna in 1753, he was ap. chancellor of state, and made a prince of the empire in 1764. D. 1794.

KANTZ, CONSTAN. F., an Aus. hist., 1735-97.

KAY, or CAIUS, THOMAS, head master of University College, Oxford, author of a work written in vindication of the superior antiquity of Oxford, in a

controversy with Dr. John Kaye of Cambridge, died 1572.

KAY, or KEY, W., a Dutch painter, 1520-1668. KAYE, I., English bishop of Lincoln, a classical and theological writer, died 1843, aged 70.

KAYE, KEYE, or CAY, CAIUS, JOHN, a learned physician, founder of Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was the first master, author of professional works, and a History of Cam., 1510-73.

KAYSSLER, A., a Ger. philosopher, died 1822.

KAZWINI, ZACHARIAH BEN MOHAMMED BEN MAHMOUD, an Ar. geogra. and nat., died 1283.

KEACH, BENJAMIN, a baptist wr., 1640-1704.

KEAN, EDMUND, one of the greatest tragic actors of which England can boast, and possessed of decided genius for the drama, was, on his mother's side, great-grandson of Harry Carey, reputed author of 'God save the King.' The date of his birth is dubious, but he is stated to have been born in Castle Street, Leicester Square, in November, 1787; but to have himself asserted that 17th March, 1790, was his birth-day. He seems to have been placed on the stage when an infant, and to have thus appeared in processions and pageants both at Drury Lane and the Haymarket theatres. At these periods he was remarked for his shyness, but attracted the sympathy of Miss Tidswell, an actress of some standing, who was able to recommend him to a manager in Yorkshire, where he acted under the name of Carey. *Hamlet*, *Lord Hastings*, and *Cato*, were the parts which even then he was capable of filling; and he showed besides much elocutionary skill in recitations from Milton and Shakspeare, which attracted the attention of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton school, where he remained three years, and acquired considerable knowledge of Latin. After this, he played *Hamlet* and *Shylock*, first on the Birmingham stage, and afterwards at Edinburgh, Sheerness, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, and Swansea. At about the age of nineteen, we find him at Waterford, in Ireland, where he acted *Douglas*, and obtained a wife, remaining there two years, after which he visited Weymouth, Exeter, and Taunton. At Dorchester, he is said to have performed, not only in tragedy and comedy, but in opera and pantomime. By the intervention of Dr. Drury, he was ultimately recommended to the committee of Drury Lane theatre; at which theatre he made his *debut* 26th January, 1814, as *Shylock*, to a meagre house, but the few who were present became convinced of his genius; the critics were in his favor, and on waking the next morning the young actor found himself famous. His *Richard the Third*, *Hamlet*, and *Othello*, confirmed the favorable impression. His career was thenceforth assured, and his successes were of the most brilliant description. As a contrast to the classical style of the Kemble school, his acting was impulsive, fiery, and startling. After several seasons of triumph in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he visited America, being induced to that step by some private circumstances which permit not detail. On his return to England, he became manager of the Richmond theatre, and died in the house attached thereto, 15th May, 1833. His funeral was numerously attended by distinguished persons, and he was interred in the cemetery belonging to the old church at Richmond, near the grave of Thomson and Burbage. A cenotaph has since been placed on the church wall by his son, Mr. Charles Kean, the present manager of the Princess's theatre. Had the father been as prudent as the son has proved, his life would have been happier, and his ultimate triumph more decided. His genial aptitude for acting was indisputable, and the lightning-flashes fre-



quent during his extraordinary performances, astonished the critic as much as the ordinary spectator. We have certainly had no performer whom the conscientious biographer can cite as his superior in tragic effect and passionate elocution. [J.A.H.]

KEANE, JOHN, Lord, son of Sir John Keane of Belmont, dist. as an officer in the peninsular war, and for his capture, in 1839, of Ghuznee; 1780-1844.

KEARNEY, STEPHEN WATTS, an officer in the American army, who served with distinction in the Mexican campaign. Died 1848, aged 54.

KEARSLEY, JOHN, a physician of Philadelphia, was born in England, emigrated to America in 1711. He was a member of the house of assembly, where he strenuously advocated the rights of the colony, and became a great favorite with the people. Died Jan. 11, 1772.

KEATE, GEORGE, a poet and miscel. writer, author of an 'Account of the Pelew Islands, 1729-97.

KEATING, G., an Irish historian, d. abt. 1625.

KEATS, JOHN, was born in London in 1796. Some years of his boyhood were spent in a school at Enfield. There he received classical impressions which moulded the form of his youthful fancy and feelings, producing a singularly interesting, though anomalous, kind of images, by their mixture with the romantic ideas which modern poetry afterwards inspired. When he was about fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to a surgeon in London; but poetry had taken close possession of his mind, and the art was enthusiastically practised. In 1817, he published a volume of poems, which was little noticed. Next year appeared 'Endymion, a Poetic Romance.' This poem displayed a predominance of imagination over judgment, so decided as to prompt a doubt whether even maturer years could have qualified the writer to attain very high excellence; but it has an affluence of imagery, a fine ideality, and an exquisite grace of feeling, which make it to poetical minds one of the most seductive of all poems. It was criticised by Gifford in the *Quarterly Review* with savage severity. The attack affected the young poet very deeply, and has even been said to have caused or accelerated the consumptive symptoms which soon showed themselves. He published, however, in 1820, a new volume, containing, among other pieces, 'Hyperion,' 'The Eve of Saint Agnes,' 'Lamia,' and 'Isabella.' In a paper on his former volume, which now appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, it was justly said by Jeffrey, that, with all its faults both of matter and of diction, no book could be more fitly put into the hands of a reader, as a test to ascertain whether he had 'a native relish for poetry and a genuine sensibility to its intrinsic charm.' The poetry of Shelley, and that of Keats, may be pointed to as the earliest indications of those poetical tendencies which have been further developed by Tennyson and his school. The poet sought renovation of health in Italy, but in vain. He died at Rome in December, 1820, when he had recently completed his twenty-fourth year.

KEATS, SIR R. G., a naval officer, 1757-1834.

KEBLE, JOSEPH, an English lawyer, was born in 1632, educated at Oxford, and called to the bar in 1658. He was remarkable for his regularity in attendance at court during a period of nearly fifty years, as reporter of the cases that came before it. He wrote many works, the principal being 'A Table to the Statutes,' 'Assistance to Justices of the Peace,' 'Reports,' and 'Essays on Human Nature and Human Actions.' Died 1710.

KEDER, N., a Swedish antiquarian, 1659-1735.

KEENE, EDMUND, bishop of Ely, 1713-1781.

KEILL, JOHN, a Scotch mathematician, 1671-

1721. His brother, JAMES, a physician and medical author, 1673-1719.

KEISER, W. DE, a Flem. painter, 1647-1693.

KEISER, REINHARD, a celebrated German musician and composer, was born at Leipsic in 1673. He was the author of many operas, the last of which called 'Circe,' which was performed at the Ham-burgh theatre in 1734, was considered the best. Died 1735.

KEITH. See ELPHINSTONE.

KEITH, GEORGE, a quaker, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, emigrated to America in 1682, and was appointed surveyor-general in East Jersey. He wrote several articles in favor of the Quakers, but in 1691, a misunderstanding arising between him and them, he withdrew from the society, and became an Episcopalian in England. In 1706, he was appointed rector of Edburton in Sussex.

KEITH, ISAAC STOCKTON, D.D., minister of Charleston, South Carolina, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1755, and was educated at Princeton College in 1775. In 1778, he was chosen minister of Alexandria, Va., and in 1788 he removed to Charleston. At his death in 1813 after a ministry of twenty-five years, he bequeathed to his church at Charleston \$5,000.

KEITH, JAMES, younger son of William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, distinguished as a field-marshal in the service of Prussia, 1696-1758.

KEITH, THOMAS, a professional accountant and mathematician, author of 'Introductory Works in Geometry,' &c., 1759-1824.

KEITH, SIR WILLIAM, governor of Pennsylvania, from 1717 to 1726, had previously been surveyor-general of customs of America. He was an intriguer, fond of public favor, and careless of the performance of his promises. In 1738, he published the history of the British plantations in America. Died 1749.

KELAOUN, sultan of Egypt, 1279-1290.

KELGREN, H., a Swedish poet, 1751-1795.

KELLEHOUN, MORITZ, a Ger. pain. and engr., director of the academy at Munich, 1768-1831.

KELLER, J. B., a Swiss statuary, 1638-1702.

KELLER, G., a German historian, 1750-1827.

KELLER, D. L. CHR., Count, a Prussian diplomatist, kn. at the congress of Vienna, 1757-1827.

KELLERMANN, FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER, duke of Valmy, a famous general of the French revolution, was born at Strasburgh, 1735, and, embracing the military profession when a youth, had risen to the rank of camp-marshal, besides serving in several political missions, before the commencement of the revolution. In 1791, he was appointed to a command in the army of the Moselle, and occupied himself in organizing the defence of the frontier against the emigrants and the duke of Brunswick. On the 19th of September, 1792, he effected, by forced marches, at the head of twenty-two thousand men, his famous junction with Dumouriez, and, the following day, intrenched on the heights of Valmy, resisted an attack of forty-five thousand Prussians and twenty thousand Austrians. This famous victory was the first in the series of successes which marked the career of the republic and the empire, and was gained by the raw, ill-provided levies of the patriots over experienced troops. On the same day the national convention was assembled in Paris. On the morrow, the republic was proclaimed, and the news arriving in the camp of Valmy after their victory, was the occasion of great rejoicings, in the midst of which the duke of Brunswick with his army recrossed the frontier. Escaping the denunciations of Custine, who sought his ruin, Kel-

lermann was appointed, in 1795, commander-in-chief of the army of the Alps and Italy, and in a short time found himself auxiliary to Napoleon, whose star rose above him. His position afterwards was that of a senator and peer of France; and, like many others of his order, he made peace with the Bourbons on the fall of the emperor. He died in 1820.

KELLEY, EDWARD, the seer and companion of Doctor Dee in his alleged intercourse with spirits, was born in Worcester, 1555, and is said to have been educated at Oxford, but, leaving the university abruptly, he was captured in Lancashire, and for some crime, it is supposed, lost his ears. It must have been soon afterwards that he made the acquaintance of Dr. Dee, who was at first persuaded that Kelley 'had been brought into unison with him by mediation of the angel Uriel,' for as early as 1589 they had separated again. The cause of their disagreement was Kelley's indulgence in magical practices for the sake of gain, which the Doctor could not tolerate; and, left to himself, our adventurer not only lived handsomely upon his profits, but obtained the honor of knighthood from the Emperor Rodolph. It was the popular belief that Kelley outlived the time of his compact with the devil, and was carried off bodily by infernal spirits in the sight of his wife and children—but according to unadorned history he was imprisoned for his knaveries, and died of the injuries he received while endeavoring to escape, in 1595. He is the author of poems on chemistry and on the philosopher's stone, and was the penman of several discourses, which are printed in Casaubon's 'Relation of What Passed for Many Years Between Dr. Dee and Some Spirits,' published 1639. Some curious particulars concerning him will be found in Weaver's 'Funeral Monuments;' and there are some MSS., both of his and Dr. Dee's, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. [E.R.]

KELLISON, M., a catholic divine, died 1641.

KELLY, HUGH, a dramatic writer, was born near the lake of Killarney in 1739. His first occupation was that of a stay maker, afterwards an attorney's clerk, and finally became an author of much reputation. Died 1777.

KELLY, JOHN, an English clergyman, author of 'A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man,' 1750-1809.

KELLY, MICHAEL, a vocalist and composer, was born in Dublin in 1762, and at an early age exhibiting signs of musical talent, he was placed under the tuition of Rauzzini, then in Dublin, at whose recommendation he was sent to Italy. After performing at most of the Italian theatres he went to Vienna, where he formed the acquaintance of Mozart. Having returned to London, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre in 1787 where he remained as first singer until he retired from the stage. Died in 1826.

KELP, JUSTUS J., a Ger. philologist, 1650-1720.

KEMBLE, CHARLES, an English actor, was born 1775. He was the brother of Mrs. Siddons, of John Philip and Stephen Kemble, and father of Fanny Kemble, now Mrs. Butler. In the winter of 1792-3, he made his first appearance at the Sheffield theatre, as Orlando, in 'As You Like It,' and in April, 1795, presented himself for the first time before a London audience as Malcolm, in Macbeth, on the Drury Lane boards. He visited the United States with his daughter Fanny Kemble, and met with a triumphant success. He appeared both in tragedy and comedy, but he achieved his chief excellence as a genteel comedian. He had retired of late years from the stage, and died 1854.

KEMBLE, GEO. STEPHEN, a popular actor and manager, brother of the celebrated J. P. Kemble, 1758-1822.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, next to Garrick, the most eminent of English actors, but in style, the contrast of his great predecessor, being as reflective as he was impulsive. His father, Roger Kemble, was theatrical manager at Prescott, in Lancashire, and in that county, John Philip was born, February, 1757. He was educated first at the Roman Catholic Seminary of Sedgeley Park, Staffordshire; and afterwards at the college of Douay, being intended for one of the learned professions. His own course, however, had been already determined on, and he commenced active life as an actor at Liverpool, after which he visited York and Edinburgh. At Liverpool he acted in a tragedy of his own composition, called 'Belisarius;' and soon after published a volume of 'Fugitive Pieces,' which, however, he sought to suppress. His appearance in London took place 30th September, 1783, at Drury Lane, when he performed 'Hamlet,' with extraordinary applause; though it was five years before he became leading tragedian. About that period, too, he succeeded to the management of the theatre, which he conducted till 1801, during which he restored some good old plays, and produced some original pieces, including a musical entertainment of his own, entitled 'Lodoiska.' Next year, he became the manager and the purchaser of a sixth share of Covent Garden theatre, but the destruction of the edifice by fire in 1809, caused him much trouble, which, after its rebuilding, was increased, in consequence of the prices being augmented, and the boxes arranged too exclusively for the accommodation of the aristocracy. Public disturbances, known by the name of the O. P. Riots, ensued, and continued for several nights. On his retirement from the stage, 23d July, 1807, Mr. Kemble was complimented with a public dinner, which was attended by persons of rank and talent. He died at Lausanne, in Switzerland, 26th February, 1823, of a paralytic attack. Mr. Kemble's style of acting was eminently regulated by art; his performances were premeditated, and as little as possible was left to natural impulse. This style was most suited to the artificial characters of the drama, such as *Cato*, *Coriolanus*, *Hamlet*, *King John*, *Jacques*, and *Pennruddock*. In his different managements Mr. Kemble brought his learning to bear on the business and decorations of the stage, which is, accordingly, indebted for some of its earliest reforms to him. But he preferred building his reputation on the old drama, to risking it in the production of novelty—the ill consequences of which mode of proceeding, ultimately resulted in the total fall of the two patent theatres, which are now superseded by smaller establishments. [J.A.H.]

KEMBLE, PRISCILLA, widow of the preceding, formerly wife of the actor Brereton, 1755-1845.

KEMENI, prince of Transylvania, 1660-1662.

KEMENYI, a Hungarian revolutionist, distinguished himself in the patriotic struggle against Austria, assisted by Russia; died 1852, aged 53.

KEMP, JAMES, D.D., consecrated Bishop of the Prot. Epis. church in Maryland, in 1814. Killed by the overturning of a stage coach in 1827.

KEMP, J. T., a Dutch missionary, 1748-1811.

KEMP, JOSEPH, a celebrated composer, was born at Exeter in 1778, and while studying was a chorister at that cathedral. In 1802 he got the appointment of organist at the Bristol Cathedral. In 1807 he obtained the degree of M. B., at Cambridge, and in two years after of Doctor. Died 1824.



**KEMP, KENNETH**, a Scotch chemist. He was the first who solidified carbonic acid gas in Great Britain, and was the introducer of amalgamated zinc plates into the galvanic battery. He was assistant professor in the University of Edinburgh, under Hope. Died 1843, at the early age of 36.

**KEMPELLEN, WOLFGANG**, Baron, a Hungarian dramatist and mechanic, inventor of the famous automaton chess-player, 1734-1804.

**KEMPER, J. M.**, a Dutch juriscôn., 1776-1824.

**KEMPIS, THOMAS A.**, whose real surname was **HEMMERKEN**, or **HAMMERLEIN**, was born at Kempen near Cologne in 1380, was educated at the school founded by Gerhard Groote at Deventer, to which he was sent at the age of thirteen; entered seven years afterwards the convent of St. Agnes, formally assumed the monastic habit in 1406, and finally became the superior of the same establishment. His was an earnest practical piety, and his writings are deeply imbued with his peculiar devotional spirit. A tinge of ascetic mysticism is very apparent in his so-called works. The work by which he is best known in this country is the 'Imitation of Christ,' (*De Imitatione Christi*), which is but the title of the first book of a larger treatise (*De Conemptu Mundi*). It is, however, suspected not to be of his composition, the probability being that the work was only translated by ã Kempis, but in reality composed by the Chancellor Gerson of the university of Paris. Thomas ã Kempis died in 1571, aged ninety-two; not one of those Titans who win immortality by intellectual prowess, but one of those humbler saints whose calm and meditative piety surrounds their memory with an undying fragrance. [J.E.]

**KEN, TH.**, bp. of Bath and Wells, and one of the seven sent to the Tower by James II., 1637-1711.

**KENDAL, G.**, a Calvinistic divine, died 1663.

**KENDAL, SAMUEL, D.D.**, minister of Weston, Massachusetts, was born at Sherburne, July 11, 1753. After graduating at Harvard College in 1782, he was ordained 1785. He published several sermons, viz., one at the ordination of T. M. Harris in 1794; seven sermons for the young, 1808, &c. Died Feb. 16, 1815.

**KENDRICK, J.**, an Amer. navigator, died 1800.

**KENICIOUS, P.**, archbishop of Upsala, 1555-1636.

**KENNAWAY, Sir J.**, an East Indian officer and diplomatist, time of Tippoo sultan, 1758-1836.

**KENNEDY, JAMES**, a relig. founder of Scotland, bishop of St. Andrews, and lord chancellor, and one of the regency time of James III., 1405-86.

**KENNEDY, J.**, a chronologist, died about 1770.

**KENNEDY, J.**, a Scotch antiquarian, d. 1760.

**KENNEDY, WILLIAM**, a Scottish lawyer and antiquarian, author of the 'Annals of Aberdeen,' 1759-1836.

**KENNET, WHITE**, an English prelate, dist. as a political partisan in the time of Atterbury and Sacheverel, author of historical and antiquarian works, 1660-1728. His brother **BASIL**, a learned divine and antiquarian, 1674-1714.

**KENNETH**, the first of the name, king of Scotland, 604-606; the second, reigned 823-854; the third succeeded 978, assassinated 994.

**KENNEY, JAMES**, an Irish dramatic writer, born in 1770, and known as the writer of the laughable piece of 'Raising the Wind,' also 'Love, Law, and Physic,' &c. Died 1849.

**KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN**, an Emg. divine, dist. as an Orient. scholar and biblical critic, 1718-83.

**KENRICK, WILLIAM**, a miscellaneous writer, was

a native of Hertfordshire. He followed the trade of a rule maker for some time, and afterward applied himself to study and obtained the degree of Doctor at Leyden. Among his works are 'Epistles Philosophical and Moral,' 'The Duellist,' &c., also compiled an English Dictionary. Died 1779. He first started the 'London Review.'

**KENT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS**, duke of, fourth son of George III., and father of Queen Victoria, born 1767, commander of the British forces in North America 1799, governor of Gibraltar 1802, married to Victoria Maria Louisa, widow of the hereditary prince of Leiningen, and youngest daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg, 1818, died 1820.

**KENT, JAMES**, was born at Winchester, in 1700, where at an early age, he was admitted into the choir of the cathedral under the tuition of Mr. Vaughan Richardson, then organist. He afterwards became one of the children of the Royal Chapel, where, under the care of Dr. Croft, he laid the foundation of his future greatness. The first situation which Kent obtained was organist of the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; and his next and last was organist of Winchester chapel and college, where he continued to his death, which occurred in 1776. As a composer of sacred music Kent's fame stands on a secure basis, and many of his anthems will take rank amongst the most sublime musical works of any age or country. [J.M.]

**KENT, JAMES**, one of the most distinguished jurists and upright men that our country has produced, was born in Dutchess County, N. York (in the portion that now constitutes Putnam), on the 31st of July, 1763. In 1777 he entered Yale College, and in 1781 took his first degree with distinguished honor. While in college he read 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' which is said to have given him a taste for the profession of law, and on leaving Yale he entered upon his professional studies with Egbert Benson, then Attorney-General of New York. In 1785 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1787 as a counsellor of the supreme court. He then lived at Poughkeepsie, had a small family to sustain, and was one of the most methodical and diligent of students. His time was regularly divided, and each portion had its allotted occupation, the largest, of course, being given to law. He took also an active interest in politics, and was a pupil of the school in which Hamilton was a leader. In 1790 and 1792 he sat for the Poughkeepsie district in the legislature. In 1793 he removed to the city of New York, and was made professor of law in Columbia College. In 1796 he was made a master in chancery, and in the following year elected Recorder of the city. He was on terms of close friendship with Governor Jay, who in 1797 appointed him to the bench of the supreme court of N. York. Three years afterwards, he in connection with Judge Radcliffe performed, with signal ability, the work of revising the statutes of the State, and added thereby largely to his professional reputation. In 1804 he was appointed chief justice of the State, and continued in the office, with constantly increasing renown until 1814, when he was made chancellor of New York. Here he showed his thorough and amazingly extensive professional knowledge, and his decisions may be referred to as a perfect treasure house of learning. In 1823 he attained the age of 60 years, and under the unwise provision of the constitution of 1821, he was no longer capable of holding the office; it having been satisfactorily ascertained that in New York, a man at 60 must be non compos. Before he left his chair as chancellor, he decided every case that was

before him, and ripe for a decree, and he left the office with the regrets alike of the profession and the public, and with a reputation that any man might envy. He was immediately re-elected professor of law in Columbia College, and his lectures in that office led to his four volumes of 'Commentaries on American Law,' a standard work of great value, and duly appreciated by his professional brethren. It is a text-book in our country. He died in New York in 1847, at the age of 84 years; and it is remarkable that this man officially stultified at 60, lived for 24 years thereafter, furnished a proud testimonial to his lawyer-like abilities in his Commentaries, and almost up to the very last moment of his life, retained his faculties, not of mind only, but of body also, in the freshness and vigor of their earlier exercise. Some men become fools long before they reach 60; some never become fools at all. Of this latter class was Judge Kent, who beside his fine intellect, retained to the last the beautiful simplicity and truthfulness of character which so well became him as an eminently learned and thoroughly good man, whose last hours were cheered and brightened by the faith and hope of an humble and consistent Christian.

KENT, WILLIAM, an Eng. painter, 1685-1748.

KENYON, LLOYD, Lord, chief justice of the King's Bench, first distin. as counsel for Lord George Gordon along with Mr. Erskine, 1733-1802.

KEPLER, JOHN, a distinguished astronomer, was born at Wül, in Wirtemberg, on the 21st December, 1571. His father, Henry Kepler, was an officer in the army who had reduced himself to poverty by his extravagance. His mother, Catherine Guldemar, gave premature birth to a son, John Kepler, who was a sickly child. After recovering with difficulty from small-pox, he was sent to school in 1577. Having become bankrupt, his father was obliged to keep a tavern at Elmendingen, and his son John was taken from school to perform the functions of a servant in his father's house. When he was in his fifteenth year, he was received into the school at the monastery at Maulbronn, established at the reformation as preparatory for the university of Tübingen, where he was admitted as Bachelor in 1588; and returning to the school to complete the usual course of study, he took his degree of Master in 1591, holding the second place in the examination. While attending the mathematical lectures of Mästlin, a disciple of Copernicus, he adopted the opinions of his teacher, and wrote an essay to prove that the primary motion was produced by the rotation of the earth. In 1594 he was unwillingly made to accept the astronomical class at Gratz, though he knew little of the subject. He was thus forced to study astronomy, and in 1595 he devoted all his leisure time, and all his mental energy to study the size and the motions of the planets, and their orbits. Finding no regular law in the planetary distances, he made numerous attempts of the wildest and most speculative character, but though he ventured to publish them in 1596 in his 'Prodromus of Cosmographical Dissertation,' he obtained no true results, and was satisfied with the little reputation which his ingenuity had procured for him. In 1597 he made a foolish marriage with a young widow, and in addition to pecuniary difficulties in which this involved him, he was obliged to retire into Hungary to escape from the persecution of the Catholics. Though he was soon recalled to his professorship by the states of Styria, he did not occupy it long. Tycho, whom he visited at Prague in 1600, induced him to become his assistant, but he was not fairly settled in this new office till he was

attacked with a quartan ague and embroiled in a quarrel with Tycho. When Kepler came to Prague in 1601, Tycho presented him to the emperor, who gave him the title of Imperial Mathematician on the condition of assisting Tycho in his calculations. Their first joint work was the computation of the Rudolphine Tables, the expense of which was defrayed by Rudolph. Upon the death of Tycho, in 1601, Kepler succeeded him as principal mathematician to the emperor, with a handsome salary, partly from the imperial treasury, and partly from the States of Silesia. In 1606, Kepler published a 'Supplement to Vitellio,' in which he treats of the optical part of astronomy, and had very nearly stumbled on the law of refraction, afterwards discovered by Snellius. In 1611, he published his *Dioptrica*, an admirable work, which laid the foundation of the science of optics. In this work he gives the theory of the telescope,—describes the astronomical one with two convex lenses,—expounds the spherical aberration of lenses, and the law of total reflexion at the second surfaces of bodies. The work, however, on which his fame rests, is his 'New Astronomy, or Commentaries on the Motions of Mars,' published in 1609. In this work he proves that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit, in one of the foci of which the sun is placed, and that the Radius Vector, or the line joining the planet and the sun, describes equal areas in equal times. These two great discoveries, the first made in physical astronomy, he extended to all the planets in the solar system, and it was through them that Newton, Hooke, Halley, and Wren, independently arrived at the great law of the diminution of gravity with the square of the distance. In the midst of the studies which led Kepler to these fine discoveries, he was harassed with pecuniary difficulties which were the bane of his existence. His salary was ever in arrears, and the treasury of Rudolph was always empty. Upon the death of the emperor, however, in 1612, Kepler's arrears were paid. Mathias, the brother and successor of Rudolph, re-appointed him imperial mathematician, and he was permitted to accept of the professorship of mathematics at Linz, in Austria. He had lost his wife and one of his children by small-pox in 1611, and his family now consisted of a daughter, born in 1602, and a son born in 1607. He married a second time in 1615, and added to his family three sons and two daughters, who, along with their mother, survived him. About this time, Kepler was summoned to the diet at Ratisbon, to give his opinion on the reformation of the calendar, a subject upon which he published a short essay. His pension was again in arrears, and in order to support his family he was obliged to compose what he calls 'a vile prophesying almanack,' which, he adds, 'is scarcely more reputable than begging, unless from its saving the emperor's credit, who abandons me entirely, and would suffer me to perish with hunger.' In 1617 there appeared one of the most interesting of his works, entitled 'The Harmonies of the World.' It is dedicated to James I. of England, and is remarkable as containing his celebrated law that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are as the cubes of their distances. This law occurred to him on the 8th March, 1618, but from a blunder in his calculations he rejected it. Having discovered his error on the 15th May, he recognized with transport the absolute truth of a principle which for seventeen years had been the object of his incessant pursuit. He was almost frantic with joy; 'the die is cast,' he exclaimed, 'the book is written to be read, either now or by pos-



terity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader, as God has waited 6,000 years for an observer.' In the same year Kepler published the three first books of his 'Epitome of the Copernican Astronomy,' the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh appearing in 1622. In 1620, Sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador at Venice, visited Kepler while passing through Germany. He urged the astronomer to take up his residence in England, assuring him of a welcome and an honorable reception; but neither the welcome nor the reception, which is all the encouragement he would have got, would have released him from his pecuniary difficulties. 'If the imperial mathematician, therefore,' as Sir David Brewster (*Martyrs of Science*, p. 243) has remarked, 'had no other assurance of a comfortable home in England than that of Sir Henry Wotton, he acted a wise part in distrusting it, and we rejoice that the sacred name of Kepler was thus withheld from the long list of distinguished characters whom England has starved and dishonored.' Notwithstanding his own pecuniary difficulties, the emperor Ferdinand, in 1622, ordered the whole of Kepler's arrears to be paid, including those due by Rudolph and Mathias, and he supplied also the necessary funds for completing the Rudolphine Tables. The wars of the reformation, however, interfered with this and with every other peaceful pursuit. Kepler's residence at Linz was blockaded by the Catholic peasantry, and his library sealed up by the Jesuits; and it was not till 1628 that the *Rudolphine Tables*, founded on the observations of Tycho, and his own laws, appeared at Ulm in a folio volume. The Grand Duke of Tuscany sent him a gold chain in testimony of his approbation of this great work, and Albert Walenstein, duke of Friedland, munificently invited him to reside at Sagan, in Silesia. With the emperor's permission he accepted this offer, took his family to Sagan in 1629, and by the duke's influence obtained a professorship in the university of Rostock. Finding it difficult in this remote locality to obtain payment of his imperial pension, the arrears of which were 8,000 crowns, he went to the imperial assembly at Ratisbon, to obtain them. The vexation which the failure of this attempt occasioned, and the fatigue of his journey, threw him into a catarrhal fever, which was accompanied with an imposthume in his brain, the result of excessive study. Medical skill failed, and he died on 5th November, o.s., 1631, in the sixtieth year of his age. His remains were interred in St. Peter's churchyard, at Ratisbon, and on his tombstone was placed an inscription written by himself. This monument was destroyed in the wars which desolated Germany, and it was not till 1803 that the prince bishop of Constance erected a handsome monumental temple near the place of his interment, surmounted by a marble bust of Kepler. Between 1594 and 1630, Kepler published thirty-three separate works, and he left behind him 22 volumes of MSS., four of which contained his correspondence. The correspondence was published by Hansch, in 1718, but no part of the other MSS. now in the library of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, have been thought worthy of publication. See Mr. Drinkwater Bethune's *Life of Kepler*, and his life in Sir David Brewster's *Martyrs of Science*, second edit. [D.B.]

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, an English admiral, son of William, earl of Albemarle, distinguished in action with the French off Ushant, 1725-1786.

KERALIO, L. FELIX GUINEMENT DE, a French *savant*, historian of the war between Russia and Turkey, 1731-1793.

KERCKING, T., a Dutch anatomist, d. 1693.

KERESSTUNG, ALOYS J. DE, a Hungarian *avant*, author of a 'Comp. of Univ. Hist.,' 1763-1825.

KERGUELIN-TREMAREC, YVES JOSEPH DE, a navigator and naval historian, was born at Brest in 1745. In 1771 he sailed on an exploring expedition to the South Sea, and again in 1773. On his return he was tried by court martial on a charge of having deserted a boat's crew on a desert shore, and cashiered. Died 1797.

KERI, F. B., a Hungarian historian, died 1769.

KERI, J., a Hungarian philosopher, died 1685.

KERL, J. C., a German organist, 17th century.

KERN, VINCE. DE, a German surgical writer, 1760-1829.

KERR, ROBERT, a surgeon of Edinburgh, distinguished as a naturalist and historian, died 1814.

KERRICK, THOMAS, an English divine, author of 'Observations on Gothic Architecture,' d. 1828.

KERSAINT, ARMAND GUY SIMON, Count De, a French naval officer and public writer, attached to the Girondins, executed 1793.

KERSEY, JOHN, an English mathematic., 17th ct.

KESSEL, JOHN VAN, a Flemish painter, 1626-1690. His son, FERDINAND, also a painter, 1660-1696. His nephew, NICHOLAS, same profession, 1684-1741.

KESSEL, T. VAN, a Dutch engraver, born 1620.

KESTNER, C. W., a German medical writer, 1694-1747.

KETEL, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, who became such a proficient in his art as to decline the use of a pencil and paint with the tops of his fingers. Died 1602.

KETELTAS, ABRAHAM, minister of Jamaica, Long Island, was educated at Yale College, in 1752. Besides preaching in English, his sermons were delivered both in French and Dutch. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York in 1777. Died September 30, 1798.

KETT, HENRY, an English clergyman, rector of Charlton, was born at Norwich in 1761, and educated at Trinity Church, Oxford. He was the author of 'Elements of General Knowledge,' &c. Drowned in 1825.

KETT, WILLIAM, leader of an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI., defeated by Warwick, 1549.

KETTILMUNDESON, MATTS, or MATHIAS, administrator of Swed. on the flight of Birger, 1317.

KETTLEWELL, JOHN, a pious and learned divine, author of 'Measure of Christian Obedience,' 1653-95.

KEULEN, J. VAN, a Dan. painter, 1580, d. 1656.

KEULEN, J. VAN, a Dan. map eng., last cent.

KEULEN, L. VAN, a Dan. mathematic., d. 1610.

KEY, FRANCIS S., an American lawyer, and writer of the national song 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Died in Baltimore, 1843.

KEYM, PAUL, a mystic writer, on the principles of Jacob Boehmen, one of a numerous class who have treated of mystic subjects scholastically, without the experience of intuition and temptation. He is briefly alluded to by Poirer in his epistle, *De Auctoribus Mysticis*, § 47. [E.R.]

KEYSLER, J. J., a Ger. antiquary, 1689-1743.

KEYZER, A. and H. DE, D. painters, 17th c.

KHADIJAH, first wife of Mahomet, died 628.

KHAIN-BEG, a pacha of Egypt, died 1522.

KHAISANG, a Chinese emperor, 1281-1311.

KHALED, an Arabian general, surnamed by Mahomet 'The Sword of God,' disting. 630-642.

KHOSROU, king of Persia. See CHOSROES.

KICKX, J., a Flem. botanist, 1772-1831.

**KIDD, JOHN**, an English physician and professor at Oxford successively of chemistry and medicine, and librarian of the Radcliffe library. Died 1851, age 76. He was the author of one of the Bridge-water Treatises.

**KIDD, SAMUEL**, a divine and Oriental scholar, au. of 'Illustra. of Chinese Symbols,' 1801-1843.

**KIDD, ROBERT**, a notorious pirate, went from New York to London, where, on the recommendation of a Mr. Livingston of New York, he obtained command of a vessel fitted out by Lord Rumney and others against the pirates in the East Indies; but on arriving in India he turned pirate himself, and committed many daring acts. Having returned to America in 1699, he was arrested at Boston, by order of the governor Lord Bellamont, and with most of his crew sent to England, where they were condemned and executed.

**KIDDER, RICHARD**, an English prelate, and a fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, was born in Sussex. In 1689 he obtained the degree of D.D., and was made dean of Peterborough, and succeeded Dr. Ken as bishop of Bath and Wells in 1693. He and his wife were killed during the storm on the night of November 26, 1703.

**KIEFFER, J. D.**, a Fr. Orientalist, 1767-1833.

**KIEN-LONG**, emperor of China in the time of Lord Macartney's embassy, a poet and patron of literature, born 1710, reigned 1735-1800.

**KIERINGS**, a Dutch painter, 1590-1646.

**KIERMAN, G.**, a Swed. statesman, last cent.

**KIERNANDER, JOHN ZECHARIAH**, a Swedish missionary to the East Indies, 1711-1799.

**KIESEWETTEN, CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED**, a German musician, distinguished as a violin player, d. 1827.

**KIESEWETTER, J. G. C. CHRISTOPHER**, a German philologist and philosopher of the school of Kant, died about the end of last century.

**KILBYE, RICHARD**, an English divine, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was educated. He assisted in the translation of the present version of the Bible. Died 1617.

**KILLEN, WILLIAM**, chancellor of the State of Delaware, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America at an early age. After some time he took up his residence with Samuel Dickenson of Wilmington, where, under the tuition of Jacob Orr, he made rapid progress in his studies. He held the office of county surveyor for some years, and afterward studied law. Through his knowledge of surveying and various branches of mathematics, he became distinguished in the courts of Delaware, particularly in suits for land. He was a representative of the assembly of Delaware some years before the Revolution, and held the office of chief justice of the supreme court of the State after the declaration of independence. In 1793 he was appointed chancellor. In the performance of the duties of the many offices he held from time to time, he invariably acted with the strictest integrity. Died 1805.

**KILLIGREW, CATHERINE**, wife of Sir H. Killigrew, an ambassador, dist. for her skill in the learned languages and poetry, about 1530-1600.

**KILLIGREW, MARGARET**, second wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, au. of the life of her husband, and 'Miscellanies,' died 1673.

**KILLIGREW, WILLIAM**, a courtier and dramatic writer of the reign of Charles II., 1605-93. His brother, **THOMAS**, a famous humorist, and favorite of Charles II., author of several plays, and some time political resident at Vienna, 1611-82. **HENRY**, a third brother also a writer of plays, and chaplain to

James, duke of York, born 1612, date of his death unknown. **ANNE**, wife of the latter, dist. for her beauty, her unblemished virtue, and her skill in historical painting, author of poems, died 1685.

**KILMAINE, C. J.**, a French general, 1754-99.

**KIMBALL, DANIEL**, the founder of Union Academy, Plainfield, New Hampshire. At his death he bequeathed a large sum of money to that establishment. Died 1817.

**KIMBALL, JOSEPH HORACE**, joint author with I. A. Thorne, of 'Emancipation of the West Indies,' a 'Six Months' Tour in Antigua, Barbadoes and Jamaica.' Died 1838.

**KIMBER, ISAAC**, a dissenting minister, known as a biographical and historical writer, 1692-1758. His son, **EDWARD**, author of a 'History of England,' and miscellaneous works, died 1769.

**KIMCHI, DAVID**, a famous rabbi of Spain, in high repute among all denominations of biblical scholars, as a Scripture commentator and grammarian, was born at Narbonne, where he passed the greater part of his life, toward the end of the 12th century. His father, **JOSEPH KIMCHI**, who flourished about 1160, and his brother, **MOSES**, were eminent Oriental scholars, and expositors of Scripture, to which character the latter added that of a moralist; but neither of them acquired a reputation comparable with that of rabbi David. The respect in which he is held by the Jews is greatly enhanced by his defence of Maimonides, as arbitrator between the French and Spanish Jews in 1232. His philological works furnished Buxtorf with the materials for his 'Thesaurus' and 'Lexicon;' and his commentaries have been largely incorporated with the Bibles of Venice and Basle. For the catalogue raisonné of his writings, which include a Talmudic Dictionary, see the 'Bibliotheca Hebraica' of John Ch. Wolf, published at Hamburg, 1715-1733. Kimchi died in Provence at an exceeding old age, 1240. [E.R.]

**KING, EDWARD**, a youthful poet, who was drowned on his passage to Ireland in 1637, and whose fate is celebrated by Milton in his poem of Lycidas.

**KING, EDWARD**, a biblical critic and antiquary, author of 'Monimenta Antiqua,' 'Remarks on the Signs of the Times,' 'Hymns,' &c., 1724-1807.

**KING, GREGORY**, an engraver and heraldic painter, author of 'Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England,' and distinguished for the part he took in state ceremonials, 1648-1712.

**KING, SIR HENRY**, a British army officer, distinguished in the peninsular campaign, d. 1854, aged 66.

**KING, JOHN, D.D.**, a controversial divine of the Church of England, 1652-1732. His son, of the same name, a physician, 1696-1738.

**KING, JOHN**, a learned prelate, distinguished as a preacher and speaker in the Star Chamber, about 1559-1621. His son, **HENRY**, chaplain to Charles I., and dean of Rochester, author of Sermons and Poems, 1591-1669. **JOHN**, brother of the latter, a dignitary of the church, and author of Sermons, &c., died 1639.

**KING, JOHN GLEN**, an eccles. antiq., died 1787.

**KING, PETER**, nephew of the illustrious John Locke, distinguished for his ecclesiastical learning, born 1669, lord chancellor 1725, died 1733.

**KING, PETER**, great-grandson of the preceding, distinguished for his speeches and writings on subjects of political economy, 1775-1833.

**KING, CAPTAIN PHILIP PARKER**, made four voyages (1817-1822) to the coast of Australia; and added greatly to our knowledge of the intertropical portions of that continent.



KING, RICHARD, a polemical writer, 1749-1810.

KING, SIR RICH., a naval officer, 1771-1834.

KING RUFUS, was the son of an eminent merchant of Scarborough, Maine. He was born in 1757, and was educated at Harvard, where he took his degree in 1777 with high reputation as a scholar and an orator. He studied law with Judge Parsons; but not before he had served as a volunteer aid to General Glover in Sullivan's expedition against the British on Rhode Island, in the summer of 1778. He was admitted to the bar in 1780, and it so happened that in his first case he was opposed to his old instructor, Parsons, one of the first jurists this country has produced. Young King exhibited great power, and so acquitted himself that the door was at once open to employment and distinction. In 1784 he was sent to the legislature of Massachusetts. In the same year, he was sent to Congress, and in 1785 introduced a resolution to prohibit slavery in all the territory of the United States, north-west of the Ohio River. In 1787 he sat, as one of the delegates from Massachusetts in the convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and though young, won for himself a proud distinction. Afterwards, on the question of adoption submitted to the several States, he was one of its ablest advocates in Massachusetts. He then removed to New York, and in 1789 he was sent to the legislature of that State, and in the summer of that year, he and Gen. Schuyler were elected the first senators from New York in Congress. When Mr. Jay made his treaty in 1794 (see article JAY, JOHN), Mr. King and Gen. Hamilton warmly defended it in a series of papers signed *Camillus*. All but the first ten of these were written by Mr. King. In the United States Senate he was one of the most brilliant and influential members. In 1796 Gen. Washington sent him as American minister to the Court of St. James, and he continued in that dignified position, sustaining himself and the interests of his country with great honor until the end of the first two years of Mr. Jefferson's presidency. In 1803 he returned home and retired to his seat at Jamaica, on Long Island, where he remained until aroused by the war of 1812. He was sent to the Senate of the United States in 1813 for six years, and in 1820 was re-elected for a similar period. In 1825, Mr. Adams wished him to go again as minister to Great Britain. Mr. King hoping that he might be useful to his country there in adjusting some of our foreign relations consented, and once more took up his residence in London. But his health failed him, and after a year's absence he returned home. He died in 1827 at the age of 72 years.

KING, THOMAS, a celebrated dramatic writer and actor, author of 'Love at First Sight,' &c., 1730-1805.

KING, WILLIAM, LL.D., a humorous writer of remarkable fertility in the reign of Queen Anne, famous for his satires on the characters and events of the day, 1663-1712.

KING, WILLIAM, an elegant writer, 1685-1763.

KING, DR. WILLIAM, successively dean of St. Patrick's, bishop of Derry, and archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim in Ireland, but descended from a Scottish family, in 1650, and commenced his career, as a divine, as chaplain to the archbishop of Tuam in 1676. He died in 1729, and is now chiefly remembered for his treatise, 'De Origine Mali,' on the origin of evil, which produced animadversions from Bayle and Leibnitz, which belongs, in fact, together with his 'Discourse on Predestination,' &c., to a widely-extended controversy on the attributes

of God, continued through many years at the commencement of last century, and including the names of the most eminent churchmen and freethinkers of the day. Archbishop King did not reply to the censures of Bayle in his life-time; but, after his death, answers were found in MS., and were embodied in the notes upon a new edition of the work, published by Edmund Law, who was opposed to him on his fundamental principle of analogy. The endeavor of the Archbishop had been to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness of God, without supposing a source of evil co-eternal with Deity; and his method of argument was to represent the divine attributes as essentially different from the moral attributes of the human mind, which are used as their signs; while the opposite writers held them to be the same, but infinitely greater. The key to this controversy will be found in Clissold's lectures on the 'Connection between Theology, Psychology, and Physiology.' [E.R.]

KING, WM., first governor of the State of Maine, died 1852, aged 84.

KING, WILLIAM, a political writer, author of 'Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times,' was born at Stepney in 1685; died 1763.

KING, WM. R., Vice-President of the United States, was born in North Carolina. He was a representative in Congress from 1811 to 1816, secretary of legation to Russia, U. S. senator from Alabama from 1819 to 1845, minister to France from 1845 to 1849, and U. S. senator from 1849 to 1853. He was also for several years president of the Senate of the U. S., which position he resigned in consequence of ill health December 20, 1852. He was elected Vice-President in November, 1852, and sworn into that office in Cuba, March 24th, but was prevented from entering upon its duties by the disease of consumption, of which he died April 13, 1853.

KINGSBOROUGH, EDWARD, Viscount, a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, author of a valuable work on the 'Antiquities of Mexico,' 1795-1837.

KINGSLEY, JAMES L., an American scholar and classical professor at Yale College, 1778-1852.

KINGSMILL, ANDREW, a puritan divine and moralist, 1538-1569. His relation, THOMAS, professor of Hebrew at Oxford, from 1569 to 1579.

KINGSTON, ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, duchess of, a profligate woman of the court of George III., 1720-1788.

KINNAIRD, THE HON. DOUGLAS, known as a friend of Byron, and a patron of letters, 1786-1830.

KINSEY, JAMES, LL.D., chief justice of New Jersey. He had been a member of Congress before the present constitution was adopted. Died 1802.

KINSKI, F. J., an Austrian general, 1739-1805.

KIPEING, N. M., a Swed. trav., 1630-1667.

KIPLING, THOMAS, dean of Peterborough, a professor of divinity at Cambridge, author of a pamphlet on the Thirty-nine articles, &c., died 1822.

KIPPING, H., a German philologist, died 1678.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, D.D., an English Socinian minister, known as a biographical and miscellaneous writer, founder of the 'New Annual Register,' and author of a 'History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste in Great Britain.' The best known of his works is the 'Biographia Britannica,' 1725-1795.

KIRBY, EPHRAIM, first judge of the District Court of the United States at New Orleans, which office he held but a short time. He published reports of cases adjudicated in the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1785 to 1788. Died 1804.

KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, an artist patronized by George III., author of 'The Perspective of Archi-



ecture,' and father of the celebrated Mrs. Trimmer, 1716-1774.

KIRBY, REV. WILLIAM, an eminent entomologist, was born in Suffolk in 1759. He died in 1850. He was educated at Cambridge, and in the year 1782, was admitted into holy orders. In 1796, he became rector of Barham, having done the duties of curate of that parish for fourteen years. He first studied botany, and while collecting the plants of the neighborhood in which he lived, he had his mind directed to the study of entomology. A little 'lady bird' or 'cow lady' (*Coccinella 22 punctata*), one day attracted his attention on the window, and his admiration was so much excited, that he began to collect insects with as much zeal as he had already done plants. He has published many valuable papers and memoirs on various entomological subjects, in the 'Linnæan Transactions' and 'Zoological Journal'—but his great fame as an entomologist is derived from his 'Monographia Apum Angliæ,' or History of English Bees—his 'Introduction to Entomology,' in conjunction with Mr. Spence, and his description of the insects in the 'Fauna boreal-Americana' of Sir John Richardson. The first of these works at once stamped him as one of the best entomologists of the day; and had he written nothing else, his fame would have been established. The second has been translated into German and French, and has gone through six or seven editions in England, and combines the popular form with great scientific merit. Mr. Kirby conscientiously performed his duties as a clergyman; he was beloved by his parishioners, and enjoyed the esteem and friendship of most of the naturalists of his own country, as well as of the continent of Europe and America. He was honorary president of the Entomological Society of London, fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, Zoological and Geological Societies, and honorary member of several societies abroad. His life was prolonged to the venerable age of ninety-one.

[W.B.]

KIRCH, GOTTFRIED, a celebrated German astronomer, 1639-1710. His wife, MARY MARGARET WINCKELMANN, assistant of her husband, and author of astronomical works, 1670-1720. CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, son of the preceding, astronomical observer and author, 1694-1740.

KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, generally called 'Father Kircher,' was a Jesuit of great learning and varied abilities, born at Geysen, near Fulda, in Germany, 1601; died at Rome, in the situation of a professor of Hebrew and mathematics, 1680. His accomplishments seem to have ranged from the lowest to the highest point of the scale of human ingenuity; including many useful discoveries in his experimental philosophy, and some of the most abstruse subjects of inquiry in his speculations. His works, which were written in Latin, consist of thirty-six volumes, twenty-two of which are in folio, and nearly all the rest in 4to. In such a mass of writing and learned research, it may be supposed there is a good deal of trifling import; but in his case, as in others of a similar kind, the extent of his labors has been the greatest obstacle to the due appreciation of them. Kircher's favorite subject was the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and the school of Champollion glory over his dark guesses, as so many detected crimes against their new canon of criticism. It may be said, however, that he made the best he could of his traditional and other materials used scholastically; collecting with much labor, and putting together with marvellous ingenuity, the scattered notices which he found in ancient writers, and sparing no

pains in making his own observations. Besides his literary and professional labors, Kircher travelled in China. He also collected a valuable museum of antiquities, which he bequeathed to the college of Rome. [E.R.]

KIRCHER, CONRAD, a German divine, 17th ct.

KIRCHER, H., a Ger. missionary, 1608-1676.

KIRK, a colonel in the English army in the time of James II., notorious for the barbarities committed by him in the West of England in 1685.

KIRKALDY, W., a partisan of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, executed at Edinburgh 1573.

KIRKLAND, JOHN THORNTON, president of Harvard College from 1800 to 1828, was born at Little Falls in 1770, and graduated at Harvard. He was minister at Boston for several years. Died 1841.



[Monument of President Kirkland, Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.]

KIRKLAND, SAMUEL, a missionary to the Indians. Having studied at Wheelock's school, he graduated at New Jersey College in 1765. Having acquired a knowledge of the Mohawk language at school, he afterwards spent some time among the Seneca Indians for a similar purpose. In 1766 he was ordained as a missionary to the Indians, which office he held for nearly forty years. Died 1808.

KIRKLAND, T., a medical author, 1721-1798.

KIRKPATRICK, JAMES, an East Indian officer, known for his works in Oriental learning, died 1812.

KIRMANI, an Arabian author, 14th century.

KIRSTEN, KIRCHSTEIN, or KIRSTENIUS, G., a German physician and botanist, 1613-1660.

KIRSTEN, M., a philologist, 1620-1678.

KIRSTEN, PETER, an Arabian scholar, physician to Queen Christina, born in Prussia 1577-1640.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, born in Galway in the middle of the last century, died 1812. A distinguished chemist, was originally, it is said, destined for the bar, but ultimately prosecuted chemistry and mineralogy. He published a work on the 'Temperatures of Different Latitudes,' 'Elements of Mineralogy,' 'Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Substances,' 'Essay on Phlogiston,' 'Essay on Geology,' 'on Manures,' &c. It was his work on 'Phlogiston' which gained him most notoriety. It was distinguished by the able defence which he made of a bad cause; but which was thoroughly refuted by Lavoisier, who succeeded in banishing for ever this myth from the field of chemistry. He was undoubtedly the first chemist who appreciated the importance of inorganic substances as manures, and who advocated a knowledge of the constitution of minerals as being the only criterion of their true position in nature.



KIRWAN, W. B., an Irish divine, celebrated for his pulpit oratory, dean of Killala after his conversion to protestantism, 1754-1805.

KISSAM, RICHARD S., M.D., an eminent surgeon, was born in New York 1763, graduated at the University of Edinburgh. On his return to New York, he commenced the practice of surgery. He was one of the surgeons of the New York Hospital, and as a lithotomist particularly successful. Died 1822.

KITCHENER, WM., an eccentric physician, author of 'The Cook's Oracle,' &c., 1775-1827.

KITE, CHARLES, a medical author, died 1811.

KITTREDGE, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent physician, was a native of Andover, studied physic with Dr. Sawyer, of Newburyport, was attached to the army in the early part of the Revolution, and was afterwards several times a member of the legislature. After a long practice, he died in 1818.

KLAPROTH, HEINRICH JULIUS VON, son of the famous chemist of that name, distinguished as an Oriental scholar and critic, was born at Berlin in 1783. He abandoned the pursuits of his father, after making considerable progress in them, for the fascinating studies connected with the history and antiquities of the East; and as early as 1802, commenced the 'Asiatic Magazine' at Dresden. In 1805 he accompanied a Russian embassy to China; and in the three years, 1807-1810, was employed by the Academy of St. Petersburg in exploring the Caucasian Mountains. On returning to Germany in 1812, he was appointed professor of the Asiatic languages at Berlin. In 1815 he visited Paris with the allies, and was so charmed with its attractions, that France became his adopted country, and the remainder of his days were devoted to the propagation of Asiatic literature, including the organization of the Asiatic Society, in that capital. The works of Klaproth embrace nearly all the subjects of interest connected with Eastern learning,—races, languages, monuments, and general history. We may mention among those in French, a Criticism of Champollion, a Memoir on Chemistry translated from the Chinese, a Dissertation on the Roots of the Semitic Languages, and his editorial labors on the 'Asiatic Journal.' Died at Paris 1835. [E.R.]

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY, born at Wernigerode, 1743, died 1817. A student in various laboratories at Quedlinburg, Hanover, Berlin, without any very distinguished instructor, Klaproth became in his twenty-eighth year assistant to Valentine Rose, who, however, dying in a few months, he established a laboratory and class of his own in Berlin, and afterwards, when a university was established, he became attached to it. His life was one of incessant labor, and he left six volumes, with materials for a seventh, consisting of upwards of 200 analyses of mineral species, executed with such accuracy, that his results even at the present day, with all the advantages of subsequent improvements, are quoted as models. He was the discoverer of uranium, zirconia, titanio acid, (although anticipated by Gregor), strontian (also anticipated by Crawford and Hope) tellurium and oxide of cerium, which he termed ochroita. His contributions to processes of analytic chemistry, were invaluable; probably no chemist having ever developed more of the characters of inorganic substances. Klaproth was modest, generous, unselfish, and exhibited the benevolent tendency of his character, by the honorable care which he bestowed on the education of the children of Valentine Rose. He was also distinguished by sound religious principles, which directed his con-

duct, and enabled him to avoid superstition on the one side, and infidelity on the other. [R.D.T.]

KLASS, FRED. CHR., a German landscape painter, died abt. 1800. His broth., CHRISTIAN, d. 1794.

KLAUBER, J. S., a Ger. engraver, 1753-1817.

KLEDER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a famous general of the French revolution, distinguished for his services in Egypt, where he was assassinated 1800.

KLEIN, B., a German composer, 1794-1832.

KLEIN, E. F., a Ger. juriconsult, 1743-1810.

KLEIN, F. A., a Ger. theologian, 1793-1823.

KLEIN, G. M., a Ger. philosopher, died 1820.

KLEIN, J. T., a Ger. naturalist, 1685-1759.

KLEIST, CHRISTIAN EVARD VON, a German poet, was born in Pomerania in 1715. Having studied at Königsberg he joined the Danish service. He afterwards changed into the Prussian army, and was killed, fighting gallantly in the action at Kunnersdorff, in 1759.

KLEIST, H. VON, a German poet, 1776-1811.

KLEIST VON NOLLENDORF, COUNT FRED. H. FERDINAND EMILIUS, a distinguished Prussian general, 1763-1823.

KLENGEL, a German organist and composer, died 1852, aged 68.

KLENKER, J. F., a Ger. theologian, 1749-1837.

KLINGMANN, AUGUSTUS, a German dramatist, was born at Brunswick in 1777. He became director of the National theatre of his native city. Died 1812.

KLINGENSTIERNA, SAMUEL, a Swedish philosopher and mathematician, author of Memoirs upon Optics, an edition of Euclid, &c., 1689-1785.

KLINGER, F. M. VON, a Russian dramatist, 1753-1831.

KLINGSTET, C. G., a Russian pain., 1657-1734.

KLINTBERG, C., a Swed. financier, 1767-1826.

KLITZ, PHILIP, an English musical composer, song and general writer, died 1854, aged 49.

KLOCKER, D., a German painter, 1629-1698.

KLOPSTOCK, FRIEDRICH, a German poet, was highly celebrated till the public taste received a new direction from the more brilliant genius and the greater versatility and ease of Goethe. He was born in 1724, at Quedlinburg, in Prussian Saxony. After receiving a regular education, and studying theology, he abandoned all professional views, and devoted himself entirely to literature. He shifted his residence from place to place, residing a considerable time at Copenhagen, whither he had been invited with a pension; and the last thirty years of his life were passed at Hamburg, where he died in 1803. His greatest work, the sacred epic called 'The Messiah,' was published partly in 1748, but not completed till 1773. Its strained dignity, its overflow of feeling, and its artificiality of diction, have long ceased to receive the admiration which was once lavished on them. His odes, especially those of a religious cast, are still much valued by his country, in spite of their frequent obscurity. He made himself known respectably also by philological writings. [W.S.]

KLOPSTOCK, MARGARET, wife of the preceding, author of a tragedy entitled 'The Death of Abel,' and 'Letters from the Dead,' d. 1758.

KLOSE, F. J., an English composer, d. 1830.

KLOTZ, C. A., a German critic, 1738-1771.

KLUBER, J. L., a Ger. juriconsult, 1762-1840.

KLUGEL, G. S., a Ger. mathema., 1739-1812.

KLUIT, ADRIAN, a Dutch historian and professor of archaeology at Leyden, was born at Dort in 1735, and educated at Utrecht. He published a history of the political affairs of Holland. Died in 1807.

KLUPFEL, a Ger. theologian, 1733-1811.

KMETH, D., a Hun. astronomer, 1783-1825.

KNAPP, G. C., a Ger. theologian, 1753-1825.

KNAPP, SAMUEL LORENZO, an American author, also a lawyer of some eminence, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804. He was much esteemed by his acquaintance for his amiable disposition. Died 1838.

KNAPTON, GEO., an Eng. painter, 1698-1788.

KNARSKI, S., a Polish *savant*, 1700-1775.

KNEIP, CHR. H., a Germ. painter, 1748-1825.

KNELLER, SIR GODFREY, a famous portrait painter, who was born at Lubeck about 1648, and acquired great distinction in England in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III. Many of his portraits are at Hampton Court. He died in prosperous circumstances, 1723.

KNIAJENIN, J. B., a Russian poet, 1742-91.

KNIBB, REV. WILLIAM, distinguished for his exertions in the cause of negro emancipation, was born in 1800. He arrived in Jamaica in 1824, to labor as teacher of a baptist school, and in 1829 became pastor of the mission church of Falmouth. His efforts to improve their condition secured the warm gratitude and affection of the poor negroes, but provoked the jealousy and hostility of the planters. After suffering many indignities in Jamaica, he returned to England to advocate his favorite cause, and his heart-stirring appeals in favor of total emancipation no doubt had their degree of influence in inducing the British legislature to pass the great measure of 1833. He soon afterwards returned to Jamaica, and died of yellow fever in 1845.

KNIGHT, E., a comic actor, 1774-1826.

KNIGHT, G., a speculative philosopher, last cent.

KNIGHT, HENRY GALLY, M.P., distinguished as a man of taste and letters, author of 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy,' 'Architectural Tour in Normandy,' and many works in classical and polite literature, 1786-1846.

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, a gentleman of fortune, distinguished for his taste, his knowledge of classical literature and antiquities, and as a patron of the arts, author of 'A Discourse on the Worship of Priapus, in Sicily,' 'An Essay on the Greek Alphabet,' &c., 1750-1824.

KNIGHT, S., a learned divine, died 1746.

KNIGHT, TH., a dramatic writer, died 1820.

KNIGHT, TH. AND., brother of R. P. Knight, dis. in veg. physiology and horticulture, 1758-1838.

KNIGHTON, HENRY, an English chronicler in the reign of Richard II., and a canon of Leicester abbey.

KNIGHTON, SIR W., a physician and courtier, finally private secretary to George IV., d. 1836.

KNITTEL, F. A., a Ger. minister, 1721-1792.

KNOES, O. A., a Swedish *savant*, died 1804.

KNOLLES, R., an English historian, d. 1610.

KNOLLES, SIR ROBERT, a famous warrior of the reign of Edward III., called by the French historians Canolle; he is said to have built Rochester bridge with his spoils acquired in France, 1317-1407.

KNOLLIS, SIR F., an Eng. statesman, d. 1596.

KNORR, G. W., a German engraver, 1705-61.

KNORR-A-RUSENORTH, CHRISTIAN, a famous Oriental scholar and cabalistic wr. 1636-89.

KNOTT, ED., a learned Jesuit, 1580-1656.

KNOWLER, W., an English divine, 1699-1767.

KNOWLES, JAMES DAVIS, an American Baptist divine, and author of 'Memoir of Mr. Judson' and 'Memoir of Roger Williams,' d. 1838, aged 40.

KNOWLES, JOHN, minister of Watertown, Mass., was born in England, and educated at Cambridge University, and became a fellow of Catharine Hall in

1625. He emigrated to New England in 1639, and was ordained there. In 1642 he went to Virginia as a missionary, but was opposed by Governor Berkeley, and an act was passed prohibiting any minister from preaching in that colony, unless he conformed to the church of England. In 1650 he returned to England, and settled at Bristol. Died 1685.

KNOWLES, T., a learned divine, 1723-1802.

KNOWLTON, T., an antiquarian, 1692-1782.



[General Knox.]

KNOX, HENRY, a major-general in the American army, was born in Boston, July 25, 1750. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1776, when the artillery corps was augmented, he was appointed to the command, with the rank of brigadier general. He distinguished himself at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, and Monmouth, and was promoted to the rank of major-general after the surrender of Cornwallis. He held the office of secretary of war from 1785 to 1794, when family affairs obliged him to retire from public life. He died in 1806.



[Mousspelier, residence of General Knox, at Thomaston, Me.]

KNOX, JOHN, a tradesman of London, author of 'A Systematic View of Scotland,' written from his own observations, which had for their object the settlement of new towns in connection with a herring fishery on the N. E. coast of Scotland, died 1790.

KNOX, JOHN, was born at Gifford in East Lothian in 1505. In his boyhood he attended the grammar school of Haddington, and in the year 1522 he was sent by his father to the university of Glasgow, and the name of Johaunes Knox stands among the *in-cer-*





[John Knox's house, Edinburgh.]

porati of that year. His preceptor was Mair, or Major, at that time professor of philosophy and theology, who removed in the following year to St. Andrews, whither Knox seems to have followed him, and where he taught the current philosophy. Before his twenty-fifth year Knox was ordained to the priesthood. But his examination of popish theology as usually taught did not satisfy him, and from the writings of Jerome and Augustine he turned to the study of the Scriptures themselves. By degrees he renounced scholastic theology as useless and unsound; and about the year 1535, his mind began that decided process of scrutiny and repudiation which ended in his withdrawal from St. Andrews, and the vengeful arm of Cardinal Beaton, and in his formal avowal of protestantism about the year 1542. He soon found an asylum at Langniddrie, in the house of Hugh Douglas, to whose sons he acted for a short time as tutor. The principles of the reformation had now been spreading for some time—the stake had been consuming its victims—the murder of Cardinal Beaton had produced an immense excitement, the conspirators still held the castle of St. Andrews, and as it was reckoned a place of safety, Knox and his pupils took refuge in it at Easter, in the year 1547. Here he taught and exhorted, and being called to the ministry, exercised also the functions of a Christian pastor, and solemnly dispensed for the first time in public in Scotland the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, after the primitive and protestant mode. But in the month of June, a French fleet came to the assistance of the Regent Arran, invested the castle, and forced it to capitulate. Knox and some others were transported to Rouen, confined on board the galleys, and loaded with chains. After a severe and unhealthy imprisonment of nineteen months, he was liberated in February, 1549, and repaired to England, was at once recommended to the English council, and sent by Cranmer to preach in Berwick. For two years he continued there, laboring with characteristic ardor, exposing the delusions of popery with no unsparing hand, and gaining hosts of converts to the cause of the reformation. Tonstall, bishop of Durham, cited him to Newcastle, and the undaunted Knox delivered a public vindication in presence of the bishop and the learned priests of his cathedral, and so increased his fame, that the privy council in London appointed him one of King Edward's chaplains, with a salary of £40 a-year. He was consulted also about some changes in the Book

of Common Prayer, and general form of service for the English Church. His plain speech in the north of England made him many enemies, so that he was summoned to appear at London, where he had already declined a living, and commanded to vindicate himself; and he was there in full enjoyment of the royal patronage, when King Edward died, 6th July, 1553. After the accession of Mary, he left the capital, preached in various parts of the country, and was married at Berwick to Marjory Bowes, a young lady to whom he had been long and warmly attached. Finding himself in increasing jeopardy, he left the kingdom and landed at Dieppe, on the 20th January, 1554; set out the next month and travelled through France to Switzerland, was cordially received by the leading divines of the Helvetic churches, returned to Dieppe in order to gain information from his native land; went back to Geneva and won the friendship of Calvin; was again at Dieppe to learn still more of his family, and the cause of truth in Scotland; took charge for a brief time of a disturbed church at Frankfurt, revisited Geneva, and recrossed the channel in 1555. After visiting his wife at Berwick, he preached in Edinburgh and various parts of the country, patronised by many of the nobility and



[Knox's pulpit at St. Andrews.]

gentry; dispensed the Lord's Supper in Ayrshire, the region of the Scottish Lollards; was, in consequence of his zealous labors, ordered to sist himself before a convention of the clergy, in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, but the summons was set aside, and the 'diet deserted.' Being about this time chosen pastor of the English congregation at Geneva, he with his family departed for Switzerland, and remained in Geneva for the two following years. The English version, usually called the Geneva Bible, was made at this time by the English exiles, and here, too, Knox blew 'The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women.' A series of changes favorable to the reformation had in the meanwhile been taking place in Scotland, the protestants had greatly multiplied, the prospect of coming persecution had banded them together, and Knox, on their invitation, landed at Leith, 2d May, 1559. No sooner was it known to the terrified priesthood that the ardent reformer had returned, than he was proclaimed an outlaw. Joining with his brethren, he repaired to Perth, and preached zealously against idolatry, while the chicanery of the Queen Regent, and the accidental folly of a priest so enraged the mob, that they pulled down several religious houses and churches, overthrew the altars, and defaced the pictures and images. This tumult,



the origin of which has been often misrepresented, Knox distinctly ascribes to the 'rascal multitude.' The Queen Regent mustered her host to quell these riots; and the protestant leaders, aware of her ultimate design, raised an army in self-defence, but a treaty prevented any hostile engagement. The 'lords of the congregation' were now alarmed into activity. Knox went down to St. Andrews, and soon, as the effect of his instructions, the popish worship was peacefully abolished, and the church stripped at once of all idolatrous symbols. This example was quickly, but not as peacefully followed in many other parts of the kingdom; and so there perished many valuable works of art, which had been degraded by their application to superstitious purposes. When his party had obtained temporary possession of Edinburgh, Knox was chosen minister of the city, but he retired with the protestant forces on the approach of the regent, made an extensive tour, and preached in many of the larger towns. After being formally ordained at Edinburgh, in 1560, he pursued with ceaseless zeal the work of reformation: a Confession had been already drawn up, a Book of Discipline was added, and the organization of the church was so far matured, that the first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held at Edinburgh, on the 21st December, 1560. No sooner had Queen Mary arrived in Scotland, than she had a long interview with the stern reformer, after a sermon which had offended her. This was followed by several meetings, but to no purpose. Knox's sermons at this time were bold, defiant, and mighty—his tongue was a match for Mary's sceptre. He was accused of high treason, but acquitted, in spite of all the malignant influence of queen and court. After being about three years a widower, he married in March, 1564, Margaret, daughter of Lord Ochiltree, and connected with the royal blood of Scotland. His dispute with the abbot of Crossraguel about this period is familiar to most readers. The reformer persevered amidst growing difficulties—the marriage of the queen with Darnley, and its melancholy consequences—the attempt to restore popery—the assassination of Rizzio—his own virtual banishment, and the queen's refusal of permission for him to return to Edinburgh. Darnley was murdered—Mary wedded Bothwell—soon resigned in favor of her son, appointed the earl of Murray regent during his minority, and fled to England—the good regent was assassinated, but Knox still kept his post at Edinburgh. Yet the regent's death, and his own multifarious anxieties and labors during these critical times preyed upon his constitution, and in October, 1570, he was struck with apoplexy. In the course of a few weeks he was able to preach again, but not with his wonted vigor. In the mean time the queen's party gained strength by the weakness of Lennox, the abilities of Maitland, and the defection of Kircaldy of Grange; and when the civil war broke out he retired to St. Andrews, still carrying on by tongue, pen, and counsel, the great work to which his life had been devoted. During a cessation of arms he returned to Edinburgh, and shone out in his pristine style, when, on hearing of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he denounced in glowing terms Charles IX. of France. Sickness, however, soon seized his emaciated frame, and after a very brief period of increasing debility, he died 24th November, 1572. Two days afterwards his body was interred in the churchyard of St. Giles. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of weeping and afflicted people, as well as of the resident nobility, and the Regent Morton pronounced

over him the well-known eulogium, 'There lies he who never feared the face of man.' Knox was of small stature, and by no means of a robust constitution. His character has been portrayed very differently by various writers. Indiscriminate eulogy would be here as much out of place as sweeping censure would be unjust. The reformer was cast upon an age of violence and change, and he needed a correspondent energy. Elegance and delicacy of language were not common at the period, and would have been crushed in the tumult. Knox spoke and wrote his honest thoughts in transparent terms, in terse and homely simplicity, and with far less of uncouthness and solecism than might be imagined. He was obliged to appear not like a scholar in the graceful folds of an academic toga, but as a warrior clad in mail, and armed at all points for self-defence and aggression. It must have been a mighty mind that could leave its impress on an entire nation, and on succeeding ages. He was inflexible in maintaining what he felt to be right, and intrepid in defending it. His life was menaced several times, but he moved not from the path of duty. The genial affections of home, friendship, and kindred, often stirred his heart amidst all his sternness and decision. In short he resembled the hills of his native country, which with their tall and splintered precipices, their shaggy sides, and wild sublimity of aspect, yet often conceal in their bosoms green valleys, clear streams, and luxuriant pastures. [J.E.]

KNOX, ROBERT, an East Indian officer, au. of 'A History of the Island of Ceylon,' published 1681.

KNOX, VICESIMUS, a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished as a theological writer and essayist, was born in 1752; and, though educated at Oxford, received his degree of D. D. from Philadelphia. He was considered an eloquent preacher, and much in vogue for preaching charity sermons, &c.; died 1821. His son, Rev. THOMAS KNOX, D. D., succeeded him as master of Tunbridge grammar school, and in the rectories of Rumwell, and Ramsden Crays, in Essex. Died suddenly, 1843.

KNUPFNER, N., a German painter, 1603–1660.

KNUTSSON, TORKEL, grand marshal and senator of Sweden, beheaded at Stockholm, 1805.

KNUTZEN, or KNUZEN, MATHIAS, a German fanatic and atheist, in great notoriety about 1674.

KNUTZEN, M., a German philosopher, 1713–51.

KNYPHAUSEN, Baron, lieutenant general, commanded the Hessian troops in the service of Great Britain in the revolutionary war in America. Having made an inroad into New Jersey, he burned a number of houses at Connecticut farms, and afterwards repulsed the American army near Springfield, and destroyed the town. Died in Prussia, 1789.

KOB, J., a German philosopher, 1598–1661.

KOCH, C. W., a native of Strasburg, disting. for his researches in middle age antiquities, and author of 'The Revolutions of Europe,' 1737–1813.

KOECHER, H. F., a Ger. Orient., 1747–1792.

KOECK, P., a Flemish engraver, 1490–1550.

KOEGLER, J., a Jesuit missionary, 1680–1746.

KOEHLER, J. B., a German critic, 1742–1802.

KOEHLER, JOHN DAVID, a learned German, author of laborious works in history and archæology, 1684–1755. JOHN TOBIAS, one of his fifteen sons, a learned numismatist, 1720–1767.

KOENIG, E., a naturalist of Basle, 1658–1731. His son of the same name, a mathematician, 1678–1752.

KOENIG, F., a Ger. mechanician, died 1833.

KOENIG, G. M., a Ger. *savant*, author of a Latin Biographical Dictionary, &c., 1616–1699.



KOENIG, H. G., a Ger. bibliopole, 1697-1757.

KOENIG, J. G., a dist. Ger. botanist, 1728-85.

KOENIG, S. H., a Swiss theologian, 1670-1750. His son, DANIEL, translator of Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins, killed by a mob at the age of twenty-two, 1725-1747. SAMUEL, brother of the preceding, professor of philosophy and ethics, 1712-57.

KOEPPER, J. H. J., a Ger. Hellenist, 1755-91. KOERNER, CHR. GODFREY, a literary *savant* of Saxony, known as a wr. on æsthetics, 1756-1831.

KOERNER, THEODORE, son of the preceding, celebrated as a lyrical poet and dramatic author, and for his patriotism and courage as a soldier, born 1788, shot on the plains of Leipzig when fighting against the French, 1812.

KOES, FREDERIC, a Danish astronomer, 1684-1766.

KOETS, R., a Flemish painter, 1655-1725.

KOHL, J. P., a German historian, 1698-1778.

KOIALOWICZ, ALBERT, a learned Polish Jesuit, author of a 'History of Lithuania,' 1609-1674.

KOLBE, or KOLBEN, PETER, a German astronomer, author of a 'Description of the Cape of Good Hope,' 1675-1726.

KOLLER, BARON F., an Aus. gen., 1767-1826.

KOLLMAN, A. F. C., a Ger. com., 1756-1829.

KOLLOCK, SHEPHERD, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, was judge of the common pleas in Philadelphia for many years. In 1779 he started the 'New Jersey Journal,' and in 1783 published the 'New York Gazetteer.' Died 1839.

KOLLOCK, HENRY, D. D., a minister of Savannah, was born at New Providence, New Jersey, in 1778. Having graduated at Princeton College in 1794, he was ordained at Elizabethtown in 1800, and in 1803 was appointed professor of theology at Princeton. Having removed to Savannah in 1806, he was chosen minister, where he remained for twelve years. Died 1819.

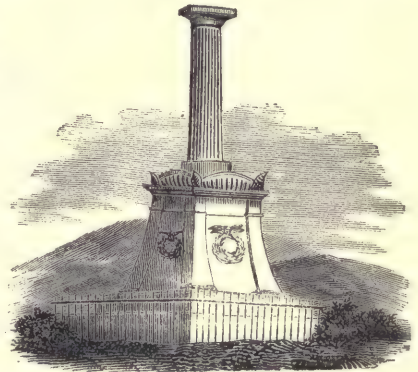
KONIGSMARK, MARIA AURORA, countess of, celebrated for her share in the political transactions of the period, as the mistress of Augustus II., king of Poland, and mother, by the king, of the famous Marshal Saxe, 1678-1768.

KORNILEFF, admiral in the Russian navy, who commanded in the barbarous attack upon and massacre of the Turks at Sinope, was killed at Sevastopol, 1854, during the siege by the allied forces of England and France.

KORTHOLT, CHRISTIAN, a Lutheran divine, flourished in Germany 1633-1694. His grandson, of the same name, also a theologian, 1709-1751.

KOSCIUSKO. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO was born in 1756, of a noble but not wealthy Lithuanian family. He was educated for a military life; and, while young, he went to America with other volunteers, and served the United States in their war of independence against England. He acquired high credit there for skill and courage, and rose to the rank of general in the American Army. At the end of this war, Kosciusko returned to Poland. When the crowned conspirators of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, attacked Poland in 1792, 1793, and effected the second partition of that unhappy country, Kosciusko signalized himself at the head of one of the national armies, until the treacherous cowardice of the Polish king Stanislaus paralyzed all the efforts of the defenders of the land. Kosciusko now became a refugee, but when the Poles rose against their oppressors in 1794, K. sciuko returned to serve his country. He was rapturously welcomed. The Poles made him their generalissimo, and their dic-

tator. Never did a nation trust a great man more generously; and never was a trust more nobly and disinterestedly fulfilled. He maintained order; he strove to ameliorate the condition of the serfs. He summoned an assembly of representatives of the nobles, and of representatives of the cities. And he gave a brilliant example of an enthusiastic lover of liberty, who was stained by no deed of violence or injustice, and who was never hurried by democratic favor into forgetfulness of the shortcomings, as well as of the capabilities, of the age and nation in which he lived. In the field, Kosciusko struggled long and gallantly against adverse fortune and overwhelming numbers. Simple in his habits, unaffected in his manners, amiable and mild to his comrades and associates, chivalrously bold in danger, and sternly resolute when duty required, he was the idol of his soldiers' hearts; and he commanded esteem even from his foes.—After many alternations of success, Kosciusko was at last wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians at the fatal battle of Maciovice (1st October, 1794), and the complete downfall of his country soon followed. He was for some time kept in prison by the Russians; but, in 1796, the emperor Paul released him, and offered him rank in the Russian armies, which was declined. Kosciusko passed some time in the United States and in England, and he then lived in retirement near Paris. He saw through the selfish ambition of Napoleon, and refused to become a soldier of fortune under the French Eagle. In 1814, he exerted himself to obtain for Poland from the Russian emperor Alexander, a free constitution like the English, an amnesty for all exiles, and the institution of schools for the education of the serfs. Disappointed in the hopes which he formed respecting Alexander's treatment of his country, Kosciusko retired into complete privacy at Soleure in Switzerland, where he closed his unstained and noble life in 1817. [E.S.C.]



[Kosciusko's Monument at West Point.]

KOSEGARTEN, B. C., a Dutch theologian, 1722-1803. His son, LOUIS THEOBUL, a dramatic writer and translator, 1758-1818.

KOSTER, H., an English traveller, 1793-1820.

KOSTROW, E. L., a Russian poet, died 1796.

KOTTER, CHR., a German prophet, 1585-1647.

KOTZEBUE, AUGUST VOX, born at Weimar in 1761, became an advocate. In 1781 he received the first of a series of appointments under the Russian government. Public business divided his time with literary composition, especially dramatic: he was for two years poet of the court theatre at Vienna; and his place of residence was changed several

times, partly through feuds in which he became entangled with Goethe and his adherents. In 1817, he received from the Russian court an appointment more lucrative than honorable, being charged with the duty of communicating to his employers information as to the state of opinion in Germany. He aggravated the unpopularity of this employment by scoffing at liberal and constitutional opinions in a weekly paper which he conducted; and, in 1819, Sand, an insane student, seeking him out in Mannheim, did what he thought to be good service to the father-land by assassinating the Russian spy. Besides a variety of other works, Kotzebue wrote ninety-eight plays. The best of these are to be found among the comedies, some of which have lively wit and exact observation of manners; but he is best known in England, and not to the credit of German literature, by some of his serious plays, such as 'Pizarro,' 'The Stranger,' and 'Lovers' Vows.' His own countrymen would be very unwilling to have these productions accepted as fair specimens of their dramatic poetry. [W.S.]

KOTZEBUE, OTTO VON, son of the celebrated German dramatist, went with Krusenstern as midshipman in a voyage to Japan in 1803, the object of which was to establish a trade between Russia and that country. In 1815, he set sail from Plymouth on a voyage round the world, as lieutenant in command of a Russian ship of 180 tons, and made some important discoveries on the north-west coast of America. Disabled by an accident, he abandoned the idea of penetrating to the Polar Sea, and returned home in 1818. As captain of a ship of war in the same service, he made a second voyage in 1824-1826, and discovered some islands in the Pacific. Accounts of both voyages have been published; of the first by himself; of the second by Escholtz, the well known naturalist who accompanied him. [J.B.]

KOULNEFT, J., a Russian gen., 1773-1812.

KOUMAS, C. M., a philosopher, mathematician, and gram., b. in Thessaly 1775, d. at Trieste 1836.

KOURAKIN, BORIS IVANOVITCH, a Rus. general and ambassador to Paris and London, 1677-1727.

KOURAKIN, PRINCE, a Rus. diplo., 1752-1818.

KOUTOUSOFF, SMOLENSKOI, field-marshal of Russia, distinguished in the late war, 1745-1813.

KRACHENINNIKOW, STEPHEN, a Russian naturalist and writer on Kamtschatka, 1712-1754.

KRAFFT, J. C., an Aus. designer, 1764-1833.

KRAFFT, J. L., a Flemish engraver, last cent.

KRAFT, GEORGE WOLFGANG, a German physician, distinguished as an experimental philosopher, 1701-1754. His son, W. Louis, an astronomer, 1743-1814.

KRAHE, L., a Flemish painter, died 1790.

KRANACH, LUCAS SENDER, a distinguished painter, time of Luther and Melancthon, whose portraits by him are still in existence, 1475-1553. His son of the same name, also a painter, died 1586.

KRANTZ, ALBERT, a German historian of the 15th century, also an eminent diplomatist. Among his works is a 'History of the Ancient Vandals.'

KRANTZ, G., an eccles. historian, 1660-1733.

KRASICKI, IGNATIUS, prince bishop of Warmia, and one of the most distinguished literati of Poland, born 1735, died at Berlin 1801.

KRAUS, G. M., a Ger. painter and eng., last cen.

KRAUS, J. ULRIC, a Ger. eng., 1645-1719.

KRAUS, M., a Germ. philologist, 1526-1607.

KRAUSE, CHARLES CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, born at Eisenberg, 6th May, 1781, died on 28th September, 1832. Mention of this ingenious and profound metaphysician is introduced here, with the

simple view of recommending to the student one of the most judicious successors of Kant. His writings are altogether fertile. In so far as the writer is aware, he is the first who has thoroughly supplanted the old division of the mind into *faculties*, by proposing to examine it under its three normal modes of action—as it *thinks, feels, and wills*. In itself a great reform, suggested perhaps by Kant's scheme of three *Critiques*; but Krause has many other claims that would thankfully be recognized by a thoughtful student. [J.P.N.]

KRAUSE, F., a German painter, 1706-1754.

KRAUSE, G. F., a Prus. officer, 1768-1836.

KRAUSE, G. F., a Ger. juriconsult, 1718-84.

KRAUSE, J. C., a Prussian historian, 1749-99.

KRAUSE, J. C. H., a Prus. *savant*, 1757-1808.

KRAUSE, J. G., a Ger. philologist, 1684-1736.

KRAUSE, KRAUSS, or KRAUS, J. BAPTISTE, a learned prelate of the Benedictine order, 1700-62.

KRAUSE, S. A., a Dutch painter, 1760-1825.

KRAY, BARON DE, a native of Hungary, dist. as a general in the Austrian service, died 1801.

KREBEL, T. F., a Ger. geographer, 1729-93.

KREUTZER, RODOLPH, a celebrated musical composer and performer on the violin, 1767-1831.

KREYSIG, F. L., a Ger. physician, 1770-1839.

KRIMMEL, JOHN LEWIS, an eminent painter, was president of the Society of American Artists in Philadelphia. Drowned July 15, 1821, aged 35.

KRUDENER, BOURCARD ALEX. CONSTANCE, Baron DE, a Russian diplomatist, 1744-1802. His wife, JULIETTE VIETINGHOFF, Baroness DE Krudener, authoress of 'Valerie,' a romance founded on her own life, and afterwards celebrated as a propheticess, time of Napoleon, 1766-1824.

KRUMMACHER, FREDERIC ADOLPHUS, well known in England as a religious writer, was born at Tecklenburg in 1768, and became preacher and writer at Bremen in 1845.

KRUNITZ, JOHN GEORGE, a German physician and compiler, was born at Berlin in 1728, and educated at Gottingen and Halle. His works were very numerous, and he was engaged in compiling his 'Economicotechnological Encyclopædia' when he died in 1796, having commenced that work twenty-three years previous.

KRUSE, CH., a German *savant*, 1753-1827.

KRUSEMARK, BARON DE, a Prussian general, afterwards political ambas. to France, died 1821.

KRUSINSKI, J. T., a Polish mission., d. 1754.

KUEHN, C. G., a Ger. med. author, 1754-1840.

KUEN, M., an Austrian *savant*, 1709-1765.

KUH, E. M., a German poet, 1731-1790.

KUHL, H., a German naturalist, 1797-1821.

KUHLMAN, QUIRINUS, a native of Prussia, celebrated for his prophecies, for which he was burned alive in Russia, 1689. A list of forty-two works written by him is given in Adelung's 'History of Human Folly.'

KUHN, ADAM, M. D., a physician and botanist, was born at Germantown in 1741. He studied at Upsal under Linnæus. In 1768 he returned to America after travelling through many countries of Europe. He was physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for several years, and professor of medicine in the University from 1789 to 1797.

KUHN, J., a Prussian *savant*, 1647-1693.

KULM, J. A., a German anatomist, 1680-1745. His brother, JOHN GEORGE, a physician, d. 1731.

KULMANN, E., a Russian poetess, 1808-1825.

KUNCKELL, JOHN, a famous German chemist, was born at Huysum in Sleswick, in 1630. He was appointed by the King of Sweden counsellor of Mines,



who also conferred on him the patent of nobility. Died 1703.

KUNRATH, H., a Ger. alchymist, died 1605.

KUNZE, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, D. D., professor of Columbia College, New York. He was minister of the German Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, and professor in the college for fourteen years. In 1784 he became minister in New York, and professor of the Oriental languages until his death. Born 1744, died 1807.

KUSTER, G. G., a Ger. historian, 1695-1776.

KUSTER, LUDOLPH, a German critic, and distinguished as a classical scholar, was born at Blomberg in 1670. Died 1716.

KUTTNER, CHARLES GORLOB, a German traveler, author of 'Letters on Ireland,' 'Observations on England,' &c., was born in Saxony in 1775, and educated at Leipsic. Died 1805.

KUTUSOFF. See KOUTOUSOFF.

KUYCK, J. VAN, a Dutch painter on glass, born 1530, suffered at the stake 1572.

KUYP, or CUYP, A., a Dutch pain., 1606-67.

KUYPERS, G., a Dutch Orientalist, last cent.

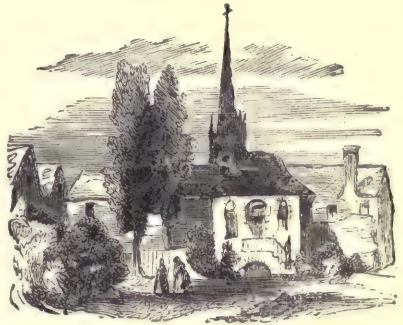
KYAN, JOHN H., the inventor of the process for Kyanised wood, was a native of England but resided in the United States for six months previous to his death, which took place in 1850. He was of the age of 75.

KYDERMYNSTER, or KIDDERMINSTER, RICHARD, a learned eccles. and antiquar., died 1531.

KYNASTON, SIR FRANCIS, a courtier of the reign of Charles I., distinguished as a poet, 1587-1642.

KYNASTON, JOHN, an Eng. divine, 1728-83.

KYRLE, JOHN, a distinguished benefactor, immortalized in the writings of Pope as 'The Man of Ross,' died at the age of ninety in 1754.



[Kyle's Summer House.]

## L

LAAN, H. VANDER, a Dutch engraver, b. 1690.

LAAR, or LAER, PETER VAN, a Dutch painter, called from his style, Bamboccio, 1613-1675.

LABACO. See ABACO ANTHONY.

LABADIE, JOHN, a French Jesuit, who became remarkable as a preacher of new doctrines, and had many followers in France and Germany, 1610-1674.

LABAN, the father of Rachel and Leah, and the grandson of Nahor, about 1800 B.C.

LABARRE, S., a French architect, 1764-1824.

LABARTHE, P., a French traveller, 1760-1824.

LABASTIE, JOSEPH BIMARD, Baron De, a French archæologist, editor of a new edition of Jobert's 'Science des Medailles,' 1703-1742.

LABAT, JOHN BAPTIST, a French missionary, and author of several relations of his travels, 1663-1738.

LABBE, C., a French jurisconsult, 1582-1657.

LABBE, P., a French antiquarian, 1594-1680.

LABBE, PH. a learned Fr. Jesuit, 1607-1667.

LABBAY, F., a French antiquarian, 1653-1727.

LABE, LOUISA, surnamed 'the beautiful ropemaker,' a native of Lyons, distinguished for her extraordinary talents and courage in arms at the siege of Perpignan; besides her poems in three different languages, she is the author of a dramatic piece, entitled 'Débat de la Folie et de l'Amour,' 1526-1566.

LABEDOYERE, CHARLES ANGELIQUE FRANCOIS HUCHET, Count De, one of Napoleon's generals, shot for rejoining the emperor, 1786-1815.

LABEO, the surname of several Roman families, the most celebrated members of which are—QUINTUS FABIVS, consul, 197 B.C. ANTISTIVS, a senator and jurisconsult, died 31 B.C. CAIVS ANTISTIVS, son of the preceding, a jurisconsult and historian. ANTISTIVS, a proconsul and painter, of the 1st century; and ATTRIVS, a poet, and contemporary of Nero, 1st century.

LABERIUS, a Roman dramatist, died B.C. 44.

LABEY, J. B., a French geometr., 1750-1825.

LABIENUS, TITUS, a Rom. general, k. 45 B.C.

LABORDE, A. DE, a French poetess, last cent.

LABORDE, H. F., Count De, a Fr. officer, d. 1833.

LABORDE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, and writer on the mechanism of electricity, died 1777.

LABORDE, JEAN JOSEPH DE, a gentleman of fortune, who became banker to the court of France, and was executed 1794. His son, F. G. JOSEPH, a deputy to the constituent assembly, died in England 1801. His third son, A. L. JOSEPH, Count de la Borde, a liberal deputy of the restoration, aid-de-camp to the king after 1830, author of an itinerary of Spain, and of several political and antiquarian works, 1774-1841.

LABORDE, JOHN BENJAMIN DE, first valet de chambre to Louis XV., distinguished as a composer and writer on the history of music, executed 1794.

LABORIE, J. B. P., a Fr. physician, 1797-1823.

LABOULLAYE-MARILLAC, P. C. MADELEINE, Count De, a French chemist, 1774-1824.

LABOUREUR, J. LE, a Fr. historian, 1623-75.

LABRADOR, J., a Spanish painter, died 1600.

LABRE, B. J., a monk of La Trappe, 1748-76.

LABROUSSE, CLOTILDA SUSANNA COURCELLES DE, born 1741, was an ascetic of the order of St. Francis, who became greatly celebrated by her prophecies at the period of the French revolution. Her impulse was to travel over the world, in order to convert the whole human race by her preaching, but her superiors refused their consent, and she addressed a memorial on the subject, with an account of her life, to M. Pontard, the constitutional bishop of Deodagne. This document came into the hands of Dom Gerle, once a monk, who in 1759 entered into a correspondence with her, and in 1790 endeavored to introduce her into the national assembly. She afterwards went to Rome, preaching to the populace on her way, and proposing to herself the conversion of the pope, but she was arrested in Italy, and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo till 1796, when the directory procured her liberation. Two years later she returned to Paris with the French troops, and was surrounded with a circle of believers till her

death in 1821. The duchesse de Bourbon published some curious particulars concerning her in 1791, and her works were collected by Bishop Pontard in 1797. Lamartine has perpetuated the mistaken belief that she died in the castle of St. Angelo, while the chair of the illuminée was occupied by Catherine Theos, the new flame of Dom Gerle, at Paris. [E.R.]

LABRUNE, J. DE, a French historian, died 1743.

LABRUYERE. See BRUYERE.

LA-CAILLE, NICHOLAS LOUIS DE, born March 15, 1713, died March 21, 1762; a celebrated French astronomer; one of the best observers in modern times. He had no superior in industry, activity, and honor; and few men have ever handled instruments, equal to him in that enviable power, which enables the Observer to produce exactness of result, even though his instrument be imperfect. La-Caille was honorably connected with that measurement of the degree of the meridian in France, which rectified Picard's erroneous estimate, and went to establish the true shape of the Earth; but his principal achievements lay at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained four years surveying the southern heavens. After fixing the places of about ten thousand stars, he returned to Paris and published the results of his voyage. His works are numerous, the chief being the *Fundamenta Astronomiæ* and the *Colum Australe*. His principal catalogue has recently been recomputed with every care, and republished. No name in Observation ranks higher than La-Caille's. [J.P.N.]

LACARRY, GILES, a French Jesuit, and professor of polite literature, philosophy, and theology, celebrated as a numismatist, 1605-1684.

LA-CATHELINIERE, NICHOLAS RIPAUT DE, one of the most daring of the Vendean chiefs, born 1760, executed at Nantes, 1794.

LACAZE, L. DE, a Fr. medical writer, 1703-65.

LACEPEDE, BERNARD GERMAIN ETIENNE DE LA VILLE SUR ILLON, Count DE, a celebrated French naturalist, pupil of Buffon and Daubenton, author of '*Histoire Naturelle des Quadrupèdes Ovipares et des Serpents*,' '*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*,' '*Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés*,' &c., 1756-1825.

LACHAN, G. DE, a French antiquarian, last c.

LACKMAN, A. H., a German philol., 1694-1753.

LA-CLOS, PETER AMBROSE FRANCIS CHODERLOS DE, a French officer after the revolution, editor of the '*Journal des Amis de la Constitution*,' and author of '*Les Liaisons Dangereuses*,' and '*Poésies Fugitives*,' 1741-1803.

LACOMBE, F., editor of the '*Letters of Christina Queen of Sweden*,' a '*Dictionary of Old French*,' &c., 1733-1795.

LACOMBE, J., a miscellaneous writer, author of a '*History of Christina, Queen of Sweden*,' 1724-1801. His brother, HONORE LACOMBE DE PREZEL, a writer on jurisprudence, born 1725.

LACOMBE-SAINT-MICHEL, JEAN PIERRE, a French officer, and conventionalist, 1749-1809.

LA-CONDAMINE, C. M. DE, a French astronomer, author of travels in the interior of America, 1701-1774.

LACRAIX, S. F., a Fr. geometrician, 1765-1843.

LACRETELLE, P. H., a French author, distinguished for his writings on jurisprudence, and the reform of the criminal code, 1751-1824.

LACRUZ, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 16th cent.

LACRUZ, J. INEZ DE, a religious poetess, 1614-95.

LACRUZ, M. DE, a Span. hist. painter, 1750-92.

LACRUZ-Y-CANO, R., a Sp. dramatist, 1728-95.

LACTANTIUS. LUCIUS CAECILIUS LACTANTIUS FIRMIANUS, was in all probability a native of Italy,

and born about the middle of the third century. He studied rhetoric in Africa, as the pupil of Arnobius. His own fame as a teacher of the same art was so extensive, that Diocletian invited him to settle at Nicomedia, and open a school of oratory. But his career in this Greek city was by no means so successful as might have been anticipated from imperial patronage; and therefore he devoted his hours, not to rhetoric, but to literary composition.

When an old man, he superintended the education of Crispus, son of Constantine, and he seems to have died in Gaul, perhaps about 330. The principal work of Lactantius is his '*Divine Institutes*,' divided into seven books; designed to refute paganism, and show, in various ways, the superior purity and lustre of the Christian faith. Lactantius wrote also two tracts '*On the Anger of God*,' and '*On the Workmanship of God*,' along with a Symposium, an Itinerary, and numerous Epistles and Poems. The disquisition '*On the Death of the Persecutors*,' which many critics have assigned to another Cæcilius, describes the miserable fate of those who attempted to suppress Christianity by sword and fire. The style of this Father has often been admired, and he has been called the Christian Cicero. Certainly he excels all his contemporaries in the classical form of his style, in the graceful and rhythmical construction of his periods, and the easy and lucid sequency of his clauses. His knowledge of theology was very superficial and inaccurate. The editio princeps of his works was printed at Subiaco, in 1465, and many other editions have followed at various times and in various places. His book '*On the Death of the Persecutors*,' has been twice translated into English, by Gilbert Burnet 1687, and by Sir David Dalrymple 1792. [J.E.]

LACY, DON SR., a Spanish general, 1775-1817.

LACY, JOHN, a dramatic wr. and actor, d. 1681.

LACYDES, a Greek philosopher, B.C. 241.

LADD, JOSEPH BROWN, an American poet, 1755-86.

LADERCHI, J., an Italian historian, d. 1738.

LADERCHI, J. B., an Ital. jurist, 1538-1618.

LADISLAUS, k. of Bohemia. See ULADISLAS.

LADISLAUS, k. of Poland. See ULADISLAS.

LADISLAUS I., king of Hungary, born 1041, succeeded 1079, died 1095, and was canonized for his piety by Celestin III., 1198. LADISLAUS II., called the infant, succeeded and died the same year, 1200. LADISLAUS III. succeeded 1272, assassinated, after a life of debauchery and a disgraceful reign, 1290. LADISLAUS IV., the same as Uladislas V., king of Poland, succeeded his father in the latter dignity, 1435, and was elected by the Hungarians, 1440, killed in battle by the Sultan Amurath, 1444. LADISLAUS V. succeeded in the fifth year of his age, 1444, and died suddenly 1458. LADISLAUS VI., son of Casimir IV., king of Poland, and called, according to the Polish form of his name, Uladislas II., became king of Bohemia 1471, and king of Hungary 1490, died 1516.

LADISLAUS, or LAUNCELOT, king of Naples, born 1376, suc. his father Charles (Durazzo) III. 1386, defeated by Louis of Anjou 1411, died 1414.

LADVOCAT, J. B., a Fr. Hebraist, 1609-1765.

LADVOCAT, L. F., a Fr. philoso., 1644-1735.

LÆLIANUS, a Rom. emp., procl. and killed 266.

LÆLIUS, CAIUS, a Roman commander, companion-in-arms of Scipio Africanus, consul B.C. 190. His son, of the same name, surnamed '*The Wise*,' dist. as an orat. r. and man of letters, consul B.C. 140.

LAENNEC, R. T. H., a Fr. physic., 1781-1826.

LAER, PETER DE. See LAAR.



LAET, JOHN DE, a Dutch historian. Died 1649.

LÆVINUS, MARCUS VALERIUS, a naval commander of Rome, opposed to Philip of Macedon, whom he defeated B.C. 214, consul 210, died 205.

LÆVINUS, PUBLIUS VALERIUS, consul, B.C. 280.

LÆVINIUS, TORRENTINUS, archbishop of Mecklin, distinguished as a Latin poet and ed. d. 1595.

LAFAGE, R. DE, a French designer and engraver, 1654-84.

LAFAYE, A. DE, a Swiss minister, died 1618.

LAFAYE, J. ELIE LANIGET DE, a French mathematician, 1671-1748. His brother, JEAN FRANCAIS, a diplomatist, and man of letters, 1674-1731.

LAFAYETTE, GILBERT MOTIER DE, a French marshal, distinguished in the wars with the English, born 1428.

LAFAYETTE, LOUISE MOTIER DE, maid of honor to the queen of Louis XIII., and founder of the convent of Chaillot, where she died, 1665.

LAFAYETTE, MARIE MADELEINE POCHE DE LA VERGNE, Comtess De, a celebrated novelist, 1632-93.



[Grave of Lafayette.]

LAFAYETTE, MARIE PAUL JEAN ROCH YVES GILBERT MOTIER, Marquis De, one of the most illustrious names in the annals of modern history, was born at Chavaignac, in Auvergne, 1757, and commenced his career at the court of Louis XV., at the period when hostilities were commencing between Britain and her American colonies. At the age of twenty he left the arms of his bride, and, fitting out two vessels with arms and provisions, sailed for Boston; was received by Washington and his army with acclamations, and, joining their ranks as a volunteer, was wounded in his first action near Philadelphia, and commanded the vanguard of the patriot army at the capture of New York. On returning to France, when peace was concluded with the mother country, Lafayette found himself in possession of an immense popularity, and presently took his seat with the notables, convoked in 1787. The questions of public right in ferment at this crisis are matters of history. Lafayette embraced the popular cause, and was the first to demand the convocation of the estates-general. Elected deputy to the latter body in 1789, he proposed the 'Declaration of Rights,' which he had brought from the free soil of America, as the preli-

minary of a constitution. Proclamation of this world-renowned document was made July 22, and it furnished the French people with the metaphysical reasons for the 'sacred right of insurrection'—a well-known phrase of Lafayette's. Meanwhile the Bastille had been taken July 14, the national guard organized, and Lafayette appointed to the command. In this capacity he rode a white charger, and shone the impersonation of chivalry, and twice the royal family owed their preservation to his address and courage—the greatest of these occasions being the march on Versailles, 5th and 6th of October. Some months later, 12th May, 1790, he joined Bailly in forming the club of Feuillants to counteract the Jacobins—formerly 'the friends of the constitution,' to which his party had belonged before its final transformation. The arrest of the king at Varennes, being followed by the petition for his deposition on the field of Mars, Lafayette lost much of his popularity by assisting Bailly to disperse the people, which was not accomplished without bloodshed. In the lull of the popular enthusiasm he returned to his native fields; the national guard on his retirement, presenting him with a bust of Washington, and a sword forged from the bolts of the Bastille. When the coalition was formed, and their armed troops threatened the frontier, he was appointed general of one of the armies opposed to them. While in this command, the progress of the Jacobins, and the outrages committed upon the royal family, provoked him to address letters of remonstrance to Paris, and these not producing any effect, he was chivalrous enough to leave his troops and appear at the bar of the assembly. Before leaving the capital on this occasion, he had arranged with the king for a review of the national guard, when the 'constitution' was to be saved by a *coup de main*; but the review was countermanded in the night, Lafayette rejoined his army, was burnt in effigy by the sansculottes of Paris, and, at length, endeavoring to escape from France, was captured by the Austrians and imprisoned at Olmutz. He was confined from the failure of the constitution to the assumption of power by Buonaparte, and released in 1797. Lafayette had no share in any of the events connected with the death of the king and the reign of terror, and, in the years following, rejected every overture of the consul and emperor. His first movement in public was made after the battle of Waterloo, when he endeavored to preserve the chamber of representatives in being, on the principle that it derived its authority from the electors—not from Buonaparte, by whom it was convoked—and with the view of restoring the public liberties. These arguments were urged upon Blucher and Wellington without effect, and Lafayette returned to private life. In the year 1818, he became a member of the chamber of deputies, and, resuming his career as an advocate of constitutional principles, had the satisfaction of seeing the dream of his life realized in 1830. In 1824 visited the United States, and was received with great enthusiasm. It was to Lafayette, intrusted with the power of a dictator, in his original character of commander of the national guard, that Louis Philippe owed his elevation to the throne. Time, wiser or more capricious than he, allowed him to see the stone hurled at the feet of his idol, and he carried this saddest of all lessons with him into eternity, 1834.

[E.R.]

LA-FERTE-IMBAULT, MARIA THERESA GEORGIN, Marchioness De, celebrated for her literary abilities, 1715-1791.

LAFFITTE, JAMES, the principal of a famous



[James Laffite.]

banking establishment at Paris, distinguished in political history as an Orléanist, 1767-1844.

LAFFON-LADEBAT, a political writer of the legisl. assembly and council of elders, 1746-1829.

LAFITAU, J. F., a French Jesuit, distinguished by his accounts of the North American Indians, and the discoveries of the Portuguese, died 1740. His brother, PETER FRANCIS, a French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, 1685-1764.

LAFITE, MA. ELIZ. DE, a Fr. writer, 1750-94.

LAFON, BARTHELMEY, an American geographer.

LAFOND, C. PH., a Fr. violinist, 1776-1842.

LAFONT, JOSEPH DE, a dramatist, 1686-1725.

LAFONTAINE, AUGUSTUS HENRY JULIUS, a celebrated German romance writer, 1756-1831.

LAFONTAINE, JOHN DE. See FONTAINE.

LAFOREY, SIR F., a Brit. admiral, 1767-1835.

LAForge, J. DE, a French poet, 17th century.

LAFOSSÉ, C. DE, a French painter, 1640-1716.

His nephew, ANTHONY, a drama. poet, 1653-1708.

LAFOSSÉ, J. B. J. DE, a Fr. engrav., born 1721.

LAFOSSÉ, J. F., a Fr. preacher, 1734-1813.

LAFOSSÉ, STEPHEN W., and his son, PHILIP STEPHEN, dist. as veterinary surgeons, last century.

LAGARAYE, CLAUDE TOUS. MAROT, Count DE, dist. as the founder of schools for the young, and hospitals for the aged and sick, 1675-1755.

LAGARDE, ANTHONY ESCALIN DES AIMARS, Baron DE, a cel. naval tactician and diplom., d. 1578.

LAGARDE, PHILIP BIDARD DE, a French dramatic writer and man of letters, 1710-1767.

LAGARDIE. See GARDIE.

LAGERBRING, S., a Swed. historian, 1707-88.

LAGERLOEF, PETER, professor of eloquence at Upsala, and historian of N. Europe, 1648-1699.

LAGERSTROEM, MAGNUS VON, a Swedish *savant*, translator, and natural philos., 1696-1759.

LAGNY, T. F. DE, a Fr. mathema., 1660-1734.

LAGOMARSINI, J., an Ital. *savant*, 1698-1773.

LAGRANGE, a Fr. classical transla., 1738-75.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE, a French dramatist, cel. for his precocious talents, 1675-1758.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, born at Turin, 25th January, 1736, died at Paris, 10th April, 1813; a man prevented only by the rivalry of LAPLACE, from being held, by common consent, the most illustrious geometer of modern times. The honorable rivalry of these great men was almost life-long; nor could it be easily declared at any special date which was foremost in the race. Living at a time when the exigencies of Science demanded, and its

possessions pointed to new methods and great conquests, their united labors constitute its Modern Epoch: now to one, and then to the other, the glory of the last advance was due. Speaking of the sum of their achievements, this perhaps may, without injustice, be said,—if Laplace, to some extent, surpassed his compeer in the range of his view, and manifested more of an encyclopædic force, that high merit which belongs to intensity in the power of generalizing, and therefore to taste and lucidity in composition, must be awarded to Lagrange. No Analyst ever possessed a finer appreciation of Method, than the illustrious Piedmontese; whose name accordingly is inscribed among the *Fasti* of every department of Inquiry which arrested his notice. This especial characteristic of his genius will best appear through a brief synopsis of his main achievements.—I. In reference to the efforts of Lagrange to bestow on the Infinitesimal Calculus a logical place in *pure* Analysis, it cannot perhaps be asserted that success was complete; nevertheless his positive success has been undervalued. Previous to his time, that Calculus had been chiefly regarded as a powerful Instrument towards important positive results. Indeed, if one except that ever-memorable section of the *Principia*, it could not be said that attention had been paid to its philosophical basis, so much as to the efficacy of its methods; nor had the expositions either of Leibnitz or D'Alembert rendered farther research unnecessary to the solidity and symmetry of all Transcendental Analysis. Desirous to establish that symmetry, Lagrange proposed to discard consideration alike of *Infinitesimals* and *Limits*; and to attach the new Power to the old Foundations, by presenting differentials as co-efficients of the successive terms of the Infinite Series representing a Function in which the variable has received an increment. The validity of his proof that every function thus modified, must be represented by the series known as *Taylor's Theorem*, has been strongly contested: but apart from such criticism, it is very certain that by resting the doctrine of the Calculus, on the doctrine of Infinite Series, we do not get rid of the Idea of a *Limit*; seeing that we can attach no notion to an Equation, one side of which is an Infinite Series, except that the other and apparently definite side expresses the Limit of that Series: and besides, in every application of the Calculus of Functions thus based—whether to Geometrical or Dynamical Problems—our Geometer was reduced to the necessity of again directly employing the logic and phraseology of Limits. Unless, however, as vitiated by this logical and almost technical defect at the threshold, the success of the *Théorie des Fonctions* cannot be questioned. If Lagrange has not succeeded in discarding the consideration of Limits, he has presented Analysis in no greater dependence upon it, than are other branches of Science. After the publication of that remarkable work, it could nowhere be said that the extraneous element inhered in the *Method of treatment*, but only that it belonged to the *nature of the thing treated*: and—as a necessary and immediate effect of this disentangling—every pure and positive Method in Analysis assumed its proper generality, and put forth its natural power. The student who would appreciate the gain thus accruing from the *Théorie des Fonctions*, may refer to what it accomplished in the treatment of Series; or what is yet more special, to its exposition of the nature and treatment of *Contracts*.—II. The earliest achievement of Lagrange in pure analysis, was equally illustrative of the peculiar character and grasp of his genius,—



we mean the discovery of the *Method of Variations*. Almost from the rise of Geometrical Science, problems of *maxima* and *minima*, had been a favorite and at the same time a difficult exercise with Inquirers: separate solutions varying in ingenuity had, through the contest of wits, been attained for specific problems, but it was reserved for the differential calculus to produce that general method—foreshadowed by Fermat—which diminished the intellectual interest of such problems, by rendering them all easily resolvable. But as this difficulty disappeared, a new class of problems, related to the previous class but much less manageable, gradually absorbed attention; and singularly enough this too became the chosen battleground on which the best spirits of Europe contested for superiority. The history of the problem of the *solid of least resistance* is well known; but it was only one incident in the rivalry of mathematical genius. Now the relation between the new class of problems—problems of *Iso-perimeters* as they were termed—and the old *maxima* and *minima*, is the following: a problem regarding a maximum or minimum is this,—to find those values of certain unknown quantities, which constitute a certain specified function or combination of these quantities, a maximum or minimum: an *Iso-perimetrical* problem on the other hand is this,—to determine a function or combination of certain unknown quantities, so that some other specified and determinate function, of that function shall be a maximum or minimum. The great access of difficulty and complicity here, is apparent, and to these new problems Lagrange applied a new method, as grasping, as exhaustive as the method of the Differential Calculus in the simpler case. And not only did his Calculus of Variations put an end to all efforts after special solutions; but it became, like the simpler calculus, a general method of immense comprehensiveness and power: even now, its resources and applications are not more perhaps than generally sketched out.—III. Next in order of complicity, if not of difficulty, are the achievements of Lagrange in the methods of Rational Mechanics. This great division of Mathematical Science, also consisted, previous to the publication of the *Mécanique Analytique*, of separate analytic artifices, whose authority rested on a number of separate general principles. Lagrange combined the whole; or rather he rose above those separate and special principles, producing a method of contemplating mechanics, and a course of procedure, that involved and connected them all. The principle of Virtual Velocities became in his hands the foundation and summing up of all Statics; and by a dexterous use of D'Alembert's Theorem in Dynamics, he succeeded in reducing all Dynamical investigations under the category of strict Statics. His new calculus of Variations was indispensable as an instrument; and it enabled him to realize to the utmost, the grand necessity of his intellect, viz.: to co-ordinate, what he found separate; and so to establish the fixed and final Method of the Science. It is rare that a work like the *Mécanique Analytique* comes to be valued at once; nor has this work been so: nevertheless, it has been of greater service to Dynamical Theory than the achievements of any man since the time of Galileo. Through some strange caprice, Lagrange, after concluding his imperishable volumes, conceived a strong distaste alike at the subject and his own labors. He did not open the printed volume for a long time; and his thoughts found refuge in meditation on the History of Religion and Medicine. His friends have said, that what the Analyst thought, on these apparently incongruous subjects, would have made the fortune of several ordinary writers.—IV. What we have said of

Lagrange refers mainly to his remarkable influence on Method in Analysis. His specific discoveries are as remarkable, although unsuited—even an enumeration of them—to a work like this. It were wrong, however, to omit his crowning achievement in reference to the mechanism of our solar system; especially characteristic as it is, of the commanding genius of the man. He and his compeer had worked elaborately at the problem of *perturbations*—that problem which Newton bequeathed to after time. That the several bodies of the Solar System importantly influence each other, and so affect the arrangements of the system, was a consequence of the law of Gravitation; but the result, or the *harmony* of those perturbations had yet to be discerned. Drawing his conclusion from a large induction, Laplace had asserted the invariability of major axes of the Planetary Orbits, and of course, the Stability of the System as a fact: Lagrange, from a higher flight, showed the necessity of that Invariability, and therefore of the permanency of the Planetary Mechanism. It was indeed a great discovery: he proved that because of the dispositions of the Planets,—their arrangement nearly in one plane, the uniformity of the directions of their motions, and the proximity of their orbits to the circular form, this stability must exist: so that, if present arrangements come to an end, it will be through no imperfection; but because, that—gorgeous though they are—they are somehow subject to the doom of all finite things, and—notwithstanding their augustness—only part of some development yet more gigantic, beats of the pulse of a still grander life. It is not easy to estimate the amount of this advance beyond the position of Newton, who thought that our system contained the seeds of dissolution, and that, in the words of Leibnitz, a time would come, when Deity, would require to interfere and readjust his worn-out mechanism!—The life of Lagrange had some anxieties, but it was crowded with honors. Called to Berlin by the great Frederick, he early obtained the position due to him. Afterwards, for many years, he resided in Paris, in command of the first employments. By rare fortune he escaped the fate of Lavoisier—when 'in a moment a head fell which the world might not replace in a century'; and with Laplace he shared the early labors and glories of the *École Normale*. Take him as a whole, abstract science has in modern times possessed no other servant so great. [J.P.N.]

LAGRENEE, LOUIS JOHN FRANCIS, a French historical painter, 1724–1804. His brother, JOHN JAMES, called the younger, 1740–1821. The nephew of the latter, ANSELM LOUIS, 1775–1832.

LAGUERRE, L., a French painter, 1663–1721.

LAGUERRE, M. J., a cel. cantatrice, 1755–83.

LAGUILLE, L., historian of Alsace, 1658–1742.

LAHARPE, A. E., a Fr. general, 1754–1796.

LAHARPE, F. C., a Swiss republ., 1754–1838.

LAHARPE, JEAN FRANCOIS DE, born at Paris in 1739, was the son of an artillery captain of Swiss extraction. In early manhood he became an author by profession. His strength lay in literary criticism, which at length became his chief employment. He is a useful and judicious critic, though not a profound one; and his analysis of celebrated works are especially instructive. Much may be learned as to modern literature, and a little as to that of Greece and Rome, from his voluminous 'Lycée, ou Cours de la Littérature,' which contains lectures he delivered in Paris from 1786. He died there in 1803. [W.S.]

LAHIRE, PHILIP DE, a French mathematician and astronomer, 1640–1719. His son, GABRIEL PHILIP, a geometer, 1677–1719. JEAN NICHOLAS



LAR, brother of the latter, a botanist, 1685-1717.

LAHIRE, S. V. See VIGNOLES.

LA-HUERTA, G., a Spanish painter, 1645-1714.

LAHYRE, L. DE, a French painter, 1606-1656.

LAIDLIE, ARCHIBALD, D.D., first minister of the Dutch church in America, died 1779.

LAINEZ, ALEX., a French poet, 1650-1710.

LAINEZ or LAYNEZ, JAMES, a Spanish Jesuit, general of the order after Loyola, 1512-1565.

LAINEZ, S., a French opera singer, died 1822.

LAING, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, editor of the 'Eccentric Magazine,' 1778-1838.

LAING, ALEX. GORDON, an African explorer, born at Edinburgh, 1794, murdered on the route from Timbuctoo, 1826.

LAING, MALCOLM, a Scotch hist., 1762-1819.

LAING, W., a Scotch bookseller, 1764-1832.

LAIRE, FRANCIS XAVIER, a French librarian, author of a 'Catalogue of Printed Books from the Invention of the Art to the year 1500,' &c., 1738-1801.

LAIRESSE, G., a Flemish painter, 1640-1711.

LAIS, a Sicilian courtesan, assassinated B.C. 350.

LAISNE, ANTHONY, a Fr. archeologist, 17th c.

LAJARD, P. A., a Fr. statesman, 1757-1808.

LAKE, ARTHUR, a dignitary of the Church of England, known as a religious writer, died 1626.

LAKE, GERARD, first Viscount Lake, an English general, distinguished in Germany during the seven years' war, and as commander-in-chief in India, 1744-1808.

LAKE, WILLIAM, an American poet, 1787-1805.

LALA, a female painter, 1st century B.C.

LALAMANT, JOHN, a disting. *savant*, 17th cent.

LANLANDE, J. DE, a Fr. lawyer, 1622-1703.

LANLANDE, JOSEPH JEROME LE FRANÇAIS DE, born July 11, 1732, died in Paris 4th April, 1807; an observer of much industry, and a voluminous writer, who contributed something to the advancement of astronomy, and much to a diffusion of the knowledge of it. He was one of the group of *savans* whom Frederick the Great gathered around him; and he conducted the observatory established by that eccentric monarch at Berlin. On his return to Paris he pursued his researches; often communicating memoirs to the Academy of Sciences. He assisted Clairaut with materials for his computation of the return of Halley's comet; published an account of the transit of Venus; composed his great work on astronomy, which extends to four 4to. volumes; and drew up his catalogue of eight thousand stars. He also edited and wrote many elementary treatises. The catalogue of Lalande has been recently published in England, and is of considerable value. His systematic and historical works have given place to others; although the 'Traité' may still be consulted with advantage by the student. We owe also to Lalande the completion of Montucla's valuable History of Mathematics. [J.P.N.]

LANLANDE, M. RICHARD DE, a French composer, celebrated for his ballet music, 1657-1726.

LANLANE, P., a French poet, died 1661.

LALAUNE, NOEL DE, a Fr. divine, 1618-1673.

LALLEMAND, BARON, a Fr. gen., 1774-1803.

LALLEMAND, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1710-1802.

LALLEMAND, a French surgeon and medical writer, 1790-1854.

LALLEMANDET, J., a Fr. theol., 1595-1647.

LALLEMANT, J. P., a learned Jesuit, known as a great adversary of the Jansenists, 1660-1694.

LALLEMANT, L., a learned Jesuit, 1578-1635.

LALLEMANT, P., an ascetic writer, 1622-73.

LALLEMANT, RICHARD COUTERAY, a French printer and editor, known for his fine editions of the classics, 1726-1807. His brother, NICHOLAS, was associated with him in these works, and another brother, RICHARD XAVIER FELIX LALLEMANT DE MAUPAS, was vicar-general of Avranches, and president of the Academy of Rouen, died 1810.

LALLEMANT W., a journalist, 1782-1828.

LALLI, GIOV. B., an Italian poet, 1572-1637.

LALLOUETTE, A., a Fr. author, 1563-1724.

LALLOUETTE, F. P., a theologian, died 1697.

LALLOUETTE, J. F., a Fr. compos., 1653-1728.

LALLOUETTE, P., a Fr. physician, 1711-92.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Count De, baron of Tullendally, or Tollendal, in Ireland, was descended from one of those devoted adherents of the Stuarts who became naturalized in France, and who there acquired distinction in the service of the crown. He was born in Dauphiné, 1702, and began his military career in an Irish regiment, commanded by his uncle, General Dillon. After greatly distinguishing himself at the sieges of Kehl, Menin, Ypres, and Furnes, and particularly at the battle of Fontenoy (dating from 1733 to 1749), he was appointed (1756) commandant-general of the French possessions in the East Indies. On his arrival there, at the end of April, 1758, war was declared with the English, over whom he obtained a series of successes, but was at length defeated before Madras, and then besieged in Pondicherry, upon which he had been compelled to fall back. Here, with less than a thousand men, he resisted the whole English army for several months, and only surrendered when reduced to the last extremity, January 16, 1761. He now became the prisoner of the English, but was soon liberated, and, returning to France, was arrested on a charge of treason. All the perils and toils he had undergone were rewarded by the corrupted administration of that expiring monarchy by his judicial murder, in the vain effort to hide from the public eye their own factious dishonesty. He was dragged to the scaffold with a gag in his mouth to prevent him from addressing the people, and was executed May 9, 1766. [E.R.]

LALLY-TOLLENDAL, TROPHIMUS GERARD, Marquis De, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1751, and though he was ignorant of his parentage until the eve of his father's execution, he devoted himself to obtain the re-establishment of his good name. His filial efforts were virtually crowned with success in 1778, though the last judicial form was never completed in consequence of the troubles of the period, and in 1783 he obtained possession of his estates. In 1789 he became a deputy of the noblesse to the estates-general, and was one of the most popular members of that body when it changed its name to the national assembly, and commenced the erection of a constitution. In the fruitless labors directed to this end he was a warm supporter of Lafayette; but, despairing of the monarchy and the constitution, he retired with Necker, in September, 1790, and published an address to the French people. After the 10th of August, 1792, he was arrested by the Jacobins, but escaped the massacres of September, and arrived safely in England; where, as a royalist, and a writer in the interest of the emigrants, he enjoyed a small pension from the government. He was authorized to return to France by the first consul in 1801, but took no part in public affairs till the restoration, when he became a member of the privy council, and, in that capacity, accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent during the hundred days of 1815. After the second restoration he was made a peer of France; and, remaining true to



his principles, resisted the attempts of the Bourbons to resume their arbitrary power. He died a few weeks before the revolution of July, 18<sup>th</sup> 0, and has left a name in considerable repute both as an historico-political writer and a poet. [E.R.]

LALONDE, F. R., a French antiquarian, 1685-1765.

LALUZERNE, CÆSAR HENRY, a nephew of Malesherbes, minister of foreign affairs under Necker.

LALUZERNE, CÆSAR WILLIAM CARDINAL DE, one of the clerical deputies to the estates-general, and the first to propose the establishment of a representative system in France, author of several theological and political works, 1738-1822.

LAMA, J. B., a painter and architect of Naples, about 1508-1579. Another of the same name, born 1660.

LAMA, JULIA, a Venetian painter, last century.

LAMANNA, J., a Sicilian poet, 1580-1640.

LAMANON, R. P., a French naturalist, 1752-1787.

LAMARCK, or as his real name is JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET, an eminent naturalist, was born at Bazantime in Picardy in 1744. He died in 1829. A soldier in his youth, he had already begun to distinguish himself, when an accident compelled him to relinquish the army. Like many other naturalists, Lamarck's first study was botany. The first work he published was the 'Flore Française,' which, appearing at a time when Rousseau had made botany fashionable, met with an astonishing degree of success. Other botanical works soon followed, and for some time Lamarck seemed completely occupied with these, and works of a more speculative kind, which do not now add much to his reputation. In 1793 he was appointed to a chair attached to the museum of natural history at the Garden of Plants, which had for its object the history of insects and the lower animals, which Linnaeus had arranged under the general name of worms. At this time he was fifty years of age, and the study of zoology was nearly new to him. Such, however, were his zeal and assiduity in preparing himself for the duties of his chair, that in a few years he had made himself thoroughly master of the subject; and his great and excellent work, the 'Histoire des Animaux sans Vertèbres,' will ever entitle him to take his place in the very first rank of zoologists. As a conchologist, Lamarck's name stands pre-eminent, and the Lamarckian arrangements of shells is still that of the present day. A sad affliction overtook him in his latter days. He gradually lost his sight, and for some years before his death he was totally blind, while an injudicious investment of his money in some swindling schemes, reduced him in his old age to comparative poverty.

LAMARQUE, F., a Fr. conventiona., 1755-1839.

LAMARQUE, MAX., a Fr. general, 1770-1832.

LAMB, LADY CAROLINE, daughter of the earl of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, distinguished as a novelist and fugitive writer, 1786-1828.

LAMB, CHARLES, the son of a barrister's clerk, was born in London in 1775. He was educated at Christ's Hospital; and, being disqualified by stammering from being sent to college on the foundation, he became, in 1792, a clerk in the India House. He retained this place for thirty-three years, living with a sister, to whom he devoted himself in circumstances of melancholy interest, and indulging those literary tastes which constituted his happiness. He died in 1834. From the days of his schoolboy friendship with Coleridge, he always continued to



[House of Charles Lamb.]

associate with men of letters; no one could have been more admired or liked than he was by his friends; and during the last period of his life his name was one of the most famous of the day, though few of those who knew it were really familiar with his works. He was a man of unquestionable though eccentric genius. His sphere of thinking was very confined, but he moved in it with great independence; his fancy was lively and original, but very irregular; he had great power both of pathos and of quiet humor, and oscillated capriciously between the two extremes; and his taste, keenly alive to the beautiful, was gratified not less by the oddest puns which his teeming fantasy suggested to him. His style is characterized by a singular engrafting of modern peculiarities on the diction of our Old English writers; and he took equal delight in rapturously expatiating on the beauties of Elizabethan literature, and in observing and chronicling the oddities of contemporary life in the aspect in which it presented itself to him. His tragedy of 'John Woodvil,' published in 1801, is a disjointed series of beautiful imitations of the old dramatists: some of his smaller poems are strangely touching. He criticised with intuitive fineness of feeling in his 'Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets' (1808); and there are suggestive criticisms, especially on the drama and the stage, in others of his productions. The most notable of these are the fantastically beautiful 'Essays of Elia.'

[W.S.]

LAMB, GEORGE, younger brother of Lord Melbourne, a reviewer and secretary of state, 1784-1834.

LAMB, SIR JAMES BLAND BURGESS, Baronet, only son of George Burgess, Esq., known as a journalist and miscellaneous writer, 1752-1825.

LAMBALLE. The Princess Lamballe, whose fate is one of the most piteous stories of the French revolution, was a descendant of the house of Savoy-Carignan, and was born at Turin, 1749. In 1767 she married the Prince de Lamballe, son of the Duc de Penthièvre, and the year following was left a widow at the age of eighteen. Her subsequent history is closely connected with that of Marie Antoinette, who made her the superintendent of her household, and the agent of her bounty. The queen and the princess were passionately attached to each other; and the latter, who had escaped to England at the commencement of the horrors of 1792, hastened back again when she heard that the queen was in prison, and with heroic fortitude asked, and obtained permission to share her misfortunes in the Temple. This indulgence was thought too merciful by the commune of Paris, who ordered her, at

the end of August, to be imprisoned separately in La Force. Immense sums of money, and many agents among the dangerous party were set in motion to save her, but even Hébert and Lhuillier could not conduct her in safety through the ranks of the assassins at the outside of the prison, on the fatal 3d September. The circumstances of her murder are too horrible to repeat. Her head was afterwards paraded at the top of a pike before the windows of the Temple, and conveyed in the same manner, in the midst of a drunken saturnalia, to the Palais Royal. The Duc D'Orleans, who was dining within, went to the window, and, as the writer is assured by a connection of one who was in the room at the time, said to his companions, 'It is only Lamballe; I know her by her beautiful hair!' Writers of all parties agree that the Princess de Lamballe was as good as she was beautiful. Lamartine has given a letter from Marie Antoinette, which was found in the hair of the princess after her assassination, entreating her to provide for her own safety by remaining with the old Duc de Penthièvre. The letter, till then unknown, is a touching proof of the friendship which united the unhappy princesses. [E.R.]

LAMBARDE, W., an eminent lawyer and antiquarian, author of a Treatise on the Saxon Laws, 1536-1601.

LAMBECIUS, P., a Dutch historian, 1628-80.

LAMBERT, a king of Italy, reigned 892-898.

LAMBERT, brother and successor of Guy, duke of Spoleto in 917, duke of Tuscany also 929, deposed and deprived of his sight by his brother, 931.

LAMBERT, a Benedictine chronicler, 11th cent.

LAMBERT, a bishop of Arras, died 1115.

LAMBERT, ANNE THERÈSE, Marquise De, a lady distinguished for her literary talents, and patroness of learning, authoress of writings published after her decease in 1733.

LAMBERT, A. B., an English botanist, 1761-1842.

LAMBERT, C. F., a laborious French writer on historical and archæological subjects, died 1765.

LAMBERT, F., a protestant theologian, 1487-1530.

LAMBERT, G., an English painter, 1710-65.

LAMBERT, JOHN, a general of the parliamentary forces during the civil war, chiefly remarkable for his opposition to the protectorate, especially of Richard Cromwell. In the year of the counter-revolution he was preparing for a contest with Monk, as the chief of the extreme republicans, but was arrested, and after the restoration banished to Guernsey. His taste for the arts of peace was shown in retirement by his devotion to horticulture and flower painting. He was born about 1620, and educated for the bar. He became a Roman Catholic, and died 1692.

LAMBERT, JOHN HENRY, a German mathematician and philosopher of French descent, reputed the ablest geometrician of the 18th cent., 1728-77.

LAMBERT, JOS., a French religious writer, 1654-1722.

LAMBERT, MICH., a Fr. musician, 1610-1696.

LAMBERT, S., a French Jesuit and poet, d. 1667.

LAMBERTI, A., a Neapolitan missionary, 17th century.

LAMBERTI, B., an Italian painter, 1652-1721.

LAMBERTI, L., an Ital. Hellenist, 1758-1813.

LAMBERTY, W. DE, a French politician, 1660-1742.

LAMBESE, CHARLES EUGÈNE, of Lorraine, colonel of the royal allemands under Louis XVI., and a noted enemy of the revolution, 1751-1825.

LAMBIN, DIONYSIUS, or DENIS, professor of eloquence and of Greek and Latin literature in the college of France, author of valuable commentaries and translations, 1516-1572.

LAMBINET, P., a Fr. biblioplist, 1742-1813.

LAMBRECHTS, C. J. M., a jurisconsult and political character of Belgium, 1753-1823.

LAMBRUN, MARGARET, the widow of a Scotch adherent of Mary Stuart, remarkable for her attempt to assassinate Queen Elizabeth.

LAMBTON, JOHN GEORGE. See DURHAM.

LAMBTON, WILLIAM, an English officer, conductor of a great trigono. survey of India, died 1823.

LAMENNAIS, FELICITE ROBERT, was born June 19, 1782, at St. Malo, in Bretagne. He early evinced a bias for theological study, and in spite of his father's wish, who had destined him for the counter, he chose the pulpit, and was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. He went to Paris in 1814, where he warmly advocated the cause of the Bourbons, and was so identified with it, as to be obliged, during the hundred days before the fatal Waterloo, to fly France and take refuge in England, where he supported himself as a teacher. On his return to his native land, Lamennais commenced a career of great popular success as a writer. His first work of note was the 'Essai sur l'Indifférence en Matière de Religion.' In this the author transcended papal orthodoxy itself, arguing that the church should be supreme even in the temporal matters of the state, and that the idea of God could be inferred from tradition alone.—Lamennais received a flattering welcome from Pope Leo XII., in 1824, when he went to Rome. On his return to Paris, his next work, 'La Religion considérée dans les Rapports avec l'ordre Civil et Politique,' was given to the world. Having in this book denounced the act of 1682, which had declared the Gallican church independent, he was subjected to a fine. In 1830, Lamennais commenced his journal, 'L'Avenir.' The doctrines sustained were the independence of the church from all secular authority and support, and the latitudinarian right of all men to hold and express what opinions they pleased. Pope Gregory XVI. denounced this publication, and it was discontinued in consequence. Lamennais's next position of antagonism to the church was assumed in his 'Paroles d'un Croyant,' in which a political direction was given to his peculiar views. This incurred a papal anathema, and the author revenged himself by his book, the 'Affaires de Rome,' in which Pope Gregory met with no quarter; and the former Abbé henceforth severed himself from his ecclesiastical ties. His writings now became more exclusively political, and his bold, uncompromising independence of opinion brought down upon him the vengeance of the government. He was, on the publication of a revolutionary pamphlet—'Le Pays et le Gouvernement'—imprisoned for a year, with the additional punishment of a fine of two thousand francs.—After the revolution of 1848, Lamennais was elected successively member of the constituent and legislative assemblies, for the department of the Seine. He was also nominated in the first of these assemblies to the committee appointed to draw up the constitution of 1848; but he refused to take any part in the labors of that body. He never spoke but once during the whole of the time he was a representative of the people, and that was to earnestly entreat the House to let him be included in the prosecution instituted against the responsible editor of the journal, the *Peuple Constituant*, of which he was the chief editor, on the occasion of the re-establishment of the caution-money on jour-



nals. On the same occasion he spoke strongly against the dictatorship of Gen. Cavaignac, and against any fiscal regulations whatever on the press. In his last illness, every attempt made to induce him to conform to the duties of religion proved ineffectual; he refused positively to the end to receive the minister of any religious persuasion. A final but vain endeavor was made just before his demise, by one of his nieces, who was sent for expressly for the purpose from Brittany.—Lamennais expired on the 28th February, at his residence in the Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris. According to his will, his body was not to be carried into any place of religious worship, but to be taken directly from the house in which he died to the burial place of Père la Chaise. Lamennais, in his will, disinherited all his relations who took any part in suppressing the insurrection of June, 1848. Although Lamennais was so perverse in his religious opinions as to actually say he regretted revelation, he leaves a brother in Brittany, who is the head of a Christian community, resembling that of the *Frères Chrétiens*. The desire expressed in his will was strictly carried out. His body was placed in what is called *corbillard des Pauvres*—a pauper's hearse,—without any of the trickery of funeral ornament. It was borne to Père la Chaise, followed by a few relatives and friends, among whom were Béranger, Garnier Pages and Auguste Barbet, while Louis Napoleon showed his regard for the memory of the deceased, by sending one hundred and fifty policemen and a hundred municipal guards, well-armed and equipped. His remains were deposited in the common grave. No prayer was uttered, no last words said, and neither cross nor stone placed to mark the tomb of Lamennais.—Lamennais's career was strangely diversified. He was priest, editor, author, politician. By turns theologian and deist, believer and unbeliever, conservative and revolutionist, monarchist and republican. He suffered for royalty, and was a martyr to freedom; he was anointed a priest, and died an infidel.—Lamennais is described as a man of small stature, with a heavy, downcast expression of face, an awkward address, and a shuffling, timid gait. While in England an application for a tutorship in the family of Lord Stafford was refused, on account of his unpromising appearance. His utterance was slow and hesitating; he shone neither in the pulpit nor at the tribune. He seldom spoke when a member of the legislative assembly. Among his private friends Lamennais is said, however, to have been spirited in conversation, and of a social turn. As a writer, he was animated and impulsive. His style was written oratory. His work best known in the United States, is the *Paroles d'un Croquant*, which was translated in New York, it is said, by a gentleman who is now one of the distinguished prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Lamennais's works are theological, social, and political. He strove to reconcile tradition with progress, theological dogma with freedom of opinion—and failing, found refuge in a boundless skepticism. His religion, which taught him to believe all or nothing, left his inquiring mind no alternative but infidelity.

LAMESENGÈRE, P. DE, a French author, 1761-1831.

LAMET, ADRIAN AUGUSTINE DE BUSSY DE, a doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished as a casuist, died 1691.

LAMETH. Three brothers of this name became marked characters in the events of the French revolution, and all had previously distinguished themselves in the cause of American independence, fol-

lowing in the wake of Lafayette.—1. ALEXANDER, the most noted of them, born 1760, distinguished himself in the estates-general by his project for organizing the army, which was instantly adopted. He served in the army of the north under Luckner and Lafayette, and, sharing in the flight of the latter, was captured by the Prussians, and imprisoned at Magdeburgh during the three years 1792-1795. Being set at liberty, he next entered into commercial pursuits at Hamburgh, and returning to France under the consulate, obtained a prefecture. In this capacity he served the state continuously to the first restoration, but lost favor by accepting office under Napoleon during the hundred days. In 1821 he was returned to the chamber of deputies, and was an active member of the opposition till his death in 1829. He wrote a 'History of the Constituent Assembly,' which is valuable as the work of an eyewitness. 2. CHARLES, the next in importance, born 1757, was one of the first among the noblesse to go over to the third estate in the estates-general, when they formed themselves into a national assembly. He was at first devoted to the people, and was dangerously wounded in a duel with Lautrec, fought in their interest. At a later period he shrunk from the gulf that was opening under his feet, and became more decidedly a constitutionalist. He served in the army of the north as general of cavalry under Lafayette, and fled with the rest of his party, in August, 1792. Returning to France in 1800, he accepted military service under Napoleon. He was elected to the chamber of deputies 1827, and died a partisan of Louis Philippe, 1832. 3. THEODORE, a constitutionalist like his brothers, and a member of the legislative assembly, fled to Switzerland during the reign of terror, 1793, and was only known subsequently as a representative during the hundred days. Died, aged 81, 1837. All the Lameths possessed military skill and personal courage; but they were drawn into the popular cause by vanity and the example of others, and soon lost heart in the movement. [E.R.]

LAMETHERIE, JEAN CLAUDE DE, a French physician, distinguished as a naturalist and philosopher, 1743-1817.

LA-METTRIE, JULIAN OFFROY DE; born at St. Malo, 1709, died at Berlin 1751 :—one of that group of eccentric, and in the main not very reputable persons, whom, under the name of philosophers, Frederick the Great collected at Berlin. It were needless to enumerate, and an utter waste of time, to criticise the works published by La-Mettrie, on what he called philosophy; the man had neither heart nor head; dissolute, foolish, and frivolous, he obtained his degree of repute and influence, through a certain reckless insolence and dare-devil gayety. He belonged to the set which produced that stupidest and dullest of works the *Système de la Nature*. For Frederick, some apology can be conceived: he brought great men around him, as well as persons like La-Mettrie; and his own position of resistance and contest, induced him into a certain sympathy with *résistants*, irrespective of any critical appreciation of their worth. But for writers and thinkers of the La-Mettrie class, there is neither apology nor palliation. Opposing what they term bigotry, they are themselves the most inveterate bigots; attributing received opinions to ignorance, they have never undergone the labor of acquiring any knowledge; without morals, they undertake to dogmatize on morality; incapable of earnest thought, they venture to propagate systems of philosophy. [J.P.N.]

LAMEY, ANDREW, a Ger historian, 1726-1802.

LAMI, BERNARD, a French ecclesiastic, distinguished as a mathematician and religious writer, 1645-1715.

LAMI, F., a French philosopher, 1636-1711.

LAMI, J., an Italian archaeologist, 1697-1770.

LAMIA, a celebrated Athenian courtesan, visited Egypt, and became the mistress of Ptolemy Soter, and subsequently of his conqueror Demetrius Poliorcetes.

LAMIA, governor of Syria, 1st century B.C.

LAMIO, L. M., a Fr. missionary, 1765-1831.

LAMIRAL, DOMINIQUE HARCOURT, a French traveller and writer on Africa, 1750-1795.

LAMMA, AUGUSTINE, a Venetian painter, 16th century.

LAMONNÉ, B. DE, a Fr. *savant*, 1641-1728.

LAMOTHE-LE-VAYER, P. DE, a French *savant*, member of the academy, and preceptor in the royal family, author of works which afford valuable illustrations of the remains of antiquity, 1588-1672.

LA-MOTTE, ANTHONY HOUDART DE, a French poet, dramatic author, and critic, 1672-1731.

LA-MOTTE, F., an Austrian musician, 1751-81.

LA-MOTTE, JEANNE DE VALOIS, Countess De, an infamous woman connected with the court of France, implicated with the pretended Count Cagliostro and Cardinal de Rohan in the fraud of the diamond necklace, by which undeserved disgrace was entailed upon the Queen Marie Antoinette; born of poor parents at Fontette, in Champagne, 1757, died in London 1791.

LA-MOTTE-FOUQUE, FREDERICK HEINRICH KARL, Baron De, a German poet and novelist, descended from an ancient Norman family, best known as the author of 'Undine' and for his war songs, 1777-1843. His wife, CAROLINE, also a novelist, died 1831.

LA-MOTTE-PIQUET, TOUSSAINT WM., Count De, a cel. naval commander of France, 1720-1791.

LAMOURETTE, ADRIAN, a philosophical divine and constitutional prelate of France, connected with Mirabeau in the revolution, 1742-1794.

LAMOUREUX, a French sculptor, born 1674.

LAMOUREUX, JOHN VINCENT FELIX, a French naturalist, professor at Caen, 1770-1825.

LAMPE, F. A., a French protestant theologian, 1683-1729.

LAMPILLAS, F. X., a Span. Jesuit, 1739-98.

LAMPLUGH, T., an English prelate, 1615-91.

LAMPREDI, U., a Neapol. *savant*, 1761-1836.

LAMPRIDIO, B., an Italian poet, 16th cent.

LAMPRIDIOUS, AELIUS, a Latin historian, 4th century.

LANA, F. DE, an Italian mathem., 1637-1700.

LANA, LUDOV., an Italian painter, 1597-1646.

LANA-PERZI, F., an Italian Jesuit, 1631-87.

LANCAROT, —, a Portuguese navig., 15th c.

LANCASTER. The royal house of Lancaster flourished in two lines. The first commences with EDMOND, son of Henry III. and Eleonora of Provence, and brother of Edward I., employed by the latter as ambassador to Philip of France, and afterwards commander in the expedition for the recovery of Guienne. Born in London, 1245; died at Bayonne, 1296. THOMAS, his son and successor in the earldom, cousin-german to Edward II., headed the confederacy of barons against Piers Gaveston, and, finally, shared the responsibility of his death with Hereford and Arundel. He was at length taken in arms against the sovereign, and beheaded at Pomfret, 1322. HENRY (previously earl of Leicester), brother and heir of Thomas, joined the conspiracy of Isabella and Mortimer against Edward II., and received the king into his custody at Kenil-

worth. He was freed from this charge on account of his too great humanity; and, when fortune changed, was appointed guardian and protector of the person of his son, Edward III. He died 1345. HENRY, his son (previously earl of Derby), after vainly endeavoring to make peace with John, king of France, under the mediation of the pope at Avignon, was sent with an army into Normandy, and took part in the victory of Poitiers and the subsequent French wars. About this time his title was changed to duke of Lancaster, this degree of nobility being then newly introduced into England. He died 1362. The next duke of Lancaster commences a new lineage, that of the princes opposed to the house of York. The first in the line was JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, third son of Edward III., born 1339. He was married successively to the daughter of Henry, the last duke, who died without male issue, and to the daughter of Peter, king of Castile. His name is one of the most celebrated in English history, and in the chivalry of the middle ages. Died 1399. HENRY OF HEREFORD, the successor of John of Gaunt in the dukedom, was son to him by his first wife. He claimed the crown by descent, by the mother's side, from Edmond the first earl, who was popularly supposed to be the elder brother of Edward I., and to have been deprived of the succession by his father for personal reasons. He became king by deposing Richard II., 1389, and was a prince of great ability and valor. He reigned until his death in 1422, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V. The son of the latter also inherited the crown as Henry VI., and in his reign the feuds of York and Lancaster broke out, which ended in the union of the two houses in the person of Henry VII. See YORK. [E.R.]

LANCASTER, CAPTAIN, afterwards SIR JAMES, had command of one of three ships fitted out in 1591 for the first English expedition to India by the Cape. The object was less to establish trade than to harass the Portuguese; but the result was unfortunate. One of the ships was sent home from the Cape with the sick, another was wrecked on the coast east of the Cape; Lancaster's ship only reached India. On her return, however, she was driven by storms to the West Indies and lost, Lancaster and seven men escaping and returning to England in a French vessel. In 1594 he made a predatory voyage to Brazil against the Portuguese. His most important services, however, were rendered in his conduct of the expedition sent out to India by the East India Company in May, 1601, soon after their charter was obtained. In compliment to his zeal in promoting the discovery of a north-west passage, the existence of which he firmly held, Baffin named after him the sound leading from Baffin's Bay (Sea?) to the Arctic Ocean. His death occurred in 1620.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, well known as a promulgator of the system of national education introduced by Dr. Bell, was born in London of obscure parents, of the Quaker persuasion, in 1778. He commenced his career by opening a school for poor children in St. George's Fields, and was soon publicly known for his enthusiasm in the cause he had adopted. He died at New York in indigent circumstances, 1838.

LANCELLOTTI, or LANCILLOTTI, SECONDO, a learned Italian writer, historian of the 'Congregation of Mount Olivet,' to which he belonged, and author of 'Impostures of Ancient History,' &c., flourished about 1575-1643.

LANCELOTTI, G., an Italian jurist, about 1510-91.

LANCELOT, a French antiquarian, 1675-1740



LANCELOT, CL. a Fr. grammarian, 1615-95.

LANCHARES, A., a Sp. painter, 1586-1658.

LANCILOTTI, F., an Italian painter, 16th ct.

LANCILOTTI, J., an Italian painter, 1507-54.

LANCISI, GIAMMARIA, or JOANNES MARIA, an Italian physician, eminent as an anatomist and physiologist, was born at Rome in 1654, and died, after an undisturbed professional career, in 1720. He surpassed the anatomists of his day in generalizing on form; and while demonstrating the fundamental structure of the arterial coats, and the joint action of the nerves and the blood in the motion of the heart, he drew the attention of his students to more remote causes of structure and motion, and recommended the study of analogies. Having discovered the lost copper plates of Eustachius, he edited a set of tables from them; and besides the value of his own writings to the profession, bequeathed a magnificent library of 20,000 volumes to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost. He was physician and chamberlain to several popes between 1688 and his death in 1720, and a member of many learned societies, as well as a master of polite literature. [E.R.]

LANCJEAN, REMI, a Flem. painter, died 1671.

LANCON, N. F., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1694-1767.

LANCRE, PETER DE, a provincial councillor of France, whose name is celebrated in many trials for witchcraft and as a writer on demonology, d. 1630.

LANCRET, N., a French painter, 1690-1743.

LANCRINCK, PROSPER HENRY, a painter of German extraction, employed by Sir Peter Lely in painting the grounds, landscapes, flowers, ornaments, and sometimes the draperies of his principal pictures, born about 1628, died 1692.

LANDAIS, or LANDOIS, PETER, a favorite minister of Francis II., duke of Brittany, formerly his tailor, executed by conspirators, 1485.

LANDEN, J., an Eng. mathematician, 1719-90.

LANDENOLFE, the first of the name, prince of Capua, 884-887; the second, prince of Benevento and Capua, succeeded 982, assassinated 993.

LANDER, RICHARD and JOHN, who completed the solution of the great problem of African geography left half-finished by Mungo Park, were born in Cornwall—Richard in 1804, his younger brother two years later. The former abandoned the trade of a printer, to which both were brought up, in order to accompany Capt. Clapperton on his second journey to Africa, in the capacity of attendant. On the death of Clapperton at Soccatoo, 13th Sept., 1827, he proceeded southward to Funda, intending thence to trace the course of the Niger to its embouchure; but meeting with hostile natives, and being without a companion to aid and cheer him, he was obliged to make for Badagry, on the bight of Benin, by the nearest route. He reached it in safety on the 21st November, two years two months and fourteen days after his departure from it with Clapperton; and soon after took ship to England. Having submitted to government a plan for exploring the course of the Niger, which was approved of, and confidence being reposed in him, from the intelligence, address, and bravery he had already exhibited, Lander was commissioned, by instructions dated 31st December, 1829, to trace the great river from Katunga, to the sea, to Lake Tchad, or wherever its stream should carry him. 'My brother,' says Lander in his account of the journey, 'eagerly volunteered to accompany me, though the government refused to allow him a salary, or make him even the promise of a reward.' John's name is mentioned in the instructions; and to him was assigned the duty of making inquiries, as far up as Boussa and Yaoori, after the books and papers

that belonged to Mungo Park, believed to be in possession of the sultan of that country. Richard himself was granted all the articles that he asked for his personal convenience during his journey, together with 200 dollars in coin, and leave to draw for 300 more at Badagry if required; his wife was to be paid £100 during the ensuing year, and on his return a gratuity of £100 was to be paid to himself. On such slender means, and such slight temptations, did these two enterprising and high-spirited young men undertake one of the most difficult missions, and accomplish one of the most interesting and important discoveries of modern times. 'Science,' says Lieutenant Becher, 'was here out of the question; and all depended on that homely quality of mind, determination of purpose, a leading feature in the character of our countrymen, without which science itself is of little avail.'—(Introduction to Journal in Family Library.) The Landers left England on the 9th January, 1830; and departing from Badagry on the 31st March with a small escort, crossed the country N.E. to Katunga, following Clapperton's route in his second journey. Thence they turned northwards to Boussa without separating, as originally contemplated, visited the scene of Park's lamented death, and discovered some portions of his property, but not his journal, or any papers of value. From Yaoori, on the 2d August, they began the descent of the river, and without serious molestation reached as far as Kirree. Here they were robbed and made prisoners, and taken down the river to Eboe, within the delta. At this place, by the promise of a considerable ransom, for which a written promise was given to a friendly chief, King Boy, they were delivered from the imminent danger of being sold as slaves, and they pursued their downward course. On the 18th November, 1830, our adventurous travellers reached the sea by the river Nun (Brass river of the English), one of the chief branches of the Niger, which has its mouth in the bight of Benin,—and thus set for ever at rest the long-disputed question of the course of this great river. The feelings of satisfaction and gratitude which now filled their minds at the success of their mission, and their deliverance from so many dangers, were speedily changed to those of bitter disappointment, by the disgraceful conduct of a countryman. Captain Lake, of the English brig Thomas, on board of which they were taken at the mouth of the river, peremptorily refused to honor their draft for goods and arms in favor of King Boy; and the kind-hearted chief was driven from the ship with terrible threats. On their return home, however, orders were sent out to pay the proper demand. The Landers found their way home from Fernando Po by Rio de Janeiro, and reached Portsmouth on the 10th June, 1831. On their voyage to Rio, they learned that Lake and his crew met a violent death at the hands of pirates. By the kindness of Lord Goderich, then colonial secretary, Richard Lander was placed in circumstances of 'honorable competence,' and a government appointment promised to his brother. To Richard also was awarded the first prize given by the Royal Geographical Society, value fifty guineas; and at the same meeting at which it was presented, the African Association which had accomplished so much for discovery on that continent, was incorporated with the Geographical Society, and thus no longer maintained a separate existence. In the following year, the Landers returned to Africa with the expedition projected by Mr. McGregor Laird and other gentlemen of Liverpool, for the purpose of establishing a settlement on the Upper Niger, and opening trade with the interior.



From causes, however, which might have been avoided, and could again be foreseen and met, this expedition proved a total failure. Among the great number who perished were the two Landers; Richard, from wounds received in an affray with the natives, and John, from the effects of the climate. An interesting account of their discoveries, their joint production, published before leaving England, forms three volumes of Murray's Family Library. [J.B.]

LANDI, CHEV. G., an Ital. painter, 1756-1830.

LANDI, Cos., an Ital. numismatist, 1521-64.

LANDI, COUNT J., an Ital. moralist, 16th century.

LANDI, ORTENSIO, an Ital. wr., died about 1560.

LANDI, VERGUSIO, a military chief, 14th cen.

LANDINO, C., an Italian classic, 1425-1504.

LANDO, a pope, who reigned six months in 913.

LANDO, a prince of Capua, reigned 842-862.

LANDO, CONRAD and LUCIUS, the chiefs of one of the troops of mercenaries that overran Italy in the 14th century.

LANDO, M., gonfalonier of Florence in 1378.

LANDO, P., doge of Venice after Gritti, 1539-45.

LANDON, C. P., a French painter, 1760-1826.



[Birth-Place of Miss Landon.]

LANDON, LETITIA ELIZABETH, the daughter of an army agent resident in London, became favorably known to poetical readers while she was hardly beyond the years of childhood, by many pieces of verse published in the *Literary Gazette*. In 1824, while she was still very young, appeared, with her early signature of L. E. L., the first of her volumes, which attracted general notice. It contained, with smaller pieces, 'The Improvisatrice.' Other poems of considerable extent showed her to possess much affluence of fancy, and excellent power of expressing romantic emotion. Her strength, however, was wasted, like that of Mrs. Hemans, in a constant succession of small pieces contributed to magazines and annuals; nor did she ever fulfil the promise of high genius held out by her youthful effusions. She was the authoress, also, of three sentimental novels. In 1837 she married Mr. Maclean, the governor of the settlement at Cape Coast; and, accompanying her husband to Africa, she died there in 1838, in consequence of having taken an over-dose of medicine. [W.S.]

LANDSBOROUGH, DAVID, a Scotch divine and writer on Natural History, and miscellaneous literary subjects. Died 1854, aged 73.

LANDUS, an Ital. physician, assassinated 1562.

LANE, SIR RICHARD, a statesman of the reign of Charles I., who made him lord chief baron of the exchequer, and one of the privy council. He is the author of 'Reports' in the court of exchequer in the reign of King James, and in 1640 was counsel for the earl of Strafford. Died in 1650 or 1651.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia in 1005. When but a young man, and after having studied at Bologna, he travelled into France, stayed for a time at Avranches, and entered the monastery of Bec, of which he ultimately became the prior. His teaching here attracted immense crowds of students from all the countries of Europe. William, duke of Normandy, appointed him in 1062 abbot of the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen. He refused the archbishopric of Rouen, but as counsellor to the Conqueror he came over to England, and was by his influence elected to the see of Canterbury in 1070, and he remained in this high office till he died, May, 1089. Lanfranc was a man of independent spirit, and was no vulgar flatterer of popish pretensions, while he stoutly contested the pre-eminence with Thomas, the archbishop of York. He was also a politician of no mean order, and took an active share in all the business of church and state. He was besides one of the early founders and expositors of the scholastic philosophy. He has left commentaries on the Epistles of Paul, a tract on transubstantiation, and some letters. His works were published by Luc D'Achery, in one volume folio, at Paris, 1648; and in England by Dr. Giles, Oxford, 1844, in two volumes, 8vo. [J.E.]

LANFRANC, an Ital. wr. on surgery, 13th cen.

LANFRANC, or LANFRANCO, GIOVANNI, an Italian painter, pupil of A. Caracci, 1581-1647.

LANFREDINI, J., an Ital. cardinal, 1680-1741.

LANG, CH. N., a Swiss naturalist, 1670-1741.

LANG, or LANGE, JOHN MICHAEL, a German divine and Oriental scholar, 1664-1731.

LANGALLERIE, PHILIP DE GENTIL, Marquis De, a military officer who served thirty-two campaigns in the French army, and, in consequence of a quarrel with his superiors, entered into the service of Austria, and was subsequently known at the courts of Poland and the Hague. He was imprisoned by the Austrians on a charge of intriguing with the Turks, and died at Raab, 1717.

LANGARA, DON J., a Sp. admiral, 1730-1800.

LANGBAINE, GERARD, an English divine, author of several learned works in history and theology, 1608-1658. His son, of the same name, author of 'English Dramatic Poets,' &c., born 1656.

LANGBEIN, A. F., a Ger. writer, 1737-1835.

LANGDALE, LORD, Henry Bickersteth, a celebrated English lawyer, 1783-1851.

LANGDALE, SIR MARMADUKE, an English officer, dist. in the civil wars as a royalist, d. 1661.

LANGDON, JOHN, an American revolutionist, Portsmouth, N. H., 1739-1819, delegate to the general Congress, navy agent, speaker of the Assembly of N. H., president of his State, delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution, member of the Senate of the U. S., and governor in 1805 and 1810 of New Hampshire.

LANGDON, SAM., D.D., president of Harvard College, an Amer. div. and relig. writer. Died 1797.

LANGE, ANNE FRANCIS ELIZABETH, a celebrated actress, born at Genoa of Fr. parents, 1772-1825.

LANGE, C., a German philologist, died 1573.

LANGE, F., a French painter, 1676-1756.

LANGE, F., a French writer of law, 1610-1684.

LANGE, J., a Prussian physician, 1485-1565.



LANGE, J., a German jurisconsult, 1503-1567.  
 LANGE, J., a German philologist, died 1630.  
 LANGE, J. R., a Flemish painter, died 1671.  
 LANGE, LAURENCE, a Swedish traveller, employed as ambassador to China by Peter the Great, and appointed governor of Irkoutsk on returning from his third mission in 1737. He published a narrative of his travels, which contains much interesting information on China and the Chinese.  
 LANGE, RODOLPH, provost of Munster, distinguished for his learning, and for his zeal in the revival of polite literature in Germany, 1440-1519.  
 LANGE, W., a Danish *savant*, 1622-1682.  
 LANGEBECK, JAMES, a learned writer and philologist of Jutland, author of works illustrating Danish history and antiquities, 1710-1774.  
 LANGELAND. See LONGLAND.  
 LANGENDYK, P., a Dutch poet, 1762-1835.  
 LANGERON, COUNT ANDRAULT DE, a French officer in the service of Russia, 1763-1831.  
 LANGES, N. DE, a Fr. antiquarian, 1525-1606.  
 LANGETTI, J. B., an Ital. painter, 1635-1676.  
 LANGHAM, SIMON DE, an English monk, who rose to be abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, and, finally, archbishop of Canterbury and cardinal. His name occupies a considerable place in the history of the reign of Edward III., who seized the temporalities of his see, and was a long while at enmity with him and his party. He died at Avignon, 1376, but his body was solemnly removed to St. Benet's chapel in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb still exists.  
 LANGHORNE, DANIEL, an English divine known as a writer on British history and antiq. d. 1681.  
 LANGHORNE, JOHN, known as a miscellaneous writer and poet, was born at Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, 1735, and lived by his profession as a tutor and curate in the Church of England. He was the author of many fugitive pieces, published from about 1759 to 1765, when he became a contributor to the 'Monthly Review,' and, from that period to his death, in 1779, enjoyed considerable repute in the literary world—such as it then was. In 1804, his son published an edition of his poems with a life of the author; and his brother, WILLIAM, who died before him in 1772, had some poetical skill, and assisted Langhorne in a translation of Plutarch.  
 LANGLANDE, ROBERT, 14th century, a priest, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and satirical poet.  
 LANGLE, H. M., a Fr. composer, 1741-1807.  
 LANGLE, J. M., a French divine, 1590-1674.  
 His son, SAMUEL, author of a 'Letter on the Differences between the Church of England and the Dissenters,' died 1699.  
 LANGLES, L. M., a Fr. Orientalist, 1763-1824.  
 LANGLEY, B., an English architect, died 1751.  
 LANGLOIS, EUSTACE HYACINTHE, a French designer, engraver, and antiquarian, 1777-1837.  
 LANGLOIS, J., a French journalist, 1770-1800.  
 LANGLOIS, J. B., a French Jesuit, 1663-1706.  
 LANGLOIS, M., a Latin poet of the 15th cent.  
 LANGLOIS, M., a French oriental scholar, author of various works on the Sanscrit. Died 1854.  
 LANGRISH, B., an Eng. med. writer, d. 1750.  
 LANGSDORF, GEORGE FREDERICK, Baron Von, a German botanist and traveller. Died 1852.  
 LANGTOFT, P., an Eng. chronicler, 14th cent.  
 LANGTON, JANE, an English lady of noble descent, but whose proudest boast was that she was the god-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Johnson. Died 1854, aged 79.  
 LANGTON, STEPHEN, an English ecclesiastic, educated in France, and appointed to the see of Canterbury by Innocent III., in the reign of King

John. The quarrel on this occasion, between the pope and the crown, brought the kingdom under an interdict, and the king was compelled to yield possession of the diocese, upon which Langton entered in 1213. Langton was a learned man, and wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. He also became a strenuous advocate of the independence of the English Church, and manfully resisted the tyranny of the pope. Died 1228. [E.R.]

LANGUET, HUBERT, a French diplomatist and political writer, who, being a protestant, narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and died in the service of the prince of Orange, 1518-1581.

LANGUET DE GERGY, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished as a charitable founder, 1675-1753. His brother, JEAN JOSEPH, a member of the French Academy, and archbishop of Sens, also distinguished for his benevolence, 1677-1753.

LANGUSCO, PHILIP, Count De, a Guelph leader, who held the supreme power at Pavia from 1300 to 1313, died a prisoner at Milan 1315.

LANIERE, N., an Italian musician, 1568-1646.

LANINO, B., a Lombard painter, died 1558.

LANJUNAIS, JEAN DENIS, nephew of the preceding, distinguished as a great Oriental scholar and lawyer, but more especially for his consistent advocacy of constitutional principles, under every regime of the French government, from the assembly of the states-general to the restoration. He is the author of many political and learned works, and was a considerable contributor to the reviews and journals. Born at Rennes 1753, died 1827.

LANJUNAIS, JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, converted to protestantism, and an associate of the encyclopædists, died about 1808.

LANNAY, CH. DE, an able general of Brabant, dist. in the service of Charles V., about 1470-1527.

LANNAY, J. C., a Dutch poet, 1738-82.

LANNEAU, PETER ANTHONY VICTOR MARCY DE, a French grammar and ecclesiastic, 1758-1830.

LANNES, JEAN, Duc De Montebello, one of Napoleon's marshals, was born at Guienne 1769, and apprenticed to a dyer. In 1792, he entered the army as a volunteer, and distinguished himself in the first campaign of Italy, and afterwards in the principal actions which have shed such a lustre on the French arms. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Essling, in 1809; and Napoleon passed the remarkable eulogium upon him, that he had become greater by every day's experience. At first he said, Lannes had more valor than genius (esprit), but his spirit was continually mounting to the level of his courage; and he, whom he had found a pigmy, he lost a giant! [E.R.]

LANOUE, DENIS DE, a Fr. printer, died 1650.

LANOUE, FRANCIS DE, one of the most celebrated Calvinist captains of the 16th century, distinguished in the principal actions fought with the League, and killed at the siege of Lamballe, 1531-1591. He is the author of 'Military and Political Dissertations.' His son, ODET, a man of letters, was also in the military service of Henry IV.; and STANISLAUS LOUIS DE LA NOUE, of the same family, served in the French armies in the campaign of 1741 and 1756, and was killed in the affair of Saxenhausen, 1760. He is the author of 'New Military Constitutions.' His life was written by Toustain.

LANOUE, J. S. DE, a Fr. dramatist, 1701-61.

LANSBERG, J., a Bavarian ascetic, died 1539.

LANSBERGHE, P., a Flem. astron., 1561-1632.

LANSSELUIS, P., a Sp. Hebraist, 1580-1632.

LANTARA, S. M., a French painter, 1745-78.  
 LANTIEU, S. F. DE, a Fr. author, 1736-1826.  
 LANZANI, A., a Lomb. painter, 1645-1712.  
 LANZI, LUIGI, an Italian antiquarian and philologist, and writer on the fine arts, 1732-1810.  
 LANZONI, J., an Italian *savant*, 1663-1730.  
 LAO-TSEE, LAO-TSEU, or LAA-KIUN, a Chinese philos., who is regarded as the reformer of the sect of Tao-Tsee, flourished in the 6th c. B. C.  
 LAPARA, L., a French engineer, 1651-1706.  
 LA PEROUSE, JEAN FRANÇOIS GALAUP DE, was



[Monument to La Perouse, at Sidney, New South Wales.]

born at Alby, dep. of Tarn, 1741. At the age of fifteen he was appointed a midshipman in the French navy, and served with great distinction at home, in the East Indies, and in Canada, up to the peace of 1783. Soon after, he was put in command of an expedition destined to explore the Pacific, with instructions admirably laid down, but embracing a range of discovery much too wide for one expedition to overtake in a reasonable time. The French government had been excited by the example of England, and longed to reap such a harvest of glory as had been recently gained for her by her most accomplished and successful navigator.—La Perouse was to determine every thing left incomplete by Cook, to fill up every gap in the maritime geography of the globe. *Verification* of Cook was not contemplated; for the French authorities had full confidence in his accuracy, and La Perouse regarded his memory with 'unbounded veneration.' The expedition consisted of two fine frigates, the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe*, fitted out in the most complete manner, and with such a staff of scientific men as had never before been sent afloat. Yet there is hardly an expedition on record which ended so disastrously, and to which a like melancholy interest has so long attached. On the 1st of August, 1785, the expedition sailed from Brest, and proceeded westwards by the straits of Magellan; and after visiting several islands in the Pacific, hastened to fulfil instructions by making the American coast in lat. 59 N., and exploring it southwards from the point where Cook had begun his examination, going north. But as La Perouse found it impossible to reach this latitude earlier than June (1786), and as his instructions obliged him to be in China by February, too little time remained for a satisfactory survey of this broken coast. He arrived at Monterey in September, repaired the ships there, and crossing the Pacific westwards, fixed the

position of the Ladrone and Bashee islands, and on 2d January, 1787, cast anchor at Macao. The work appointed for the succeeding summer was an investigation of the coast of Tartary from Corea towards the north-east. This La Perouse successfully accomplished, and was the first to give an accurate coast outline of those regions. From Kamtschatka, with the permission of the Russian governor, he sent M. de Lesseps home to France, overland, with his journals and despatches; a duty which this enterprising young man safely fulfilled, and was thus the first who crossed through the whole length of the old world. The expedition now sailed south to the Navigator's islands, where twelve persons belonging to the ships, among whom was M. de Langle, captain of the *Astrolabe*, were killed in an unexpected attack by the natives. La Perouse soon after reached Botany Bay, where he refitted for his third voyage. Before proceeding upon this, however, he fortunately sent home by some English ships the journals and charts of his various discoveries from the time M. de Lesseps had left. His plan of operations for the future was laid down in a despatch, dated 7th February, 1788; this proved to be the last communication ever made by him. He sailed from Botany Bay in the same month, and from that date till the year 1826, all trace of the expedition was lost—its fate was involved in complete mystery. In 1791, an expedition was sent out under D'Entrecasteaux (*q. v.*), in search of the lost navigators; but no intelligence was obtained. No further effort was made by the French; but the fate of La Perouse was a constant subject of inquiry to the voyagers of other nations. At length, in May 1826, Captain Dillon, in the ship *St. Patrick*, returning from Valparaiso to Pondicherry, and calling at the island of Tucopia, in the northern part of the New Hebrides group, to learn the fortune of some persons landed there in 1813, from the ship *Hunter*, Captain Robson, on board of which Dillon had been at the time, found in the possession of one of those persons, who was a Lascar, a silver sword guard, on which he thought he could trace the initials of La Perouse's name. His curiosity was strongly excited, and he at once instituted inquiries among the natives. From some of them who had visited the adjoining isles, he found that two ships had been many years before wrecked on one to the N. W. called Vanikoro, or Recherche isle; and that several articles of French manufacture were in possession of the islanders. With this intelligence he returned to India; and in January, 1827, was sent out in command of a ship, the *Research*, to make a full investigation of the facts. He returned to Calcutta in April; and in February, 1828, reached Paris with many relics of Perouse's ships, collected at the island of Vanikoro. Several brass guns were raised from a coral reef; and many articles were purchased from the natives—as fragments of a theodolite, barometer tubes, iron bolts and bars, pieces of china, the backboard of a ship with the fleur-de-lis carved upon it, a silver candlestick, a ship's bell with the inscription 'Bazin m'a fait,' millstones, &c. Count Lesseps, who was still living, believed the backboard to be that of the *Boussole*, that the guns and millstones were the same as he had seen in the ships; and Sir William Bethan determined certain armorial bearings on the bottom of the candlestick to belong to the family of Collignon, the name of the botanist who was on board the *Boussole*. The natives asserted to Captain Dillon that one of the ships had struck, and then gone down in deep water,



at a place pointed out by them; and that the other ran on a coral reef, and kept together till the crew had landed upon the island, where they remained five months, and then sailed away in a small vessel of their own construction. It appears clear, therefore, that it was the Boussole which stuck upon the reef, and the Astrolabe that went down. Whether La Perouse was among those who left the island, and what was the fate of those who thus braved the dangers of the sea, must ever remain an impenetrable mystery. Captain Dillon was received with great favor by Charles X., and rewarded with a pension of 4,000 francs. In the following year the French navigator Dumont D'Urville confirmed the observations of Captain Dillon, and brought home additional relics, raised from the reef on which the Boussole went to pieces. [J.B.]

LAPIS, GÆTANO, an Ital. painter, 1704–1776.

LAPLACE, PETER DE, a French magistrate, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, author of 'Commentaries on the State of Religion and the Commonwealth,' 'The Use of Moral Philosophy,' and 'The Excellence of the Christian Religion,' 1526–1572.

LAPLACE, PETER ANTHONY DE, a miscellaneous writer, and translator of many English works into French, including a wretched version of Shakspeare and Otway, 1707–1793.

LA PLACE, PIERRE SIMON, Marquis De, born at Beaumont-en-Auge, near Honfleur, in March, 1749, died in Paris on 5th May, 1827. It were vain indeed to propose to present within the rigorous limits of our volume, either the character or the achievements of this titanic Geometer. The works of his illustrious compeer Lagrange are also, in their detail, utterly remote from appreciation, unless by masters in mathematical science; but then, through the exquisite taste of that great man, his perfect conception of method, and his eminent possession of that blending and fusing imagination, which—on whatever it concerns itself withal—demands, as a necessity, the imposition of unity and symmetry,—the eye even of the ordinary onlooker, cannot rest on any achievement of his, without discerning something of its import and beauty, and of its value in extending or re-arranging some large domain of Analysis. That La Place had nothing of this Æsthetic Faculty, it would require indeed something beyond hardihood to assert,—seeing that in the *Système du Monde* he has left a *resume* of all Modern Astronomy, unsurpassed, for perspicuity and elegance, in any Scientific Literature; and a verdict scarcely less favorable must be pronounced on parts of the *Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités* and those exquisite, but too few and brief sketches of Mathematical History. Nevertheless, it is unfortunately true, that in his more massive works—especially in that one which is his imperishable monument, the *Mécanique Céleste*—he has shown so great a negligence or disdain of art in composition, that to this day, and chiefly through this defect, it is, to the most instructed, a heaviest labor to peruse it. Thinking apparently always of *results*, and rarely if ever of *methods*, he starts from one mode of exposition to another, with perplexing rapidity,—not caring apparently, provided he can co-ordinate or rather present in successive order the truths he has to expose, from what source his power to exhibit them comes, or whether or not they are set down as flowing easily and naturally out of each other. Something of this apparent negligence ought undoubtedly to be laid to the gigantic character of his enterprise—one that could have been

rivalled in its vastness at no former time, and which no one has ventured to undertake again: it was not like that which fell to the lot of Newton, viz.: the privilege to explain and establish for ever a grand Law of Nature,—but the pursuit of that Law through all the intricacies of the actual Universe, the tracking of it as modified by conditions and circumstances, and the precise evaluation of its effects. Still further; it seems by no means unlikely, that this overweight—so to speak—of his subject-matter, allowed him to permit himself that supreme indifference, which has so often induced reprehension, regarding the claims and discoveries of his predecessors and rivals. Lagrange's name, for instance, he rarely mentions; one of the finest analytic discoveries of that Geometer he simply calls 'the formula of No. 21 of the second book of the *Mécanique Céleste*;' he treats more summarily still, the remarkable deserts of Brook Taylor; nor indeed need any one go to his volumes for information in History, unless he is first in possession of the substantive merits of all our Analysts. If jealousy, or any feeling akin to it, gave rise to this singular reticence, the jealousy must indeed have been morbid; for, irrespective of the debt we owe him for his immense compositions, La Place had achieved enough, of distinct and positive discovery, to secure as enduring a fame as can fall to any man, since the lifetime of Newton. His strokes, it is true, are apart and rugged; but they are both wide and deep. With an infelicity remarkable in him, Napoleon is said to have contemptuously designated La Place the '*infinitesimal philosopher*.' Infelicitously; inasmuch as scarcely any epithet could have been selected less applicable: there is no modern mathematician whose power of generalizing was more grasping, or in whose mind it more preponderated. Glance almost at any page, for instance, of the extraordinary *Théorie des Probabilités*:—from the opening chapter which unfolds the yet unfathomed *Calculus of Generating Functions*, down to the last, there are sown through it, as if broadcast, germs of fresh methods—such as that with regard to definite integrals—and of wholly unsuspected resources. It is the same with all writings of his, touching on the metaphysics of his subject; ever and anon we find the largest views indicated in a sentence or unpretending phrase; and—in still more palpable illustration—it may be permitted us to quote that far-famed 'Nebular Hypothesis,' which, be it exactly accurate or not, leads the astonished imagination—searching a solution of the fundamental constitution of our planetary system—back into the depths of ages, when organized orbs were not, or existed only in the foresight of the Generic Powers, that were then preparing their birth! From a mind of such a stamp, and indeed from no other, could have sprung his specific and lustrous contributions to Astronomy, for instance—the discovery of the long inequality of Jupiter and Saturn—the settlement of the old puzzle regarding the acceleration of the mean motion of the Moon—the theory of Jupiter's Satellites—or that earliest indication of conditions of stability within our system. Beyond and above all, however, the crowning glory of the '*infinitesimal philosopher*' is unquestionably the power that conceived, and the corresponding fortitude that executed the *Mécanique Céleste*. This book, as we have said, had no predecessor; and a second La Place must arise, ere it shall be threatened by a rival. Extending to five quarto vols. of investigation, generally abrupt through its over condensation, it is divided into the sixteen books whose general titles we subjoin. 1. The General Laws of Equilibrium and Motion. 2. The Law

of Universal Gravitation, and the Motion of the Centres of Gravity of the Celestial Bodies. 3. The Figure of the Celestial Bodies. 4. The Oscillation of the Sea and the Atmosphere. 5. The Rotation of the Celestial Bodies. 6. Particular Theories of the Planets. 7. Theory of the Moon. 8. Theory of the Satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. 9. Theory of Comets. 10. Miscellaneous, Refraction, &c. 11. Figure and Rotation of the Earth. 12. Attraction and Repulsion of Spheres, and the Statics and Dynamics of Elastic Fluids. 13. Oscillation of Fluids covering Planets. 14. Precession, Libration, and the Ring of Saturn. 15. Supplement to Book II. 16. Further views concerning the Satellites.—Within this immense programme—placed as if parenthetically—one finds the most striking notices on almost every important problem of mechanical physics; any one of which, would have made the fortune of an ordinary mathematician. The Student, betaking himself to La Place, must not go, however, under any delusion. To the best informed we have said, the perusal of this stupendous work is no holiday task: nor should that valuable assistance be declined, afforded by the annotated translation of the *Mécanique*, munificently presented to the world by the excellent American Dr. BOWDITCH.—In an unhappy hour for the completeness of his fame, La Place went aside from the field of pure science to become a politician. The cause of Napoleon's displeasure with him is unknown; certainly the Emperor himself gave no correct account of it. For many reasons, indeed, we should consider La Place quite unlikely to take successful part in that great game, in which Empires were the stakes; but that had signified less, if he had preserved an ordinary constancy. To the FIRST CONSUL, he had dedicated the First Edition of the *Mécanique*,—not living to publish a second. But from the Second Edition of the *Théorie des Probabilités*—published after the Restoration—he meanly struck out the former dedication to NAPOLEON EMPEREUR. One is required so often to lament political degeneracy among Scientific men in France, and their proneness to bend the knee before existing power, that it is refreshing to turn to the unsullied integrity of our late illustrious ARAGO. Another charge, commonly brought in England against our mathematician, we are constrained in all honesty to repudiate; at the very least, we demand the verdict of Not Proven. Originating, we believe, in Professor Robison's feverish book on continental Free Masonry, and further sustained by mistaken views as to the relations of the 'Nebular Hypothesis,'—the rumor has gone wide abroad, among the religious public of Great Britain, that this great Geometer professed himself, or was an Atheist. It is scarcely necessary to say that La Place never wrote on Ontology: but we deem it incumbent to add, that after a careful review of his written works, with reference to this interesting point, we are prepared to disallow the title of any one to repeat such an assertion. In the present state of thought and language on such matters, there is no rule which ought to be more sacred than this,—Sentiments ought never to be imputed; nor that right tampered with, which belongs to every man—the right to define and designate his own. Concerning those loftier verities of Ontology, vision, alas! does not come equally clearly to all! But one's apprehension of Realities so awful, must not be measured by his degree of glibness in speech, or that often irreverent aptness in the repetition of words and formulas, which in itself, argues, after all, nothing superior to the parrot's faculty. To the

failings of this great French Geometer, the splendor even of his achievements, ought, indeed, in nowise to blind us: in regard to the relations of his inner soul to the Infinite, if we cannot rest without curiosity, at least let us judge justly, in charity, and with hope—recalling, in all humility, his own last words on Earth—*Ce que nous connaissons est peu de chose; ce que nous ignorons est immense!* [J.P.N.]

LAPPO, JAMES, or JACOPO, of which it is the diminutive, a distinguished Florentine artist, died 1262. His son, ARNOLPHO, an architect and sculptor, died 1300. Another LAPPO, or JACOPO, distinguished as a canonist, died 1391: and RICCIO DI LAPPO, a painter of Florence, and grandfather of Giotto, was born 1330.

LAPPOLI, MATTHEW, an Italian painter, died 1504. His son, J. ANTHONY, a painter, 1492–1552.

LARA, a celebrated Spanish family, the founder of which was Ferdinand Gonzalez, count of Castile and Lara, died 970. In 1130, the family was divided into two branches, the first with MANRIQUE DE LARA, who took the title of viscount of Narbonne, for its stock; and the second deriving from ORDOGNO PEREZ, and preserving the title of count of Lara, until it became extinct in the latter half of the 14th century. The members of this family played an important part in the civil wars of Castile, under Alphonso X., Sancho IV., Ferdinand IV., and Alphonso XI., with whom they often disputed the crown.

LARCHER, P. H., an eminent French critic and Hellenist, author of remarks on Voltaire's philosophy of history, under the title of a 'Supplement,' &c., 1726–1812.

LARIZABAL, DON MANUEL DE, minister of Ferdinand VII., 1750–1823.

LARDNER, DR. NATHANIEL, a learned dissenting minister, author of 'Credibility of the Gospel History,' 'Letter on the Logos,' 'A Vindication of Three of our Saviour's Miracles,' 'The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favor of Christianity,' a 'History of Heretics,' &c. Dr. Lardner was educated among the presbyterians, and, in 1729, became assistant minister at Crutched Friars, 1684–1768.

LA REVEILLERE-LEPEAUX, LOUIS MARIE, described by Napoleon as a hot and sincere patriot, and a fanatic by temperament, was born 1753, and became a member of the constituent assembly, the convention, the council of elders, and the directory. He had a considerable share in the direction of affairs, and was chief of the sect of Theophilanthropists. His peculiar talents led him to give his attention to the details of business, while he left to Barras the exercise of authority. Died 1824.

LARGILLIERE, N., a Fr. painter, 1656–1746.

LARIVE, J. M. DE, a French tragedian, 1744–1827.

LARIVEY, P. DE, a Fr. dramatist, died 1612.

LARIVIERE, P. J. H., a member of the French assembly and convention, dist. among the Girondists, whose fate he escaped by flight, 1760–1838.

LARNED, SYLVESTER, Rev., an American divine, 1796–1820.

LAROCHE, BENJAMIN, a French author and translator of the works of Shakspeare and of Lord Byron, d. 1852, aged 54.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. See ROCHEFOUCAULD.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN. See ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

LA ROMANA, MARQUIS DE, a Spanish general, dist. against the French in the late war, died 1811.

LARON, M., a Dutch painter, 1653–1705.

LARREY, DOMINIQUE JEAN, Baron, a celebrated



military surgeon, and devoted follower of Napoleon Buonaparte, who pronounced him the most virtuous man that he had known, 1766-1843.

LARREY, ISAAC DE, a French historian of the reformed religion, who fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, au. of a 'History of England,' a 'Hist. of Louis XIV.,' &c., 1638-1729.

LARRIVEE, H., a French actor, 1733-1802.

LARROQUE, MATTHEW DE, a French protestant and controversial divine, 1619-1684. His son, DANIEL, a protestant minister, and author of 'Les Véritables Motifs de la Conversion de l'Abbé de la Trappe,' 1660-1731.

LARRUYA, E., a Spanish statistician, died 1804.

LARUE, GERVAIS DE, a French ecclesiastic and antiquarian *savant*, author of 'Histoire des Trouvères,' &c., 1751-1835.

LARUE, J. S. DE, a Fr. historian, 1765-1830.

LARUETTE, J. L., French actor, 1731-1792.

LA SALLE, ANT. C. L. COLLINET, Count De, a general of cavalry, killed at Wagram, 1775-1809.

LA SALLE, H., a French author, 1765-1833.

LASCA, the assumed name of A. F. GRAZZINI, a burlesque poet and novelist of Florence, born 1503.

LASCARIS. Two learned Greeks of this name were among the fugitives who quitted Constantinople in 1454. The *first*, CONSTANTINE LASCARIS, died at Messina 1493. He is the author of the first book printed in the Greek character. The *second*, ANDREW JOHN LASCARIS, of the same family, distinguished as a scholar and ambassador, was patronized by Leo X., and became principal of the Greek college founded at his own instance. Died at Rome 1535. Constantine Lascaris is generally called BYZANTINUS, and John, or Andrew John, RHYNDACENS.

LASCARIS, A., an Ital. economist, 1776-1838.

LASCARIS, P., grand master of Malta, 1560-1657.

LASCARIS, THEODORE, a Greek prince, known as THEODORE I., son-in-law of Alexis Angelus, emperor of Constantinople. After the taking of that city by the crusaders in 1203, Lascaris possessed himself of Bithynia, Lydia, the coasts of the Archipelago, and of a part of Phrygia, which he formed into a kingdom, with Nicæa as its capital, and reigned over it from 1206 to his death, 1222. The *second* of the same name, born 1222, succeeded his father, John Ducas, as emperor of Nicæa 1255, and died 1259. The son of the latter, named JOHN LASCARIS, succeeded him when six years of age, and died the same year. His successor was Michael Palæologus.

LAS CASES. The count of this name, MARIN JOSEPH EMMANUEL AUGUSTE DIEUDONNE, was a Frenchman of patrician origin, whose history is that of a chivalrous devotion to Napoleon Buonaparte. He was born at the chateau of Las Cases, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, in 1766, and acquired distinction in several actions as a naval officer; among these, was the storming of Gibraltar by the combined fleets of France and Spain. At the outbreak of the French revolution, he joined the emigrants at Coblenz, and after sharing in the fruitless efforts of the Vendean war and the expedition to Quiberon, settled in England. He was among the first of the emigrants to return to France on the invitation of Napoleon; and having engaged himself as a volunteer under Bernadotte, when the English attacked Flushing in 1809, he became known to the emperor, and gradually rose high in his confidence. His loyalty to Napoleon shone the brighter for his reverses in 1814 and the year fol-

lowing, when he accompanied him to St. Helena, and remained in the closest intimacy with him for eighteen months. At the close of each day, Las Cases noted all that transpired, and every thought expressed by the emperor, in a journal, which has since been published as a 'Memorial of Sainte Hélène;' and in the perusal of which, it must be remembered, that it came under the eye of Napoleon, leaf by leaf, as it was written. This modern Bayard was at length sent a prisoner to England, and treated with every indignity, not to say petty spite, by the government of the time, under Lord Castlereagh. The emperor Francis at last interfered in his favor, and he was allowed to pass the remainder of his days in peace in the vicinity of Paris. Died 1842. [E.R.]

LASCO, or LASKI, JOHN A., a Polish theologian, known as a promoter of the reformation, d. 1560.

LASCY, or LACY, PETER, Count De, an Irish officer, who entered into foreign service after the conquest of Ireland by William III., and became a field-marshal of Russia, and governor of Lithuania, 1678-1751. His son, JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE, Count De Lacy, born at St. Petersburg 1725, became a marshal in the service of Austria, d. 1801.

LASERNA SANTANDER, CH. AN., a learned Biscayan, author of 'Dict. Bibliographique,' d. 1813.

LASIUS, L. O., a German philologist, 1675-1750.

LASNE, M., a French engraver, 1596-1667.

LASSALA, M., a Spanish poet, 1729-1798.

LASSALLE, A. DE, a French metaphysician, 1754-1829.

LASSELS, RICHARD, an Oxford scholar, who became a convert to Romanism, and wrote 'Travels in Italy,' born 1603, died at Montpellier 1668.

LASSO, ORLANDO DI, an eminent musician of Bavaria, author of a great number of sacred compositions, 1520-1596. His works were published by his sons, RUDOLPH and FERDINAND, both of whom distinguished themselves in the same profession.

LASSONE, J. M. F., a Fr. physician, 1717-88.

LASSUS, a Greek poet, about 500 B.C.

LASSUS, P., a French pathologist, 1741-1807.

LATESTIO, NOEL, an Ital. *savant*, 1707-1792.

LASTMAN, PETER, a Dutch painter, 1581-1649. His son, NICHOLAS, a painter and engraver, born 1619.

LATAPIE, F. DE PAULE, a French botanist, author of 'Hortus Burdigalensis,' 1739-1823.

LATHAM, JOHN, an English physician, eminent as an ornithologist and antiquarian, author of 'A General Synopsis of Birds,' in 6 vols. 4to.; an 'Index Ornithologicus;' and 'A General History of Birds.' The latter is contained in 10 vols. 4to., and is esteemed his greatest work. Born at Eltham in Kent 1740, died 1837.

LATHAM, JOHN, a physician of London, author of several contributions to the Medical Transactions, and of a work on 'Diabetes,' 1761-1843.

LATHROP, JOHN, Rev., born and educated in England as an Episcopal divine, became an independent minister, and emigrated to America. Died 1653.

LATHROP, JOHN, Rev., an American divine, 1740-1816.

LATHROP, JOHN, son of the preceding, an American writer, 1772-1820.

LATHROP, JOSEPH, Rev., an American Presbyterian divine, 1731-1820.

LATIL, J. B. M. A. ANTHONY DE, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, conf. of Charles X., 1761-1839.



[Latimer.]

**LATIMER, HUGH**, one of the early English reformers, was born at Thurcaston, near Mount Sorrel, in Leicestershire, about 1472. After taking his degree at Cambridge, he entered into holy orders, and was quite a zealot on behalf of popery. The influence of Thomas Bilney induced him to scan the subject more thoroughly, and to study the Bible. His eyes were gradually opened, and at the age of fifty-three he renounced Romanism. His bold opinions against many Romish errors soon made him notorious in his own university and elsewhere. He even ventured to remonstrate with Henry VIII. on the sin and danger of prohibiting the Bible in English. Through the patronage of Thomas Cromwell he was appointed to a living in West Kinton, Wiltshire, where he preached with great earnestness and fervor the evangelical truths of the reformation; and he first became chaplain to Ann Boleyn and then bishop of Worcester in 1535. When the act of the six articles was passed, he dissented, and proved his sincerity by resigning his bishopric. For



[Birthplace of Latimer.]

his disinterestedness and firmness he was committed to the Tower, where he lay a prisoner for six years; and though the accession of Edward led to his liberation, he would on no account resume the government of his see. No sooner had Mary ascended the throne, than Latimer, as might be anticipated, became a marked object of papal vengeance. He refused to fly from the royal citation, conscious that his hour was come. After a manly vindication of his opinions, he was, along with Ridley, condemned to the flames. On the day of his martyrdom at

Oxford, 16th October, 1555, he appeared in a shroud, was, with his fellow-sufferer, bound by an iron chain to the stake, and five bags of gunpowder were fastened round his body. The faggots were kindled, and Latimer turning to Ridley cried with prophetic voice, 'Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out.' Latimer's sermons, which were collected and published, London, 1825, in two octavos, are distinguished by quaint and homely sense, and pointed and vigorous admonition, the offspring of a playful temper, a happy disposition, and a sincere and noble heart. [J.E.]

**LATIMER, W.**, a distinguished scholar of the 16th century.

**LATINI, BRUNETTO**, a literary *savant*, and partisan of the Guelphs, author of 'Trésor de Toutes Choses,' a species of encyclopædia, written in French, and inventor of the Terza Rima. He was one of the first teachers of Dante, 1220-1294.

**LATINI, LATINO**, an Italian critic, 1513-1593.

**LATOMUS, J.**, an advocate of Luther, died 1544.

**LA TOUCHE-TREVILLE, LOUIS RENE MADELAINE LAVASSOR DE**, vice-admiral of France, and deputy of the noblesse, 1745-1804.

**LATOUR, THEODORE**, a general and count of the Austrian empire, born 1780, appointed minister of war, and barbarously murdered by the populace 1848.

**LATOUR-MAUBOURG, MARIE VICTOR FAY, Marquis De**, a royalist general, minister of war in 1820, afterwards governor of the 'Invalides,' 1756-1831.

**LATOUR.** See **DE LATOUR, TOUR.**

**LATREILLE, PETER ANDREW**, one of the greatest entomologists of France, member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor at the museum of Natural History, 1762-1833.

**LATROBE, B. H.**, an English architect, died 1820.

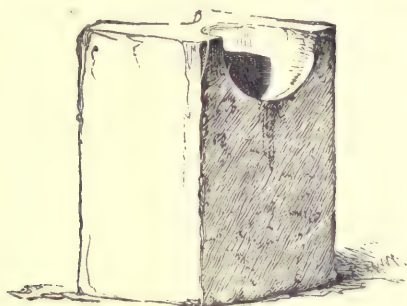
**L'ATTAGNANT, GABRIEL CHARLES DE**, a Fr. ecclesiastic, known as a popular poet and gallant, 1697-1779.

**LATUDE, HENRY MAZERS DE**, a French courtier, who was liberated from the Bastille in 1784, after an imprisonment of thirty-five years, occasioned by his intrigues against Madame Pompadour. He is the author of 'Memoirs,' which have made his name celebrated throughout Europe, 1524-1804.

**LAUD, WILLIAM**, archbishop of Canterbury, and favorite minister of Charles I., was a prelate of great learning, and in all probability of sincere intentions, but he was carried away by the high sacerdotal and regal doctrines which prevailed under the Stuarts. He was born at Reading 1573, became fellow of St. John's College 1593, obtained a living in the Church of England 1607, and was appointed chaplain to James I. in 1611. With Laud's abilities and doctrines, promotion followed as a matter of course, and it became the aim of his life to unite the three kingdoms in one profession of religion. The power of the Star Chamber, courts of high commission, fines, penances, and all the means he could command, were strained to this purpose. Since the Union, the Scotch presbyterians had infused much of their own spirit into the English puritans, and when Prynne, Bastwick, and Burton, came bleeding from the scaffold, such a spirit was aroused as only the blood of those who had provoked it could allay in the minds of the people. It was in 1628 that Laud succeeded the duke of Buckingham as prime



minister; in 1630 he became chancellor of Oxford; in 1633, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of the university of Dublin; and in 1637 he procured that decree of the Star Chamber which destroyed the liberty of the press, and made him the universal censor and demi-gorgon of opinion in England. With full allowance for all that can be urged in favor of his zeal for religion, and in the cause of learning, it is neither surprising nor to be regretted that he shared the fate of Strafford. Pity for an infirm old man, and the well-known bigotry of his enemies, would persuade us otherwise. The historian, however, is bound to make choice between these emotions and the demoralization of a nation, to be followed eventually by such horrors as those of the French revolution. Laud was declared guilty of treason by a bill of attainder, and executed on Tower Hill, January 10, 1645. [E.R.]



[The Beheading Block.]

LAUDER, SIR TH. DICK, Baronet, a famous novelist and miscellaneous writer, known as a contributor to Blackwood's and Tait's Magazines, and for his works descriptive of Scottish scenery, born at Edinburgh 1784, died 1848.

LAUDER, a Scotch writer, known for his false accusations of plagiarism against Milton, died 1771.

LAUDERDALE, DUKE OF, an English statesman minister of Charles II. from 1670 to 1682.

LAUDERDALE, JAMES MAITLAND, earl of, a statesman of the party of Fox, born 1759, succeeded his father as a Scotch peer, 1789, took his seat in the House of Lords as one of the representative peers of Scotland 1790, created a peer of the United Kingdom, and became chancellor of Scotland 1806, died 1840. The earl of Lauderdale was author of 'Letters to the Peers of Scotland,' published 1794, and devoted the last ten years of his life to agricultural pursuits.

LAUDIVIO, L., an Italian poet 15th century.

LAUDON, GIDEON ERNEST, Baron Von, a celebrated Austrian general of Scotch descent, 1716-1790.

LAUDOUNIERE, RENE DE, a French gentleman, distinguished in an attempt to colonize Florida, when nearly all his companions were massacred by the Spaniards, author of 'Histoire Notable de la Floride,' published 1586, twenty years after his adventure.

LAUGIER, A., a French chemist, 1770-1832.

LAUGIER, M. A., a miscellaneous writer, 1713-1769.

LAUGIER DE TASSY, a French historian, last century.

LAUJOU, P., a French dramatist, 1727-1811.

LAUNAY, or LAUNEY, BERNARD RENE JOURDAN, Marquis De, governor of the Bastille at the

commencement of the French revolution, was born in that fortress, of which his father was governor before him, in 1740. The circumstances in which he was placed by the attack of the populace were so unprecedented, that it is not surprising the most contradictory charges have been brought against him. Early in July, 1789, he was visited by three strangers above the common rank, who asked him what he intended to do if the fortress should be attacked? 'My conduct,' he replied, 'is regulated by my duty: I shall defend it.' Soon afterwards, he caused an immense quantity of powder to be transferred from the arsenal to the Bastille, and, on the 14th of the month the fortress was besieged and taken. Rather than yield, De Launay had seized a cannoner's match to blow up the place, but he was turned back from the magazine by two of his own officers with fixed bayonets. After the capitulation of the garrison he was cruelly murdered, and his head paraded through the streets, with six others, elevated on pikes. What became of his body is not known. The Bastille was first erected in 1383, and when it was destroyed only seven prisoners were found in it. It was levelled to the ground as the monument of an arbitrary power which had endured for ages; and the Memoirs or Latude, who had issued from its gloomy portals in 1784, after a confinement of thirty-five years, were in all probability a great provocative to its destruction. [E.R.]

LAUNEY, J. B. DE, a Fr. deputy, 1752-1831.

LAUNOY, J. DE, a doctor of the Sorbonne, known as a theologian and critic, 1603-1678.

LAURA, or LAURI, F., an Ital. paint., 1623-94.

LAURAGUAIS, LOUIS LE FELICITE, Duc de Brancas, and Count de, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, 1733-1823.

LAURATI, P. an Italian painter, 1282-1340.

LAUREMBERG, W., a German physician, 1547-1612. His son, JOHN, a mathematician, d. 1658.

LAURENBERG, P., a physician, naturalist, and astronomer, 1585-1639. His brother, JOHN, a Greek and Latin poet, hist., and math., 1590-1658.

LAURENCE, FRENCH, professor of civil law at Oxford, known as a miscellaneous writer, died 1809. His brother, RICHARD, professor of Hebrew, archbishop of Cashel, and a distinguished theologian, 1760-1839.

LAURENS, HENRY, an American revolutionist and statesman, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1724. Commenced life as a merchant, and amassed a handsome fortune. He was in India on the breaking out of the American revolution, but returned immediately, and was soon after elected a delegate to the General Congress, of which he was chosen president, retaining the office until the end of the year 1778. He was appointed Ambassador to the Hague, but was captured by the British on his voyage to Holland, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he remained in confinement for the space of fourteen months. He was subsequently associated with Franklin and Jay, as a commissioner for the negotiation of peace, and signed, in conjunction with them, the preliminaries to a treaty with Great Britain. On his return home he lived in retirement upon his farm, and died in the year 1792. His son, JOHN, 1753-1782, was a distinguished officer in the American army, a lieutenant-colonel, and aid-de-camp to Washington, and won great renown for valor and military conduct at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Savannah and Charleston. During the revolutionary war he was sent as a special ambassador to the court of France to negotiate a loan, in which mission he succeeded, after some

delay, by presenting himself to Louis XVI. and urging his suit in person. He was killed in a skirmish with the British in South Carolina, at the early age of 29.

LAURENS, L. DES, a Fr. theologian, died 1671.

LAURENT, J. A., a Fr. painter, 1763-1833.

LAURENT, P., a French engraver, 1739-1809.

LAURENT, PETER JOSEPH, a mechanic of Flanders, celebrated as an hydraulic engineer, and in the construction of artificial limbs, 1715-1773.

LAURIERE, E. J. DE, a Fr. jurist, 1659-1728.

LAURISTON, JAMES ALEXANDER BERNARD LAW, marquis of, a diplomatist and marshal of France, grandson of Law, the financial projector, was born 1768. He was distinguished in the wars of the empire, and became ambassador to England as the bearer of the propositions of peace, or rather, of preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France in 1802. He was promoted to the highest rank under Louis XVIII., and died 1828.

LAUTREC, ODET DE FOIX, Seigneur De, one of the bravest captains of France in the 16th century, died at the siege of Naples 1528.

LAUWERS, N., a Flemish designer, born 1620.

LAUZUN. The Duke de Lauzun, formerly Count Antonine Nompur de Caumont, is the hero of an intrigue with Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the granddaughter of Henry IV., to whom, it was alleged, he was secretly married. Died, after a long imprisonment and exile, 1723.

LAVAL, FRANCOIS DE, the first Bishop of Canada, arrived in America, 1659.

LAVAL, LE PERE, a Jesuit, author of a voyage to Louisiana, 1720.

LAVALETTE, ANTH. DE, a cel. Jesuit, whose shameful practices in the middle of the last century contributed to the expulsion of his order from France.

LAVALETTE, MARIE CHAMANS, Count De, a distinguished soldier of the French revolution, who was born 1769, and, becoming a favorite of Buonaparte, was appointed director-general of the post-office, and counsellor of state under the empire. He shared the misfortunes of the emperor in 1814, but resumed his functions and promoted the cause of Napoleon during the hundred days, for which, after the restoration, he was condemned to death. By the aid of his wife, and three English gentlemen at that time in Paris, he had the good fortune to escape from prison. Died 1830.

LAVALETTE, EMILIE LOUISE DE BEAUHARNAIS, countess of, and wife of the preceding, deserves a separate notice for her conjugal fidelity and courage. Being a niece of the empress Josephine, she was married to Lavalette at the instance of Napoleon towards the close of the last century, and after the condemnation of her husband in 1815, whose execution was fixed for the 21st of December, she exchanged clothes with him in prison, and thus enabled him to escape. For her conduct on this occasion she was accused, along with her accomplices, of a conspiracy against the state; and though the charge could not be supported, the anxiety she had undergone, and the loss of her husband, ended in insanity.

LAVALLEE, JOHN, Marquis De, a Fr. drama. and miscellan. writer in the magazines, 1747-1815.

LAVAT, R. P., author of 'Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique,' 1711.

LAVATER, H., a Swiss physician, 1560-1623.

LAVATER, JOHN GASPAR, the famous writer on physiognomy, was born at Zurich 1741, and died in 1801 of the wounds which he received when his native town was taken by the French, under Massena, when he was busy in the streets animating the defenders and aiding the sufferers. He was pastor of

the principal church in his native place, and has left a high character for moral purity and benevolence of disposition. His 'Physiognomy,' consisting indeed only of fragments, or materials, towards a system, was published in 4 volumes 4to. 1775, illustrated with numerous engravings. The popularity it immediately acquired was due, in some measure, to the fact that many of the heads were portraits, and his descriptions often a good-humored satire upon well-known characters. Some of his hints are very valuable, and his inductions sufficiently supported by facts; but there are many crude observations, and proofs of hasty generalization, which have done much perhaps to prevent physiognomy from making any considerable progress. Besides this popular work, Lavater wrote 'Aphorisms on Man,' 'Jesus the Messiah,' 'Swiss Lays,' 'Spiritual Hymns,' 'A Look into Eternity,' and 'The Secret History of a Self-Observer.' He is unjustly ridiculed for his belief in spirits, and their agency in human affairs, which is nevertheless a characteristic common to the greatest names in literature and history. His real fault is want of method, without which the greatest philosophical insight must fail to create a system. It cannot be denied, however, that he excels as a moralist, and the more, perhaps, for this very deficiency. As an art-writer he may be more open to criticism, yet his work contains many valuable precepts. [E.R.]

LAVATER, L., a Swiss theologian, 1527-1586.

LAVAUR, W. DE, a French author, 1653-1730.

LAVAUX, C., a French advocate, 1747-1836.

LAVAUX, J. C. T., a Ger. lexicog., 1749-1827.

LAVICOMTERIE DE ST. SAMPSON, Louis, a political writer, and partisan of the French revolution, au. of 'Crimes des Rois de France,' d. 1809.

LAVINGHAM, R., a prior of Bristol, au. of an abridgment of Bede's History, close of 14th cent.

LAVINGTON, GEORGE, bishop of Exeter, chiefly known for his 'Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists Compared,' was born 1683, and died 1762. This work, possessing singular humor, and marked by much learning, is utterly deficient in a true appreciation of the facts contained in the Diary of Wesley. As the rallery of a gentleman and a scholar, the book may be unexceptionable, but it is a singular production for a prelate of the church, and can only be excused by the extravagances it was intended to correct, and the ignorance of its author. Besides this amusing work, and its continuation applied to the Moravians, Bishop Lavington published some occasional sermons. [E.R.]

LAVOISIER, ANTOINE LAURENT, born in Paris 1743, guillotined 1794. With the advantages of birth and station, Lavoisier acquired an excellent education, distinguishing himself at an early period by the precocity of his talents. Although Lavoisier might probably have gained celebrity by the discovery and determination of the characters of new bodies, he chose a more important field, viz. that of generalization, and of thus explaining the bearings of what appeared to others isolated facts of comparatively little import. It was by making use of the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, that he was enabled to supply a theory of oxidation and combustion, which has stood the test of three quarters of a century, although he has laid himself open to the charge of at least want of candor in appearing to deprive Priestley and Rutherford of the credit of their discoveries of oxygen and nitrogen. By this theory he extinguished the idea of phlogiston, which had only served to obscure all new discoveries. Another valuable contribution to the science by



Lavoisier, was the chemical nomenclature which he is understood to have invented, and which is still retained, having served as the basis of all subsequent improvements in this important branch of the literature of the science. Occupied in his researches on respiration, and in the discharge of his government duties, he was suddenly deprived of life during the horrors of the French revolution. [R.D.T.]

LAW, ANDREW, an American writer on music, 1748-1821.

LAW, EDMUND, bishop of Carlisle, was born at Cartmel, in Lancashire, and lived 1703-1787. He was the author of an 'Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c., published 1734 or 1735, in a controversy with Dr. Clark, arising out of a previous translation by Law of Archbishop King's essay upon the Origin of Evil. His other works are 'Considerations on the Theory of Religion;' 'Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ;' and the works of Locke, with a life and preface. Add to these his sermons and lesser tracts on metaphysical and theological subjects. Law was opposed to the doctrine of analogy assumed by Archbishop King and Bishop Brown, and held that the moral attributes of the human mind were the same as those of the divine, only that they are greater in the latter case. See KING. [E.R.]

LAW, EDMUND. See ELLENBOROUGH.

LAW, JOHN, the celebrated financial projector, was born at Edinburgh, son of a banking goldsmith there, about 1670; and being a clever mathematician and accountant, was employed by his government to bring the accounts of the revenue into order. Thus initiated into the knowledge of finances and of public business, and possessing a restless, scheming disposition, it appeared to him that the industry of the country was languishing for want of money to employ it. This led to his famous project for a Land Bank. A vicious commercial theory prevailed at that time, which took its rise from the recent introduction of bank notes, and the supposition that a large currency constitutes the wealth of a country without regard to its commercial wants. The Bank of England, and the British banks generally, had acted upon this mistaken notion, and created great disappointments and irritation, by suddenly limiting their loans when they discovered the drain of gold that it created. It was at this juncture that Law came forward with his scheme for issuing paper money equal to the value of all the lands in the kingdom; and on his proposal being rejected by the parliament of Scotland, carried it to the continent, and finally procured its adoption by the duke of Orleans, regent for Louis XV., then in his minority. Hitherto bank notes had not been seen in France. Mr. Law commenced his operations in 1717, and between that period and 1720, when the bubble burst, France was converted into one vast stock exchange, and at last covered with ruin. Our limits do not admit of particulars in matters so difficult of explanation as financial operations, but the basis of Law's project was the idea that paper money may be multiplied to any extent, provided there be security in fixed stock; while the truth is, if the bulk of a currency is increased beyond the actual wants of commerce, all its parts, or separate coins and notes, must depreciate in proportion. In the working out of Law's scheme, a trading company was created which had conveyed to it the whole province of Louisiana, and the possessions of France on the banks of the Mississippi, which, besides, obtained by purchase the charters and property of the Senegal Company, the India Company, and the China Com-

pany, and became the sole public creditor by farming the whole of the taxes and revenues of the kingdom. The ruin of this vast machinery at that particular moment, and with the suddenness that it occurred, was produced by an edict of the regent, May 21, 1720, reducing the value of the notes, in defiance of Mr. Law's protestations, to an equality with that of the French coinage, which, in former times, had frequently been altered by the government to suit its convenience. This breach of faith instantly stopped their circulation, the deplorable results of which went nigh to produce an insurrection of the people. Law became an exile, and after wandering in England, Holland, and Germany, at last died in Venice, fully convinced of the solidity of his system, 1729. See LAURISTON. [E.R.]

LAW, JONATHAN, Governor of Connecticut, 1674-1750.

LAW, RICHARD, son of the preceding, chief justice of Conn., and district judge of the United States, 1733-1806.

LAW, WILLIAM, one of the most powerful and original of English writers in the interest of religion, was born at Kingscliffe, in Northamptonshire, 1686, and educated for the Church of England at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and obtained a fellowship in 1711. On the death of Queen Anne, 1714, he refused to take the necessary oaths of allegiance to the new dynasty, and thus cut himself off from all hope of preferment in the church. In 1717, the Bangorian controversy was commenced by the attack of Hoadley on the principles and practices of the nonjurors, and Law defended his cause in 'Three Letters,' remarkable for their logic compactness and command of language. In 1721 and 1726, he made a further exhibition of his principles in 'Remarks on the Fable of the Bees,' and 'The Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments.' In the latter year he also published his 'Christian Perfection,' and in 1729 his 'Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.' This work is universally acknowledged to be the most stirring appeal to the practical, common sense of mankind, in behalf of religion, ever written, and its 'characters' are not inferior for humor and conception to those of La Bruyere. It is the only work by which Law is known to the public at the present day. Our author had now become domesticated in the family of Gibbon, as tutor to the historian's father, with whose sister, Miss Hester Gibbon, and her friend, Mrs. Hutcheson, he afterwards established himself at Kingscliffe in the capacity of chaplain and almoner. After the 'Serious Call,' he published one of the most powerful of his logical works, entitled 'The Case of Reason,' in answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as Old as the Creation;' and this, excepting such correspondence as he carried on—in which he was a great master—was the last production of his pen before his adoption of the principles of Jacob Boehmen. His acquaintance with those works may be traced to the years between 1733-1736. In 1737, he sprang like the eagle from fresh fastnesses, and published the book of the 'Sacrament' in answer to Hoadley, which unfolds his new philosophical divinity in the happiest manner. In 1739 appeared his 'Christian Regeneration,' which is really another 'Serious Call,' written from higher ground, followed by his 'Earnest and Serious Answer to Dr. Trapp,' who had attacked his 'Christian Perfection' and 'Serious Call.' In 1740 his 'Appeal' was given to the public, the aim of which is to confute Arianism and Deism from the very nature of things; and, in the same year, a rejoinder to his opponent, entitled,



with the fine sense of the humorous, 'Dr. Trapp Vindicated from the Imputation of being a Christian.' In 1746, his 'Way to Divine Knowledge' opened the grounds of a positive religion, founded on the principles contained in the writings of his master. It was followed by the 'Spirit of Prayer,' introductory to the 'Spirit of Love,' published 1752, which is a masterly demonstration that the wrath to be quenched is not in God, but the creature, who can possess no goodness by birth of his natural parents. Law died in 1761, immediately after completing the most eloquent and perfect of all his works, 'An Humble, Earnest, and Affectionate Address to the Clergy.' It is not easy to do justice to his character and influence in few words; but he was the first teacher of Wesley, who afterwards quarrelled with him; and England owes him a great debt in the revival of evangelical religion, and the reaction against the worldliness of the church establishment, which characterized the commencement of last century. However mistaken in the foundations of his mystical system, he was always guided by high principle, even to the matter of his bachelorship, which he maintained to the end of his days. Besides the works we have mentioned, he edited an edition of Boethius, in 4 volumes 4to, which are embellished with drawings, made by a German named Frere. There are likewise some minor tracts from his pen, not included in our enumeration, and among these is a dialogue on 'Justification,' between a churchman and a Calvinistic methodist, published 1759, in answer to Beveridge. All the memoirs of Law are miserably deficient in appreciation of his genius and consistency. [E.R.]

LAWES, HENRY, the court musician of Charles I., and the composer of Milton's 'Comus,' &c., 1600-1662. His brother, WILLIAM, also a musical composer, the subject of the next notice.

LAWES, WILLIAM, a celebrated composer, was the son of Thomas Lawes, vicar-choral of Salisbury, of which city he was a native. In his early life he was a member of the choir of Chichester, from which place he was called to become one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal in 1602, and afterwards one of the church musicians to King Charles I. He lost his life at the siege of Chester, in the year 1645. [J.M.]

LAWLESS, JOHN, an Irish agitator, 1772-1837.

LAWRENCE, ABBOTT, one of the most eminent, successful, and liberal merchants the United States has ever produced, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, on the 16th December, 1792. He was the seventh son of Samuel Lawrence, an officer in the revolutionary war, who obtained leave of absence on furlough for the purpose of fulfilling his engagement of marriage, and during the performance of the ceremony heard the alarm bell, which called all officers to their posts at Cambridge. The moment the knot was tied, he waited for no congratulations or festivities, but taking a hasty farewell of his wife hurried to his post. At the age of fifteen, Abbott Lawrence entered as an apprentice in the counting-house of his elder brother, Amos, in Boston. He soon proved himself to have an aptitude for the business in which he had embarked, and gained deserved confidence by his industry, close attention, and morality. In 1814, he became the partner of his brother. Scarcely, however, had the new arrangement been completed, when disastrous news so prostrated the value of goods in the market that Abbott, who foresaw ruin in the prospect, wished to dissolve the connection; but the counsels of his brother prevented his taking the step he proposed. It was a

time of war, and the volunteer military companies of Boston were called on to take the field. Mr. Lawrence marched with the 'New England Guard,' to which he belonged, to Marblehead, which was then threatened with invasion. At Fort Strong, and afterwards at the Charlestown navy yard he cheerfully did duty in the ranks as a private, and attracted the particular notice of George Sullivan, Esq., one of his officers, who advised him to devote two hours a day to study and the cultivation of his mind, and Mr. Lawrence had the good sense to appreciate and follow this advice. In March, 1815, he visited Europe on business of the firm, and such was his promptitude and energy that in ninety days from his departure, he had English goods of his selection in the market at Boston, and this, for those days, was wonderful despatch. Business rapidly increased, the firm prospered, and abundant wealth flowed in upon the house. Large sums of money were soon invested in the calico manufactures at Lowell, and indeed the Messrs. Lawrence may be said to have built up Lowell. Such was the respect felt for the intelligence and integrity of Mr. Abbott Lawrence that he was elected a representative in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Congress, and here he proved himself to be no mean statesman. In 1843 he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the United States to settle with the English commissioners the North-east Boundary question, a matter of some delicacy and difficulty. Gen. Taylor, when elected to the presidency, invited Mr. Lawrence to a place in his cabinet. This he declined, but in 1849 was sent as minister of the United States to Great Britain, where he so conducted himself that he was exceedingly popular in England. He settled on this mission another delicate business in the Fishery question, which at one time wore a threatening aspect. After he became wealthy he manifested a princely liberality. He gave to Harvard University \$100,000 to found a scientific school, and his donations to other deserving objects were on a like magnificent scale. He died on the 18th of August, 1855, when almost sixty-three years old, and left behind him a high reputation as a worthy and excellent man, a sagacious, and liberal-minded merchant, and a munificent benefactor to a great many deserving objects. He sought to do good in his generation, and dispensed freely of the store with which God had blessed him.

LAWRENCE, AMOS, a wealthy and liberal merchant of Boston, died 1852, aged 97.

LAWRENCE, FRENCH. See LAURENCE.

LAWRENCE, J., an English agriculturist, 1756-1836.

LAWRENCE, JAMES, an American naval officer. Was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1781. At the age of 16 he entered the American Navy as a midshipman. Was with Decatur as his first lieutenant in the engagement against Tripoli. While in the Mediterranean he was promoted, and rose to the command successively of the Vixen, Wasp, Argus, and Hornet. While cruising with the latter off Delaware, Feb. 24, 1813, he met the British vessel Peacock, which he captured after a brilliant engagement of only fifteen minutes. On his arrival in the United States he was received with acclamation in consequence of this dashing success, and was made post captain and given the command of the frigate Chesapeake. He was preparing for sea, with his vessel in the roads of Boston, when the British frigate, the Shannon, Capt. Brooke, appeared off the harbor, and challenged the Chesapeake, which Lawrence, although his ship was in an incomplete condition as



to crew, armament and stores, resolved to accept. He accordingly put to sea as morning broke on the 1st of June, 1813. The Shannon bore away at his approach, but the Chesapeake hauled to and firing a gun, the enemy followed suit and the action began. At almost the first fire Lawrence was severely wounded in the leg. Nothing daunted the brave commander continued the engagement, which was soon brought to close quarters. Lawrence now received a mortal wound in the abdomen, and as he was carried below, in the hottest of the struggle, he cried out in these immortal words, 'Don't give up the ship.' The battle, however, did not last long. Capt. Brooke grappled with the Chesapeake, and boarding, overpowered her. The struggle lasted 11 minutes. Capt. Lawrence lingered four days in extreme suffering, and died June 6th, 1813, at the early age of 31. His brave enemy honored his memory by burying his body with great respect at Halifax. His remains were afterwards brought to New York, and deposited in Trinity Churchyard, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory.



[Lawrence's Monument in Trinity Churchyard, New York.]

LAWRENCE, S., an E. Indian gen., 1697-1775.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS, an English physician and medical writer, author of the life of Harvey, 1711-1783.

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS, P.R.A., was born at Bristol, 4th May, 1769. He obtained an early reputation at Bath as a portrait painter in crayons, and as early as 1787 established himself as a portrait painter in oils in London, where four years afterwards, 1791, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1795 an academician; he had previously succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as painter to the king. He was knighted by the prince regent in 1815, and in 1820 succeeded West as president of the Royal Academy. He died in London, 7th January, 1830.—Sir Thomas had perhaps, since the days of Vandyck, an unrivalled career as a portrait painter; he, however, owed his chief success to the skilful flattery of his female portraits, the complexions of which left nothing to be desired: his male pictures, as a rule, bear no comparison with his female; besides being ill-proportioned, they are wanting in manly character; still his portraits of the emperor Francis, of Pius VII., and of the Cardinal Gonsalvi in the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor, are among the greatest masterpieces of the art

extant.—(Williams, *The Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence*, 1831.) [R.N.W.]

LAWSON, SIR JOHN, a naval commander and royalist, killed in action with the Dutch, 1665.

LAWSON, JOHN, an American traveller and surveyor-general of North Carolina. While engaged in exploration he was killed by the Indians in 1712. He was the author of travels in and history of N. Carolina.

LAX, Rev. W., an eminent astronomer, d. 1836.

LAXTON, WM., an English engineer and surveyor, 1802-54.

LAY, BENJAMIN, a benevolent Quaker, born in England, but settled and died in America, in 1760. Was an ardent advocate for slave emancipation.

LAYA, J. L., a French dramatist, 1761-1833.

LAYARD, C. P., a divine and scholar, d. 1803.

LAZARUS, prince of Servia, 1386.

LAZERI, P., an Italian theologian, 1710-1789.

LAZIUS, WOLFGANG, a learned physician, and writer on history and antiquities, 1514-1565.

LAZOWSKI, a Polish refugee, distinguished as an active agent in the Fr. revolution, died 1793.

LAZZARA, N., an Ital. archaeologist, 1744-1833.

LEACH, WM. ELFORD, an eminent naturalist, and curator in the British Museum, 1790-1836.

LEAD, JANE, was a mystical writer, whose works date from 1683, or thereabouts, to the close of the century, and who died in 1704. She wrote from her own experience of the spiritual life, and the state of departed spirits, but qualified by a previous acquaintance with the system of Boehmen. Her works are a 'Revelation of Revelations,' explaining a portion of the Apocalypse, 'The Law of Paradise given forth by Wisdom to a Translated Spirit,' 'The Wonders of God's Creation Manifested in the Variety of Eight Worlds,' &c. This woman, of singular learning and experience, belonged to a society of 'illuminati,' presided over by Dr. Pordage, and, at a later period, to the 'Philadelphians,' among whom Dr. Francis Lee was eminent. The latter has written the life of Jane Lead, and some prefaces to her works. She lived at a period when some great development from the spiritual world was universally expected, but especially in Germany. See SWEDENBORG. [E.R.]

LEAH, the wife of Jacob, and mother of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah, dates uncertain.

LEAKE, JOHN, a phys. and medical wr., d. 1729.

LEAKE, RICHARD, one of the bravest officers that ever served in the English navy, created master-gunner of all England, and celebrated for his skill in pyrotechnics, 1629-1696. His son, SIR JOHN, admiral of England, celebrated for the relief of Gibraltar, &c., 1656-1720. STEPHEN MARTYN LEAKE, nephew and biographer of Sir John, distinguished in heraldry and numismatics, 1702-1773.

LEAKE, WALTER, Governor of Mississippi from 1821 to 1825, in which year he died.

LEAMING, JEREMIAH, REV., an American Episcopal divine and theological writer, 1718-1804.

LEANDER, a French ecclesiastic, died 1667.

LEANDER, a youth of Abydos, who was accustomed to swim across the Hellespont in order to visit his mistress on the opposite shore, and was at last drowned in a tempest, date unknown.

LEANDER, ST., archbishop of Seville, 6th cent.

LEAPOR, MARY, the daughter of a poor gardener, authoress of original poems of great merit, and 'The Unhappy Father,' a tragedy, 1711-1735.

LEAR, THOMAS, an American colonel and consul-general at St. Domingo, died 1816.

LEARCHUS, a Greek sculptor, *b.c.* 700.  
 LEBAILLY, A. F., a Fr. author, 1756-1832.  
 LEBAS, J. P., a French designer, 1707-1784.  
 LEBAS, P. F. J., a member of the French convention and Committee of Public Safety, killed himself when arrested with Robespierre, 1765-94.  
 LEBAUD, P., a French historian, 16th century.  
 LE BEUF, JOHN, a Fr. historian, 1687-1760.  
 LEBID, BEN RABIAT, an Arab. poet, died 673.  
 LEBLANC, CLAUDE, born 1669, secretary of war to Louis XV. during the years 1713-1726, *d.* 1728.  
 LEBLANC, F., a French numismatist, died 1698.  
 LEBLANC, H., a painter of Lyons, 17th century.  
 LEBLANC, J., a French poet, died about 1622.  
 LEBLANC, J. B., a French author, 1707-1781.  
 LEBLANC, MARCEL, a Jesuit missionary to China, author of a 'History of the Revolution of Siam,' 1653-1693.  
 LEBLANC, R., a French classic, about 1510-80.  
 LEBLANC, T., a French commentator, 1599-1669.  
 LEBLANC, V., a French traveller, about 1554-1640.  
 LEBLANC, W., bishop of Toulon, distinguished as a philologist and Latin poet, 1520-1588. His nephew, of the same name, also a prelate and Latin poet, 1561-1601.  
 LEBLANC DE GUILLET, ANTHONY BLANC, called, a dramatic author, 1730-1799.  
 LEBLOND, G. M., a French numismatist, 1738-1809.  
 LEBLOND, J. B., a Fr. naturalist, 1747-1815.  
 LEBLOND, W., a French mathematician, 1704-1751.  
 LEBON, JOSEPH, a member of the convention, 1765-1796.  
 LEBRET, H., a Fr. historian, died about 1700.  
 LEBRUN, A. L., a French author, 1680-1743.  
 LEBRUN, C., a celebrated French painter, 1618-1690.  
 LEBRUN, C. F., duke of Placentia, distinguished as a statesman and scholar, time of Napoleon, 1739-1824.  
 LEBRUN, D., a French juriconsult, died 1708.  
 LEBRUN, J. B. P., a French painter, 1748-1813.  
 LEBRUN, L., a Jesuit and poet, 1607-1663.  
 LEBRUN, PIERRE, a French theologian, author of 'Histoire des Pratiques Superstitieuses,' 1661-1729.  
 LEBRUN, PIGAULT, a French novelist, 1742-1835.  
 LEBRUN, PONCE DENIS ECOUCHARD, one of the most celebrated of French lyric poets, flourished at Paris, 1729-1807.  
 LEBRUN-DESMARETTES, J. B., a Jansenist writer, author of a 'Life of St. Paul,' &c., 1650-1731.  
 LECAT, C. N., a surgeon of Picardy, 1700-1768.  
 LECCHI, G. A., an Italian mathematician, 1702-1776.  
 LECENE, C., a Calvinist minister, 1647-1703.  
 LECERF, P., an ecclesiastical wr., 1677-1748.  
 LECERF DE LA VIEVILLE, J. H., chancellor of Normandy, and a writer on music, 1674-1707.  
 LECHFORD, THOMAS, an Englishman, who emigrated to the American Colonies in 1638, but being disgusted returned to England, and there published a work containing strictures upon the colonial government.  
 LECLERC, DAVID, professor of Hebrew at Geneva, 1591-1665. His brother, STEPHEN, a physician and scholar, died 1676.  
 LECLERC, JOHN, nephew of the preceding, a

laborious theological writer and critic, whose works are well known, and frequently quoted, by the learned. The most famous of his writings concern biblical history, and consist of commentaries, &c., written in Latin, lived 1657-1736. His brother, DANIEL, celebrated as a medical writer and anatomist, 1652-1728. LAURENT JOSSE LE CLERC, son of John, also a learned writer, died 1736.  
 LECLERC, JOHN, a French painter, 1587-1633.  
 LECLERC, J. B., a member of the French convention, and writer on music, 1755-1826.  
 LECLERC, M., a dramatic writer, 1622-1691.  
 LECLERC, N. G., a French physician, author of 'Histoire Physique, Morale, Civile, et Politique de la Russie,' 1726-1798.  
 LECLERC, P., a famous Jansenist, 1706-1773.  
 LECLERC, S., a celebrated French engraver, 1637-1714.  
 LECLERC, VICTOR EMANUEL, a French general, who distinguished himself in Italy, and was married to Pauline, the sister of Napoleon, who afterwards became the wife of Prince Camille Borghese. Leclerc, who entered the republican army as a volunteer, was born in 1772, and died of the yellow fever on an expedition to St. Domingo, 1802.  
 LECLERCO, C., a French missionary, 17th *ct.*  
 LECOAT, YVES MARIA GABRIEL P., a French admiral, appointed by Buonaparte military chief of the port of Boulogne, 1757-1826.  
 LECOCO, R., a politician of the 14th century.  
 LECONTRE, LOUIS, called 'Lecointre of Versailles,' a deputy to the legislative assembly and the French convention, and a bitter enemy of the Girondists, born 1750, died unnoticed 1805.  
 LECOMTE, F., a French sculptor, 1737-1817.  
 LECOMTE, J., a Latin poet, died 1707.  
 LECOMTE, L., a Jesuit and astronomer, author of 'Memoirs on the State of China,' died 1729.  
 LECOMTE, L., a French sculptor, 1643-1695.  
 LECOMTE, M., a French engraver, born 1719.  
 LECONTE, A., a French juriconsult, *d.* 1586.  
 LECONTE, L. J. F., a French author, *d.* 1740.  
 LE-CONTEUR, JOHN, a native of Jersey, distinguished as an officer of the British army in India, where he became the prisoner of Tippoo Sultan, 1761-1835.  
 LECT, JAMES, a lawyer of Geneva, 1560-1614.  
 LEDERLIN, J. H., a German philologist, 1672-1737.  
 LEDERMUTTER, M. F., a physician of Nuremberg, au. of a work on the microscope, 1719-1760.  
 LEDESMA, A. DE, a Spanish poet, 1552-1623.  
 LEDOUX, C., a French architect, 1736-1806.  
 LEDRU, A. P., a French botanist, 1761-1831.  
 LEDRU, N. P., a French physician, 1731-1807.  
 LEDWICH, E., an Irish antiquary, 1739-1823.  
 LEDYARD, JOHN, a famous American traveller, born at Groton, in Connecticut, 1751. After a residence among the Indians he went to England, and sailed with Captain Cook on his second voyage, the narrative of which he published. His next enterprise was a pedestrian tour round the globe; but being prevented from continuing his journey by the Russian government, he returned to London, and was employed by the African Association. He had proceeded as far as Grand Cairo, with the design of penetrating the interior of that interesting country, when he died of a virulent disease, 1788.  
 LEDYARD, COLONEL, an American officer, who defended Fort Griswold in Groton, Connecticut, against the British in 1781, and was brutally run through the body by the English commander, while surrendering his sword.



LEE, ANNE, sometimes considered the founder of the Shaking Quakers, was born at Manchester, 1735, and after becoming the mother of several children, whom she lost at an early age, gave herself up to religious contemplation, with the conviction that the union of the sexes was the original sin. The society to which she attached herself had been founded by three prophets from the Cévennes, who came to London in 1703, and it was greatly advanced by a person named James Wardley, in 1747. Anne Lee, having become the marked medium of a spiritual manifestation, was recognized as their spiritual head, or 'mother in Jesus Christ,' in 1771. In 1774 she accompanied some of her people to America, in order to escape persecution, and after travelling through New England, fixed her abode in the neighborhood of Albany, where she died, or, in the language of her proselytes, 'withdrew from their bodily view,' 1784. Her case is a very remarkable one. Among other statements, she declared that no one had entered into heaven until the year 1776, which marked the commencement of a new dispensation; and she claimed for herself to be regarded as the 'Bride of the Lamb,' mentioned in the 12th chapter of the Apocalypse. Her followers increased to a considerable number after her death, and, for a short time at least, established a community of goods. [E.R.]

LEE, ARTHUR, an American revolutionist, statesman and political writer, was born in Virginia in 1740, and was educated as a physician in Edinburgh. On his return to Virginia he practised medicine at Williamsburgh, but as the affairs of his country were pointing to a revolution, he determined to fit himself for political life, and accordingly went to London, where he entered as a student of law in the Temple. While in London he became a member of the Society of the supporters of the Bill of Rights, and distinguished himself as a writer under the title of 'Junius Americanus,' of various political pamphlets, &c., in defence of popular interests. In 1776, he, as minister to France, was joined with Franklin and Deane in the negotiation of a treaty with that nation, which he aided in effecting. In 1780, Lee resigned his post at the French court, in consequence of the slanders of Deane in the previous year, and returned to Virginia, and was successively appointed by his native state a delegate to its Assembly in 1781, and a representative to Congress in 1785. In 1784 he was employed in negotiating a treaty with the Six Indian Nations. He was subsequently admitted by special order a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the U. S., and finally elevated to the Board of Treasury, where he remained until his retirement into private life in the year 1789. He died 1792.

LEE, CHARLES, a major-general in the American army during the Revolution, was born in North Wales. He entered the British army at a very early age, and was engaged in service in the American colonies, and subsequently in Portugal under General Burgoyne. Being of a restless disposition, he left the service of his country for that of Poland, and afterwards travelled through all parts of Europe. During his peregrinations he had a quarrel with an Italian officer, which resulted in a duel, by which his antagonist lost his life, and he himself two of his fingers. He early espoused the cause of the American colonies, and hopeless of advancement at home in consequence of his liberal political sentiments, he determined to go to America, where, at the breaking out of the Revolution, he received a commission from Congress in 1775, with the rank



[General Lee.]

of major-general. His first service was at New York, where he was dispatched to prevent the British, in 1776, from obtaining possession of the Hudson and the city. Having accomplished this duty with great success, he was sent as chief in command to the southern colonies. Being again ordered to the north, he had, while marching from New Jersey to form a junction with Washington in Pennsylvania, gone to reconnoitre at some distance from his camp, and was surprised and taken prisoner by the British, and remained in the hands of the enemy until 1777, when he was exchanged for General Prescott. He was at the battle of Monmouth in New Jersey, and was rebuked by Washington for his conduct on that occasion. This led to a mutual recrimination, and finally to a court martial, where Lee was tried for disobedience of orders, misconduct before the enemy, and disrespect towards the commander-in-chief. He was found guilty, and suspended for a year from service. In disappointment and disgust at his treatment, he retired to his farm in Virginia, where he lived in a seclusion, eccentric manner, with no companions but his dogs, and no society but his books, and there remained until a few months before his death, which took place at an inn in Philadelphia, in the year 1782. His last words were, 'stand by me, my brave grenadiers.' He was a brave, spirited officer, but captious, aspiring, and restless under command. He was a political writer of considerable merit, and has been thought worthy of competing for the honor of the authorship of Junius.

LEE, CHARLES, attorney-general of the United States from 1795 to 1801. Died 1815.

LEE, EDWARD, archbishop of York in the reign of Henry VIII., and a zealous opposer of Luther, 1482-1544.

LEE, EZRA, an American Revolutionary officer. Died 1821.

LEE, FRANCIS, a learned writer on philosophical, scriptural, and mystical subjects, was a physician, descended, by his mother, from the Percies of Northumberland, and by his father from the same family as the earls of Lichfield. He was born in 1660, and being left an orphan when between four and five years of age, was educated under the care of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins. On receiving a fellowship at Oxford, he became tutor to Sir W. Dawes, afterwards archbishop of York, and at a later period to the son of Lord Stawell, with whose family he remained on terms of intimacy many years after. From 1691 to 1694 he travelled in Italy, and practised as a physician for some time at Venice. In 1708 he was in London. In 1719 he

went to France, and died on his journey at Gravesend. It is a curious circumstance that he was known to Peter the Great, and, at his request, drew up proposals for the advancement of his kingdom, the spirit of which, if not the form, has continued to guide the czars of Russia. His works are very numerous, but they were all published anonymously, or in the names of others. Some of them were collected in two volumes octavo, and published for the benefit of his wife and daughter, but these were by no means his most important labors—among which may be reckoned his 'History of the Montanists.' His mystic poems are among the highest of that class, and his scriptural commentaries, though false in essential principles, exceedingly ingenious. [E.R.]

LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, was born in Virginia in 1734. He was a member of the legislature of his native state, and of Congress. He died in 1797.

LEE, HARRIET, one of two sisters, who were the conjoint authors of various novels, &c. The 'Canterbury Tales' was almost exclusively written by Harriet, who died 1851, aged 95.

LEE, HENRY, an American Revolutionary officer, was born in Virginia in 1756. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. In 1786 he was a delegate from his native state to Congress, and continued in that position until the adoption of the constitution. He was a member of the state convention which ratified the federal constitution, and in 1792 was elected governor of Virginia. He subsequently, in 1799, was chosen member of Congress, and on the death of Washington was selected to deliver the funeral oration. In the latter part of his life his pecuniary circumstances became embarrassed, and he was imprisoned within the limits of Spotsylvania county for debt. He however made good use of this compulsory retirement by writing his 'Memoirs of the Southern Campaign.' He also published his 'Oration on the Death of Washington.' Having been wounded during the riot in Baltimore in 1814, he never fully recovered, but continued to pass the remnant of his life in suffering and disability until its close in 1818.

LEE, JONATHAN, an American divine, 1718-1744.

LEE, JOSEPH, an American divine, d. 1819.

LEE, NATHANIEL, an English dramatic writer, author of the 'Rival Queens,' &c. Having attempted the stage as an actor without success, he directed his powers to dramatic composition, and produced a number of tragedies. He latterly became insane, and was two years an inmate of Bedlam, died 1692.

LEE, RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA, a lady of fortune, author of an 'Essay on Government,' died 1829.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY, an American Revolutionary statesman, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Virginia in 1732. After a finished education in England he returned to his native land, at the age of nineteen, and passed the interval between that and his twenty-fifth year, in literary and philosophical studies, when he was elected delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and won for himself at once an eminent position as a debater and legislator. He was appointed in 1764 to draw up an address to the king, and the result was a masterly state paper. In 1774 he attended the first Congress in Philadelphia, as a representative from Virginia, and took an active part in all its proceedings. He was the author of the memorial of Congress to British America, and the

second address of Congress to the people of Great Britain. In June, 1776, he introduced with an eloquent speech the famous measure which declared the colonies free and independent states. In consequence of ill health he retired from public life until 1778, when he was again elected to Congress, and served with his usual capacity and energy for the course of two years. In 1784 he was re-elected member of Congress, and chosen president of that body. In 1786 was a member of the Assembly of Virginia. He sat in the convention which adopted the present constitution, and was subsequently elected a senator of the United States. His public life ended in 1792, and he died in 1794.

LEE, SAMUEL, a nonconformist divine, 1625-1691.

LEE, REV. SAMUEL, D.D., late regius professor of Hebrew in the university of Cambridge, and a great master of biblical and Oriental literature, was originally a poor carpenter, and was born in the neighborhood of Shrewsbury, 1783. He is one of the most remarkable instances on record of perseverance in self-education under the most embarrassing circumstances, rewarded at last by the highest success in the honorable career he had chosen. His principal works are a Hebrew Grammar, a Hebrew Lexicon, and a new translation of Job. He was editor of the Scriptures in the Arabic, Persian, and Malay languages. Died 1852.

LEE, SOPHIA, a novelist and dramatic writer, author of 'The Chapter of Accidents,' and of three stories in the 'Canterbury Tales' of her sister, Miss Harriet Lee, born in London 1750, died 1824.

LEE, THOMAS, the father of the Revolutionary worthies, RICHARD HENRY, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT, ARTHUR, WILLIAM, and two other sons less distinguished though both of some note, PHILIP and THOMAS, was born in Virginia, became president of the council, and died in 1750.

LEE, THOMAS BLAND, a member from Virginia of the first Congress. Died 1827.

LEE, THOMAS SM, governor of Maryland, from 1779 to 1783, and in 1792 a member of Congress, and of the convention which formed the constitution. Died 1819.

LEE, WILLIAM, brother of Francis Lightfoot, born in 1773 in Virginia, and sent to London as agent of that colony. While in that city was elected a sheriff in 1773. During the American Revolution was agent of Congress at Vienna and Berlin.

LEECHMAN, W., a Scottish divine, 1706-1785.

LEEM, CANUTE, a *savant* of Norway, 1697-1774.

LEEPE, J. A. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1664-1720.

LEET, WM., governor of Connecticut from 1676 to 1680. In 1660 he courageously protected Whalley and Goffe, the regicides, who had fled to Connecticut, and were in danger of arrest. He was an Englishman by birth, and came to America in 1637. Died 1683.

LEEUW, G. VANDER, a Dutch painter, 1643-88. His brother, PETER, of the same profession, 1644-1705.

LEEUWEN, S., a Dutch jurist, 1625-1682.

LEEVES, WILLIAM, a country clergyman, and composer of sacred music, author of the air of 'Auld Robin Grey,' 1749-1828.

LEFEBRE, V., a Flemish engraver, born 1642.

LEFEBURE, S., a French engineer, died 1770.

LEFEBURE, L. H., a Fr. botanist, 1754-1839.

LEFEBVRE, A. B., a Fr. engineer, 1734-1807.

LEFEBVRE, FRANCIS JOSEPH, duke of Dantzic, a marshal and peer of France, commander of the imperial guard at the battle of Jena, 1755-1820.

LEFEBVRE, P., a French author, 1705-1784.



LEFERON, J., a French writer on heraldry, 16th century.

LEFEVRE, A. M., a French antiquarian, last century.

LEFEVRE, CL., a French painter, 1633-1675.

LEFEVRE, F. A., a Jesuit and poet, 1670-1737.

LEFEVRE, J., a French astronomer, d. 1706.

LEFEVRE, J., an old chronicler, died 1390.

LEFEVRE, N., a French philologist, 1554-1612.

LEFEVRE, N., a French chemist, died 1674.

LEFEVRE, P. F. A., a dram. au., 1741-1813.

LEFEVRE, R., a celebrated portrait painter, died 1677.

LEFEVRE, T., a French *savant*, 1615-1672.

LEFEVRE DE BEAUVRAY, PETER, author of a 'Dictionary of Historical and Philosophical Research,' b. 1724.

LEFEVRE DE LA BODERIE, WILLIAM, a learned Orientalist, part editor of the Polyglott Bible of Antwerp, 1541-1598. His brother, ANTHONY, an able negotiator, and the discoverer of the treason of Biron, author of an account of his embassies to England, died 1615.

LEFEVRE-GINEAU, LOUIS, professor of natural philosophy and mechanics in the college of France, distinguished also as a politician, and for his share in the introduction of the new system of weights and measures, 1751-1829.

LEFORT, FRANCIS JAMES, a native of Geneva, who became the favorite of Peter the Great, and the founder of the Russian army, 1656-1699.

LEFREN, LAURENCE OLAVESON, a Swedish *savant*, author of 'Discourses in Philosophy and Theology,' 1722-1803.

LEFRERE, J., a French historian, died 1583.

LEGALLOIS, JULIAN J. C., a physician of Brittany, author of 'Exp. on the Principle of Life,' 1775-1814.

LEGARE, HUGH SWINTON, an American lawyer and writer, was born in Charleston, and educated at the university at Columbia, S. C. Commenced his legal studies in his native town, and completed them abroad, in Edinburgh and Paris. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1820, and attorney-general of South Carolina in 1830. In 1832 was sent as chargé d'affaires to Belgium. Commenced his literary life as joint editor with Mr. Elliott of the Southern Review in 1837, and became one of the chief contributors to the 'New York Review,' for which he wrote several learned and classical articles. In 1841 he was appointed by president Tyler attorney-general of the United States, and died in the year 1848.

LEGAUFFRE, A. French jurist, 1568-1635.

LEGAY, LOUIS P. P., a Fr. author, 1744-1826.

LEGENDRE, ADRIAN MARIE, born in Paris 1751, died there on the 16th of January, 1833. A mathematician who would have been at the head of the most illustrious School in modern Europe, had he not possessed as compeers LAGRANGE and LAPLACE. The contributions of Legendre to Analysis, were numerous and important, but it is less easy to give an account of them, as they consist rather of individual achievements in various departments of Science, than in the completion and co-ordination of comprehensive theories. But it may be said of him with perfect justice, that he rarely touched a subject without advancing our knowledge of it, and connecting his name permanently with its progress: we owe him, for instance, the celebrated proposition regarding the *spherical excess* in Trigonometry; and in his memoir on the Orbits of Comets, the earliest proposal to employ the full method of the *Least*

*Squares*. Legendre's chief works are his *Exercices du Calcul Integral*, in which he first sketched the determination and development of Elliptic Integrals, a subject afterwards treated by him more fully in the *Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques*, &c.; his *Théorie des Nombres*; and his *Elémens de Géométrie*,—a work of high elegance. A translation of this work into English, with important additions by Legendre himself, was edited by Sir David Brewster, and is well known. It attracted, at the time of its publication, considerable notice, by the fresh impulse it gave to discussions on the vexed question of Parallel lines—a subject which at different periods of his life had much occupied M. Legendre. It is certainly not true that the effort of the French Geometer to surmount the difficulty by aid of the mere algorithm of Functions, met with any success, nevertheless, his process, and the criticisms to which it was subjected, seem to lead pretty nearly to the real seat of that difficulty. If a proposition cannot be demonstrated, or is made to lean on assumption or paralogisms, there is no doubt that imperfection exists where there ought to be none. And the imperfection must be either a flaw in the deductive process, or an inadequate statement of fundamental principles,—the *axiomata* not being sufficient to sustain the whole science. There is certainly no flaw in the *logic* of Geometry: defect therefore must exist in the list of axioms. This indeed appears the opinion of all Geometers; but most have fallen into the error of supposing, that the defect necessarily relates, to the subject of that specific proposition, where difficulty first appears. This is in nowise a legitimate inference; and nothing but failure could attend the effort to supply the deficiency by new postulates or axioms *regarding parallel lines*. The human faculties can lay down no axioms regarding *infinity*, and are not entitled to the concession of any postulate. Infinity, in our highest attainable *expression* of it, is simply the negation of finitude; and no qualities can be predicated concerning it, unless they be negations, or the *limit* towards which the qualities of a series of finite forms can be shown to tend. The imperfection of Elementary Geometry cannot, accordingly, have any thing immediately to do with the theory of parallel lines; it merely happens that in our usual systems, the existence of some fundamental defect first appears when that theory is treated of. The defect itself seems to lie in Euclid's inadequate conception of the *necessarily distinctive* nature of two *definite* attributes of geometrical quantity—*form* and *magnitude*. The Greek Geometer did not trace out the manner in which we acquire our notions of these attributes; and he did not therefore recognize it as an axiom, that the attribute of *form* has no dependence on the attribute of *magnitude*. The phenomena of Universal Belief, indeed, amply sustain the proposition—'If any figure exists or is conceivable, it must exist or be conceivable with the same form, whatever its magnitude;' or any other statement, involving the truth, that in our Perception of the Geometrical qualities of an Object, Form alone is definite; Magnitude being indefinite: and an analysis of the process of Perception reveals the root of that belief; the notion of Magnitude involving an estimate of the *distance* of the object, while the notion of Form is, at its source, independent of every *variable* quantity. Now, the foregoing axiom, or some one akin to it, is involved in Legendre's *mise en equation*, as well as in the subsequent processes of Euclid himself; and—that step justified—Legendre's process is correct. It does not, however, require aid from the notation or procedures



of Functions, to remove the long known imperfection in Geometry : a judicious use of the principle now referred to, being quite adequate, without our departing from ordinary methods.—Legendre's life was spent in privacy and strenuous labor in the service of Science. He was not a favorite with any of the governments of France; but felt satisfied with the moderate competency that accrued from the application of his attainments. [J.P.N.]

LEGENBRE, GILBERT CHARLES, marquis of St. Aubin Sur Loire, an antiquarian and historical writer, 1688–1746.

LEGENBRE, LOUIS, one of the principal actors in the French revolution, was born at Paris, 1756, and commenced life as a sailor. The year 1789 found him occupied as a butcher, and well prepared by the roughness of his two professions to take a part in popular tumults. He was soon recognized as leader of the people in his own quarter, and greatly distinguished himself at the storming of the Bastille. His influence now became very considerable, and he took an active part in the insurrectionary movements of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, when the people marched upon Versailles—of the 20th of June, 1792, when they invaded the Tuileries—and of the 10th of August following, when the guard was massacred, and the royal family imprisoned. He acted between Danton and the lower classes of the people as founder of the Cordelier's Club in October, 1789; and it is a singular proof of the savage sincerity which existed between these men, that they covenanted whichever of the two should detect the other in any defection from the popular cause should poniard him. Legendre found his way from the convention into the Committee of Public Safety, and he was the principal speaker in favor of Danton, when accused by Robespierre. The latter easily talked him down, and when Danton was executed, Legendre fawned upon his destroyer until the 9th Thermidor, when he avenged his friend by joining the reaction. He was the chief instrument of the convention in defeating the subsequent attempt of the Jacobins, and finally became a sober member of the council of 500. He died in 1797, and by bequeathing his own body for dissection, made it appear somewhat less wonderful that he should have proposed to cut up that of Louis XVI. among the eighty-six departments of France. [E.R.]

LEGENBRE, L., a French historian, 1655–1733.

LEGER, ANTHONY, a learned protestant divine of Piedmont, 1594–1661. His nephew, JOHN, also a learned divine, pastor of the Walloon church of Leyden, and author of a history of the Vaudoise churches, 1615–1670.

LEGER, FRANCIS BARRY BOYLE ST., a barrister-at-law, known as a fugitive wr., 1799–1829.

LEGER, F. P. A., a Fr. dramatist, 1765–1823.

LEGER, ST., bishop of Antrim, and one of the most important personages of the 7th century.

LEGGE, GEORGE, baron of Dartmouth, commander of the fleet in the interest of James II., died while imprisoned in the Tower, 1647–1691.

LEGGETT, WILLIAM, an American writer and joint editor with the poet Bryant of the N. Y. Evening Post, was born in the city of New York in the year 1802, was originally a midshipman in the navy, but resigned in consequence of the irksomeness of the discipline. He was a fluent, vigorous writer, and wrote principally for the press, in the columns of the 'Critic,' the 'Plaindealer,' and the Evening Post, of the two former of which he was the originator. He was also author of various miscellaneous productions, poetical and prose. He died

in 1840, just as he was making ready to set out for Guatemala, to which country he had been appointed *chargé d'affaires* by President Van Buren.

LEGGIER, P., a French dramatist, 1734–1791.

LEGNANO, STEFANO MARIA, commonly called 'Il Leganino,' an Italian hist. painter, 1660–1715.

LEGOBIEN, C., a French historian, 1653–1708.

LEGONIDEC, J. F. MA-MAU. AGATHO, a native of Brittany, dist. as a Celtic scholar, 1775–1838.

LEGOTE, P., a Spanish painter, died 1662.

LEGOUVE, J. B., a French gentleman, distinguished as a man of letters, 1730–1782. His son, GAB. MA. JEAN BAPTISTE, a dramatist, 1764–1813.

LEGRAIN, J., a French historian, 1565–1642.

LEGRAND, ALBERT, a Dominican preacher, author of the 'Lives of the Saints of Brittany,' d. 1640.

LEGRAND, ANTHONY, a French ecclesiastic and theologian, the first to reduce the philosophy of Descartes to the scholastic method, 17th century.

LEGRAND, J., a French moralist, 1350–1422.

LEGRAND, J., a French historian, 1653–1733.

LEGRAND, JAMES WILLIAM, a famous architect, and writer on the edifices of Paris, 1743–1807.

LEGRAND, L., a French theologian, 1711–1780.

LEGRAND, L., a Fr. juriconsult, 1588–1664.

LEGRAND, M. A., a French actor, 1673–1728.

LEGRAND, PETER, a celebrated buccaneer, distinguished against the Spaniards, time of Louis XIV., died 1670.

LEGRAND, S. A. M., a Fr. Orient., 1724–1784.

LEGRAND D'AUSSAY, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a learned Fr. Jesuit and fabulist, 1737–1800.

LEGRAS, J., a French singer, 1739–1794.

LEGRAS, N., a French Hebraist, 1675–1751.

LEGRAS, P., a French sculptor, 1656–1719.

LEGUANO, S. M., an Ital. painter, 1660–1715.

LEGUAT, F., a French traveller, died 1735.

LEHMANN, C. G., a German *savant*, author of a 'Précis of the Natural Hist. of Man,' 1765–1823.

LEHMANN, J. G., a Ger. mineralogist, d. 1767.

LEHMANN, Professor, a celebrated Russian naturalist, born at Dorpat 1814. Died at Sombirsk in Asia 1842, on his return from a scientific investigation of the geology and botany of the Alpine regions of the Carnatic.



[Leibnitz's House in Hanover.]

LEIBNITZ, GODFREY WILLIAM; born at Leipzig, 3d July, 1646; died at Hanover, 14th November, 1716; his tomb may be seen at the extremity of the Grand Alley near the gates; it is a small temple,



with the inscription *Ossa Leibnitii*. There has been but one man in modern Europe who, in the attributes either of universality or intensity of genius, can be named as compeer to the marvellous intellect we are now to contemplate—his compatriot, GOETHE. The sphere of the latter, indeed, lay chiefly within the domain of our human sentiments, and the strifes, the defeats, and victories of Practical Life; nevertheless, across this fundamental diversity, it is easy to recognize a co-ordinate catholicity and force, raising both to conscious and serene supremacy, and stamping them as law-givers. Within the vast regions of speculative Thought, there was no department unvisited by the ever-living activity of Leibnitz, or unilluminated by his brilliancy: nor—in consequence of the very profundity of his conceptions—is there any writer, whose speculations it is more easy to divest of their relation to occasion and time, and present as a contribution to all ages. Jurisconsult, historian, theologian, naturalist, mathematician, metaphysician of the highest order—Leibnitz has left everywhere the firm impress of his all-piercing Intellect, and sleepless industry; there being not more than one of those large ranges of thought, that can well be described and presented now, apart from commemoration of his achievements. A Jurisconsult by early profession and predilection, he descended, like a flash, towards the necessary principles of all Law—and alone in his time, recognized the pre-eminent grasp and philosophy of the Jurisprudence of ROME. A philosophical Jurist, it is the fashion with men of practice and detail, to scorn as no lawyer, but rather as the jurist of the closet or the drawing-room: the industry and accuracy of Leibnitz, however, might well affright the most plodding practitioner; and he showed that the philosopher alone, can attain the faculty to track and interpret those practical labyrinths. We appeal to his Essay, *Nova Methodus Discendæ Docendæque Jurisprudentiæ*, to the *Traité Sur le Droit de Souveraineté et d'Embassade*, or to the elaborate *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus*. Solicited by the elector of Brandenburg to prepare a memoir of that rising House—how untiring the energy he displayed! Throwing off in the way of by-play such treatises as the *Disquisitio de Origine Francorum*, the *Accessiones Historice* in two vols. 4to, and various pieces in the *Collectanea Etymologica*,—he prepared for the House of Brandenburg, a history from the era of its birth, such as the greatest of the European States might not unjustly envy;—the results of which immense and conscientious labors, are now republishing by M. Pertz. Again, as Naturalist,—with foresight like GOETHE, and a superior method—let his wonderful PROTOGÆA speak for him! Catching apparently, at a glance of the phenomena—unanalyzed as all these then were—the main force of their indications, he seizes firmly the two grand originators of present inorganic forms, viz., the *aqueous* and the *igneous*: and the honor fell to him, first among Europeans, to repudiate the common opinion that petrifications are mere freaks of Nature, but instead, relics of her history. The *Protopœa*, indeed, is rather a sketch than a finished work,—a mode of composing not unusual with Leibnitz; for, although no man was less of a visionary, his conceptions of the attainable extended far beyond what even an age could accomplish. In the *Protopœa*, and wherever he has left his track, his power to discern the extent of any sphere of Thought, and to lay down its grander outlines, seems even more vigorous than his power to fill in details: without such a faculty, indeed, he could not have been the Lawgiver:—over the unparalleled diversity of Ideas, which our modern

world owes to his genius, no intellectual Force could have held sway, unless its instinct of Unity, or its faculty of Generalizing, had been at least as strong as its ambition to acquire. With the exception, perhaps, of the great Name already mentioned, modern Literary History exhibits a grander spectacle nowhere, than the Intellect of this Hanoverian, moving with so supreme a power, through so wide a diversity of regions, and, in its own sovereign fashion, subsuming all to itself.—But we must speak much more in detail, of the Metaphysical, Religious, and Mathematical Speculations of this illustrious Man.—I. The writings and achievements of Leibnitz in Mental Philosophy are great and various. One important work is purely psychological—*Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement Humain*. It is avowedly a critique on Locke's Essay on the Understanding: and notwithstanding that Reid, Stewart, and Cousin, have since written, it is not overstepping justice to term it the most valuable criticism to which that Essay has ever yet been subjected. None of Locke's mistakes regarding the doctrines of Des Cartes, escapes the eye of the German Philosopher; and very few of the corrections which the general views of the Englishman have since received, are not initiated in that remarkable work. Had Mr. Stewart and his immediate predecessors in England, been earlier acquainted with these Essays—which are not in the edition of *Dutens*—much of their own exposition would have taken on a mere scientific form. But the main achievements of Leibnitz in this field, transcend the sphere of mere psychology. They are two-fold, and as follows:—FIRST:—Starting from the true Cartesian foundation—avowing that the Human Mind can obtain no conception of Real Existence, save through its intuitions—SPINOZA had recently asked with clear and resolute spirit, what ultimate information reaches us through these intuitions,—what mean we by the Notion of *Substance*, which is the basis of all our ideas of External or Independent Being? Following, unfortunately, not only the *method*, but also the specific psychology of Des Cartes, that eminent Thinker described our primary Idea of Substance, as characterized in the main by the attribute of *Extension*; and in stern logical deduction from this fallacy, he reared his huge, but symmetrical Scheme of Pantheism. Logical to the uttermost, his views took fast hold on Philosophy; nor was the gloomy despotism challenged, until it surrendered and fell at the command of Leibnitz. What,—our greater Thinker inquired afresh,—*what really is our primary Idea of Substance?* What truly is the Notion, which—in virtue of the necessities of our Being—we accept as the foundation of our Ideas of External Existence? Is it, that such existence is mere extension—an *inert* mass, on which changes are impressed, or within which, as mere modifications, they proceed? Or, on the contrary, is not the conception of ACTIVE FORCE, inwoven with it? Can we form a rational conception of any external Substance, unless as an External Energy, which, by its inherent Activities, makes itself known to us? Leibnitz, by simply putting the foregoing question, succeeded in henceforth associating the Idea of Cause, indissolubly with the Idea of Substance: he broke down, at once and for ever, Spinozistic Pantheism: and established the ground of his own scheme of MONADS. It were wrong, perhaps, to speak of the celebrated scheme of Monads as a System properly so called: at all events, it is by our accepting it as an *illustration*, that it most readily becomes intelligible to the English Mind. What know we then of Existence, except that it is a *Force*? What for instance the



Crystal—that 'Geometer of inanimate Nature'—unless an Energy or simple Power, having the capacity to assimilate what is external, and therewith build up a fabric in accordance with definite laws? What the Animal, if not an Energy alike primal and indivisible, unfolding its Nature and attributes, through the forms into which it constrains whatever it assimilates? What is Man—save a loftier MONAS, operating sovereignly on what is around it, challenging



[ Tomb of Leibnitz at Hanover. ]

its proper sphere, and, so to speak, establishing its proper dynasty? Stretch higher still; what else those worlds, those vast globes swimming in Ether, but Potentates or Primal Faculties; or what those mightier and unseen Intelligences among whom as ministers, the Eternal has apportioned his offices? Repose for a moment under the Idea of the External Universe, according to this conception of it, and say if an illustration could be found, more apt or impressive? No dead Extension, of which the Mind can frame no conception; but, around and over us—beneath our feet in the dust, and aloft through the great vault of Heaven—Energy and Action; Existence synonymous with Force; the shows and forms of Things, but indices of Powers that are! That primary notion of Substance—the bridge across which we pass to our conception of Realities,—analyze it profoundly as you will, and you find it represented best by the scheme of *Monads*.—Often than once it has been asserted that the more one gets rid of the mere terms and forms of modern Speculation, the more is one conscious of rising into unexpected harmony with Leibnitz. A truth still more deeply felt, as one analyzes his SECOND great metaphysical conception—his notion, viz., of PRE-ESTABLISHED HARMONY. This very remarkable scheme grew naturally out of that of Monads. If Existence as we apprehend it, is the development of *Independent individual Energies*, how comes it that one Energy does not distract or possibly annihilate another, but rather assists it? How are assimilation, intercourse, progress, possible? Is it not simply because the sphere, the necessities, the nature of each Monas, are primarily, by sovereign and supremest Wisdom, adjusted to all that environs it? To appreciate these questions aright, let us reflect on Man. The utmost we can predicate of Man is this,—he is a primal Force, building up a wonderful scheme of nerves, and by that instrumentality, holding intercourse with everything external. But how is that intercourse realized? Man receives through these nerves nothing but sensations. No image or direct picture

of anything without, is ever substantially presented to him:—how then, on being aroused by a simple sensation, does the Monas read its cause, or touch the great Universe that hems it in? This question reaches the mystery of our *Intuitions*, or that reconcile and inexplicable Faculty by which we spring from what is FELT to what IS: and by no form of speech can the nature or affluence of that faculty be better indicated, than by the term Pre-established Harmony. We spring towards the cause of sensation, simply because the Soul,—like every Monas—is by pre-adjustment, in perfect harmony with all things; and because in the highest stage of self-consciousness, that Harmony is *known*. In ourselves in fact, we possess the germ of all things: the Soul is a glorious microcosm, within which every phenomenon and law, every form and energy, has its correspondent and counterpart: so that, the stroke of an undulation on the ear, the stroke of another on the eye, reveal, beyond doubt or illusion, that wonderful Universe of colors and sounds; so that, at the stroke of another sensation, Space, Time, Extension, Form, Externality—all spring up as by miracle; and so that, those subjective relations or Categories of the Understanding, and those more spiritual Ideas of the Reason, are known to be counterparts of material systems wherein these relations are realized, and of further off and as yet scarcely desiered, pure but real Intelligences. Go to the roots of the mysterious subject, and in something of this sort, all theories of perception and all such philosophies must end. And if this, or aught like it be true, no marvel that the theory of our Intuitions—examined apart—should have been found so fraught with difficulty and fertile of doubt. Self-consciousness being the highest and last attainable knowledge; that which lies at the root of our being, is not likely to be discerned, or reduced within logical theme, while culture is only painfully unfolding. To have defined the strict but extensive domain of INTUITION, is, we believe, one of the main glories of KANT: not only, however, need it cause little uneasiness that he accounted so many of those laws and Ideas, *subjective* only; but, it may be asserted, that as Humanity advances, others now but dimly recognized as dreams, will advance through clearer Subjective reality, into fullest Objective distinctness.—II. A very large amount of meditation and personal exertion were given by Leibnitz not only to the subject-matter of RELIGION, but also to the affairs of the CHURCH. We can refer in this place, only to the leading results of his Thoughts, and the *spirit* in which he approached such themes. Recognizing through a high metaphysic, the necessary existence of God in his fullest personality, he bows before him as Creator of the sublunary Machine, and as Ruler of Spirits. Because he is a Being of perfect Wisdom, no work of His can be other than perfect; hence, says Leibnitz, the condition of things around us, is the '*best possible*;'—an Optimism with which he endeavors to reconcile the mystery of Physical and Moral Evil, in his *Theodicée*. Evil, he conceives the sign and consequence of *limitation*; and that each *Monas* inferior to the Supreme, *must* experience limitations, simply because it is Finite. Whether, by this striking and ingenious scheme, Leibnitz has succeeded better than others, in reconciling with Man's Intellect and Heart, that painful mystery of Evil—that painfulest mystery of Sin—it were beside our purpose at present to inquire. But it is necessary to remark that the optimism of the Hanoverian differs *toto cælo*, from that of Pope and Bolingbroke. According to the 'Essay on Man' the maxim '*whatever is, is best*,' simply represents an



imaginary co-existence of all forms and grades of Being, from zero up to Deity ; while Leibnitz strove to demonstrate, that the Universe is a compact Harmony, in which each Being has indeed an independent place, but an independence insured by the necessity of its Existence to the Existence and Life of all others. The two views stand in utter contrast: the one deducing harmony from activity and duty ; the other, identifying independence with simple isolation.—More important, however, than any attainable positive result on matters so mysterious, appear to us, the Spirit and Method moving these Inquiries. Satisfied that no Faith could be real, or even intelligible, unless its foundations were detected in the Human Reason,—Leibnitz, in this sense, was a *Rationalist*. Attached to the Church, he yet sought incessantly for the *ground* of its Beliefs : and on no occasion did he falter in his adhesion to that law of Human Liberty, which is the source of Toleration. It is needful to keep the foregoing truth in view, to interpret aright the position of Leibnitz with regard to the *affairs of the Church*. Attracted, like every great Mind and Statesman of that time, by the influence of Church questions on the peace and destinies of Europe—he conceived the project of reconciling differences ; and he conducted a remarkable correspondence with *Bossuet* and *Pelisson*, with the view to discern a basis of reconciliation. For once Leibnitz's practical sagacity was in fault :—*Bossuet* soon informed him, that truth belonged to the Church alone ; that the only possible aim of dealing with the Protestants of Augsburg, was that they might recant and re-enter the Church. *Bossuet* had not reached the position of Leibnitz : nor did he care, in political transactions, to acknowledge what he well knew—viz. : that although Religion, like every Transcendental subject, must rest on what ' passes all Understanding,'—even the greatest of its verities can have no hold or standing place, if dis severed from relationship with the Reason of Man. An external Rule in Morality grows into a Principle, only when it has become harmonized with the Moral Nature of the Agent : and so, Transcendental Propositions, are Dogmas only and not Beliefs, until they have possessed themselves of what is universal and inherent in the REASON, which avows adhesion. But between the Mind and all transcendental Truth, there is this natural Harmony ; and on such conviction Leibnitz grounded his hopes. The age of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, however, was not—any more than those recent ones through which the world has rolled—an age for ' Religious Union.' To this phase of our Philosopher's activity belongs the work recently published under the title ' A System of Theology, by G. W. Von Leibnitz.' His recent Editor *Gukraier*, has quite traced the origin of this treatise. Its real title is ' An Exposition by a Protestant, of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, made with a view to re-establish Unity.' Leibnitz simply desired to express, with that specific aim, the most catholic views then held by the Church.—III. Pass now, however, into an undebatable land. Not one, in which the vast powers of our remarkable Thinker are most conspicuously shown ; but where neither they nor his achievements can be subject of dispute. The epoch we write of, was one of great Mathematicians : but, on the continent, Leibnitz was *Primus inter Primos* ; and this, although he was not a professional mathematician. He did not attain this place, through mere ingenuity or success in the solution of problems ; although in neither, when he pleased, was he ever second ; but through that rooted attachment to Method, which characterized all his

intellectual nature. In Dynamics and Mathematics, his achievements uniformly tended towards the generalization and perfecting of the foremost conceptions floating in his time ; and he cared little for distinction of any other kind. That memorable success of his, which will ever retain his name in the foremost rank of scientific Discoverers, was of this class. We allude, of course, to the *Infinitesimal Calculus* ; the honor of which, it is a signal national misfortune, that the English mathematicians endeavored so vainly to wrench from him. That NEWTON also discovered that powerful method, no Historian of Science can doubt : the regret is, that in course of the association of these Kings and Peers, any persuasion could have induced Newton to question the pretensions of his rival. His *Rival*, we have said : did rivalry really exist ? Not in any true sense. Not in their respective functions ; not in the nature of their respective faculties ; for these were incommensurable. It has been a habit, with writers English and continental, to compare these two vast Intelligences : but they differed, as intense and limited power differs from the glance of an Eagle—surveying the headlands of a Universe. Which Potentate was greatest, it is accordingly not easy to decide. We reverently bend before the Image of the immortal Englishman, piercing to the depths of one universal law of Material Nature : is the spectacle less admirable, of a Mind, contained by no limits, and, upborne by sympathies large and various as the bonds that unite intelligence with matter, penetrating everywhere, and if not always discerning Laws, approaching more nearly to their discovery than any, even of its greatest predecessors ? Dugald Stewart might well and unhesitatingly declare—that Literature, and Science, in their widest significance, gained more by the universality of Leibnitz, than any special subject could have lost through the diffusion of his powers.—The private habits of this illustrious Inquirer, were those of a sedentary student. He mingled freely—personally as well as by correspondence—with all the remarkable men of his time : but his hours were chiefly spent in his chair. He was of small stature, slightly bent : his hand very large, and with small but piercing eyes. So long as Germany values her supremacy in the Empire of Thought—a supremacy that has raised her above both Greek and Roman fame—she will cherish as one of the most precious monuments, that little temple which protects the *Ossa Leibnitii*. [J.P.N.]

LEICESTER. See DUDLEY.

LEICESTER, THOMAS WILLIAM, earl of, and Viscount Coke, distinguished for his munificent encouragement of agriculture ; born 1752, raised to the peerage, after sitting in parliament many years as a partisan of the Whigs, 1837, died 1842.

LEICH, J. H., a German philologist, 1720–50.

LEIGH, CHARLES, a physician and medical wr., au. of a ' Natural History of Lancashire,' 17th cent.

LEIGH, SIR EDWARD, a theologian, historian, and critic, distinguished in public life as a member of parliament, a member of the assembly of divines, and a colonel in the parliamentary service, and, as an author, by his ' *Critica Sacra*,' 1603–1671.

LEIGHTON, ALEXANDER, a Scottish divine and physician, professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, and author of ' *Zion's Plea*,' and ' *The Looking-glass of the Holy War*.' These works being reputed as seditious, Leighton was prosecuted by the Star Chamber, and cruelly mutilated. He is said to have died insane, after an imprisonment of eleven years, 1568–1644.

LEIGHTON, ROBERT, son of the preceding, be-

came an episcopalian, and is known as an able theologian and eloquent preacher, 1613-1684.

LEISMAN, J. A., a German painter, 1604-1698.

LEISSEGUES, CORENTIN URBAIN JAMES BERTRAND DE, vice-admiral of France, distinguished by the capture of Guadaloupe, &c., 1758-1832.

LEJAY, C., an ecclesiastical writer of Geneva, died 1552.

LEJAY, GAB. F., a French philologist, d. 1734.

LEJAY, GUY MICHEL, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, distinguished by publishing a polyglot Bible, 1588-1674.

LEJEUNE, J., a French priest, 1592-1672.

LEJEUNE, P., a French missionary, 1592-1664.

LEKAIN, H. L., a French actor, 1728-1778.

LELÆ, CL. M., a French poet, 1745-1791.

LELAND or LAYLONDE, JOHN, a famous antiquarian, born in London at the commencement of the 16th century. He was educated for the church, and after taking holy orders became chaplain and librarian to Henry VIII., who, in 1533, appointed him his 'Antiquary,' with a commission to investigate 'England's antiquities, and peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, colleges, and places where any records, writings, or secrets of antiquity were deposited.' He executed his commission with the most unwearied diligence, and died in 1552, after suffering two years from mental derangement. Twelve volumes of his MSS. were afterwards deposited in the Bodleian library, and the remaining portion in the Cottonian collection of the British Museum. They have been greatly resorted to by antiquarian and historical writers, and some portion of them published.

LELAND, JOHN, a learned presbyterian minister, located in Dublin, and distinguished by his analysis and refutation of deistical writings, 1691-1766.

LELAND, THOMAS, a divine and classical scholar, born in Dublin 1722, author of a 'History of Ireland,' a 'Life of Philip of Macedon,' &c., d. 1785.

LELIE, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1755-1820.

LELLI, HERCULES, an Italian painter, architect, sculptor, and engraver, Bologna, about 1700-1766.

LELLI, J. A., an Italian painter, 1591-1640.

LELONG, JAMES, a priest of the oratory at Paris, distinguished as an historian and bibliographer, 1665-1721.

LELY, SIR PETER, a famous portrait painter of the restoration, whose family name was Vander Vaes. He was born in Westphalia, 1617, and received the honor of knighthood from Charles II. Died 1680.

LEMAIRE, J., a Dutch navigator, died 1616.

LEMAIRE, JEAN, a French historian and poet, who flourished about 1473-1547.

LEMAIRE, M. E., a French classic, 1767-1832.

LEMAN, THOMAS, a Church of England clergyman, distinguished by his researches in Roman and British antiquities, 1751-1827.

LEMARE, P. A., a Fr. grammarian, 1766-1835.

LEMAURE, C. N., a Fr. cantatrice, 1704-1783.

LEMENE, F., an Italian poet, 1634-1704.

LEMENS, B. VAN, a Flem. painter, 1637-1704.

LE MERCIER, ANDREW, a Huguenot minister in Boston, and the author of a History of Geneva, and of a treatise on detraction; died 1762.

LEMERY, L. R. J. C., a French astronomer, 1728-1802.

LEMERY, N., a French chemist, 1645-1715.

LEMETTAY, P. C., a Fr. painter, 1726-1760.

LEMIERRE, A. M., a Fr. dramat., 1723-1793.

LEMIRE, A., a Brabant historian, 1753-1640.

LEMIRE, N., a French engraver, 1724-1801.

LEMOINE, F., a French painter, 1688-1737.

LEMOINE, J., a French cardinal, died 1313.

LEMOINE, P., a French poet, 1602-1672.

LEMOINE, S., a protestant divine, 1624-1689.

LEMON, G. W., an Eng. etymologist, 1726-97.

LEMONNIER, ANICET C. GABRIEL, a French historical painter, and pupil of Vien; Rouen, 1743-1824.

LEMONNIER, NICHOLAS, a French professor, author of 'Cursus Philosophiæ,' 1675-1757. His eldest son, PETER CHARLES, a learned astronomer, first teacher of Lalande, 1715-1799. His second son, LOUIS WILLIAM, distinguished as a physician and experimental philosopher, and a contributor to the Encyclopædia, 1717-1779.

LEMONNIER, P. R., a dramatic wr., 1731-96.

LEMONNIER, W. A., a classical translator, 1721-97.

LEMONTEY, PETER EDWARD, a member of the French assembly, distinguished as a poet and historian, by his 'History of the Regency,' his remarkable work entitled, 'An Essay upon the Monarchic Establishment of Louis XIV.,' and various dramas and poems, 1762-1826.

LEMOS, P. J., Count De, a Spanish statesman, born about 1560, president of the council of the Indies 1609, viceroy of Naples 1611, died 1634.

LEMOS, THOMAS, a learned Spanish monk of the Dominicans, author of 'Panoplia Gratiæ,' 1550-1629.

LEMOT, F. F., a French sculptor, 1773-1827.

LEMOYNE, JEAN BAPTISTE, or, more correctly, MAYNE, a French opera composer, 1752-96.

LEMOYNE, J. L., a French sculptor, 1665-1755. His son, J. BAPTISTE, same profession, 1704-78.

LEMOYNE, P., a French Jesuit, 1602-1671.

LEMPRIERE, JOHN, best known as the author of a 'Classical Dictionary,' first published in 1788, was an English scholar and divine, born at Jersey about 1775, appointed to the rectory of Meath in Devonshire, 1811, died 1824.

LEMUET, P., a French architect, 1591-1669.

LEMUET, R., a Fr. mathematician, died 1739.

LENCLOS, ANNE, or NIXON, DE, a woman of pleasure, remarkable for her personal charms, and her influence over the men of learning, of the 17th century, born at Paris 1616, died 1706.

LENFANT, A. C. ANNE, a French Jesuit and preacher, born 1726, massacred in Sept., 1792.

LENFANT, J., a French painter, 1615-1674.

LENFANT, JAMES, a protestant minister and controversialist, author of a history of the 'Council of Constance,' 'History of Pisa,' 'History of the Wars of the Hussites,' &c., 1661-1728.

LENG, JOHN, bishop of Norwich, distinguished as a classical translator and commentator, 1665-1727.

LENGLET-DUFRESNOY, NICHOLAS, a French ecclesiastic, who was five times committed to the Bastille for his writings and independent conduct, author of a 'Method for Studying History,' 'History of the Hermetic Philosophy,' &c., 1674-1755.

LENGUICH, GODFREY, an historian and publicist of Dantzic, 1690-1744. CHARLES BENJAMIN, of the same family, a numismatist, 1742-1795.

LENNARD, SAMPSON, a companion-in-arms of Sir Ph. Sidney, distinguished as a translator, died 1633.

LENNEPH, J. D. VAN, a D. Orient., 1714-71.

LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, of whose personal history little is known, save that she was the daughter of Colonel James Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of New York, and a youthful widow, distinguished herself as



a novelist and dramatic writer and translator, in the time of Dr. Johnson. She was highly esteemed by her personal friends, Johnson and Richardson, but outlived them, and died in penury in the eighty-fourth year of her age, 1804.

LENOIR, A., a French archæologist, 1762-1839.

LENOIR, J. C. P., a Fr. magistrate, 1732-1807.

LENOIR, N., a French architect, 1726-1810.

LENOIR, STEPHEN, a celebrated maker of mathematical instruments, 1744-1832. His son, P. S. M. LENOIR, accompanied the *savants* in Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, 1776-1827.

LENOTRE, A., a famous gardener, 1613-1700.

LENS, A. C., a Flemish painter, 1739-1822.

LENS, BERNARD, a designer and engraver, flourished in London 1659-1725. His son, of the same name, an engraver and painter of London, born 1680. Another BERNARD LENS, also an engraver, was born at Brussels about 1730.

LENTHAL, WILLIAM, a speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament of Charles I., from which he was dismissed by Cromwell in 1653, but re-elected in the following year, and also in the rump parliament. Born 1591, died after the restoration, when he was pardoned by the king, 1663.

LENTULUS, the surname of a branch of the famous Cornelian family of Rome, the principal of whom are—PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, an accomplice of Catiline, consul 71 B.C., strangled in prison 66. LENTULUS SPINTHERUS, a friend of Cicero, and a partisan of Pompey. CNEIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, surnamed Gatulicus, consul A.D. 26. LUCIUS, son of the latter, put to death for conspiracy in the reign of Caligula.

LENTULUS, a supposed proconsul of Judæa, to whom a letter, describing the Saviour, has been attributed, but which is pronounced a fabrication.

LENTULUS, a mimic, or comedian, 1st century.

LENTULUS, C., a German *savant*, 17th cent.

LENTULUS, CÆSAR J., a Swiss officer in the service of Austria, 1683-1744. His son, R. SCHRIO LENTULUS, distinguished in the seven years' war, 1714-86.

LENZ, C. G., a German *savant*, 1763-1809.

LEO, a disciple of Plato, killed 350 B.C.

LEO, archbishop of Thessalonica, 9th century.

LEO, an ecclesiastic and historian of Ionia, 10th century.

LEO, 'the grammarian,' one of the authors of the Byzantine History, began by Theophanes, wrote his part about the year 1013.

LEO, I., pope of Rome in the age of Attila, and a saint of the Roman calendar, author of letters, sermons, &c., and distinguished by the surname of 'Great,' reigned 440-461. LEO II., who introduced the custom of sprinkling with holy water, and is also acknowledged a saint, reigned 682-683. LEO III., re-established, after a conspiracy, by Charlemagne, whom he crowned emperor, 795-816. LEO IV., who was principally engaged in restoring the city, and securing it against the Saracens, 847-855. LEO V., elected, and deposed, and died in prison, within a few weeks, in 903. LEO VI., who is also believed to have died in prison, after reigning about six months, in 928. LEO VII., famous as a disciplinarian, and an advocate for the marriage of priests, 936-939. LEO VIII., whose reign was one long scene of political disturbance, 963-965. LEO IX., a saint of the Roman calendar, distinguished by his efforts to reform the clergy, and for his capture by the Normans, who defeated him near Beneventum, born 1002, reigned 1049-1054. LEO X.; see next article. LEO XI., a pope of the Medici family, like

LEO X., succeeded and died a month after his election in 1605. LEO XII., whose reign was disturbed by the Carbonari and other secret societies, and who was chiefly occupied with the internal police of his states, and political negotiations, born 1760, reigned 1823-1829.—An anti-pope, named Leo, contested the papacy with Benedict VIII., under the name of Gregory VI., in 1012.

LEO X., POPE. GIOVANNI DE MEDICI, second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was born at Florence on the first day of December, 1475. He was early destined to the church, received the tonsure when but a boy seven years old, and the year following got several ecclesiastical preferments. At the age of eleven he was made a cardinal by the title of S. Maria in Domenica. Three years afterwards he took up his residence in Rome as one of the princes of the church, but on the election of Alexander VI. he was obliged to retire to Florence. After some turns of fortune, in consequence of the broils among the various states of Italy and France, he was raised to the papedom in 1513, under the name of Leo X., and crowned with unusual pomp and ceremony as the successor of the Galilean fisherman. Several acts of political generosity graced the commencement of his reign. His great desire was to re-establish the peace of Europe, and he entered into treaty with Louis XII. He also renewed the sittings of the famous Lateran council, and brought them to a conclusion in 1517. Afterwards he joined the league against Francis I., but ultimately entered into a concordat with him. As the tide of policy ebbed and flowed, he made occasional attempts to rouse the Swiss against the French king, leagued himself with Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England, and at a future period, and for the same purpose, with Charles V. in 1521. A formidable conspiracy on the part of some of the cardinals against him was discovered in 1516, and Cardinal Petrucci, who was at the head of it, was condemned and strangled in prison. In self-defence Leo created at this period in one day thirty-one new cardinals. He carried the glory of the Roman see to a pitch of unparalleled splendor, and the grateful citizens of his capital erected a statue in his honor. His heart was set upon the defeat of the Turks, and he endeavored to combine the princes of Europe against them. The project which seems always to have occupied his mind, was the expulsion of the French power from Italy, but in the midst of his triumphs at Milan and Parma, he suddenly died, 1st December, 1521, not without great suspicion of having been poisoned. The completion of the church of St. Peter was another of his cherished plans, and the papal indulgences issued to raise the necessary funds, created or fostered that discontent that led in a short time to the reformation in Germany. Leo was at first wishful of gentle measures toward Luther, but ultimately published the famous bull which Luther so publicly and contemptuously burnt before the gate of Wittenberg. Though the brief pontificate of Leo was so unsuccessful, his patronage of literature and the arts was munificent, as was exhibited in his restoration of the Roman academy, his founding of the Greek institute and the establishment in Rome of a Greek press, his encouragement of search after Eastern manuscripts, his handsome treatment of men of letters, such as Musurus, Ariosto, and Vida, his augmentation of the library of the Vatican, and his propitious employment of Raffaello the painter on a variety of immortal works. As the head of an Italian ducal house, Leo would have eclipsed all his

compeers. Though his character and actions did not in all respects comport with the idea of his being visible head of the church, yet he is better than very many of his predecessors. His talents were good, though his erudition was not profound. His tastes were fine in the arts, but his politics were crooked, and his diplomatic schemes had more cunning than wisdom about them. In all his plans for the pope-dom, he never forgot the advancement of the house of the Medici. Apart from his ecclesiastical status, he must be regarded as one of the zealous and successful co-operators in the revival of letters. [J.E.]

LEO I., emperor of the East, surnamed 'the Elder,' and 'the Great,' was a Thracian of obscure birth, and succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 457. After restoring peace to the empire, which had been rent by religious quarrels, and devastated by the barbarians, he died 474. LEO II., surnamed 'the Younger,' grandson of the preceding, succeeded him, and is supposed to have been poisoned ten months afterwards, 474. LEO III., surnamed 'the Isaurian,' distinguished by his successes against the Saracens, reigned 717-741. LEO IV., grandson of the latter, and husband of the famous Irene, reigned 775-780. LEO V., surnamed 'the Armenian,' de-throned Nicephorus, and reigned for seven years, disturbed by the inroads of the Bulgarians, and the religious struggles of the image-worshippers, 813-820. LEO VI., surnamed 'the Philosopher,' distinguished himself by the defeat of the Hungarians; but sustained a disastrous war with the Saracens, who at last defeated him, 886-911. He was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, and his son, Constantine VI., and is the author of an esteemed work on Tactics.

LEO I., prince or king of the Armenians, established in Cilicia, began to reign 1123, was taken prisoner by John Comnenus in 1137, and died in prison 1141. LEO II., called 'the Great,' grandson of the preceding, obtained the permission of the emperor, Henry VI., and the pope, Celestine III., to take the title of king, and reigned 1185-1219. LEO III., who greatly aggrandized his kingdom, reigned 1269-1289. LEO IV., succeeded 1305, and was de-throned and slain by a Mongul general 1308. LEO V., who saw his kingdom devastated by civil wars, and the invasion of the Mamelukes and Turcomans, reigned 1320-42. LEO VI., proclaimed king 1361, was chased from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt 1375, and, retiring into France, died there 1393.

LEO, THE HEBREW, a cabalist of the 15th cent.

LEO, JOHN, surnamed 'Africanus,' a traveller and geographer, born of Moorish parents, who was converted to Christianity by Leo X., and, becoming an Italian scholar, translated into that language his 'Description of Africa,' originally written in Arabic, died about 1526.

LEO, LEONARDO, an eminent musician, regarded as one of the greatest opera composers of Naples, 1694-1745.

LEO OF MARSI, a chronicler of the 12th cent.

LEO OF MODENA, a learned rabbi, died 1654.

LEO OF ORVIETO, an Italian chronicler, 12th c.

LEO, PILATUS, first professor of Greek at Florence, who lectured there about 1360.

LEON, DIEGO, a Spanish general and partisan of Espartero, born 1804, executed 1840.

LEON, F. L. DE, a Spanish poet, 1527-1591.

LEON, P. L. DE, a Spanish historian, 16th cent.

LEONARD, N. G., a French poet, 1744-1793.

LEONARD, Sr., an anchorite of Limousin, founder of a monastery near Limoges, died 559.

LEONARDI F., a Venetian painter, 1654-1711.

LEONARDI, J., a religious founder, 1540-1609.

LEONARDO, A., a Spanish painter, 1580-1640.

LEONARDO, J., a Spanish painter, 1616-1658.

LEONE-Y-GAMA, ANTONIO, cele. for his extensive knowledge of Mexican antiquities, died 1802.



[Leonidas, from an antique bust.]

LEONIDAS, the first of the name, king of Sparta, immortalized by his glorious defence of the pass of Thermopylæ against Xerxes, reigned 491-480 B.C. The second of the name began to reign B.C. 257, was banished, and replaced by Cleombrotus 254, recovered his throne 239, died 238.

LEON-LEAL, F. DE, a Spanish painter, 1610-87.

LEONTIUS, an ecclesiastical historian, 6th cent.

LEOPARDI, A., a Venetian architect, d. 1510.

LEOPARDI, J., an Italian poet, 1798-1837.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, father of Francis I., emperor of Germany, was the son of Charles IV., and was born 1679. He was restored to his dukedom, of which Louis XIV. had despoiled him, by the peace of Ryswick, 1697, and was married to Elizabeth of Orleans, niece of Louis XIV. Died 1729.

LEOPOLD OF AUSTRIA, elected duke of Bavaria, after the death of Henry the Proud, 1138-42.

LEOPOLD, margrave of Austria, and a saint of the Roman calendar, succeeded 1096, married Agnes, sister of the emperor Henry V., and died 1139. He was canonized 1485. LEOPOLD I. or II., surnamed 'the Glorious,' third son of Albert I., succeeded as duke of Austria 1308, and compelled Louis of Bavaria to divide the empire with his brother, Frederick; died 1313. LEOPOLD II. or III., surnamed 'the Courageous,' born about 1350, took a part in the Italian wars, and was slain in a battle with the Swiss, 1386.

LEOPOLD I., emperor of Austria, born 1640, succeeded his father, Frederick III., 1658, died 1705. Having defeated the Turks in 1664, the commencement of his reign was signalized by a truce of twenty years which he concluded with them. From 1672 to 1679, he sustained a disastrous war with Louis XIV., which was then concluded by the peace of Nimeguen. A truce of twenty years with Louis XIV. did not prevent a renewal of hostilities in 1688, which were terminated by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. During this latter interval, the Hungarians, headed by Tekeli, and supported by the Turks, rose in arms 1677, and even besieged Vienna, which was relieved by Sobieski and the Poles 1683. The other principal events of his reign were the elevation of



Hanover into an electorate 1692, of Brandenburg into a kingdom 1702, and a new war with the Turks, who were conquered by Prince Eugene 1697.

LEOPOLD II., emperor of Germany, second son of Francis I. and of Maria Theresa, was born 1747, and succeeded his brother, Joseph II., 1790. The events of his reign were some successes obtained over the Turks, a quarrel with Prussia, terminated by the treaty of Sistow 1791, the troubles in Belgium 1790, and the famous declaration of Pilsnitz against the French revolution. He died March 2, 1792, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

LEOPOLD, A. D., a Germ. author, 1691-1753.

LEOPOLD, C. G. DE, a Swed. poet, 1756-1829.

LEOPOLD, G. A. S., a Germ. writer, 1755-1827.

LEOWITZ, C., a Bohem. astrologer, died 1574.

LEPAUTRE, ANTHONY, a French architect, 1614-1691. His brother, JOHN, a designer and engraver, 1617-1682. PETER, son of Anthony, a sculptor, 1659-1744.

LEPAYS, R., a French poet, died 1690.

LEPEKHIN, J. I., a learned Russian, 1739-1802.

LEPELLETIER, C., a Fr. theologian, died 1743.

LEPELLETIER, C., a Fr. financier, 1683-1689.

LEPELLETIER, J., a French *savant*, distinguished in art, languages, mathematics, medicine, and alchemy, 1633-1711.

LEPELLETIER-DE-SAINT-FARGEAU, LOUIS MICHAEL, one of the old French noblesse, and a deputy of his order to the estates-general in 1789, was born in Paris 1760, and inherited a large fortune from his parents. On the 4th of August of the year first mentioned, he voted for the abolition of feudal privileges, and, what is more, carried the decree into full effect in his own person. When the estates-general resolved itself into a constituent assembly, St. Fargeau joined the patriots of the left, and was returned again to the national convention in 1792. His votes in the process against the king had great influence over the court, and led immediately to his own death. On the eve of the king's execution, and before the votes were summed up, St. Fargeau had stepped out for refreshment, and was in the act of paying the restaurateur, when a stranger, who proved to be one of the king's body guard, suddenly approached and asked him if he were not Lepelletier who had voted for the king's death? he replied 'yes,' and added that he had voted as his conscience had dictated. 'Scélerat,' exclaimed his interrogator, 'voilà ta récompense!' and instantly run him through with a sword which he had concealed under his cloak. Lepelletier St. Fargeau was the author of several works on law and politics, and of a life of Epaminondas. [E.R.]

LEPIDUS, MARCUS ÆMILIUS, the Roman triumvir, had been ædile, B.C. 52, prætor 49, and consul with Cæsar 46. The latter, when he became dictator, made Lepidus general of the cavalry, and, on Cæsar's death, he divided the empire with Octavius and Mark Antony. At first he had the whole of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis, but on the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, he was compelled to exchange those provinces for Africa, which left him without any real authority in the state. He was included in the triumvirate of B.C. 37, but was deserted by his troops, and banished to Circeii by Augustus. Died 12 or 13 B.C.

LEPRINCE, A. X., a Fr. painter, 1799-1826.

LEPRINCE, J., a French painter, 1733-1781.

His sister, MARIE LEPRINCE DE BEAUMONT, a writer of works for young people, 1711-1780.

LEROUX, J. J., a Fr. med. writer, 1749-1832.

LERY, J. D., a French navigator, 1534-1611.

LE SAGE, ALAIN, born in 1668, was the son of a lawyer in Brittany, and, being left an orphan in childhood, lost his patrimony through the carelessness of his guardian. In 1692, after having studied at the Jesuit college of Vannes, he came to Paris, where he was admitted as an advocate, but soon betook himself exclusively to literature. His career was for many years very obscure; few of his plays were successful, and he long wrote for the small theatres only. Whatever the reason may have been, he received no share of the patronage which the government lavished on many men who were much inferior to him; but he was well received in good society. Entering on the study of Spanish literature, and using the comedies of that language with ability, but with little success, in his plays, he turned the Spanish models to a more fortunate use in his comic novels. Some of these are among the liveliest and wittiest of their class, and admirable as cool and observant dissections of human weakness. The earliest of them, appearing in 1707, was 'The Devil on Two Sticks,' (Le Diable Boiteux), avowedly a continuation of a Spanish story. His most celebrated work, 'Gil Blas,' though it has been charged with plagiarisms, seems to have really been as much his own in design as it certainly was in those details which constituted its eminent merit. In 'The Adventures of Guzman D'Alfarache,' he confessedly borrowed largely from a Spanish original. Le Sage died at Boulogne in 1747. [W.S.]

LESAGE, G. L., a learned physician, 1724-1803.

LESCAILLE, JAMES, a Dutch printer, who dist. himself as a poet, 1610-1677. His daughter, CATHERINE, a poetess and dramatic writer, 1649-1711.

LESCAN, J. F., a Fr. mathematic., 1749-1829.

LESCARBOT, MARC, author of 'Histoire de la Nouvelle France,' 1612.

LESCURE, L. M., a French royalist, 1766-93.

LESKO, the names of several dukes of Poland, the best known of whom are LESKO IV., reigned 892-913. LESKO V., 1194-1202. LESKO VI., 1279-98.

LESLEY, A., a Scottish antiquary, 1694-1758.

LESLEY, JOHN, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, celebrated as the advocate and ambassador of Mary Stuart, in whose defence he wrote several elaborate works, born 1527, retired to the continent in 1573, became bishop of Constance 1593, died in the monastery of Guirtenberg, near Brussels, 1596.

LESLIE, JOHN, a native of Scotland, who was successively bishop of the Orkneys and of Raphoe and Clogher in Ireland, and is distinguished as a linguist; he died more than a hundred years old, 1671. His son, CHARLES, author of the famous books, entitled 'The Snake in the Grass,' and 'A Short and Easy Method with the Deists;' distinguished also by his adherence to the Pretender, in consequence of which he lost all hope of preferment in the church, was born in Ireland about 1650, and died 1732.

LESLIE, SIR JOHN, was born at Largo, in Fife-shire, 16th April, 1766, died 3d November, 1832, at his seat at Coates. Leslie's life was an active one, and he rose to a considerable place in science. He succeeded Professor Playfair in the chair of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and, on the death of that eminent man, he again succeeded him in the chair of natural philosophy. The contributions of Sir John Leslie to British science were various; he occupied himself with the experimental theory of Heat, and produced, as his own, several delicate instruments, such as the differential thermometer,—his claim to the invention, however, has been strongly contested. It were not



easy to challenge for him very sound judgment or much impartiality in his philosophical estimate of other Inquirers; nor was his style of exposition, written or oral, remarkably well suited to a philosophical subject. Still, he had the faculty of invention, and a dash of what, in one sense, may be termed genius. His knowledge was extensive; his reading having been vast, and his memory remarkably tenacious. Leslie at one time obtained a singular popular repute, from the effort of the Church, to hinder his induction as professor of mathematics. The hostile charge was that of some form of infidelity, based on his espousal of Hume's views as to the Idea of *Necessary Connection*. The interference failed, and certainly was injudicious. It is not often that inferences as to practical life or religious sentiment, based on speculative views, have been approved by succeeding times. If Leslie's doctrine was incorrect under one point of view, that of his opponents was quite as untenable, viewed from another. The controversy, however, gave rise to many ingenious pamphlets, among which was the Essay on Cause and Effect, of the late Dr. Thomas Brown. [J.P.N.]

LESSER, AUGUSTIN CREUSE, Baron De, a dramatic author and man of letters, 1771-1839.

LESSER, F. C., a German naturalist, 1692-1754.

LESSING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, the son of a Lutheran pastor, was born, in 1729, at Kamenz, in Upper Lusatia. In 1746 he entered the University of Leipzig, where he continued to prosecute his literary studies with extraordinary activity, and in many directions, but showed a strong disinclination to attach himself to any professional pursuit. The dissatisfaction of his father, who was both a poor man and severely orthodox, was increased by the intimacy which the youth contracted with players, and by his writing one or two little theatrical pieces. After being recalled home, and visiting Berlin, he completed his academical course at Wittemberg. In 1753 he cast himself fairly on the world as a man of letters, taking up his abode at Berlin, where he remained for seven years. Even in this opening stage of his career, he firmly established his position as the earliest and most energetic of the pioneers who prepared the way for an original development of German literature. His chief friends and coadjutors at this time were the philosophical Jew, Moses Mendelssohn, and Nicolai, the author and bookseller. With these he co-operated in laying the foundation of criticism in Germany, by the 'Bibliothek der Schönen Wissenschaften,' and the 'Literatur-Briefe.' His studies in Italian, Spanish and German, directed especially to the drama, furnished him with abundant materials for his denunciation of the dryness and formality of the French taste, which then prevailed among his countrymen. His own imitation of the English drama, having no higher model than Lillo, produced at first nothing better than his domestic tragedy in prose called 'Miss Sara Sampson.' About this time, however, he partly composed, also in prose, his vigorous and impressive tragedy of 'Emilia Galotti,' a modern adaptation of the story of Virginia. To this period likewise belong his 'Fables,' which, both the metrical and the prose ones, are very striking pieces of reflection, and, like all his other writings, models of clear and symmetrical style. For five years, from 1760, he lived at Breslau, as secretary to the commandant. Here he seems to have been less steadily industrious than before, mixing a good deal in society, and having for a time a strange fondness for the hazard-table. But, at Breslau, among his military acquaintances, he planned and composed his spirited drama, 'Minna von Barnhelm.'

Here also the study of the arts of design, to which, as exhibited in the master-pieces of Greece, Winckelmann was now inviting attention, led him to begin the composition of that which is the most valuable of all his works, 'Laocoon,' or an 'Essay on the Limits of Poetry and Painting,' which was published in 1766. The title of this admirable work indicates but imperfectly its commanding scope. The comparison instituted is between Poetry on the one hand, and the Arts of Design on the other; and between the several Fine Arts (Poetry included), as contrasted with each other. The purpose of all these arts being assumed to be substantially the same, those differences of process are indicated, which arise between the arts by reason of the differences in their instruments. This, like all Lessing's other philosophical speculations, is merely a fragment, a collection of hints, not the exposition of a system; but the principles which he has here established go farther towards founding a just theory of literature and art, than any other æsthetical work that could be named. For some years after leaving Breslau, Lessing led a shifting and uncomfortable life. His longest residence was at Hamburg, where he became, by necessity, not from choice, director of a theatre set on foot by some sanguine lovers of the drama. One satisfactory fruit of this abortive undertaking, was the series of masterly criticisms on celebrated plays, which he called the 'Hamburgische Dramaturgie.' In 1770, after marrying the widow of a Hamburg merchant, he removed to Wolfenbüttel, being appointed keeper of the library. Here he spent the last eleven years of his troubled life, but not in peace. He was, indeed, meritoriously active and useful in discharging the duties of his office; but he became entangled more hotly than ever in those theological controversies, which he seems to have entered at first only as the champion of literature and the drama, but in which he now became the assailant in his turn. His deviations from orthodox belief were denounced loudly on his publishing a piece called 'Fragments of an Anonymous Writer,' which he asserted to have been discovered in manuscript in the library, but which is confidently alleged to have been composed by himself. His dramatic poem, also, 'Nathan the Wise,' published in 1780, while it is fine and interesting as a series of epic pictures and solemn thoughts, is at least equivocal in its religious aspect. Lessing's last work was his short treatise on 'The Education of the Human Race.' A voluminous correspondence, and many critical papers and notes, are brought together in the collected editions of his works. After much sickness and vexation, he died at Wolfenbüttel in 1781.—[W.S.] At the date of Lessing's birth, it could hardly be said that a national German Literature existed, nor had those peculiar philosophic and critical movements begun which have now long inspired its peculiar life. But the period was auspicious for a revival. Frederick the Great had just burst the limits that restrained the political influence of Northern Germany, and by a series of exploits unparalleled in modern warfare, was evoking the heroic in Teutonic genius, and teaching his people self-respect and self-dependence, by his vigorous compulsion of Europe to recognize Prussia as one of her integrant nations. Lessing was the Frederick of Thought. By nature wholly Teutonic, he too sounded a trumpet call; and with a restless energy in nowise inferior to Frederick's, an activity and plenitude of resources that overlooked no opportunity, he dashed, now into this region of dormant literature, now into that unpenetrated department of philosophy, until he had laid the founda-



tion of almost every conquest that has illustrated the recent ever-memorable career of his kindred. The earliest efforts of this remarkable person lay in that direction in which he accomplished one of his latest and greatest triumphs, viz.: Literary Criticism and *Æsthetics*. His History of the Theatre; on Letters on Literature; his Life of Sophocles; his Dramaturgy; his Fables perhaps, and his Theory of the Apologue, belonged to a career which culminated in the *Laocoon*,—that great classic treatise on the respective limits and characteristics of Painting and Poetry. Without forgetting the immense debt that must ever be held due to Winckelmann, it may be averred with justice, that in Lessing's *Laocoon*, all those rich thoughts and aspirations concerning Art, which so enrich modern Teutonic speculation, find their natural root. Striking at once at the principle of distinction, he establishes, that as the arts of Design labor for the gratification of the outward sense, their proper sphere is within the *Beautiful*; whereas Poetry and written thought, appeal to the *Imagination*, which can reconcile itself even to deformity. 'The consequences,' says Goethe, 'of this splendid thought were illumined to us by a lightning flash; all the criticism that had hitherto passed sentence was thrown away like a worn-out garment; we thought ourselves redeemed from all evil, and fancied that we might venture to look down with some compassion upon the otherwise so splendid sixteenth century, when, in German sculptures and poems, they knew how to represent Life only under the form of a well-bedizened fool, Death under the misformed shape of a rattling skeleton, and the necessary and accredited evils of the world under the image of a Devil in Caricature.'—Lessing, however, did not confine himself to precepts, he led the way by his own admirable dramas, to the practical revival of that highest and profoundest Art. Beginning with a drama of common life, *Miss Sarah Sampson*, he entered a vigorous protest against the frivolities of the super-classic school, and asserted the true function of the Drama. Next and far more perfect, *Minna Von Barnhelm*; then his still greater work, *Emilia Galotti*; and he crowned his triumph by the incomparable *Nathan the Wise*. Incapable of their reach of imagination, and by no means gifted with the amazing penetrating power of a Shakspeare or a Goethe, nevertheless, Lessing has been surpassed by few in that species of Drama, named the moral Drama—rather one, which, in the largest sense, aims at manifesting systematically, through the Dramatic form, the sphere and aspects of some great principle. His analytic faculty was of the first order; his conceptions rarely equalled in definiteness; and his mode of expression especially excelled in chastity, energy and precision. Who has read *Nathan*, and can again lose sight of him? Few creations surpass this Hero, in the qualities of repose and elevation; nor do some of the inferior characters fail to attract corresponding admiration. It was Lessing's last great work—the song of the Swan: but its accents have provoked more than an empty and dying echo; they have raised many hearts to the highest conception we can form of the virtues of Charity and Tolerance. The intellect and influence of Lessing extended far beyond the range of *Æsthetics* and the Drama; nor perhaps, has his sway over Germany, or rather his profound appreciation of its tendencies, and foresight of their effects, more striking illustration and record, than in the celebrated *Wolfenbuttel Fragments*. The work of Reimarus, although shaped and annotated by Lessing,—these remarkable writings first stirred that spirit, which issued in

the memorable *critical* and *rational* schools of Germany. In these Fragments appear the first formal attack on the then unquestioned tenet of Protestant Churches—the absolute authority of the Scriptures. These writings are declared to be mere Historical documents, which, like all other such documents, must be subjected to the test of criticism: it is asserted that the foundations of Christianity are not solely in the gospels—which may be modified by Inquiry, their text altered, and much of it repudiated as spurious: Christianity all the while not losing its truest foundation, which is in the heart and the reason of Man. It were, of course, quite out of place to criticise here, favorably or unfavorably, these *Wolfenbuttel* propositions: the important point is, that under the conduct of Lessing, they foreshadowed, for good or for evil, so much of the future of German thought:—how new they were at the time, appears in the reclamations of Pastor Goeze of Hamburg, who dealt with them after the manner of Anathema. Lessing followed up with his tract on *The Education of the Human Race*, in which he attempts to shadow out more definitely, the probable future relation of Humanity to the Christian Revelation.—It is more difficult to state with precision the attitude of Lessing towards speculative philosophy properly so called. Practical as he was and earnest, he thought and speculated chiefly in reference to practical problems and interests; nevertheless, the speculative schemes of his great predecessors could not be indifferent to him. *Jacobi*, after Lessing's death, disclosed in certain letters to Mendelssohn, the particulars of a private conversation, tending to establish that his friend had slid into the pantheism of Spinoza. The reporting of such conversation must ever be protested against, as breach of confidence; and it is almost as certainly a source of misrepresentation;—what thinker does not, in the frankness and confidence of intercourse, give utterance at times to momentary impressions, as if they were his abiding ones? This much is unquestionable—Lessing has not written one solitary word inconsistent with a firmest persuasion in the Personality of Man. This great writer, indeed, belongs to a class of minds very easily misapprehended—minds, which none but others in so far akin to them, can rightly understand. Oftenest in antagonism, or in a critical attitude, thinkers like Lessing do not generally express their *whole* thought; they dwell only on the part of the common thought, from which they dissent. So far, however, from being ruled by mere negations, it is certainly more probable that their dissent arises from a completer view and possession of truth; and that their effort is confined to the desire to separate truth from error, or, at all events, from non-essentials. Be that as it may, the writer of whom we speak, stands fitly as the herald of the modern era in his native land:—he polished his mother tongue and made it classical; and as we have seen, he initiated several of the more remarkable movements for which our Teutonic brethren are now famous. His life was that of a brave, unbending literary man. Not exempt from the disasters of such a life, he was not exempt from all its errors: but even amidst error he possessed himself,—he did not resign the freedom, or compromise the dignity of the Thinker. [J.P.N.]

LESSIUS, LEONARD, a learned Jesuit, successively professor of philosophy and divinity at Louvain, 1554–1623.

LESTANG, ANTHONY DE, a French *savant*, author of a 'History of the Gauls,' died 1613 or 1617.

LESTERPT-BEAUVAIS, B., a partisan of the Girondists in the convention, executed 1793.

LESTRA, F., a French traveller, 17th century.

LESTRANGE, or LETRANGE, RENE D'HAUTREFORT, Viscount De, gov. of Puy in the interest of the Leaguers, seneschal 1595, died about 1621.

L'ESTRANGE, SIR ROGER, a partisan of Charles I., famous as a political writer, and translator from the learned languages, 1616-1704.

LESUEUR, EUSTACE, one of the greatest painters of France, called the French Raphael, 1617-55.

LESUEUR, J., a French historian, died 1681.

LESUEUR, J. F., a Fr. composer, 1763-1837.

LESUEUR, PETER, a Fr. wood engraver, 1636-1716. His son, of the same name, who died 1698, and his son, VINCENT, died 1743, followed the same art. Their nephew, NICHOLAS, d. 1764.

LESUEUR, TH., a famous mathematician, author of 'Principles of Natural Philosophy,' &c., 1703-70.

LESUIRE, R. M., a French author, 1737-1815.

LETHIEULLIER, SMART, a native of Essex, distinguished as a naturalist and antiquarian, d. 1760.

LETI, GREGORIO, author of an immense number of works on history, which are generally regarded as more entertaining than trustworthy, was born at Milan in 1630, and died 1701. Among his works are a 'History of Sixtus Quintus,' three volumes, 1669; a 'History of Philip II.,' 1679; a 'History of England,' 1682; 'The Cardinalism of the Roman Church;' 'Life of Queen Elizabeth;' 'The Nepotism of Rome,' &c.

LETO, A., a Spanish painter, 17th century.

LETROSNE, W. F., a Fr. economist, 1728-1780.

LETTICE, JOHN, an English clergyman, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1737-1832.

LETTSON, JOHN COAKLEY, a native of the West Indies, dist. in London as a physician, au. of professional works and writings on nat. hist., 1744-1815.

LEU, J. J., a Swiss author, 1689-1768.

LEU, PH. DE, a French engraver, born 1570.

LEUCHT, C. L., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1645-1716.

LEUCIPPUS, a Greek philosopher, who lived between the 4th and 5th centuries B.C., and to whom the first idea of the atomic system is attributed, which was afterwards perfected by his disciple Democritus. Kepler and Descartes were much indebted to the ancient doctrines of these masters for the explanation of the planetary vortices. Bacon remarks that Democritus and Leucippus were so much taken up with the particles of things as to neglect their structure.

LEUCKFELD, J. G. a Ger. *savant*, 1668-1726.

LEUSDEN, J. a Dutch Hebraist, 1624-1699.

LEUTINGET, N., a Ger. historian, 1547-1612.

LEUWENHOECK, ANTOINE, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Delft in 1632. He died in 1723. His first title of distinction was derived from the superior skill he manifested in cutting glasses for microscopes and spectacles. He afterwards became more famous for the use he applied the microscope to. His whole life, which was a long one, was devoted to making anatomical observations and experiments, and researches in natural history; and his numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions of London show his industry and perseverance. His observations upon the continuous nature of arteries and veins; upon the composition of the blood; upon the structure of the crystalline lens of the eye; upon the spermatic animalcules; and the history of some of the more minute animals as observed by the microscope, have established his reputation as an accurate observer, and diligent inquirer into the secrets of nature. His fame during his lifetime had spread

far and wide; and when Peter the Great of Russia passed in 1698 by Delft, Leuwenhoeck was expressly invited to an interview with his majesty, and delighted him by exhibiting through his microscope the circulation of the blood going on in the tail of an eel.

LEVACHER, G., a French surgeon, 1693-1760.

LEVAILLANT, FRANCIS, a native of Guiana, dist. as an African trav. and naturalist, 1754-1824.

LEVASSOR, M., a French historian, 17th cent.

LEVE, ANT. DE, a cele. Spanish general, d. 1536.

LEVEQUE, P., a French historian, 1713-1781.

LEVER, SIR ASHTON, a gentleman of fortune, who impoverished himself by collecting a museum of natural history, which was exhibited in Leicester Square from 1775 to 1785. Died 1788.

LEVER, THOMAS, an eloquent minister of the reign of Edward VI., au. of sermons, &c., d. 1577.

LEVERETT, JOHN, governor of Mass., from 1673 to 1679, the date of his death.

LEVERETT, JOHN, grandson of the preceding, president of Harvard University from 1708 to 1724, the date of his death.

LEVERIDGE, R., a famous singer, 1670-1758.

LEVESQUE, EUGENE, a French traveller, author of 'Travels in America.' Died 1852, aged 81.

LEVESQUE, L. C., a Fr. authoress, 1703-1745.

LEVESQUE, P. C., a learned histor., 1736-1812.

LEVESQUE-DE-CARVALIERE, P. A. the author of 'Poésies de Roi du Navarre,' 1697-1762.

LEVESQUE-DE-POUILLY, L. J., a French magistrate and political writer, 1691-1750. His son, J. SIMON, also an author, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, 1734-1820.

LEVI, the third son of Jacob and Leah.

LEVI, DAVID, a tradesman of London, remarkable for his self-acquired learning, author of 'Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters addressed to the Jews,' a 'Hebrew-English Dictionary,' a 'Hebrew Grammar,' 'The Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews,' &c., 1740-1799.

LEVI-BEN-GERSHON, a learned rabbi and disciple of Aristotle, born in Provence, 1290-1370.

LEVIEUX, R., a Fr. painter, time of Louis XV.

LEVINGSTON, JAMES, a Scottish royalist, created by Charles I. Lord Levingston of Almont and earl of Callendar, died 1672.

LEVIS, FRANCIS, Duke De, a French marshal, distinguished in Canada, 1720-1787. His son, PIERRIA MARIA GASTON, Duc De Levis, a member of the constituent assembly, known as a political writer and moralist after the restor., 1764-1830.

LEVIZAC, JOHN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ DE, au. of several works on French literature, d. 1813.

LEWELLIN. See LLWELYN.

LEWENHAUPT, A. L. COUNT DE, a Swedish general, who died in Russia after a captivity of ten years, 1719; author of 'Memoirs,' published 1757.

LEWENHAUPT, C. E., of the same family as the preceding, sent to Finland against the Russians in 1742, and, failing of success, beheaded in 1743.

LEWIS, FRANCIS, an American revolutionist and signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in S. Wales in 1713, died in 1803.

LEWIS, JOHN, a Church of England divine, dist. for his antiquarian learning, au. of a 'History of John Wickliffe,' 'History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Faversham,' &c., 1675-1746.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, a popular novelist, author of 'The Monk,' &c., 1773-1818.

LEWIS, CAPTAIN MERIWETHER, had the joint conduct with Lieutenant Clarke (*q.v.*) of the first expedition across the Rocky Mountains undertaken by the United States government.



LEWIS, MORGAN, an Amer. revolutionary officer, and distinguished himself in civil life, having been governor of N. Y. in 1804. Died 1844, aged 89.

LEY, or LEIGH, SIR J., an em. lawyer, created Baron Ley and earl Marlborough, 1552-1628.

LEY, JOHN, a controversial divine, 1583-1662.

LEYBOURN, W., a mathematic., d. about 1690.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, a Dutch theologian, au. of 'The Rep. of the Hebrews,' &c., 1652-1721.

LEYDEN, JOHN, a Scotch physician, eminent as a linguist, antiquary, and poet, 1775-1811.

LEYDEN, JOHN OF, a famous leader of the anabaptists, was a tailor's apprentice at the Hague at the close of the 15th century, and his proper name was John Boccold, or Bockels. The events which have handed his name down to posterity form a bloody episode in the history of the Reformation.—The movements of Luther had been preceded by political and social commotions in Germany, and as it gained strength, the spiritual freedom which it promised was carried down into these disaffected elements. Political sects everywhere sprung up, who grounded their dogmas in the religious principles of the reformers, and raised the cry of equality against the princes and nobles who had so long oppressed them. The ignorant, the poor, the hopeless, the turbulent, swelled these dangerous bodies to scores of thousands, and they were only vanquished in one principality to rise with fresh vigor in another, and begin a new reign of terror under other and more daring leaders. One such was John of Leyden, who began to acquire influence among them in 1533, about which time he associated himself with the anabaptist Mathison. The name of the party was derived from the alleged necessity of rebaptism into the church, (that of infants being held invalid,) and as the church with them was also the state, this baptism became as the oriflamme of an armed propaganda which threatened every form of existing order. In 1534, the city of Munster was divided into hostile camps, the anabaptists having become so numerous as to proclaim a new religious and political constitution. The prince-bishop was soon deprived of all authority, and collecting his adherents around him, and adding to their number troops of mercenaries, he laid regular siege to the 'New Israel.' Meanwhile, John of Leyden and his wife had been proclaimed king and queen, and for more than six months their devoted followers defended the city. At length, in June, 1535, the troops were admitted by treason in the stillness of night, but not to an easy conquest. Possession was disputed street by street, and the greater number of the anabaptists perished in the combat—the city afterwards being delivered up to pillage for eight days. John of Leyden, and some two of his accomplices, were taken alive, and executed in January, 1536, with the cruelty usual at that period. The anabaptists accepted the free principles of the Reformation without the Bible, in place of which they laid claim to particular inspiration. Like the Quakers, their more peaceful successors, they were the subjects of preternatural convulsions and visionary hallucinations, which often ended in frenzy and demoniac possession. See STORCH, MUNCER. [E.R.]

LEYDEN, J. G. VAN, a D. chronicler, d. 1504.

LEYDEN, LUCAS VAN. See JACOBS.

LEYSER, A., a Prussian jurist, 1663-1752.

LEYSER, POLYCARP, a theologian of the confession of Augsburg, 1552-1601. His grand-nephew, of the same name, a literary *savant*, 1609-1728.—JOHN, of the same family, author of numerous works in favor of polygamy, 1631-1684.

LEYSENS, N., a Flemish painter, 1661-1720.

LEYVA, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 1580-1638.

LEZARDIERE, MARIE PAULINE DE, author of 'Theorie de la Politique de la Monarchie Française,' 1754-1835.

LEZAY-MARNESIA, CLAUDE FRANCIS ADRIAN, Marquis De, a man of letters, known as a deputy to the estates-general, and for his attempts in 1790 to form a colony in North America, 1735-1800. His son, ADRIAN, Count De Lezay Marnesia, a political writer and diplomatist, 1770-1814.

LHOMOND, C. F., a Fr. grammar., 1727-1794.

L'HOPITAL. See HOPITAL.

L'HOSE, NESTOR, a Fr. Orientalist, 1804-1842.

LHUYD, EDWARD, a Welch antiquarian, author of an 'Irish-English Dictionary,' 'Archæologia Britannica,' &c. 1670-1709.

LHUYD, LHUYD, or LHOYD, H., a learned antiq., au. of a 'History of Cambria,' &c., d. 1570.

LIANS, T. P. DE, a Span. painter, 1575-1625.

LIARD, JOSEPH, a French engineer, 1747-1832.

LIBANIUS, a famous rhetorician, born at Antioch, and educated at Athens, author of numerous oratorical and moral treatises, most of which are still extant, flourished in the time of the emperor Julian, about 314-390. Libanius was the teacher of St. Basil and John Chrysostom.

LIBANIUS, G., a German *savant*, 16th century.

LIBARID, a Georgian general, who made himself independent in 1045, and was assassinated 1059.

LIBARIUS, A., a German physician, distinguished as the first to speak of the transfusion of blood from one living being to another, died 1616.

LIBERALE, G., an Italian painter, 16th century.

LIBERALE, V., an Italian painter, 1451-1536.

LIBERATUS, an ecclesiast. writer of the 16th century.

LIBERGE, M., a French juriconsult, died 1599.

LIBERI, C. P., an Italian painter, 1605-1687.

LIBERIUS, the successor of Julius as pope of Rome, 352. At first the friend of Athanasius, he was exiled on his account by the emperor Constantius, but afterwards most weakly and wickedly subscribed to the Arian tenets. Liberius, however, at last died a good catholic in 366.

LIBICKI, J., a Polish poet of the 17th century.

LIBURNIO, N., a Venetian *savant*, 1474-1557.

LICETI, F., an Italian philosopher, 1577-1657.

LICHERIE, L., a French painter, died 1687.

LICHTENAU, WILHELMINA EKE-RIETZ, Countess Von, a favorite of Frederick-William king of Prussia, author of 'Memoirs,' 1754-1820.

LICHTENBERG, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a natural philosopher and moralist, author of many pieces of wit and humor, including a satire on the system of Lavater, entitled 'The Physiognomy of Tails,' and really distinguished for his contributions to the physical sciences, 1742-1790.

LICHTENSTEIN, JOHN JOSEPH, Prince Von, an Austrian general and diplomatist, time of Napoleon, 1760-1833. His cousin, ALOYS GONZAQUE, distinguished himself at Leipzig 1813, and in the campaigns of 1814-1815.

LICHTENSTEIN, JOSEPH WENCESLAUS, Prince Von, an Austrian field-marshal, 1696-1772.

LICHTNER, M. G., a Ger. fabulist, 1719-83.

LICINIUS, CAIUS, a Roman poet, 1st cent. B.C.

LICINIUS, CAIUS FLAVIUS, a native of Dacia, of obscure origin, who was born about 263, and became emperor of Rome in 312. He was defeated by Constantine 323, and put to death the year following. His son, FLAVIUS VALERIUS, who had been declared Cæsar in 317, was put to death at Constantinople in 326.

LICINIUS-STOLO, a Roman plebeian, who became tribune B.C. 375, and consul 363 and 360.

LICINIUS-TEGULA, a Roman poet, 200 B.C.

LIDDEL, DUNCAN, a Scotch physician and mathematician, founder of a professorship, 1561-1613.

LIDEN, J. H., a Swedish writer, author of a 'History of the Poets of Sweden,' middle of last century.

LIDNER, B., a Swedish poet, 1759-1793.

LIEBE, CH. S., a Gr. numismatist, 1687-1736.

LIEBLE, PH. L., a French ecclesiastic, author of 'The Limits of Charlemagne's Empire,' 1734-1813.

LIEMAKER, N., a Flemish painter, 1575-1647.

LIERRE, J. VAN, a Flem. painter, abt. 1530-83.

LIEUTAUD, J., a Fr. astronomer, 1660-1733.

LIEUTAUD, J., a Fr. anatomist, 1703-1780.

LIEVEN, COUNT VON, a Swedish general and senator, dist. at Narva and Pultowa, 1670-1733.

LIEVENS, J., a Flemish Hellenist, 1546-1599.

LIEVENS, J., a Dutch painter, 1607-1663.

LIGARIO, P., an Italian painter, 1686-1752.

LIGHTFOOT, DR. JOHN, a Hebrew scholar and divine of the period of the English parliamentary wars, born in Staffordshire 1602, died, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1675. He was a great master of Rabbinical learning, and was much admired for his temper and disinterested conduct in the difficult times through which he had to pass. The Polyglott Bible, and Poole's Synopsis Criticorum, are among the great works promoted by him. His own works were published in 2 vols. folio, 1684, a second edition in 1686, and one of three vols. in 1699. An octavo vol. of his 'Remains,' with some notices of his life, was published by Strype.

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, a Church of England minister, who disting. himself as a botanist, 1735-88.

LIGNAC, JOSEPH ADRIAN LE LARGE DE, a priest of the oratory at Paris, distinguished as the author of several curious works in natural history and theology, died 1762.

LIGNE, CHARLES JOSEPH, Prince De, was born of an ancient family at Brussels in 1735, and distinguished himself as a general in the Austrian service from the period of the seven years' war to the Congress of Vienna, during the session of which he died, in 1814. He is author of several political works, and of 'Memoirs' of great interest. His works were collected in 6 volumes 8vo. 1817.

LIGONIER, JOHN, earl of, companion-in-arms of Marlborough, born 1678, commander-in-chief 1757, died 1770.

LIGORIO, PIERO, an architect and antiquary of Naples, who shared the direction of the works at the Vatican with Michelangelo, and that of the erection of St. Peter's with Vignola. He died in 1583, and his MSS. and designs collected from the antique, form thirty folio volumes.

LIGOZZI, J., an Italian painter, 1543-1627.

LIGUORI, A. M. DE, an ascetic wr., 1696-1787.

LILBURN, JOHN, a famous English republican, whose merits far surpass the reputation in which he has been held, was born of an old family in the county of Durham, 1613, and, after receiving a common education, became a clothier in London. He was thoroughly imbued with the temper of the times, and was first known to the public through a prosecution of the Star Chamber for complicity with Bastwick. His intrepid defence of his rights as a free-born Englishman, before that dreaded bar of the high church party, gained for him the familiar appellation of 'free-born John.' He was condemned to receive 500 lashes at the cart tail, and to stand in the pillory; but his spirit was only aroused by this disgraceful punishment, his name became the watch-



[John Lilburne, from a contemporary print.]

word of a large and tumultuous party, and the House of Commons voted the sentence 'barbarous and illegal.' Such a man was not likely to be 'slow' when active measures were resorted to by the parliament. He fought bravely at Edge Hill and Marston Moor, and became lieutenant-colonel under the earl of Manchester; for an assault upon whose character he suffered imprisonment, and underwent many hardships. His chief fault was the want of a more statesmanlike spirit, so that he was continually sinking from the leading position he might have held, in virtue of his integrity and intrepidity, to that of a demagogue. He boldly accused Cromwell and Ireton of treason, and the former tried, in vain, to make him comprehend the real situation of affairs, and seems at last to have given him up in despair, and to have prosecuted him from necessity, while he valued his steady qualities and incorruptible nature. Reduced to quiescence under the iron hand of the Protector, his political enthusiasm subsided into the religious, and the famous John Lilburne became a preacher among the Quakers. Died 1657.

[E.R.]

LILIEBLAD, G., a learned Swede, 1651-1710.

LILIECRANTZ, J., a Sw. statesm., 1730-1815.

LILIENBERG, J. G., chancellor of Sweden, and president of the council of mines, in the reign of Frederick I., died at the end of the last century. His brother, ERIC GUSTAVUS, served in France under Marshal Saxe 1740, and died 1770.

LILIETHAL, M., a German divine, 1686-1750.

LILIO, LUIGI, in Latin, LILIUS, an Italian mathematician, author of the plan for reforming the calendar effected by Gregory XIII., died 1579.

LILLO, GEORGE, an English dramatic writer, famous in the delineation of domestic tragedy, author of 'George Barnwell,' 'Fatal Curiosity,' 'Arden of Faversham,' and other pieces. Lillo carried on the business of a jeweller, and was a man of unblemished character, 1693-1739.

LILLY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, author of 'Endymion' and 'Midas,' acted before Queen Elizabeth, and of a famous pamphlet, entitled 'Martin Marprelate,' about 1553-1600.



**LILLY, WILLIAM**, whose reputation as an astrologer raised him to considerable importance at the time of the parliamentary wars, was born in Leicestershire, 1602, and was in service in London as a bookkeeper, when his master died, and gave him the opportunity of marrying his widow. This lady possessed a small fortune of about £1,000, and dying six years afterwards left him master of considerable leisure, and of the art of invoking spirits, which he derived from the instruction of Evans, a Welsh clergyman, and from the study of Cornelius Agrippa. The first public trial of his art, however, was an attempt to discover a buried treasure in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey with the use of the divining rod, the chief movers in which were Ramsay and Scot. The actors in this scene were terrified from their purpose by a storm which threatened to bury them beneath the ruins of the abbey, and Lilly, who claims the merit of having 'laid the spirits' by which it was raised, attributed their failure to the want of faith and better knowledge in his companions. In 1734 Lilly ventured on a second marriage, which proved unfortunate as a commercial speculation, for though the bride possessed a dowry of £500, she spent more than she brought. In 1644 he published the first of his almanacs, which he continued during the remaining thirty-six years of his lifetime, under the title of 'Merlinus Anglicus.' The predictions contained in this ephemeris, and his interpretation of the three suns which appeared in the heavens that year, on the birth-day of Prince Charles, brought our astrologer a valuable reputation, and he was soon consulted by both the political parties who divided the kingdom. There can be no doubt that his advice was often well-founded, and his predictions frequently verified by the events; but it is just as certain that he was a man of no character. He was a double-dealer and a liar by his own showing, but as stanch a believer in his own honesty as in the truth of his art, and perhaps as decent a man as a trading prophet could well be under any circumstances. It is some excuse that he was courted by noble and crowned heads at home and abroad, and richly rewarded by them. In 1648 the parliament of England gave him an annual pension of £100, which he threw up in disgust two years afterwards on receiving some affront; yet he was able to lay out large sums in the purchase of landed property. He died in 1681, leaving works of great interest in the history of astrology, and of some importance as characterizing the times in which he lived, and the historical persons with whom he was associated.

[E.R.]

**LILY, WILLIAM**, first master of St. Paul's school, author of a well-known Latin grammar, 1468-1522. His son, **GEORGE**, a dignitary of the church, and writer of history, died 1559. **PETER**, brother of George, and his son of the same name, were also distinguished in the church, and the latter, who died in 1614, is author of 'Sermons.'

**LIMBORCH, H. VAN**, a D. painter, 1680-1758.

**LIMBORCH, PHILIP**, pastor of a congregation of Dutch Remonstrants, and professor of divinity, was born at Amsterdam 1633, and died in possession of a high personal character and reputation, 1712. He was nephew, by the mother's side, to Episcopius, and edited some of his papers in conjunction with Hartsoeker. His own works are 'Theologia Christiana,' a defence of Arminian principles; a 'History of the Inquisition,' a 'Commentary on the Apostolic Writings,' &c.

**LIMERS, H. PH. DE**, born of French parents in Holland, cele. as a critic and historian, died 1725.

**LIMNÆUS, J.**, a German publicist, 1592-1665.

**LIMONADE, COUNT DE**, a distinguished negro of Hayti, was born in 1770. Fought with great courage in the war of independence under the leadership of Toussaint. Was secretary of foreign affairs under the emperor Christophe. Signalized himself as a shrewd diplomatist.

**LINACRE, THOMAS**, a physician and scholar, greatly distinguished in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., 1460-1524.

**LINCK, J. H.**, a German naturalist, 1674-1734.

**LINCOLN, BENJAMIN**, a general in the American revolutionary war, born in Hingham, Mass., 1733, and lived as a simple farmer until he was 40 years of age. On the breaking out of the revolution he began his military career and was rapidly promoted. Appointed chief in command of the southern division of the army, he led the American forces against the British at Charleston and Savannah. He was forced to capitulate when in possession of the former place, by Sir Henry Clinton, in 1780. Notwithstanding the failure of his southern campaign, the bravery and capacity of Lincoln were left untarnished, and after being imprisoned, he was, on his exchange in 1781, received with honor by Washington, and appointed to the command of the central division at the siege of Yorktown. On the surrender of Cornwallis he was deputed to receive the submission of the captured troops. In 1781 he was chosen by Congress secretary of war, and served in that office for three years, when he returned to his farm, but was called from his quiet congenial agricultural pursuits in 1786 and 87 to command the militia in repressing the Shay's insurrection. In 1787, was elected lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. In 1789, was made collector of the port of Boston, which post he held for 20 years. In 1789, was commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians; and in 1793 again, to make peace with the western tribes. Died in 1810. He was the author of various papers, historical, agricultural, &c.

**LINCOLN, LEVI**, lieutenant governor of Mass. and attorney general of the U. S. under Jefferson from 1801 to 1805, was born in Mass. in 1749, and died in 1820. His two sons,  **ENOCH** and  **LEVI**, were governors, the former of Maine and the latter of Mass. Enoch was also an author, and published with other works a poem, 'The Village.'

**LIND, JAMES**, an English physician, died 1794.

**LINDANUS, W. D.**, a native of Dort, distinguished as a controversial divine, and theologian of the Roman Catholic Church, 1525-1588.

**LINDBLOM, A.**, a Swedish prelate, 1747-1819.

**LINDEN, J. A. VANDER**, a D. phys., 1609-64.

**LINDERN, F. B. VOX**, a Ger. botan., 1682-1755.

**LINDET, A. T.**, a French priest, and member of the convention, 1743-1823. His brother,  **J. B. ROBERT LINDET**, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, died 1825.

**LINDSAY, SIR DAVID**. See  **LYND SAY**.

**LINDSAY, J.**, a nonjuring minister of London, au. of a 'History of the Regal Succession,' d. 1768.

**LINDSAY, R.**, a Scottish historian, 16th cent.

**LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS**, a Church of England divine, afterwards known as a preacher and writer on Socinianism, 1723-1808.

**LINDWOOD, W.**, an English divine, died 1446.

**LINGAN, JAMES MACCULM**, a revolutionary officer was killed in Baltimore by a mob in 1812.

**LINGARD, DR. JOHN**, the Roman Catholic historian of England, was born in Winchester, 1771, and made his first appearance as an author in 1805, when he wrote a series of letters in the *Newcastle*

*Courant*, entitled 'Catholic Loyalty Vindicated.' To Dr. Lingard belongs the rare honor of refusing a cardinal's hat. He died, after a life of 'illustrious obscurity,' 1851.

LINGLOIS, P. F., a French jurist, 1580-1629.

LINGUET, SIMON NICHOLAS HENRY, a celebrated political writer and historian, born 1736, executed after taking an active part in the French revolution, 1794.

LINIERE, F. P. DE, a French poet, 1628-1794.

LINIERS-BREMONT, DON SANTIAGO, a Spanish commander, who defended Buenos Ayres against the English in 1806-7, and having treated with Buonaparte, was shot by a party of revolutionists, 26th August, 1809.

LINING, JOHN, a physician and natural philosopher, who, although born in England, settled in S. Carolina. He published the first account of the yellow fever which ever emanated from America. Died 1760.

LINLEY, THOMAS, a distinguished vocal composer, received his first instructions in music from Thomas Chilcott, and afterwards from the celebrated Paradies. Linley was for many years conductor of the oratorios and concerts at Bath, and has been called the restorer of the music of Handel, in the same sense as Garrick was of the plays of Shakspeare. Linley went to London and became joint patentee of Drury Lane theatre with his son-in-law, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in which establishment he, for many years, conducted the musical department of the entertainments. He composed music for the following pieces, namely: 'The Duenna,' 'The Carnival of Venice,' 'Selima and the Royal Merchant,' 'The Camp,' 'The Spanish Maid,' 'The Stranger at Home,' 'Love in the East,' and many other pieces. His madrigal for four voices—

'Let me, careless and unthoughtful lying,  
Hear the soft winds above me flying'—

Is considered equal in all respects, and superior to very many of the most celebrated compositions of the same class. Linley died in London in 1795, and was buried in Wells cathedral, in the same vault with his daughters, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell. [J.M.]

LINLEY, THOMAS, a son of the preceding, celebrated as a violinist, drowned at the age of twenty-two, 1778. His younger son, WILLIAM, a writer and composer of songs, born 1767.

LINN, JOHN BLAIR, an American poet and divine, 1777-1804. Was the author of a poem on Washington, and of one entitled 'Valerian.'

LINN, WILLIAM, an American presbyterian divine and theological writer, 1752-1808.

LINNÆUS, CHARLES, or CARL VON LINNÉ, one of the greatest systematic botanists and naturalists the world has ever seen, was born in Sweden in 1707. He died in 1778. Sweden is justly proud of having given birth to Linnæus. His father was a poor clergyman in a rural district, who could scarce afford to give his son an education for a profession, and was at one time nearly apprenticing him to a shoemaker; and yet we see this son in after years, by dint of his own genius and talents, rising to the rank of a nobleman, and exercising, even while alive, a most extraordinary and universal influence over the whole science of natural history. During the earlier years of his life he endured many privations and much poverty; but his extensive acquirements procured him numerous friends, and in 1741, at the age of thirty-four, he succeeded in being ap-

pointed to the professorship of medicine at the university of Upsala, where he had studied in his youth; Rosen was professor of botany, a chair which Linnæus would have preferred, but by an amicable arrangement the former lectured on medical subjects, while the latter taught natural history. Previous to his appointment to this chair Linnæus had tra-



[Linnaeus in his Lapland Dress.]

velled through Lapland, where he had been sent by the Academy of Sciences for the purpose of exploring the natural history of that Arctic region; he had visited and examined the great mines of Sweden, where he acquired a good knowledge of mineralogy; he had explored the natural history of Dalecarlia, for which purpose he had been sent by the governor of that province; he had visited Denmark, Germany, Holland, and England, and had thus laid up a vast store of knowledge in all the three kingdoms of nature. The extent of this knowledge may be judged of from his 'Systema Naturæ,' a work which has now been before the world for more than a century; and which, notwithstanding that our acquaintance with the objects of nature has increased a hundred-fold since his time, is almost indispensable to every naturalist even at the present day. His acquirements in natural history were universal; still it is in botany that he has obtained most success and his greatest glory. His arrangement of plants by the sexual system, or by the number, disposition, &c., of the stamina and pistils, maintained the pre-eminence over all rival systems till very lately, and even now, though superseded in a great measure by the natural method of Jussieu, retains a most useful place in the study of botany. The binomial nomenclature which he introduced into botany and zoology, or the use of trivial or specific names appended to the generic, to distinguish the different species of animals and plants, is one of the most important helps to the advancement of the study of natural history that has ever been discovered, and which alone would have immortalized the name of Linnæus.—In 1747 Linnæus was appointed physician to the king; in 1753 he was created a knight of the Polar star; and in 1757 he was raised to the rank of nobility. [W.B.]

LINT, PETER VAN, a Flemish historical and portrait painter, 1609-1668. His brother, HENDRICK, a painter and engraver, end of the century.

LINTHOOST, J., a Dutch painter, 1755-1815.

LINUS, a supposed bishop of Rome, 1st cent.



**LINWOOD**, Miss, famous for her exhibition of needle-work pictures in Leicester Square, was born in Birmingham, 1755, and died 1845. Her copies of pictures from the old masters possessed extraordinary merit, and for one of them, which she bequeathed to the queen, she is said to have refused an offer of three thousand guineas. The collection met the usual fate of such things after her death, and was dispersed by auction.

**LIONEL**, lord of Ferraro and Modena, 1441-50.

**LIOTARD**, JOHN STEPHEN, a famous enamel painter, who was called 'the Turk,' on account of adopting the Turkish costume, born at Geneva 1702, died about 1776. His brother, JOHN MICHAEL, distinguished in Paris as an engraver, died after 1760.

**LIOTARD**, PETER, a Fr. botanist, 1729-1796.

**LIPENIUS**, M., a German divine, 1630-1692.

**LIPPERT**, P. S., a German artist, 1703-1785.

**LIPPI**, FRANCESCO FILIPPO a painter of Florence, born about 1412, died 1469. His son, PHILIPPINO, also distinguished as a painter, 1460-1505.

**LIPPI**, LORENZO, a famous painter of altar pieces, known also as a burlesque poet, 1606-1664.

**LIPPO**, a Florentine painter, assassinated 1347.

**LIPSIUS**, J. G., a Ger. numismatist, died 1820.

**LIPSIUS**, JUSTUS, a celebrated philologist, critic, and antiquary, and professor at Leyden and Louvain, born at Isch, near Brussels, 1547, died 1606.

**LIRELLI**, S., an Italian astronomer, 1751-1811.

**LIRIS**, LEO DU an astronomer, 17th century.

**LIRON**, J., a learned ecclesiastic, 1665-1748.

**LIS**, or **LYS**, JOHN VANDER, a Dutch painter, 1570-1629; another of the same name, 1600-1657.

**LISCOV**, CHR. L., a German poet, died 1760.

**LISLE**, CLAUDE DE, a French geographer, historian, and genealogist, 1644-1720. His son, LOUIS, a physician and writer on astronomy, died 1741.

**LISLE**, SIR G., a royalist officer, famous for his defence of Colchester, shot by the republicans 1648.

**LISLE**, J. TROIS DE, a Provençal adventurer and alchymist, born about 1662, d. in the Bastille, 1712.

**LISLE**, W., an English antiquary, died 1637.

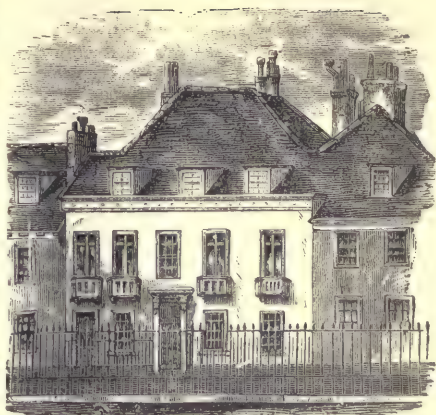
**LISLE**. See **DELISLE**, **DELISLE-DE SALES**.

**LIST**, FREDERIC, a political economist and member of the parliament of Wurtemberg, founder of the Zollverein or customs union, 1789-1846.

**LISTER**, M., an English naturalist, died 1712.

**LISTER**, TH., a miscellaneous writer, 1801-42.

**LISTON**, JOHN, was born in Norris Street, Haymarket, in 1776, and was educated at Dr. Barrow's Soho school. In 1795 he became himself second master at the Grammar, or Library school, Castle Street, Leicester Square, under Archdeacon Tennyson, and was all his life long a great reader. From this school he was, however, expelled for acting plays with the big boys, and went into an office as a clerk. The first time he performed in London, was at the Haymarket, on a benefit night, as *Rauwolf*, in 'The Iron Chest.' After this, obtaining £40 from a friend for the purpose, he resolved to adopt the stage as a profession, and spent the money in the purchase of theatrical properties. He then acted at Taunton, Exeter, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His first comic part was *Diggory* in 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and he raised the character at once into importance. On the 10th June, 1806, Mr. Liston appeared again at the Haymarket, as a debutant, in *Sheepface*, in 'The Village Lawyer.' Miss Tyrer (afterwards his wife) made her first appearance there also on the same night, as *Agnes* in 'The Mountaineers.' His next character was *Zekiel Homespun*. But it was not until the following October, and at



[Residence of Mr. Liston at Knight's Bridge.]

the Covent Garden theatre, that he secured extraordinary attention, by the part of *Jacob Gawkney* in 'The Chapter of Accidents.' The reputation thus acquired he quite established by his *Lord Grizzle* in 'Tom Thumb,' in which he had to sing 'the dancing song' three times. His elegant and symmetrical form was exhibited in this feat, and undoubtedly contributed to his remarkable success. His wife also produced a similar sensation in *Queen Dolabella*. Notwithstanding his success in these comic and burlesque parts, Mr. Liston thought himself a tragic actor, and 17th May, 1809, attempted *Octavian*. His *Dominie Sampson*, indeed, and *Adam Brock* evinced touches of genuine pathos. In 1823 Mr. Liston had an engagement at Drury Lane of £50 a-week, which he commenced with *Tony Lumpkin*. His *Maworm* next year was applauded by George IV. himself, who *enored* the celebrated sermon; and the public nightly afterwards imitated the royal example. In 1825, he appeared in his famous character of *Paul Pry*; this was the climax of Mr. Liston's popularity. The *furor* for the play was immense. Mr. Liston was henceforth to be seen moulded in all conceivable materials—plaster, clay, china, butter; he gave signs to public houses, names to coaches, and portraits to pocket-handkerchiefs. In 1831, Mr. Liston joined Madame Vestris at the Olympic, where he enjoyed an income of £60 a-week, and appeared as *Dominique*, in a new piece, by Mr. Charles Dance, called 'Talk of the Devil.' At this theatre Mr. Liston continued until 1837. The last night he performed was at the Lyceum, for the benefit of Mr. James Vining—but he never took a formal farewell of the stage. His death took place on the 22d March, 1846, from apoplexy. The attributes of Mr. Liston's acting were nature, thought, and study; his conduct in private life was exemplary, and he was remarkable for attention to his religious duties. [J.A.H.]

**LISTON**, R., a famous surgeon, 1794-1847.

**LITHGOW**, W., a Scotch traveller, died 1640.

**LITHOV**, Gusr., a Swedish poet, born 1692.

**LITTA**, POMPEO, Count, an Italian literary antiquarian, died 1852.

**LITTLE**, MOSES, an American surgeon, 1766-1811.

**LITTLE**, W., an English historian, born 1136.

**LITTLEBURY**, J., an English divine, 17th cent.

**LITTLEPAGE**, LEWIS, an American soldier of fortune, was born in Virginia. Volunteered under

the Duc de Crillon against Minorca in 1781, and was at the siege of Gibraltar with the Count of Nassau. He then repaired to Constantinople and Warsaw, and was made by the king of Poland his private secretary, and sent on a mission to Russia in 1786. Returned to Virginia, and died there in 1802, aged 39.

LITTLETON, ADAM, a divine of the Church of England, celebrated for his skill in the Eastern languages, author of a Latin Dictionary, &c., 1627-94.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, a divine and poet, died 1734.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, THOMAS, a famous authority in matters of law, was a judge in the reign of Edward IV., and author of a treatise on 'Tenures,' which is the text-book of Coke's Commentaries, died 1481. Judge Littleton left three sons—WILLIAM, ancestor of the Lords Littleton of Worcestershire; RICHARD, a lawyer of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and THOMAS, knighted by Henry VII. for the capture of Lambert Simnel. A JOHN LITTLETON descended from William, was a partisan of the earl of Essex in the reign of Elizabeth, and died in prison 1600. EDWARD LITTLETON, descended from Thomas, was lord-keeper in the reign of Charles I., and created baron of Mounslow in Shropshire, flourished in 1589-1645. Another descendant of Thomas was a SIR THOMAS LITTLETON, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of William III.

LITTLE TURTLE, an Indian chief defeated by General Wayne in 1792, on the Miami.

LITTRE, ALEXIS, a Fr. anatomist, 1658-1725.

LITTROW, J. J., a Ger. astronomer, died 1840.

LIVERMORE, SAMUEL, chief justice of New Hampshire, 1732-1803.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, earl of, a member of parliament and statesman, who occupied various offices from 1761 to 1784, and died at the age of eighty-one, 1808. His son, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, earl of Liverpool, born 1770, was the famous statesman who held the premiership from 1812 till 1827. Died 1828.

LIVIA-DRUSILLA, a Roman empress of the Claudian family, who was first married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, and forcibly taken from him by Augustus, who divorced his own wife in order to marry her. Having no children by the emperor, he adopted her sons by her first husband, one of whom, Tiberius, became his successor. Livia died in the eightysixth year of her age, 29.

LIVIA-LIVILLA, granddaughter of the preceding by her other son, Drusus Germanicus, married her cousin, Drusus, son of Tiberius, and having poisoned her husband in concert with Sejanus, died in a dungeon 35.

LIVINEIUS, J., a Flemish divine, died 1599.

LIVINGSTON, BROCKHOLST, an officer in the American Revolution, a lawyer, and judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, a son of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey, was born in New York in 1764, and died in 1823.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD, a distinguished American jurist and statesman, was born in the State of New York in 1764, educated at Princeton College, and admitted to the bar in the city of New York. In 1794 he was sent to Congress, and afterward made mayor. On the purchase of Louisiana he went to reside in New Orleans, and was one of General Jackson's aids during the defence of that city against the attack of the British. The legislature of Louisiana intrusted him with the revision of their legal code, which he effected in such a masterly manner

as to gain for him the reputation of one of the ablest of jurists. In 1823 he was elected a member of Congress from Louisiana, and in 1831 was made Secretary of State by President Jackson, who subsequently in 1833 appointed him minister to France. He died in 1836.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY, an American Revolutionary officer, 1752-1823.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WALTER, an American lawyer and judge, 1764-1810.



[Residence of John H. Livingston near Poughkeepsie.]

LIVINGSTON, REV. JOHN H., D.D., an American divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, and president of Queen's College, N. J., was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1746, and graduated in Yale College in 1762. Prosecuted his theological studies in Holland, and on his return was appointed pastor of a church in New York. He was instrumental in bringing about a union of parties in the Dutch church, and a dissolution of its dependence upon the classis in Amsterdam, in the year 1772. In 1784 he was appointed theological professor, and in 1810 president of Queen's College of New Jersey. He died in 1825.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN, minister of the Scots church at Rotterdam, author of 'Letters,' 1603-72.

LIVINGSTON, PHILIP, an American patriot, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the grandson of the Rev. J. H. Livingston, was born in Albany in 1716, and graduated at Yale College in 1737. He began life as a merchant, in New York, and in 1754 reached the civic dignity of a New York alderman. In 1759 he was elected a member of the Assembly. In 1770, when the great Edmund Burke was agent for the colony of New York, Livingston conducted the correspondence with him as chairman of the legislature. He was a member of Congress in 1774, in 1776, and in 1777. He died in 1778.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT L., an early settler in America, and first possessor of the manor of Livingston in the state of New York, was born at Ancrum in Scotland, in 1654, and came to America in 1672. He was a member of the colonial council in 1698. He was the founder of an influential family, and was the father of PHILIP, ROBERT, and GILBERT. Died 1728.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT R., an American lawyer and statesman, was born in 1746. He graduated at King's College in New York. He was made recorder of the city, and in 1775 elected a member of the Assembly. In 1776 he went to Congress, and was one of the committee appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the convention for the formation of the new constitution for



the state of New York, and was subsequently appointed chancellor, retaining that office until 1801. He was chairman of the state convention which adopted the federal constitution. He reached high official honors under the general government, was secretary for foreign affairs in 1781, and in 1794 was offered by Washington the post of minister to France, which he however declined. In 1801, however, on receiving this from Jefferson, he accepted, and was received by Napoleon, who was then First Consul, with great consideration. He was joined with Monroe in the negotiation for the purchase of Louisiana. On his retirement from public life he devoted himself to the pursuits of agriculture, and took a strong interest in various scientific associations. He was a friend of Robert Fulton, and seconded him in his efforts to establish navigation by steam. He died in 1813.

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, an American lawyer and governor of New Jersey, a descendant of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1741. He removed to New Jersey from New York, and was a member of the first Congress from the former state in 1774. In 1776, when the people of New Jersey sent their governor, William Franklin, under a guard to Connecticut, Mr. L. was elected under the new constitution chief magistrate, and annually re-appointed until his death in 1790. He was thus governor of New Jersey for fourteen years. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution. He was not only remarkable for his administrative talents, but also, for his ability as a political writer.

LIVIVS ANDRONICUS. See ANDRONICUS.



[Livy, from an antique bust.]

LIVY. TITUS LIVIVS PATAVINUS, the only illustrious Roman historian of the Augustan age, was born at Patavium (now Padua), a town of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in Italy, B.C. 59, in the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus. The surname, *Patavinus*, seems to fix the place of his birth; but according to some authorities, he was born at a village six miles to the south of Patavium. The records of his life, like those of many others of the literary men of antiquity, are meagre and unsatisfactory—the materials necessary to form a connected narrative having been supplied by the imaginations of some of his biographers. After passing the early portion of his life, perhaps in his native town, he appears to have gone to Rome during the reign of Augustus, where his literary talents soon obtained for him the favor and patronage of the emperor. As an admirer of the ancient institutions of his country, Livy attached himself in opinion to the party of Pompey, and considered him as the greatest of statesmen and heroes; but Augustus, entertaining a sincere regard for the historian, did not allow his friendship and patronage to be affected by political

opinions, though they seemed to call in question the right by which he ruled the destinies of Rome. Having spent the greater part of his life in the metropolis, he returned in old age to the town of his birth, and there died A.D. 18, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He left a son, and also a daughter, who married L. Magius, a teacher of rhetoric, a man of moderate talents, who owed his subsequent success principally to his connection with the historian. The preceding short statement contains all the authentic facts which have descended to us in connection with the personal history of Livy. Many other particulars are related by writers who profess to record the life of the Roman historian; but these are either altogether illusory, or rest upon evidence which will not bear examination. Thus he is said to have commenced his career as a rhetorician, and to have written a work on that science; to have been twice married, and to have left two sons and several daughters; to have been in the habit, like Virgil, Horace, and other wits of the day, of spending much of his time at Naples; and to have first attracted the notice of Augustus by presenting to him some dialogues on philosophy. He is also said to have been the tutor of Claudius, afterwards emperor, and to have recommended to his pupil, in early life, to attempt historical composition. Livy has erected for himself an enduring monument in his *History of Rome*. This great work, which he modestly designated *Annales* (Annals), contained the history of the Roman state from the earliest period till the death of Drusus B.C. 9, and originally consisted of 142 books. Only 35 of these have descended to us; of the others, with the exception of two, we possess *Epitomes*, or short summaries, but the books themselves have been entirely lost. The existing books were brought to light at various times; some of them towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and a fragment of the ninety-first book appeared for the first time in 1772. The hope, so long entertained by the learned, that the lost books would yet be recovered, seems now to have yielded to despair. From internal evidence there appears to be reason for believing that the history was divided by the author into *decades*, or portions each containing ten books. The first *decade*, which embraces the history till B.C. 294, is entire; the second is lost; the third, fourth, and the first five books of the fifth, containing the history from B.C. 219, to B.C. 167, also remain to us. Of the other books nothing has been preserved except some inconsiderable fragments. It is impossible to ascertain the time during which the historian was occupied with his great work. Niebuhr fixes the commencement of it in B.C. 9, when he was fifty years old, and believes that he had not fully accomplished his design at the close of his life. In forming an estimate of Livy as an historian, it is necessary to bear in mind the object which he seems to have proposed to himself. As a Roman and a patriot, his grand purpose was to celebrate the glories of his native country, and the disinterested patriotism which raised it to universal supremacy. He adopted the early history as he found it, exhibiting the legends in attractive language, without inquiring into their authenticity. He makes no pretensions to the character of a critical historian, and thus, in some degree, escapes from the charge which may fairly be alleged against him, of not consulting the public records. His style may be pronounced almost faultless; and a great proof of its excellence is, that the charms with which it is invested are so little salient, and so equally diffused, that no one feature

can be selected for special eulogy, but the whole unite to produce a form of singular beauty and grace. The narrative flows on in a calm, but strong current, clear and sparkling, but deep and unbroken; the diction displays richness without heaviness, and simplicity without tameness. Nor is his art as a painter less wonderful. There is a distinctness in the outline and a warmth of coloring in all his delineations, whether of living men in action, or of things inanimate, which never fail to call up the whole scene, with all its adjuncts, before our eyes.

[G.F.]

LORENTE, DON JUAN ANTONIO, a Spanish historian and chancellor of Toledo, 1756-1823.

LLOYD, CHARLES, bishop of Oxford, and for some time a teacher of Sir Robert Peel, 1784-1829.

LLOYD, DAVID, a Welch biographer and historian, reader to the Charter-house in London, and author of a 'Life of General Monk,' 'Memoirs of Persons who Suffered for Loyalty,' &c., 1625-91.

LLOYD, EDWARD, a Welch antiq., 1660-1709.

LLOYD, HENRY, a Welch officer in the service of the king of Prussia and the empress of Russia, author of works on tactics, and of a 'History of the Seven Years' War,' 1729-1783.

LLOYD, NICH., a learned writer, 1634-1680.

LLOYD, ROBERT, an English poet, 1733-1764.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the Church of England, distinguished for his writings relating to history and divinity, and his share in the political transactions of his time, born in Berkshire 1627, chaplain to Charles II. 1666, bishop of St. Asaph 1680, bishop of Lichfield 1692, bishop of Lichfield 1699, died 1717. Bishop Lloyd was one of the prelates who joined Sanicroft in protesting against the toleration act of James II.

LLYWELYN, the name of three Welch princes,—the first reigned over South Wales, and fell while defending his country from the Scotch invader Aulaff, 998-1021; the second, king of North Wales, married to the daughter of John, king of England, died, after reigning forty-six years, in 1240; the third and last sovereign of Wales, fell in battle against Edward I., after a reign of twenty-eight years, 1282.

LLYWELYN, the name of two Welch bards, the earlier of whom lived between 1130 and 1180, the latter, a native of Glamorganshire, died 1616.

LLYWELYN, TH., a Welch divine, died 1796.

LOBAU, GEORGE MOUTON, Count De, a general of the French empire, distinguished for his gallantry and his adherence to Napoleon, who called him 'the best colonel that ever commanded a French regiment,' was born 1770, and, being wounded at Waterloo, was sent prisoner to England, where he remained till 1818. Having returned to France, he took part in the revolution of 1830, and was the successor of Lafayette as commander of the National guard. He was made a peer and marshal of France 1831. Died 1839.

LOBB, THEOPHILUS, a medical wr., 1678-1763.

LOBEIRA, VASCO, a Portuguese writer, author of the romance of 'Amadis De Gaul,' died 1406.

LOBEL, M. DE, a Flem. botanist, 1538-1616.

LOBINEAU, G. A., a learned writer, 1666-1727.

LOBKOWITZ, G. C., Prince Von, an Austrian general, 1702-1753. His son, JOSEPH, a famous military officer and ambassador, 1725-1802.

LOBO, GERARD, a Span. poet, died about 1668.

LOBO, JEROME, a Portug. mission., 1593-1678.

LOBSTEIN, J. F., a Ger. anatomist, 1736-1784.

LOCATELLI, L., an Italian chemist, died 1637.

LOCCENIUS, J., a Swedish hist., 1599-1677.

LOCHNER, J. J., a Ger. numismat., 1600-1669.

LOCHNER, M. F., a Ger. naturalist, 1662-1720.

LOCK, MAT., an Eng. composer, abt. 1635-77.

LOCKART, ALEX., a Scot. lawyer, 1675-1732.



[Birthplace of John Locke.]

LOCKE, JOHN, born at Wrington, near Bristol, on 29th August, 1632; died at Oates, in Essex, on 28th October, 1704. A name than which there is none higher in English philosophical literature; the name of a Man, surpassed by no one, in that worth which constitutes the dignity of an independent English gentleman.—It is not our intention to offer in this place an analysis of the celebrated '*Essay Concerning the Human Understanding*;' suffice it to touch rapidly on those main points which constitute it a landmark—on the circumstances in which it arose and the peculiarities which gave it historic significance. Falling, like KANT after him, on a period of onesidedness or dogmatism—when statements accurate in the main, had, through their imperfection as representatives of the whole truth, been twisted into assertions of error—Locke found the freedom of the Human Understanding attacked by the CARTESIANS, with the weapon named by them '*Innate Ideas*.' Inquiry he found—fearless and rational—stopped at both its termini: truths clearly within its reach were repudiated because in pretended conflict with so-called Innate Ideas; and regions apparently beyond the sphere of our faculties, were on the same authority sketched out and described, with the pedantry of a mechanical surveyor. To determine the length of our line, was therefore Locke's first resolve; nor can it be asserted that his preliminary war with Innate Ideas, is—in the sense in which he looked at the subject—wholly unsuccessful. Rightly interpreted, his theory is this—no authoritative belief can be found in the Mind which has not an origin in Experience; and the most extensive or nearly universal Beliefs existing, are shaped and colored by the varying experience of the men and nations entertaining them. The thesis, so stated, cannot be impugned; neither the value of its assertion at the epoch of Locke; but our philosopher fails in establishing the proposition which he supposed to be his thesis, viz., that there are no Beliefs in the mind of man, which,—although suggested by, and in their forms, dependent on Experience,—cannot yet be explained unless we attribute to the Thinking Faculty, a proper and independent Modifying Force. DES CARTES himself did not think as Locke imagined he thought: and to that illustrious Man the three first chapters of the *Essay* have therefore no true reference. Following out his partial, because controversial first view, Locke proceeds to unfold in what manner every recognized or defensible notion, be-



longing to the Human Understanding may grow up in it. An imperfect first view—we have said—for while looking at the error, he misses the truth of the Cartesians: he never even proposed to establish by a preliminary and rigorous analysis, what those characteristics of our various classes of Ideas are, of which every just philosophy must give an account. Missing therefore, not unnaturally, some of their main characteristics; confounding *necessity* and *infinity*, with the simple attributes of *generality* and *immensity*,—he proceeds to deduce all the forms and results of the Understanding from our pure *Sensations*, and the operation on these of what he terms *Reflection*. Closely scrutinized, Locke's *Reflection* amounts to nothing more than the exercise of *Memory*, *Comparison*, and the processes known as *Association*. The exercise of the Mind as a voluntary Agency indeed seems to remain; but as Leibnitz soon pointed out, and as subsequent History showed, the descent from this Scheme was easy, towards the undisguised Sensationalism of Condillac and the French School of the close of last century. To charge John Locke—as sound and practical a thinker as ever lived—with the extravagances of these hypothetic schemes, were the worst injustice; nevertheless, there is no precaution against the largest excesses of sensational philosophy, in his mode of presenting the genesis of human thought; and it cannot be gainsayed, that 'Essay' in several important directions, has been the parent of as many mischiefs as could well find place amidst the realities of the English mind. Utterly antagonistic to absolutism in thought or life—not less repellant of the doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer, than of all theocratic dogmatism, this remarkable work seemed, however, to harmonize with our notions of rational liberty; and it became the favorite text-book of our best men during the difficult periods when Locke wrote. Himself practically imbued with the sense of personality and independence in all things, our Philosopher stood by constitutional Liberty, suffered with it, and shared its triumphs. Menaced by the Court party—as corrupt a court as the sun ever shone on, then reigned in England—he withdrew to Holland, and for a time found shelter. During this voluntary exile, his name was erased from the roll of the Students of Christ Church Oxford, in consequence of a Royal Mandate; and the spirit of persecution went so far as to demand the rendition of our philosopher from the States-General. Better times, however, were dawning on England. At the Revolution in 1688, Locke returned in the fleet that brought home the princess of Orange; and henceforward his career was prosperous. His residence in Holland, however, was not without avail to him. Associating chiefly with dissentient protestants, he acquired a truer notion of that cardinal principle, on the strength of which alone Protestantism can live; and he showed this in his Letters on Toleration, as well as in the just freedom of his Exegesis. It is seldom that a personal History so much delights one, as that of John Locke. Not only can no one discern a stain on the nature and career of the great Englishman, but his practical career is every where in strictest accordance with the principles he labored to establish. Firmly attached to the cause of Toleration, civil or religious, he scrupled not to suffer for either: nor did his opposition to any faction ever drive him from moderation and justice,—disinclined him to appreciate his opponents aright, or to conceal the excesses of the party, whose fortunes he mainly espoused. He accepted Human Liberty as a basis of his philosophy; and

practically stood by that. Few writers, before or since, in England, have had a finer sense of the respect owing to the determinations of the personal Conscience.—The student is specially recommended to the admirable life of John Locke by Lord KING.

[J.P.N.]

LOCKHART, J. G., a British miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland 1794. His father was a Scotch clergyman settled in Glasgow, where his son's early education was obtained. Young Lockhart received as an award for his progress an exhibition to Oxford, attached to Glasgow university. He entered there at the age of fifteen, and received the first class honors in *literis humanibus* of that institution. He graduated as B.C.L. 1817, and D.C.L. 1834. After a residence for some time in Germany, by which he was enabled to acquire a competent knowledge of its language and literature, he returned to Scotland and was called to the Scottish bar in 1816. He however neglected the law for the more congenial pursuit of literature, and became historical editor of the Edinburgh Annual Register, and subsequently, one of the ablest contributors to Blackwood's Magazine. Among his articles in that periodical, was a series of Spanish ballads which were afterwards published in a separate volume. In 1819, Lockhart published 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' a clever personal and satiric description of the men and society of Edinburgh. In 1820 Lockhart married Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott. In the same year he published his first novel, 'Valerius, a Roman Story,' and in a short time afterward, 'Reginald Dalton' and 'Adam Blair.' In 1825 he wrote a 'Life of Burns' for Constable's Miscellany, and subsequently a life of Napoleon for the same series. In 1826 he succeeded Gifford as editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' which post he held until 1853, when he resigned it in consequence of ill health. On the death of Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart naturally became the writer of his biography. Lockhart died in 1854, leaving an only daughter, who has also a daughter, these two being the only descendants of Sir Walter Scott.

LOCKMAN, J., a miscellaneous wr., 1698-1771.

LOCKYER, N., a nonconf. divine, 1612-1684.

LOCRE-DE-BOISSY, J. W., a German of French descent, distinguished as a writer on commercial law, 1758-1840.

LODGE, EDMUND, clarencieux-king-at-arms, well known for his 'Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain,' besides which he wrote 'Illustrations of British History,' and other works of great learning and research, 1756-1839.

LODGE, THOMAS, an English poet, died 1625.

LODGE, WILLIAM, an engraver, 1649-1689.

LOEFLING, P., a Swed. botanist, 1729-1756.

LOESEL, J., a German botanist, 1607-1656.

LOFTE, CAPEL, well known as a miscellaneous writer and contributor to magazine literature, was a gentleman of property, who was educated for the law, and became one of the magistrates of Suffolk, born in London 1751, died 1824.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an Orient. scholar, 1618-95.

LOGAN, GEORGE, M.D., an American legislator, was born near Philadelphia in 1753, was a devoted advocate of peace, and succeeded by his active interposition in preventing a rupture between France and the United States in 1798. He was a senator of Congress from 1801 to 1807. In 1810 he proceeded to England with the same purpose as he had gone to France, but with a less successful result; died 1821; wrote several papers on agricultural topics, &c.

LOGAN, JAMES, a Quaker, born in Ireland in



[Stenton, So., Seat of James Logan.]

1674, accompanied Wm. Penn to Pennsylvania in 1699, and filled various offices in that colony, died 1751. He was a person of considerable literary and scientific acquirement, and published treatises on maize, and on light, and a translation of *Cicero de Senectute*.

LOGAN, MARTHA, an American florist, who wrote a treatise on gardening in her 70th year, died 1779.

LOGAN, an Indian chief of the Cayugas, murdered in 1781. He was remarkable for his attachment to the whites until cruelly treated by them, when he took an Indian's revenge. A speech of his, addressed to Lord Dunmore, is an eloquent rebuke of the conduct of the whites.

LOGAN, JOHN, a pleasing versifier and poet, was born in the county of Edinburgh in 1748. When a very young man he edited the poems of the deceased Michael Bruce, and involved himself in controversy by printing in the volume pieces which he claimed, probably with justice, as his own. In 1770 he became minister of the parish of South Leith; and his two volumes of Sermons, published after his death, show him to have possessed a singularly fine flow of animated eloquence. He was also one of the most active and valuable of the contributors to the collection of metrical 'Translations and Paraphrases,' used in the public worship of the Church of Scotland. He delivered Lectures on History, a synopsis of which he published, aspiring unsuccessfully to a professorship. A volume of poems, appearing in 1781, was extremely popular; literary avocations engrossed his attention more and more; and he soon came decidedly into collision with the opinion of the public in Scotland as to the proprieties of the clerical profession, by publishing and bringing on the stage his tragedy of 'Runymede.' His spirits sank, and his habits became irregular. He retired from his pastoral charge, spent about two years in London as a reviewer and pamphleteer, and died there in the end of 1788.

LOGAU, FREDERICK, Baron De, a German poet, whose epigrams and other pieces have been edited by Lessing, 1604-1655.

LOGGAN, DAVID, an engr. of Dantzic, d. 1700.

LOHAIA, Ib., an Arabian *savant*, 8th century.

LOIR, NICHOLAS, P., a Fr. painter, 1624-1670.

LOISEAU, J. F., a French republican, died 1812.

LOISEAU, J. S., a Fr. juriconsult, 1536-1617.

LOISEL, A., a French juriconsult, died 1822.

LOKMAN, an ancient Arabian philosopher and

fabulist, surnamed Allhakim, or the Wise. He is supposed to have been contemporary with King David, and even to have lived under his patronage and died in Jerusalem, but his history is involved in great obscurity. The fables which bear his name were first published in 1636, and his name is given to a chapter in the Koran.

LOLI, LAURENT, an Ital. painter, 1612-1691.

LOLLARD, or LOLLHARD, WALTER, burnt for supposed heresy at Cologne in 1322. There is little reason to suppose that he was the namefather of the sect of the Lollards, or Lollhards. The probability is, that the term is an old German one, of the same root as our word *lull*, in the phrase, *lull to sleep*; and that it was given to those sects in whose religion psalm-singing in a low tone formed a distinguished part. It was thus applied by popish ecclesiastics to a great variety of religious parties on the continent as a term of reproach, and in England, was appropriated to the followers of Wycliffe. [J.E.]

LOLLI, or LOLLY, ANTONIO, a celebrated violinist, was born at Bergama in 1723. From 1762 to 1773 he was concert-master to the duke of Wurtemberg. He afterwards went to Russia, where he became a great favorite with Catherine II. He died, after a lingering illness, at Naples in 1802. [J.M.]

LOLLIANUS, a Roman emperor, killed 267.

LOLLIUS, MARIUS, a Roman consul, 21 B.C.

LOM, JOSSE VAN, a Dut. physician, 1500-1562.

LOMAZZO, J. P., an Ital. painter, abt. 1538-92.

LOMBARD, C. L., a Fr. surgeon, 1741-1811.

LOMBARD, J. G., a Prus. statesm., 1767-1812.

LOMBARD, J. L., a wr. on tactics, 1723-1794.

LOMBARD, L., a Flemish painter, 1482-1565.

LOMBARD, PETER, best known as the author of a book of 'Sentences' collected from the fathers of the church, whose contradictions he endeavored to reconcile, was a native of Novara, in Lombardy, and died soon after his election to the archbishopric of Paris, 1160. His work acquired a high degree of celebrity in the middle ages, and gave rise to many glosses and expositions by theologians of all classes, which are now out of date. He was also author of some Scripture commentaries.

LOMBARDI, A., an Ital. sculptor, 1487-1536.

LOMBARDO, J., an Ital. sculptor, b. abt. 1510.

LOMBARDO, PIETRO, a Venetian architect and sculptor, who flourished with his sons, ANTHONY and TULLIO, in the 15th century. The nephew and pupil of the latter, SANTO LOMBARDO, distinguished as an architect, 1504-1560.

LOMBART, P., a French engraver, 1612-1682.

LOMBERT, P., a Fr. translator, died abt. 1710.

LOMEIER, J., a Dutch philologist, 1636-1699.

LOMEIR, J., a Dutch prot. divine, 1636-1699.

LOMENIE, ANTHONY DE, secretary of state, and ambassador of Henry IV. to London, died 1638. His son, HENRY AUGUSTUS LOMENIE, Count De Brienne, minister of state, and author of 'Memoirs,' died 1666. The son of the latter, LOUIS HENRY, Count De Brienne, secretary of state under Louis XIV., died insane, 1635-1698.

LOMENIE - DE - BRIENNE, ATHANASIOS LOUIS MARIE, brother of the celebrated finance minister, sec. at war in 1787, perished on the scaffold 1794.

LOMENIE-DE-BRIENNE, STEPHEN CHARLES DE, finance minister of Louis XVI., was born at Paris, 1727, and being educated for the church, was first known as an enemy of the protestants. In 1763 he became archbishop of Toulouse, and would seem, from the first, to have aspired to the part of a Mazarin, or a Richelieu in the state, without possessing either the ability or the unscrupulous daring neces-



sary to it. In 1737, after figuring in a commission for the reform of the clergy, and coquetting with the philosophy of D'Alembert, and the encyclopædists, he became a member of the assembly of notables; and having headed the party by whom the administration of Calonne was overthrown, he succeeded that unfortunate as minister, adopted his plans, and proved himself just as incapable of executing them. He succeeded, however, in quietly dismissing the notables, and then attempted a bold stroke by banishing the parliament of Paris to Troyes, but within a month after was compelled to recall it, and agree to a compromise. In the spring of 1788, he issued the famous edict for altering the constitution of the parliament, and establishing the 'grand bailliages,' and the 'plenary court,' to do the work which that body had refused, namely, the registration of the king's edicts; and in the execution of this measure was reduced to the necessity of dismissing the parliament with the aid of military force. For about two months he tried to bring his new machinery of government into working order, the parliaments of the provinces every where raising their hydra heads to carry on the battle begun at Paris. About this time he was promoted to the rich archbishopric of Sens, and received a cardinal's hat from Rome, which he returned in 1791, and gained thereby a little fresh popularity. At the end of his two months' despair, July, 1788, he was compelled to announce the convocation of the states-general for the month of May following. On the 24th of August he retired from the ministry, and was succeeded by Necker, having by this time raked together the elements of the wildest conflagration the world ever saw. He was arrested in February, 1794, and died of apoplexy the same night. [E.R.]

LOMONOSSOFF, M. WASSILIEWITCH, a famous poet, and historian, regarded as the father of Russian literature, 1711-1764.

LONDONDERRY. See CASTLEREAGH.

LONDONDERRY, Marquis of, half brother of the British statesman Lord Castlereagh, an officer in the army, a diplomatist and miscellaneous writer; died 1854, aged 76.

LONG, EDWARD, a West Indian judge, known as a political wr. and hist. of Jamaica, 1734-1813.

LONG, J., an English traveller, last century.

LONG, ROGER, a divine of the Church of England, eminent as a mathem. and astr., 1669-1770.

LONG, ST. JOHN, a native of Limerick, who became known in London about the year 1826 as a medical practitioner, and acquired great celebrity by his specific for consumption and for other diseases generally considered incurable by the faculty. Not being educated for the profession, he was twice put on his trial for the death of his patients, and on one of these occasions no less than sixty-three persons of the higher classes appeared in his favor. He accumulated a large fortune, and died at the early age of thirty-six, 1834. Three years previously he published 'Discoveries in the Art of Healing.'

LONG, THOMAS, one of the nonjuring divines, author of several learned works connected with the cause to which he belonged, 1621-1700.

LONGBEARD, W., a famous demagogue of the reign of Richard I., cruelly executed 1196.

LONGPIERRE, HILARY BERNARD DE, a Fr. Hellenist, classical critic, and poet, 1659-1721.

LONGINUS, CASSIUS, a Greek philosopher and famous rhetorician, born about A.D. 210, put to death by Aurelian at Palmyra in 273, A.D. Longinus seems to have been a prolific writer, but no work of his has reached us, except the *Treatise on*

*the Sublime*. The authorship of this remarkable treatise has been contested; but there is not much doubt that Longinus ought not to be deprived of the merit so generally attached to his name: it is a treatise which places him among the most eminent critics of antiquity. Longinus was the friend and teacher of the heroic Zenobia: he fell with her fortunes; and his fate will go down through all history as a dark stain on her imperial conqueror. One of the most recent and best editions of this celebrated treatise, is by M. Eger, Paris, 1837. The other fragments attributed to the Greek philosopher, are appended. [J.P.N.]

LONGINUS, FLAV., exarch of Italy, 568-584.

LONGLAND, or LANGLAND, JOHN, a learned prelate, confessor to Henry VIII., 1473-1547.

LONGLAND, or LANGELEND, ROBERT, a disciple of Wickliffe, regarded as the oldest poet in the English language, author of 'The Visions of Pierce Plowman,' a satire upon the Roman clergy, and 'The Plowman's Crede,' written in 1369.

LONGMAN, THOMAS NORTON, many years head of the well-known publishing firm of Messrs. Longman & Co., born 1770, died of an accident 1842.

LONGOBARDI, N., a Sicilian Jesuit and missionary, auth. of 'Letters from China,' 1565-1655.

LONGOMONTANUS, CHRISTIAN, a Danish astronomer, assistant of Tycho Brahe, and professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, 1562-1647.

LONGUERUE, LOUIS DUFOUT, Abbe De, a Fr. *savant*, reputed the greatest scholar of his age, au. of 'Antiquities of the Chaldeans and Egyptians,' 'Historical and Geographical Description of France,' 'The Annals of the Arsacides,' &c., 1652-1733.

LONGUEVAL, JAMES, a French Jesuit, and historian of the Gallican church, 1680-1735.

LONGUEVILLE, the name of a noble French family, the principal of whom are—FRANCIS D'ORLEANS, son of the celebrated Dunois, died 1491. His son, of the same name, at whose instance, in 1505, the county of Longueville was erected into a dukedom by Louis XII., died 1512. His brother, LOUIS, a combatant at the battle of Spurs and at Marignano, died 1516. CLAUDE, killed at the siege of Pavia 1525. LEONARD, at whose instance the dukes of Longueville were allowed the title of princes of the blood royal by Charles IX., died 1571. HENRY, who commanded against the Leaguers, and in 1589 won the battle of Senlis, died 1595. His son, of the same name, served under Louis the XIII., and was afterwards imprisoned with Condé and Conti, as partisans of the Fronde, died 1663. The wife of the latter, ANNE GENEVIEVE, sister of the great Condé, distinguished for her part in the wars of the Fronde, died in a religious retirement. The last of the family were two sons of Henry and Anne, the eldest of whom died in a convent, 1694; and the second, C. PARIS, was killed at the Rhine, 1672.

LONGUS, a Gr. romance writer, 4th or 5th cent.

LONGICERUS, JOHN, a learned German editor, 1499-1569. His son, ADAM, a physician and naturalist, 1528-1586. His grandson, JOHN ADAM, a physician and man of letters, born 1557.

LOOMIS, HARVEY, an Amer. Presbyterian divine of Conn. Died 1825.

LOON, THEOD. VAN, a Flem. painter, 17th cent.

LOOS, CORNELIUS, a D. theologian, died 1595.

LOOS, O. H. DE, a wr. on alchymy, 1725-85.

LOOS, P., one of the encyclopædists, died 1819.

LOOSJES, ADRIAN, a Dutch novelist, last cent.

LOPE-DE-RUEDA, a Sp. dramatist, died 1564.

LOPE DE VEGA, whose full name was LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, was born at Madrid in



1562, and died there in 1635. Lope, a man of adventurous disposition, led a very active life till he had attained middle age. After having been secretary to the duke of Alva, he was obliged to conceal himself for a time in consequence of a duel; he served as a soldier, and narrowly escaped shipwreck in the Armada. On the death of his second wife, he took holy orders; but this step, though it removed him from business, did not slacken his literary activity. He was one of the most prolific of all authors, composing with a rapidity which, while it implied extraordinary talents, made it impossible that his works should possess high merit, either in design or in execution. Besides writing epics and many other kinds of poems, he produced a number of dramas, so great as to be almost incredible. He himself states it at upwards of fifteen hundred; and more than five hundred plays attributed to him are actually in print. They embrace all the varieties of kind which are to be found among the works of his successor Calderon; and they abound both in snatches of wit and poetical fancy, and in ingenuity of dramatic invention. Though Lope was not the founder of the Spanish Drama, he was the first who made its romantic irregularities attractive through force and originality of genius. While Cervantes, who was fifteen years his senior, was neglected and starving, the writings of Lope procured for him overflowing wealth, and a popularity such as hardly ever was gained by any other living poet. [W.S.]

LOPES, F., a Portuguese historian, 14th cent.

LOPEZ, ALONZO, a Spanish critic, 16th cent.

LOPEZ, EDWARD, a Spanish navigator, 1578.

LOPEZ, NARCISO, a general in the Spanish army, commander of the late expedition to Cuba, was born in Venezuela 1799, and was first known in the troubles of 1814, as a liberal. He afterwards enlisted in the royalist army, and at the close of the civil war had attained the rank of colonel, being then only twenty-three years of age. Some years subsequently he was in various official employments at Cuba, and in 1849 commenced his revolutionary attempts in the United States. He was garrotted at Havana, 1st September, 1851.

LORCH, MELCHIOR, a Ger. paint., 1527-1586.

LORD, BENJAMIN, an American divine of Conn., 1694-1784, au. of various relig. treat. and discourses.

LORD, JOSEPH, an Amer. divine of S. Carolina, about the year 1698.

LOREDANO, LEONARDO, doge of Venice during the trying period of the league of Cambray, founder of the famous Council of Ten, reigned 1503-1521. P. LOREDANO, reigned doge 1567-1570. F. LOREDANO, 1752-1762.

LOREDANO, J. F., a Venetian poet, called 'the Elder,' died 1590. 'The Younger,' of the same name, flourished 1606-1661.

LORENZ, J. M., a Fr. juriconsult, 1723-1801.

LORENZI, B., an Italian poet, 1732-1822.

LORENZI, J. B., an Italian sculptor, 1528-1594.

LORENZINI, A., an Italian painter, 1665-1740.

LORENZINI, L., an Ital. mathema., 1652-1721.

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, FRANCESCO MARIA, an Italian priest and Jesuit, 1680-1743.

LORET, J., a French poet, died 1665.

LORGNA, A. M., an Ital. geometr., died 1796.

LORIA, or LAURIA, ROGER DE, a famous admiral, born at Loria in Naples in the middle of the 13th century, died 1305.

LORING, ISRAEL, an American divine of Mass., 1682-1782, author of published Sermons, &c.

LORiot, A. J., a Fr. mechanician, 1716-1782.

LORME, P. DE, a French architect, died 1577.

LORRAIN, CLAUDE, the painter. See CLAUDE.

LORRAIN, ROBT. LE, a Fr. sculptor, 1666-1743.

LORRAINE, CH., cardinal of. See GUISE.

LORRAINE, C. DE., an ecclesiast. wr., d. 1631.

LORRAINE, THE CHEVALIER DE, a descendant of the Guises, dist. as a courtier and favorite of the duc D'Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., died 1702.

LORRAINE, FRANCIS DE. See GUISE.

LORRIS, W. DE, a French poet, 12th century.

LORRY, PAUL CHARLES, a French juriconsult and canonist, 1719-1766. His brother, ANNE CHARLES, a physician and learned wr., 1726-1783.

LORT, MICHAEL, an English divine, 1725-1790.

LOSANA, M., an Italian naturalist, 1758-1833.

LOT, the son of Haran, and nephew of the patriarch Abraham, with whom he travelled to Egypt, and afterwards settled in Canaan; supposed date about 1900 B.C.

LOTEN, JOHN, a Swiss painter, died 1681.

LOTHAIRE. The sovereigns of this name are two emperors—LOTHAIRE I., son of Louis le Débonnaire, and third successor of Charlemagne, born about 795, associated with his father 817, crowned king of Lombardy 820, emperor 840, abdicated, and died soon afterwards, 855. LOTHAIRE II., born 1075, elected emperor on the demise of Henry V., 1127, convoked the famous diet of Magdeburg 1135, died 1137. *The kings of France*—LOTHAIRE I., same as the emperor of that name, vanquished by his brothers, Louis and Charles, at the battle of Fontenai, and forced to abandon his pretensions by the treaty of Verdun, 843. LOTHAIRE II., born 941, succeeded 954, died 989. *A king of Lorraine*, second son of the emperor Lothaire I., who raised him to that dignity 855, died 869. *A king of Italy*, son of Hugues of Provence, poisoned by Berenger 950. *A king of Kent*, brother and suc. of Egbert, 673, killed in battle 685.

LOTI, CARLO, a painter of Munich, 1632-1698.

LOTICH, PETER, a distinguished apostle of Lutheranism, in the county of Hanau, died 1567. His nephew, of the same name, known in Latin as *Lotichius*, surnamed *Secundus*, one of the greatest Latin poets of Germany, 1528-1560. CHRISTIAN, brother of the latter, an elegant scholar and poet, died 1568. JOHN PETER, grandson of Christian, a critic, historian, and Latin poet, died 1669.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, a native of Lanarkshire, educated as a landscape gardener, was born 1783, and died 1843. He is author of many valuable works on gardening, agriculture, and architecture, the principal of which are—'Observations on Laying out Public Squares,' 'On Plantations,' 'On Country Residences,' 'On the Formation of Gardens,' and 'Hothouses,' 'Encyclopædias of Gardening and Agriculture,' 'The Gardener's Magazine,' and 'The Magazine of Natural History,' both of which were the first periodicals devoted exclusively to these subjects, 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' 'Hortus Britannicus,' 'Arboretum Britannicum,' &c. Mr. Loudon was first cousin to Dr. Claudius Buchanan.

LOUET, G., a French juriconsult, died 1608.

LOUIS. The German sovereigns of this name are—LOUIS LE DEBONNAIRE I., emperor of the West and king of France, son of Charlemagne and his second wife, Hildegarde, born 778, named king of Aquitaine by his father 781, and succeeded him as king and emperor 814, died 840. LOUIS (THE YOUNG) II., son of Lothaire I., born about 822, king of Italy 844, associated with his father in the empire 849, emperor 855, died 875. LOUIS (THE BLIND) III., grandson of Louis II., born 880, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Arles 887, crowned emperor at Rome the year after vanquishing Berenger 900,



deposed and blinded by Berenger 903, died 923. **LOUIS (THE INFANT) IV.**, born 893, king of Germany 899, successor of his father, Arnulf, as emperor 908, died 912. **LOUIS V.**, son of Louis, duke of Bavaria, and Matilda, daughter of the emperor Rodolph I., born 1286, chosen emperor by a part of the electors, while the others adhered to Frederick, son of Albert, emperor and duke of Austria, 1314; defeated the latter, who then renounced his pretensions, 1322; died 1347.—Besides these in the line of German emperors, history mentions **LOUIS THE GERMANIC**, a third son of Louis le Débonnaire, who revolted against his father 817, beat Lothaire at Fontenai 841, and had a considerable kingdom beyond the Rhine secured to him by the treaty of Verdun 843; d. 876. His son and successor was **LOUIS THE SAXON**, killed in battle with the Normans 881.

**LOUIS.** The kings of France of this name are—**LOUIS I.**, same as the emperor Débonnaire. **LOUIS II.**, born 846, named king of Aquitaine by his father, Charles the Bald, 867, king of France 877, died 879. **LOUIS III.**, eldest son and successor of the preceding, died 882. **LOUIS IV.**, born 920, reigned 936–954. **LOUIS V.**, the last of the Carlovingian kings, born 967, succeeded his father, Lothaire, 986, and was poisoned, it is said, at the instigation of Hugh Capet, by his wife, Blanche, 987. **LOUIS VI.**, son of Philip I. and Bertha, born 1078, associated in the government with his father 1100, king 1108, died 1137. **LOUIS VII.**, son of the preceding, born 1120, succeeded his father 1137, engaged in a crusade 1147, divorced his wife, Eleanor Guienne, who soon afterwards married Henry II. of England, 1149, married Constance of Castile 1154, engaged in a war with England 1167–1176, died 1180. **LOUIS VIII.**, son of Philip Augustus and Elizabeth of Hainault, born 1187, succeeded his father 1223, died 1226. **LOUIS IX.**, eldest son of the preceding and Blanche of Castile, famous in French history by the name of *Saint Louis*, born 1215, succeeded his father under the regency of Blanche 1226, embarked for the Holy Land at the head of an army of 50,000 men 1248, returned to France after the death of his mother 1254, undertook a second crusade, and died of the pestilence while besieging Tunis 1270. **LOUIS X.**, son of Philip the Fair and Jean of Navarre, born 1289, king of Navarre 1304, king of France 1314, died 1316. **LOUIS XI.**, son of Charles VII. and Marie of Anjou, born 1423, married to Margaret of Scotland 1436, became leader of a revolt against his father 1440–1442 and 1455; succeeded to the throne 1461, died 1483. **LOUIS XII.**, son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and Mary of Cleves, born 1462, succeeded to the throne 1498, invaded the Milanese in alliance with the Venetians 1499, divided Naples with Ferdinand of Spain 1501, joined the league of Cambray against the Venetians 1509, died 1515. This prince was married in 1473 to Jeanne, daughter of Louis XI., whom he repudiated, on his accession, in order to marry Anne of Brittany, the widow of his predecessor, Charles VIII. The latter dying in 1514, he married in the year following, some three months before his death, the Princess Mary, sister to Henry VIII. **LOUIS XIII.**, son of Henry IV. and Maria de Medici, born 1601, succeeded his father under the regency of the queen-mother 1610, declared of age, and convoked the estates-general for the last time before the French revolution, 1614; married to Anne of Austria 1615, took the famous Richelieu into his counsel 1624. For the events and policy of his reign see **RICHIEU**. **LOUIS XIV.**, see next article. **LOUIS XV.**, son of Louis duke of Burgundy, and of Marie Adelaide of Savoy, born 1710, succeeded his great-grandfather,

**LOUIS XIV.**, under the regency of the duke of Orleans, 1715, married to Maria Leczinski, daughter of Stanislaus, nominal king of Poland, 1725, war with Germany in the interest of the latter 1733, 1736, defeated at Dettingen in the war occasioned by his treachery to Maria Theresa 1743, peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748, war with England concerning the colonies 1755–1763, died 1774.—See **LAW, BARRY**. **LOUIS XVI.**, see article below. **LOUIS XVII.**, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, born 1785, supposed to have died in the Temple prison 1795. **LOUIS XVIII.**, brother of Louis XVI., born 1755, married to Louisa of Savoy 1771, escaped to Coblenz when the king was arrested at Varennes 1791, assumed the title of king of France and Navarre 1795, restored on the fall of Napoleon 1814, retired to Ghent during the hundred days, and replaced on the throne after the battle of Waterloo 1815, died 1824.



[Louis XIV.]

**LOUIS XIV.**, the most magnificent of the Bourbon kings, and one of those great spirits by whom nations are moved, and the policy of states completely changed, was the son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, and was born after his mother had lamented her sterility for twenty-three years, 5th September, 1638. He succeeded to the throne under the regency of the queen-mother, guided by Cardinal Mazarin, 1643, but did not commence his personal government till the death of the latter, 1661, the year after the treaty of the Pyrenees and his marriage with Maria Theresa, which had been stipulated in the articles. The events of this long minority, so to call it, are briefly related under the article **MAZARIN**; in this place, therefore, we shall limit ourselves to a summary of the succeeding period.—I. The external political events of his reign commenced with the exaction of a proper respect for his government from the court of Rome, 1662–1665. The next event was a brief war with the English, terminated by the peace of Breda, 1662. In 1666 his father-in-law, Philip IV., being dead, Louis claimed Flanders and Franche-Comte as dowry, and having won them in two campaigns, possession of the former was secured to him by the treaty of Aix, 1668. Soon afterwards, a quarrel with Holland, and the terror inspired by his successes, provoked a general alliance against him



headed by the prince of Orange, and Louis himself took the field, with the great Condé and Turenne under his orders, 1672. The war continued till 1678, when it was terminated by the treaty of Nimègue, which, with its almost immediate results, secured great advantages to the French crown. In 1687 Louis was compelled to defend himself against a still more formidable league, occasioned by his revocation of the edict of Nantes, and a long catalogue of wars was concluded by the peace of Ryswick, 1697. During this period he supported the Stuarts, and was obliged by the treaty just mentioned, to acknowledge the prince of Orange as king of Great Britain, under the title of William III. In 1701 the succession of his grandson to the Spanish crown was disputed by the rest of Europe, and a long succession of wars, in which the military genius of Marlborough developed itself, was terminated by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Louis, though aged and reduced to stand at bay, still retained vigor enough to save France from the dismemberment threatened by the allies, and to leave to his successor his most valuable conquests.—II. The internal administration of his government in this long period had been marked by the highest magnificence, and conducted to the most splendid results. The favorite motto of Louis, '*L'Etat c'est Moi*,' was quite as much the expression of a principle as of personal pride, and it meant the extension and consolidation of the state from its own centre, in place of the distraction of government occasioned by the feudal system. He carried this principle into effect immediately after the death of Mazarin, by dispensing with any future prime minister; and the issue of it (besides its results in his political wars) was to humble the noblesse, and raise the talent of the middle classes to places of trust—as in the person of Colbert. His great fault—political as well as moral—was the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, by which Henry IV. had secured the liberties of his protestant subjects. It was the fruits of his religious bigotry, excited by prelates who divided the nation between the obscure disputes of the Jansenists and Molinists, and who persuaded Louis that his glory was interested in the preservation of the ancient religion—the more easily that Jansenism opened the door and prepared the way, as became evident even then, for the philosophy of the Revolution.—III. The domestic history of Louis, for the greater part of his life, is far more open to censure than any other part of his public conduct. His accession of mistresses, De La Vallière, Montespan, Fontange, and some less known perhaps, exhibits him in the character of a sensualist, and we can only say that he was not an unrepentant one, for, at least, the last twenty years of his life. To Madame de Maintenon, aided by the occasional eloquence of Bossuet, belongs the credit of reforming him in this particular, and the most sceptical of historians have not been able to show that Madame owed her influence to any sacrifice of honor, or that she was not really married to him in 1684, about a year after the death of his queen, Maria Theresa. Apart from all this, Louis XIV. was distinguished by high qualities of heart and mind, and his self-command and moderation in all that pertains to his sovereign character, cannot be doubted. He most completely realized the idea of a monarchy at a period when the habits of thought, and the manners of a people, naturally fickle, and tired of his long reign, were taking a new direction; and if he loved warlike enterprise too much, as indeed he deplored on his death-bed, he also loved France, and did all in his power to develop the re-

sources of commerce, industry, literature, and art, and to discover the efficient instruments of a wise administration. Died 1715. [F.R.]

LOUIS XVI., king of France, was the second son of the prince dauphin, son of Louis XV., and of Maria Josepha of Saxony, daughter of Frederick Augustus, king of Poland. He was born at Versailles, and named Duc de Berri 1754, became dauphin by the death of his father 1765, and was married to Marie Antoinette of Austria 1770. Amiable, irresolute, and timid, he succeeded to the stained and tottering throne of his grandfather when twenty years of age, 1774, and was crowned at Rheims, amidst the enthusiastic applause of his people, June 11, 1775. Apparently, no sovereign ever ascended the throne under happier auspices, but really no European throne ever stood on the verge of a more terrible abyss; the incapacity and corruption of the governing body being already confronted with the philosophic pride and wild vigor of the governed—just awakening to a sense of the 'rights of man.' He commenced his reign happily by promoting many useful reforms, and calling the most upright men to his ministry—among others, Turgot and Malesherbes, but it was soon evident that the resources of the state were utterly disproportionate to its expenditure, and discoveries were continually made which brought the court and government into contempt. As usual in such cases, one palliative succeeded another, while the root of the evil remained untouched; and when the distresses of the people were expressed in open disaffection, the ancient machinery of government was found insufficient, either as a means of effectuating the will of the people, or of controlling their blind impulses by the imposition of a more enlightened authority. The issue of this was the convocation of the 'notables,' who met twice, under the ministries of Calonne and Lomenie Brienne, 1787 and 1788, and of the 'estates-general,' which assembled at the beginning of May, 1789. This body declared for a 'constitution' as the first necessity of France, and took a solemn and united oath not to separate until they had made it. The real



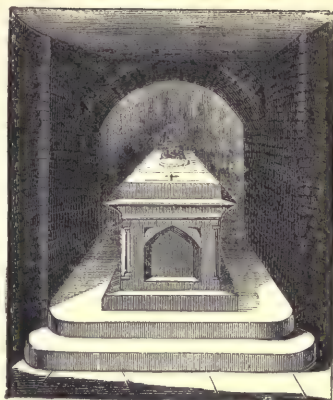
[The Temple Prison.]

conflict between the people and the court was commenced by this act; the disposition to insurrection acquired a form of legality, and the passions of those who might be capable of leading the populace were fairly unloosed. Mirabeau, Lafayette, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Robespierre, and Marat, are among the names of such, and may be consulted in this volume. As a first step, the 'third estate,' or



plebeians in the 'estates-general,' refused to acknowledge the clergy and the noblesse as separate bodies, and many of these joining them, they assumed the name of a 'national assembly.' Against this body the guards refused to act, and the people, soon enrolled in clubs and in a national militia, surprised the government by storming the Bastille, July 14, and committed some deplorable excesses. The national assembly, presuming on its actual power under these circumstances to make the constitution, called itself 'the constituent assembly,' and promulgated the 'rights of man' as a basis. To the excitement of these occurrences was added the maddening effects of a famine in the succeeding autumn, when the worst forms of clubbism commenced, and the Marats, Carriers, Henriots, and Tinville's, rose into notice. In June, 1790, the king attempted to fly, and was arrested at Varennes,—the people meeting to petition for his deposition being dispersed by musketry on his return. On the 30th of September following he accepted the constitution, and on the first of October the first biennial parliament, or legislative assembly, met for the transaction of business. The power of 'veto' having been granted to the king, by this new compact, he was unhappy enough to use it against every important measure proposed by the parliament. In the course of another year his deposition was again agitated, tumultuous processions took place, the palace itself was invaded, and the king compelled to wear the red bonnet, or cap of liberty. As time wore on, the republicans became thoroughly organized, and in August, 1792, the Marseilles were quartered in Paris, the Tuileries besieged, the Swiss guard massacred, and the royal family imprisoned in the Temple. The party of Danton now occupied the foreground of events, and prepared to assemble a 'national convention,' and resist the threatened invasion of the emigrants and the Germans under the duke of Brunswick. The first act of this body, which met towards the end of September, was to pronounce on the fate of Louis XVI., who was declared guilty of a conspiracy against the general safety of the state, by 693 votes out of 729, and to be worthy of death by a majority of 433 against 288. Danton uttered what the national convention felt under these circumstances: 'the coalesced kings threaten us; we hurl at their feet, as gage of battle, the head of a king.' For no crime of his own, Louis was guillotined in pursuance of this judgment, Jan. 21, 1793, displaying to the last moment the same singular equanimity of temper, not to say insensibility, that had marked his whole career. In private character he was a man of unexceptionable virtue—a good husband, and a good master, but, as a king, deficient in every necessary quality except that of well-meaning. [E.R.]

LOUIS PHILIPPE, late king of the French, was the eldest son of the duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XVI., and of Marie, daughter of the duke of Penthièvre. He was born in Paris 1773, and in 1791 was commander of a troop of dragoons under Kellerman, in which capacity he distinguished himself at Valmy and Jemappes. After the execution of his father (see ORLEANS), Louis Philippe escaped to Switzerland, and commenced those romantic wanderings through Europe and America, with which the public mind has been rendered familiar. In 1800 he settled at Twickenham, near London. In 1807 he visited Naples, and two years later was married to Amelia, second daughter of the king, after which he settled at Palermo. From the restoration of the Bourbons to 1830, he had resided in France, and in that eventful year was placed on the



[Tomb of Louis Philippe.]

throne as constitutional king, mainly by the influence of Lafayette, who declared his accession 'the best of republics.' Often his seat swayed beneath him, but he preserved his balance, with singular astuteness, till 1848, when the republican party suddenly recovered the victory of which they had been defrauded eighteen years before, and Louis Philippe became an exile in England. These events are so recent, and the causes of them are so universally known, that we think it unnecessary to enter into details. Perhaps the history of the citizen king will read nobler in the light of another age, but for the present we can only regard him as the victim of his own cleverness and his mean ambition. He descended to the grave with less respect than his very misfortunes demanded, on the 26th of August, 1850.

LOUIS, son of Ferdinand, duke of Parma, born 1773, received the crown of Etruria from Buonaparte in exchange for his duchy in 1801, died 1803.

LOUIS, k. of Spain, reigned eight months, 1724.

LOUIS, king of Hungary, called 'the Great,' born 1326, succeeded 1342, elected king of Poland 1370, died 1382. The second of the name, born 1506, succeeded his father Ladislas, as king of Hungary and Bohemia 1516, drowned himself, after being defeated by the Turks, 1526.

LOUIS, duke of Savoy, reigned 1451–1465.

LOUIS, duke of Anjou, the first of the name, son of John II., king of France, born 1339, maintained a struggle with Charles of Durazzo for the throne of Naples 1380–1382, died 1384. The second of the name, son and successor of the preceding, born 1377,

was crowned king of Naples by Clement VII. 1390, and died after a long struggle with Ladislas, without conquering his kingdom, 1417. The third of the name, son and successor of the preceding, born 1403, died 1434, after a fruitless struggle for the kingdom of Naples with Alphonso, king of Arragon.

LOUIS OF ARRAGON, succeeded his father, Peter II., as king of Sicily, 1342; died 1355.

LOUIS OF TARENTUM, second husband of his cousin, Joan of Naples, was married to that princess in 1347, driven from the kingdom by Louis I. of Hungary, they were recalled by the Neapolitans in 1352, died 1362.

LOUISA, AUGUSTA WILHELMINA AMELIA, queen of Prussia, born 1776, queen 1793, died 1810.

LOUISA OF LORRAINE, queen of France, born 1554, married to Henry III. 1575, died 1601.

LOUISA MARIE OF FRANCE, the last of the daughters of Louis XV., 1737–1787.

**LOUISA** of Savoy, duchess d'Angouleme, daughter of Philip, duke of Savoy, born 1476, married to Louis d'Orleans, count of Angouleme, by whom she became mother of Francis I., 1488. Being appointed regent during the expedition of her son to the Milanese, and during his captivity, 1515 and subsequent years, she governed the kingdom with great wisdom, and was respected by all the princes of Europe; died 1532.

**LOUISA-ULRICA**, queen of Sweden, sister of Frederick II., king of Prussia, born 1720, married to the Prince Gustavus Adolphus 1744, became queen mother 1751, died 1782.

**LOUREIRO, J. DE**, a Portu. botanist, died 1796.

**LOUTH-ALY-KHAN**, seventh regent of Persia, and the last of the Zand dynasty, born 1768, defeated and put to death by Aga-Mahomed, 1794.

**LOUTHERBOURG, PH. J. DE**, a painter of Strasbourg, distinguished for his battles and hunting pieces, 1740-1812.

**LOUVEL, LOUIS PETER**, a saddler by trade, who conceived such an intense hatred for the Bourbons that it became a monomania, and caused him to assassinate the duc de Berri, February 13, 1820. This event led to political consequences of great moment; but Louvel declared to the last that he had no accomplices. He was executed the same year, at the age of 37.

**LOUVET, PETER**, the name of two French historians, the first of whom flourished 1569-1646; the second 1617-1680.

**LOUVET-DE-COUVRAY, JEAN BAPTISTE**, a Fr. novelist, and mem. of the convention, 1760-97.

**LOUVIERS, CH. JAMES DE**, a famous defender of the liberties of the Gallican church, councillor of state to Charles V., king of France, 1376.

**LOUVILLE, C. A. D'ALLONVILLE, Marquis DE**, a French diplomatist, time of Philip V., 1668-1731. His brother, **JAMES EUGENE**, Chevalier de Louville, author of a number of curious treatises on physical and astronomical subjects, 1671-1732.

**LOUVOIS, FR. MICHEL LETELIER, Marquis DE**, minister of war in the reign of Louis XIV., known to history as the enemy of Colbert, and the author of the Edict of Nantes, 1641-1691. His son **CAMILLE**, known as the abbe de Louvois, a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, 1675-1718.

**LOUYS, E.**, an ecclesiastical writer, died 1682.

**LOVAT, SIMON FRASER**, Lord, a Scotch nobleman, and partisan of Charles Stuart, 1657-1747.

**LOVE, CHRISTOPHER**, a presbyterian minister, and member of the Assembly of Divines, beheaded for conspiring against the republic, 1618-1651.

**LOVE, JAMES**, son of Mr. Dance, the architect of the Mansion House, known as an actor, died 1774.

**LOVEJOY, ELIJAH P.**, an American divine, editor of the anti-slavery paper 'Alton Observer,' published in Illinois, where he was killed while defending his press against a mob, on the 7th Nov., 1837, aged 35.

**LOVELACE, ADA AUGUSTA**, Countess of, the only child of Lord Byron. 'Sole Daughter of my House and Heart,' as he has poetically termed her. She married Lord King, afterwards the Earl of Lovelace, in 1835, who was a descendant of the great Locke. The daughter of the poet was, by a striking contrast with the tastes of her father, devoted to mathematical pursuits. Died 1852, aged 37.

**LOVELACE, RICHARD**, a poet and dramatic writer, son of Sir William Lovelace of Norwich, where he was born 1618. He was distinguished by his fidelity to Charles I., in whose interest he expended his whole fortune, and died in poverty, 1658.

His poems were published in 2 vols. 8vo. under the title of 'Lucasta.' His plays are 'The Scholar,' a comedy, and 'The Soldier,' a tragedy.

**LOVELL, JOHN**, a cel. classical teacher of Mass.

**LOVEWELL, JOHN**, was the son of Zaccheus L., who had been an ensign in the army of Cromwell, and settled in New Hampshire, where he died at the enormous age of 120. His sons were three, **JOHN**, **ZACCHEUS**, a colonel in the French war of 1759, and **JONATHAN**, a preacher, representative, and judge. John distinguished himself in Indian warfare, and was killed in an engagement with the savages at Pegwawket, near Nysbury in Maine, in 1725.

**LOVIBOND, EDWARD**, an English poet, author of 'The Tears of Old May Day,' and an admirable portraiture of Johnson and Garrick in 'The Mulberry Tree,' died on his estate at Hampton, 1775.

**LOW, G.**, a Scotch divine and naturalist, 1746-95.

**LOW, JAMES**, an American physician, born at Albany 1781, died 1822, author of various medical treatises.

**LOWE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HUDSON, K.C.B.**, guardian of Napoleon at St. Helena, was the son of an officer in the British army, and was born in Galway while his father's regiment was quartered there, 1769. He was brought up to the military profession, and performed his first important services in Corsica at the period of the French revolution, after which, in 1800-1801, he went to Egypt, and fought at the battle of Alexandria. In 1803 he was despatched on a secret mission to Portugal, and subsequently served against the French in Naples, and, when Murat became king, in several important islands of the Mediterranean; the principal of these operations being his defence of Capri, which, however, he was compelled to evacuate. In 1813 he was sent to northern Germany, and, joining the allied Russian and Prussian armies, served under Blücher during the whole of the campaign, and was with him in every action till the surrender of Paris, when he was despatched to England with the news of Napoleon's abdication, and was knighted by the regent. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Sir Hudson Lowe was attached to the duke of Wellington's army as quarter-master-general, but left it early in June to take the command of the troops at Genoa, destined to act against Marseilles and Toulon. It was during his occupation of the last mentioned place, on the 1st of August, 1815, that he received orders to return home to take charge of the captive emperor; an office which an angel from heaven, as Montholon confessed, could not have fulfilled to the satisfaction of the French. It is a little curious, however, that the complaints of that sensitive people met with a ready sympathy in England, and some of the foremost British writers, as Sir Walter Scott, Sir Archibald Alison, and Lord Campbell have echoed their sentiments. On the other hand, the editor of the recently published papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, professes to have established, from a judicial review of the mass of documents confided to him, that no blame can attach either to the British government at home, or to the governor of St. Helena, as regards the treatment of Napoleon. At least, we have the case stated for the first time as it appears to the eye of an impartial lawyer, and the actual materials to decide upon. We are much mistaken, however, if the legal tribunal can be admitted the final one in such a cause. Sir Hudson Lowe died at an advanced age, 1844. [E.R.]

**LOWE, PETER**, a Scotch surgeon, died 1612.

**LOWELL, JOHN**, first judge of Massachusetts, 1779-1840.



**LOWENDAHL, ULRIC FREDERIC WALDEMAR**, Marshal De, a native of Hamburg, descended from a natural son of Frederick III., king of Denmark, and distinguished as a commander in the service of Austria, France, Poland, and Russia. He acquired immense repute by his share in the battle of Fontenoy, and the sieges of Flemish towns, flourished 1700-1755.

**LOWER, RICHARD**, an eminent physician and anatomist, author of a tractate on the heart, and the motion and heat of the blood, in which the transference of the living fluid from the vessels of one animal to those of another is treated of. Born about 1631, died 1691. His relative, **SIR WILLIAM LOWER**, was a courtier and dramatist of the reign of Charles I., and died 1662.

**LOWICZ, JEANNE**, Princess De, wife of the grand duke Constantine of Russia, died 1831.

**LOWITZ, GEORGE MATRICE**, a German astronomer, born 1722, murdered by the bands of Puyatchef, at the capture of Dmetriefsk, 1774. His son, **TOBIAS**, a chemist and naturalist, 1757-1804.

**LOWNDES, WILLIAM**, an American lawyer and statesman, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1781, and died at sea in 1822.

**LOWRY, WILSON**, an engraver, 1762-1820.

**LOWTH, ROBERT, D.D.**, a celebrated bishop in the Church of England, was born at Buriton, 27th November, 1710. From Winchester school he went to Oxford, and having distinguished himself by his literary attainments, was, in 1741, chosen professor of poetry in that university. In 1744 he was appointed rector of Ovington, in Hampshire. Resigning that situation, he passed several years on the continent, and on his return was appointed archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of East Woodhay. He was well known as a scholar; but it was not till the appearance of his lectures 'On the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews,' in 1753, that he became known as one of the first biblical critics of his age. That work procured him a high reputation both at home and abroad, and it still maintains a distinguished place amongst works on the literature of the Scriptures. Preferences flowed rapidly upon him, for he became successively bishop of Limerick; and leaving Ireland he was made prebend of Durham; bishop of St. Davids in 1766; and bishop of London in 1777. While he discharged with exemplary diligence the duties of that important see, he continued with the greatest ardor to prosecute his biblical studies, and as the fruit of his unwearied industry, 'Isaiah, a New Translation, with a preliminary Dissertation and Notes,' contributed to extend his fame. The beauty and elegance of this translation have been long and universally admitted. Bishop Lowth was the author of several minor works, the chief of which are, 'The Life of William of Wykeham,' and 'The Short Introduction to English Grammar.' He died at Fulham palace in 1787, at the age of seventy-six.

[R.J.]  
**LOWTH, SIM.**, an English divine, au. of 'Strictures on Dr. Gilbert Burnet's Works,' &c. d. 1720.

**LOWTH, WILLIAM**, father of Bishop Lowth, the subject of a preceding notice, and himself a learned divine, author of numerous practical and theological works, born in London 1661, d. 1732.

**LOYER, G.**, a Dominican missionary, d. 1715.

**LOYER, PETER LE**, Sieur De La Brosse, a French writer of great learning, author of a curious work on Spectres, and one of still greater singularity, entitled 'Edom, or the Idumæan Colonies in Europe and Asia,' 1550-1634.

**LOYKO, FELIX**, a Polish hist., abt. 1750-1800.

**LOYOLA, IGNATIUS**, or **DON INIGO LOPEZ DE RECALDE**, the founder of the order of Jesuits, was the youngest son of Don Bertram, and was born in 1491, at the castle of Loyola, in the district of Guipuzcoa in Biscay. He was attached in his youth as a page to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, and trained up in all the vices and frivolities peculiar to his position. When still a young man he entered the army, and during his defence of Pampeluna in 1521 against the French, he was severely wounded, and a long and tedious confinement was the result. The invalid, however, amused himself with the Spanish legends of the saints, and other works of a kindred character. His fancy was seized, and in a fit of mystical devotion he renounced the world, made a formal visit to the shrine of the Virgin at Montserrat, and on the 24th day of March, 1522, laid his arms on her altar, and vowed himself her knight. Arrayed in the garb of a pilgrim he then went to Manresa, and devoted himself to deeds of benevolence, which won him great renown. His next resolution was to proceed to the Holy Land, and after ten months' residence at Manresa, he travelled to Barcelona, a poor, begging, sincere, and resolute ascetic, sailed thence for Rome, received the blessing of Pope Adrian VI., and at length reached Jerusalem in September, 1523. After staying but a brief period he returned by Venice and Genoa to Barcelona, where he began in earnest to study Latin at the age of three-and-thirty. At the end of two years, that is in 1526, he removed to Alcala in order to make himself master of philosophy. His retreat from Barcelona was hastened by the danger he had incurred in exposing and attempting to remedy some flagrant disorders in a convent of nuns. His peculiarities of thought and address made him suspected at Alcala, and the inquisition charged him with witchcraft, warned, threatened, imprisoned, and finally dismissed him. The indomitable student was not to be crushed, but repaired at once to Salamanca, where he met with a similar treatment. Little did those inquisitors dream of the power that slumbered in the strange and self-denied recluse. Leaving Spain, which could not appreciate his motives, or divine his character, he came to Paris in February, 1528, where he studied in the lowest classes of the university with unfeigned humility, begged for his daily sustenance, and occasionally startled his friends by religious exhortations. Several young men admired his unwearied zeal and drew around him, and of the two who were domiciled with him, one was the famous Francis Xavier, afterwards known as the apostle of India. Their hearts were on fire for the conversion of the world, and they took solemn vows of chastity, poverty, and entire consecration to the church, in the subterranean chapel of the Abbey of Montmartre. At length, these companions, ten in number, agreed to leave Paris and meet in Venice in January, 1537. As they resolved to go to Jerusalem, they went to Rome to receive the papal blessing and came back to Venice in order to embark. But a war with the Turks frustrated their intentions, and their enthusiasm was in the mean time expended in various forms of effort. Rome naturally became their head-quarters, and Loyola conceived the idea of founding an order, to be devoted to the very work in which he and his fellows were so ardently engaged. The nature and plans of the new institution were sketched, and submitted to the pontiff Paul III., who, under certain limitations, confirmed it on 27th September, 1540; but three years afterwards those limitations were withdrawn. Loyola was president of the order, and remained in Rome in order to direct

and stimulate its movements. Thus sprung up the order of the Jesuits—the mightiest by far of the kindred institutions of the Church of Rome, and which has more than once shaken the nations of Europe. The order increased with great rapidity; it had a romantic origin and a definite aim. Loyola founded at Rome an asylum for converted Jews, and a penitentiary for reclaimed females. Julius III. in 1550 confirmed the order, and Loyola remained its general till his death on 31st July, 1556. At his death the society consisted of more than 1,000 persons possessing 100 religious houses, and divided for the prosecution of its labors into twelve provinces, reaching from Spain to India and Brazil. Loyola was beatified by Paul V. in 1609, and canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622. His famous ‘Spiritual Exercises’ were published at Rome in 1548. Many even in his own church deny that he had enough of learning to write this book, or even enough of ingenuity to construct the rules of the order of Jesus, affirming that he was in both respects the instrument of minds more refined and subtle than his own. His was a self-sacrificing fanaticism. His life was a spiritual knighthood—undaunted in the cause which he had espoused. His labors were soon appreciated by the church, and the society of Jesus became a mighty engine before which popes themselves have trembled. Its secrecy has defied investigation, and its unscrupulous means are only surpassed by the devoted spirit of its combined phalanx of agents and associates. Luther and Loyola represent progress and check, march and counter-march, action and reaction in the same epoch of the ecclesiastical world.

[J.E.]

LOYSEAU, C., a French juriconsult, 1566–1627.

LOYSEAU, J. S., a French juriconsult, d. 1822.

LOYSON, C., a French publicist, 1791–1820.

LUBBERT, SIBRAND, a learned Dutch divine, and deputy to the synod of Dort, 1556–1620.

LUBERSAE, ABBE DE, a French antiquarian, 1730–1804. His nephew, J. B. JOSEPH, bishop of Chartres, and dep. to the est.-general, 1740–1822.

LUBIENECKI, THEODORE, a Polish artist, 1653–1726. His brother, CHRISTOPHER, a painter, born 1659.

LUBIENIETZKI, STANISLAUS, in Latin, *Lubiencius*, a famous Socinian of Poland, and historian of the reformation in that country, 1623–75.

LUBIN, AUG., a French geographer, 1624–1695.

LUBIN, EILHARD, a Ger. philolog., 1565–1621.

LUCA, G. B. DE, a Neapol. cardinal, d. 1683.

LUCA, IGNATIUS DE, an Aust. geogr., 1746–98.

LUCAE, S. C., a German physician, 1787–1821.



[Lucan, from an ancient medal.]

LUCAN, the commonly received name of MARCUS ANNEUS LUCANUS, was born at Cordova (then Corduba) in Spain, 38, son of a Roman knight, who was

youngest brother of the famous Seneca. It was his misfortune to find a rival poet in the emperor Nero, and to receive the prize in a public competition with the sovereign, who then forbade him to recite his verses in public. This circumstance, perhaps, added to the general hatred of his crimes, induced Lucan to join a conspiracy formed against him, and the plot being discovered, he is believed to have accused his own mother, in the hope of pardon. If so, Lucan could only have repented of his weakness, when, notwithstanding, he was condemned to die. He chose to have his veins opened, and then bled to death, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, 65. The only portion of his compositions that has descended to the present age, is his ‘Pharsalia,’ an unfinished description of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. It has been translated into English by May and Rowe, and is much esteemed for the spirit of freedom and morality which it breathes, in numbers of genuine poetry.

LUCAS, CHARLES, an Irish physician, and member of parliament, distinguished in the opposition to government, 1713–1771.

LUCAS, FRANCIS, a Flem. divine, died 1619.

LUCAS, J. A. H., a Fr. naturalist, 1780–1825.

LUCAS, J. J. S., a Fr. commander, 1764–1829.

LUCAS, MARGARET, duchess of Newcastle, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, abt. 1625–1673.

LUCAS, PAUL, a French traveller and antiquarian, author of many descriptive works, 1664–1737.

LUCAS, PETER, a French sculptor, 1691–1752. His two sons—FRANCIS, a sculptor, flourished 1736–1813; JEAN PAUL, a painter, died 1808.

LUCAS, VAN LEYDEN. See JACOBS.

LUCCA, B. LA, an Ital. historian, 1236–1327.

LUCCHESINI, GIOVANNI LORENZO, a Jesuit, and ecclesiastical writer in Lucca, about 1638–1710.

LUCCHESINI, GIOVANNI VINCENZO, a learned wr., sec. of briefs under Clement XII., 1660–1744.

LUCCHESINI, GIROLAMO, Marquis De, a native of Lucca, distinguished as a man of letters, and Prussian minister under Frederick II., 1752–1825. His brother, Cæsar, a philologist, 1755–1832.

LUCENA, J. DE, a Portug. Jesuit, 1550–1600.

LUCHI, M. A., an Italian cardinal and philologist, 1744–1802. His uncle, BONAVENTURE, a theologian, 1700–1785. His brother, LOUIS, a learned ecclesiastical and antiquary, 1703–1788.

LUCIAN, the most brilliant and purest Greek writer of the second century; born at Samosata, in Assyria, on the banks of the Euphrates, he lived between A.D. 120 and 200, under Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines. His life was extremely varied: he had followed many professions; and mingled with all classes of men, and various nations. In his youth a sculptor, we find him soon a lawyer—the profession of his predilection—practising at the bar in Syria and Greece. Next a teacher of rhetoric, settled in Gaul, where he collected a large school, and amassed a considerable fortune. Withdrawing from professional life, he sprung up into the Lucian of History, writing incessantly, but at the same time always travelling; he visited Macedonia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia, resting for any long interval only in Athens; and he died in Egypt, administering a lucrative office which he owed to the emperor Commodus. A life so various, would have endowed a mind, even of ordinary quickness, with much practical knowledge of mankind, and given an insight into the actual condition of society: so that with Lucian's exquisite command of Greek, and his unexceptionable taste, he could in no wise have failed to rise into one of the best and most entertain-



ing writers of the time. Nevertheless, if the praise bestowed on him be nothing more than is due to excellences like these, we shall ill appreciate the character and influence of one of the most formidable pens ever wielded in Antiquity. In keenness of wit, not very unequal to Aristophanes himself, whose talents for popular but significant burlesque he also inherited—Lucian was gifted besides with that boldness, that *sense*, and that sincerity which is insight, belonging only to the greatest minds; and he brought the whole of these rare advantages to the execution of a task, than which none is more arduous, and only one nobler,—the waging of an unrelenting war, with every form and color of *charlatanerie* in his time. Descending among the details of life, he holds up to ridicule and scorn, although mainly to ridicule, the prevalent follies and vices of society in those centuries—the parasite, the way-layer of legacies, the sounding but vacant *bell*, the vender of morality, these, it seems, and multitudes like them, had, even in early days, appeared. But Lucian revels most, and displays greatest courage, in his contest with the widest spread—the most general forms of iniquity. The ancient religions were then tottering; and ancient wisdom had shrunk into a withered sham and formality. The vulgar had lost insight into the spiritual sense of the mythologies, and took the stories of the gods in the stupidest way, believing them without evidence, moral or historical, desecrating nothing of their poetry or beauty, but dogmatizing well! To this vulgar superstition a large proportion of the dialogues are addressed; and truly they helped to shatter it! But our author wrote yet more earnestly, and developed his highest power, when his turn with the philosophers had come. It is grievous to think of it, but apparently so it was, that wisdoms and morals were then professed by men who knew no wisdom, and understood nothing of morals: the dialectic of golden-mouthed Plato had passed into sheerest pedantry, and the virtues of the Stoics were to be had at so much per head. Could a Society with such men for its wise men, endure long upon the Earth? If pen could have shamed it, that pen had been Lucian's. But no such salvation was in store: emptiness having once seized upon a philosophy, as pharisaism on a religion—there is neither hope nor help for it under the sun! Perhaps Lucian's best dialogue, in scourge of the philosophers, is 'The Angler.'—A function of this kind—assumed and unflinchingly carried out, implied boldness indeed; but, sad for the contemporary reputation of the Scornor of Samosata! Βάλλε, ἐπιβάλλε, προσεπιβάλλε,—no quarter to him by whom quarter was never given! But at this other extremity of a long interval of time, and in an age like ours, we may descry the sense, believe in the patriotism, and even doubt the 'infidelity' of Lucian. The vices he warred with, are none of ours, so that we can afford to be temperate, and may hope to be impartial. The experience of sixteen centuries having discredited superstition, and extinguished insincerity—men may now enjoy the wit, and admire the polish, for surely they cannot be offended by the satire of the Dialogues of the Dead.

[J.P.N.]

LUCIAN, Sr., a presbyter of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian in 312.

LUCIFER, the schismatic bishop of Cagliari, the metropolis of Sardinia, and a saint of Rome, died 370.

LUCILIUS, a Roman satirist, 149–103 B.C.

LUCINI, A. F., an Italian designer, 17th cent.

LUCIUS, a Greek writer of the second century.

LUCIUS, the *first* of the name, pope and saint of Rome, was elected 252, and the next year suffered martyrdom. The *second*, succeeded 1144, was killed by a blow with a stone in a popular riot, 1145. The *third* outlived several popular commotions, and reigned 1181–1185.

LUCIUS, J., historian of Dalmatia, died 1684.

LUCKNER, N., a marshal of France, 1722–94.

LUCRETIA, one of the noblest names in Roman history, was the wife of Collatinus, a near relation of Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome. The story, as related by Livy, is to the effect that Sextus Tarquinius, the king's eldest son, was inspired with a passion for her, moved by her extreme beauty; and becoming a guest at her house during the absence of Collatinus, succeeded in dishonoring her person. Entering her chamber in the night with a drawn sword, and finding himself resolutely repulsed, he threatened to slay her, and place the body of a slave in her bed, to make it appear that he had killed them both in the act of adultery. The dread of being thought so infamous induced Lucretia to yield, but with a resolve that the honor of her husband and her own innocence should be avenged. She summoned her father and her husband from the camp, who came accompanied by their kinsmen, Valerius Publicola and Brutus, and having recounted the events of the night, she suddenly stabbed herself to the heart with a concealed dagger. The bloody poniard was snatched from the wound by Brutus, and the witnesses of this sad tragedy swore by the 'once pure blood' of Lucretia, not to rest till they had expelled the Tarquins from Rome. This event, which occurred B.C. 509, was the signal of Roman freedom, the kingly government being abolished, and a republic established by the conspirators, of whom Junius Brutus became chief. Poets and artists have vied with each other in celebrating the heroism of Lucretia, and her name, like that of Penelope, has furnished the most significant expression for all that is noble and chaste in the female character. [E.R.]



[Lucretius—From an Antique Gem.]

LUCRETIA, the commonly received name of TITUS LUCRETIVS CARUS, an eminent philosopher and poet, born at Rome about 96 B.C., and said to have died by his own hand in the forty-fourth year of his age, about 52. He is admitted to be one of the greatest of Roman poets for descriptive beauty and elevated sentiment, while his philosophy is subject to the errors inevitable to the state of science at that time. His poem, which is entitled 'De Rerum Natura,' embodies accurately the Epicurean doctrine on the nature of things, and was first published in 1486. It has been translated into English by Creech and Mason Good.



**LUCULLUS**, **LUCIUS LICINIUS**, a naval and military commander of Rome, born about B.C. 115, and distinguished in the war with Mithridates from the time of Sylla to B.C. 66, when he was supplanted by Pompey. He lived about twenty years longer, in an elegant retirement on the coast of Campania, and his costly habits have rendered his name a bye-word for all that is luxurious and extravagantly refined in taste. He was at the same time a great master of literature, and his house was enriched with a valuable library and works of art, which were opened to the curious and the learned, among whom was his friend Cicero.

**LUDEKE**, C. W., a Prussian *savant*, 1737–1805.

**LUDWIG**, J. P. DE, a Ger. jurist, 1668–1743.

**LUDICAN**, a king of Mercia, 823–825.

**LUDIUS**, a Roman painter, age of Augustus.

**LUDLOW**, **EDMUND**, one of the principal chiefs of the republican party in England during the civil war, born about 1620, distinguished at the battle of Edgehill 1642, successor of Ireton in the government of Ireland 1660, died in exile 1693. Ludlow is the author of curious and valuable 'Memoirs,' published 1698.

**LUDLOW**, **ROGER**, deputy-governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1634, born in England, but came to America in 1630. He compiled the first code of Connecticut laws. Died in Virginia, to which colony he had emigrated.

**LUDOLPH**, **JOB**, a German Orientalist, distinguished for his researches in Ethiopian history and the Ethiopic dialects, 1624–1704. His two nephews—**HENRY WILLIAM**, distinguished as a Greek and Russian scholar, 1655–1710; and **JOB**, as a mathematician, 1649–1711. The son of the latter, **JEROME LUDOLPH**, a physician, 1677–1728.

**LUDOLPH**, an ascetic writer, about 1300–1370.

**LUDOVICUS**, or **LUDWIG**, **GODFREY**, a philologist and literary *savant* of Prussia, 1670–1724.

**LUDOVICUS**, **C. GUNTHER**, a professor of Leipzig, author of a 'Plan for a History of the Philosophy of Wolf,' and 'of Leibnitz,' 1707–1778.

**LUDWIG**, **C. F.**, a phys. of Leipzig, 1757–1823.

**LUDWIG**, **C. T.**, a Germ. botanist, 1709–1773.

**LUGO**, **JOHN DE**, a Spanish cardinal and theologian, 1583–1660. His brother, **FRANCIS**, a Jesuit and theologian, 1580–1652.

**LUINI**, **BERNARDIN**, an Italian painter, 16th ct.

**LUKE**, the evangelist, said to have been a Jewish proselyte, converted by the preaching of Paul, and a physician by profession, was a native of Antioch, and probably wrote his gospel, as well as the Acts of the Apostles, while a prisoner in Rome A.D. 63. He was a companion of Paul in many of his journeys, and is understood to have been acquainted with the family of Mary, and even to have seen the Saviour in his youth. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was never married.

**LULLI**, **ANTHONY**, a French grammarian, died 1582.

**LULLY**, **JEAN BAPTISTE**, born at Florence in 1634, showed such a remarkable taste for music that a cordelier, from no other consideration than the hope of his some time becoming eminent in art, undertook to teach him the guitar. While under the care of his kind guitar master he attracted the attention of the Chevalier Guise, a French gentleman, who took him at ten years of age to Paris, to be page to the Mdle. de Montpensier, niece of Louis XIV. While in this menial capacity, he used to spend his leisure time in practising upon an old violin, and his taste in music having reached the ear of the princess, she immediately procured a master to

teach him the violin, and in the course of a few months he was elevated to the rank of a court musician, and afterwards admitted into the king's band, which was styled the 'Les Petits Violons,' of which corps he soon afterwards became the head. From this time Lully's fame as a performer and composer was fully established and recognized. At this time one who could read music at sight was esteemed as a great musician, and not one-half those then living in France were so far accomplished as to be able to play an accompaniment on the harpsichord or the orbo to the exercises of the scholars. Lully in this respect contributed greatly to the progress of musical science, and in his compositions introduced many of the improvements which have since become inseparable from compositions of the slightest kind. In the year 1686 the king having recovered from a serious indisposition which threatened his life, Lully was required to compose a *Te Deum*. Accordingly he wrote one, which was as remarkable for its excellence as it was for an unhappy accident which befel the composer during its performance, which he conducted. In the midst of one of the movements of this work, Lully struck his foot with the cane with which he was beating time. This caused considerable inflammation, and the injury was so untractable that his physician advised him to have his little toe cut off; and, after a delay of some days his foot; and at length the whole limb. At this juncture an empiric offered to effect a cure without amputation. Two thousand pistoles were to be his guerdon if he succeeded; but, as might have been expected, Lully became one more victim to the popular faith in quackery. He died in 1687, and was interred in the church of the Discalcent Augustines, at Paris, where an elegant mausoleum was erected to his memory. Lully's fame now chiefly rests on his overtures, a species of composition of which he is said to have been the inventor. He wrote several operas, motets and other compositions for the church, besides a number of symphonies in three parts for violins. He had two sons, **LOUIS** and **JEAN**, also musicians. They in conjunction composed the music to an opera named 'Zephire et Flore,' which was performed at the Academie Royale in 1688. [J.M.]

**LULLY**, **RAYMOND**, a great theurgist and philosopher of the middle ages, was of Catalonian descent, and was born at Palma, the capital of Majorca, 1235. He commenced life as a courtier and man of pleasure, but was converted, when about thirty years of age, to the religious life, chiefly by the exhortations of a married lady, to whom he had professed the most ardent devotion. For about ten years, 1265–1275, he lived more or less in a solitary place, and became the subject of remarkable ecstasies and visions—the end being, that his prayers for wisdom to convert the heathen were answered, he says, by a singular illumination of his mind, in which the principles of things became manifest to him. In this light, with the aid of his investigations in Arabian philosophy, he conceived a new system of dialectics, which may be consulted in his 'Ars Generalis Ultima,' first published 1480; the 'Ars Brevis,' published 1481; and the 'Arbor Scientiæ,' 1482. The first of these (of which the second is an abridged method) proposes a universal art, or science of sciences, in the principles of which all others are supposed to be comprehended, and by the aid of which Lully maintained they could all be demonstrated. The 'Arbor Scientiæ,' or tree of knowledge, contains a demonstration of the love of God and the neighbor, traced from its root to its fruit. It is impossible to enumerate all his works, but their general object is to de-



monstrate by an infallible method, all the primary truths of religion, including the existence and life of Christ; and they embrace in their scope, the physical and metaphysical sciences; and, as a necessary consequence, the doctrines of the alchemists, who claim Raymond Lully as one of their greatest masters. His practical means to attain the end of his life were as large in their scope as his system of logic; and he embodied them in three proposals, which he urged upon the pope and Philip the Fair, making many journeys to effect his purpose. These were—1. That all the existing military orders should be formed into one body. 2. That the works and schools of the philosopher Averroes, should be absolutely suppressed. 3. That monasteries should be built in all parts of the world, to instruct in strange languages and in the new dialectic, such as should enter into vows for the conversion of infidels. It must be admitted that this was a magnificent political design, and there is nothing in history to compare with it, except the achievements of Loyola. Raymond Lully, disappointed, after the most indefatigable efforts to procure the adoption of his system, embarked for Turin, to commence his apostleship single-handed, and there, it is believed, he found the death of a martyr, 1315. His works acquired great celebrity, and were often reprinted in the 16th century. The best of his apologists is the French priest Ant. Perroquet. Naudé ridicules his pretensions, and calls him an ignorant friar, but without exhibiting any apprehension of what he really teaches. [E.R.]

LUMAGNE, MARIE DE, religious founder of the order of 'Filles de la Providence,' 1599–1657.

LUMSDEN, A., a Scotch antiquar., 1720–1801.

LUMSDEN, M., a Scotch Orientalist, 1777–1835.

LUNARDI, V., an Italian aeronaut, 1759–1799.

LUND, L., a Swedish jurisconsult, 1638–1715.

LUNEAU DE BOISJERMAIN, PETER JOS. FRANCIS, a miscellaneous writer, author of a 'Commentary on Racine,' a 'Course of History and Geography,' &c., 1732–1801.

LUNIG, J. C., a German compiler, 1662–1740.

LUPSET, TH., an English scholar and translator, secretary to Richard Pace, when ambassador, 1498–1532.

LUPTON, D., an English biographer, 17th cent.

LUPTON, W., an English divine, d. about 1726.

LUPUS, or WOLFUS, CHRISTIAN, a monk of St. Augustin, known as a canonist and theologian, 1612–1681.

LUPUS, SERVATUS, a Fr. theologian, 9th cent.

LURBE, G. DE, a French antiquarian, d. 1613.

LUSHINGTON, W., an English statesman, died 1813.

LUSIGNAN, G. DE, a Fr. crusader, died 1194.

LUSSAN, MARGARET DE, a French novelist of considerable genius, author of a great number of historical romances, 1682–1758.

LUTHER, the great German reformer, was born at Eisleben, 10th November, 1483. As he was born on St. Martin's Eve, and baptized the next day, he received his Christian name of Martin. His father, who was a poor miner, left Eisleben for Mansfield, when the infant Martin was scarcely six months old. Here the hardy laborer so prospered, as to have at length two blast furnaces of his own, and to be thus enabled by a benignant Providence, to give his son a good education. After getting such tuition as the place of parental residence could afford, Martin was sent at the age of fourteen to school at Magdeburg, where his poverty forced him, with other boys, to traverse the neighboring villages and to sing hymns as a means of procuring a supply of victuals. Re-

moving next year to Isenach, he was pressed by similar difficulties, and compelled to a similar means of relief, till a benevolent family took him under their roof. His father was anxious that his son should study law, and Martin entered the university of Erfurt in 1501. The fashionable scholastic philosophy occupied him here for a series of years, and 'the whole university admired his genius.' During the second year of his studies at Erfurt, being a laborious reader, and in the habit of ransacking the college library and devouring its volumes, he found a copy of the Latin Bible, a book he had never seen before, and which on his reading it, stirred up strange and rapturous sensations within him. Not long afterwards his severe studies produced an alarming illness, which brought him face to face with death, and created serious and permanent religious impressions, which were so deepened by the death of a very intimate friend and fellow-student by a stroke of lightning, that he at once resolved to become a monk, and leaving all his property behind him, but a Virgil and Plautus, and giving his astonished friends a hearty farewell banquet, he entered the monastery of the hermits of St. Augustine. Here the ambitious scholar soon felt the crushing despotism of those monkish brothers, for he was forced to do the most menial and disgusting offices, and the master of arts was made a servant of all work—sweeper, porter, and beggar, for the lazy drones who buzzed in the convent. Still, he did not neglect his studies, and he strove earnestly all the while to obtain that spiritual peace and sanctity which he had imagined must be easily found in a religious establishment. Alas! he watched, fasted, prayed, read, and did penance on himself in vain. His melancholy could not be relieved by such ghostly mechanism. His was not a mind to be cheated into quiet by monastic routine, or degraded and hushed by morbid asceticism. But the conversations of Staupitz, his vicar-general, at length led the young Augustinian to feel the freedom and peace of the gospel, and he was ordained to the priesthood, and celebrated his first mass, in his twenty-fourth year. By the influence of Staupitz, Luther was, in 1508, called by Frederick, elector of Saxony, to be a professor of philosophy in the university of Wittenberg. Here in a short time he taught also biblical theology, and obtained more internal serenity, and a deeper view of the divine plan of redemption. He began to preach too with that vigor, impetuosity, and eloquence which soon attracted immense crowds. About 1510 he was sent to Rome on ecclesiastical business, and his mind received a terrible shock by what he witnessed of the idleness, profanity, and sensuality of the Romish clergy and laity, and the grief and indignation he experienced during this visit to the city of the pope, caused the veil to fall from his eyes. On returning from the Italian metropolis, he was, in 1512, made doctor of divinity, and he continued to preach boldly, attacking the scholastic philosophy, and basing his arguments more and more on the Holy Scriptures. The court of Rome, to supply its luxuries, and aid in building St. Peter's, had commissioned indulgences to be sold in Germany. The traffic was carried on with the utmost effrontery, and under a regular tariff, and Tetzel was a fit instrument for the nefarious commerce in the souls of men. Some of the people of Wittenberg, who had confessed to Luther, refused to abandon their sins, and pleaded the indulgences which they had bought. The spirit of Luther was fired—the spark was laid to the train which ended in so mighty an explosion. He preached and remonstrated, and on the 31st October, 1517,

nailed to the door of the castle church his ninety-five theses, and sent a copy of them to the archbishop of Magdeburg. The consequent discussions with Tetzel at Wittenberg, and his debates upon the same subject at Heidelberg, only increased and deepened the agitation, and added to Luther's popularity. By and by he was summoned to appear and answer at Augsburg before the papal legate, Cardinal Cajetan. At the several interviews he stood firm and resolved, and the friar Martin returned in triumph to his cell and his lecture-room. The excitement was now so prodigious that the courteous Elector wished him to leave the city—the idea of a capital penalty for him was loudly talked of, and the unquailing Luther at last appealed from the pope to a general council. But Militz, another legate, was appointed, and at a meeting which took place at Altenburg in 1519, Luther was so far cajoled as to write a humble and apologetic letter to Leo. The letter was unheeded—the reformer became more and more alive to the errors of the church—the disputation with Eckius still forced him on wards, and, being too honest to conceal his convictions, he took advantage of the press, and his works found a wondrous and immediate circulation. Rome became seriously alarmed, and Leo at length issued a bull of excommunication, which Luther publicly and contemptuously burnt before an immense assembly at Wittenberg. The German mind was thoroughly roused, and prepared to throw off the yoke of Rome. Luther's separation from Rome was now complete. Leo urged the new emperor, Charles V., to apprehend and punish the turbulent and daring heretic, but by the influence of the elector of Saxony, the reformer's cause was tried at Worms. On his way to Worms, Spalatin, apprehensive for his safety, despatched a messenger to forewarn and dissuade him from continuing his journey, but the magnanimous champion replied, 'Go tell your master, that though there were as many devils in Worms as tiles upon the housetops, I will enter it.' On the 16th of April he reached the city, attired in his friar's cowl; multitudes met him, and he entered it attended by 2,000 persons. Before his 304 august judges, the emperor and his nobility, his courage did not fail, for clearly and fully did he vindicate his past procedure, and he steadily appealed to the authority of Scripture. The result was, that Charles issued a rescript 'against the evil fiend in human form,' 'the fool,' and 'the blasphemous,' and put him under the ban of the empire. Luther had already left the town, pursuing the road that took him to Mora, that he might see his aged grandmother. He resumed his journey the next day, but as he passed through the depths of the Thuringian forest, he was roughly seized by five horsemen, and carried to the castle of Wartburg, and a whole year he lay there in solitude, while his friends mourned his absence or death. But his powerful patrons had in this way provided for his safety. This period of forced retirement was not mis-spent, and though he had to wrestle with morbid and nervous sensations, produced by his confinement and sedentary life, he translated the New Testament into German, which was published in 1522. Leaving his Patmos, and returning to Wittenberg, his undaunted energy carried all before it, the reformation was ushered in, and in 1524 Luther abandoned the monastic dress—the last symbol of his connection with Rome. He crushed his fanatical opponents, who did more injury to his cause than his papal adversaries, gallantly entered the lists with Henry VIII. of England, and fought stoutly with Erasmus on the Freedom of the Will. In 1525, he was married



[Luther's Chamber at Wittenberg.]

by Pomeranus, to Catherine von Bora, who had left her convent about two years before, and 'his dear and lovely Ketha' proved a kind and affectionate wife to him. The labors of Luther were at this period incessant, for the care of all the churches was upon him, and many of the states of Germany embraced his doctrines. From 1517 to 1526, every year saw him publish a book or books against some form of papal error. The anabaptists were a sad thorn in his side, and by their wretched excesses brought great scandal upon his works. The translation of the Bible occupied a large portion of his time, for it was the mainstay of the reformation; and commentaries on almost all the books of the Bible proceeded from his unwearied pen. Councils were in those days reckoned a grand specific for healing ecclesiastical discord, and there were not a few in the life of Luther: Worms in 1521, Nuremberg in 1522–23, when the German princes presented a list of 'a hundred grievances'; another at the same place in the following year, at which the members resolved to work out as far as possible the decisions of that of Worms, and that of Augsburg in 1525, adjourned to Spires in 1526, at which a general council was demanded. Another diet was convoked to meet in February, 1529, and the imperial and popish party having the mastery, decreed to suppress the reformation by force. Against this bloody decree the deputies solemnly *protested*, and the reforming band received from this circumstance the appropriate name of *Protestants*. Luther and Zwingli now quarrelled about the nature of the Lord's Supper, and maintained a worse than idle contest, nay, met personally for disputation at Marburg. The diet of Augsburg met in 1530, the confession prepared by Melancthon was submitted to it, and protestantism, in spite of all obstacles, was firmly established among the German nations. Amid many interruptions and incessant labors, Luther continued at Wittenberg during his remaining years. In his sixty-second year his health began to give way—the strong man was bowed down. After an altercation with the lawyers about clandestine marriages, and certain female fashions in dress, he indignantly left Wittenberg for Eisleben in the month of January, 1546. The river Issel being swollen, he was five days upon the road. On the 17th of February he complained of oppressive pain in his chest. Momentary relief from it was soon obtained; but he was again attacked in the night, and after brief but earnest religious exercises, and thrice repeating the inspired words, 'Into thy hands I commit my spirit—God of truth thou hast redeemed me,' he expired between two and three o'clock in the morning. His disease is supposed to



have been *angina pectoris*, but some say, cancer in the stomach. On the 19th his body was enclosed in a leaden coffin, and carried into the church ere it was removed for burial; and on the 22d the hearse arrived at Wittenberg, where the whole city stood around the gates in deepest sorrow and lamentation. Luther was buried in the Schloss-kirche, and many a traveller has read the simple inscription that still stands over his tomb.—No one will deny that Luther was one of the mighty. He had an earnest and honest nature—a stranger alike to cowardice and dissimulation. Whatever he did, he did with his might. That he sometimes spoke roughly and wrote harshly, no one knew better than himself—‘I was born,’ said he, ‘to fight with devils and storms, and hence it is that my writings are so boisterous and stormy.’ It required a leonine temperament to do the work of Martin Luther. Yet he was a man of a loving and generous heart—playful and happy with his wife and family or friends. He liked hilarity, and his great mind rejoiced to unbend. Intellect and passion were alike powerful within him, for with all his clearness of reason and conscientious decision, he was often swayed by impulse. In those moments he uttered or wrote those expressions, that have so often the semblance of inconsistent paradoxes. So much was he formed to lead opinion, that he could not easily bear contradiction. His labor was incredible, as his remaining works attest. Luther had great natural capabilities for music, and he had sedulously studied its theory. He wrote very many hymns and set them to music. In 1523 he published his first hymn with music in a single sheet; the next year he wrote seventeen with a similar accompaniment, and in other subsequent years his muse was not idle. Forty-two original tunes were composed by himself and his associates. But amidst all his literary labors, his translation of the Scriptures stands pre-eminent. Fully aware of the difficult and responsible task, he craved assistance in every form and from every available quarter. When the Hebrew terms belonging to botany and zoology perplexed him, he consulted the physician Sturciad, and he also obtained useful information from his friend Spalatin, who not only instructed him in natural history, but sent him specimens from the superb collection of gems which belonged to the elector of Saxony. Nay, he even employed butchers to dissect animals in his presence, that he might be able to discriminate and render accurately the various sacrificial terms of the Levitical code. But especially did he summon erudite and skilled professors of theology to his aid. They met from time to time, each having prepared himself for the interview by a thorough elaboration of the literary materials belonging to his department of investigation. At those repeated and prolonged consultations, Luther invariably presided, and he had always spread out before him, his own manuscript, the ink of which was scarcely dry, the Hebrew Bible, and the Latin Vulgate. On his one hand sat Melancthon, with the Greek Scriptures before him, and on his other was placed Casper Cruciger, with his notes made from the Chaldee Targums. Bugenhagen, usually called Pomeranus, from the country of his birth, was also by their side, ready with his suggestions from the rabbinical writings and the old Greek versions. These scholars did their work with marvelous precision and fidelity, for they sometimes returned fourteen successive days to the reconsideration of a doubtful clause or word.—In short, Martin Luther was one of the few men whom Providence occasionally endows, prepares, and raises up for gi-

gantic enterprise. He lived to see his work of religious emancipation immovably rooted among the German nations—the work of one man and one age. He sowed the seed in tears, but he saw the harvest gathered with joy. Luther was a man of a compact physical frame, with broad shoulders, a large and massive brow, and a firm set mouth. His works have been often reprinted. The best edition of his correspondence is that of De Wette, Berlin, 1825–28, 5 vols. 8vo. His *Table Talk*, all of which is not authentic, is one of the foundations of his *Memoires* by Michelet, Paris, 1837. A good edition of his works was published at Halle, in 24 volumes, 1737–53, and another edition in 12mo. is in course of publication at Erlangen, 1826–53; 51 volumes have already appeared, and the whole is to occupy 60 volumes. There are many separate lives of the reformer, among which may be enumerated those of Pfizer, Meurer, Jürgen, König, Weydman and Widenhahn. [J.E.]

LUTI, or LUTTI, B., an Ital. artist, 1666–1724.

LUTMA, J., a Dutch engraver, 1609–1685.

LUTEREL, H., an Irish engraver, born 1650.

LUXDORF, B. W., a Danish *savant*, 1716–88.

LUXEMBOURG, FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCI BOUTEVILLE, Duc De, one of the greatest generals of the age of Louis XIV., was a posthumous son of the count de Bouteville, and a pupil in war of the great Condé. He was constantly opposed to William III., and was successful against him in the battle of Nerwinde 1695, when 20,000 men were left on the field. Born 1628, commander-in-chief in Holland 1672, marshal 1675, died 1695. One of his sons, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, served in the Austrian war of succession, 1675–1746. The nephew of the latter, C. F. FREDERIC, was also a French marshal, 1702–1764. His wife MADELEINE, widow of the duke de Boufflers, was celebrated at the court of Louis XV., 1707–1787.

LUYKEN, JOHN, a Dutch engraver, 1649–1712. His son and pupil, N. GASPARD, d. before him, 1660.

LYNES, CHARLES D'ALBERT, Duc De, descended from a noble Florentine family named Alberti, who established themselves in France in 1413, was born at Pont St. Esprit 1578, and was godson of Henry IV. In the reign of Louis XIII. he became prime minister, and at length constable of France; died 1621. His son LOUIS CHARLES, an ascetic writer, and one of the Port-Royal *savants*, author of many works published under the name of ‘Laval,’ flourished 1629–1690.

LUZAN, IGNATIUS, a Spanish poet, 1695–1754.

LUZATTO, S., a Venetian rabbi. 17th century.

LYCON, a Greek philosopher, 4th century B.C.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet, 2d century B.C.

LYCURGUS, the great legislator of the Lacedæmonians, was the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta. His history commences with the year 898 B.C., when he might have usurped the throne on the death of his brother, but preferring to guard the kingdom for the unborn child of the latter, he devoted himself to the study of legislation. On his nephew becoming of age, Lycurgus travelled into Crete, Egypt, and Asia, and thus prepared himself to give Sparta the laws which have rendered his name immortal. His object was to regulate the manners as well as the government, and to form a warrior nation, in which no private interest should prevail over the public good. It is said that Lycurgus persuaded the Spartans to swear that they would observe these laws till his return from another journey, and that he then departed, and they never heard of him more. One account states that he starved himself



[Lyeurgus, from an antique bust.]

to death, but it is more probable that he retired to private life, and died naturally, as Lucian records, at the age of eighty-five. [E.R.]

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator and political functionary, about 408–325 B.C.

LYDGATE, JOHN, an old English poet, who flourished soon after the time of Chaucer, and is known to have been living in the middle of the 15th century. His history is very obscure, but he was a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, and was ordained a priest 1397. His principal works are 'The Siege of Troy,' 'Story of Thebes,' and 'The Fall of Princes.'

LYDIAT, THOMAS, an English divine, distinguished as a chronologist and mathem., 1572–1649.

LYDIUS, B. L., a German protestant divine, established at Dort as a refugee in 1603, died 1629. His son, JAMES, a divine and critic, was also a minister at Dort, dates unknown.

LYE, EDWARD, an antiquarian *savant*, au. of an 'Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dict.,' &c., 1704–69.

LYELL, CHARLES, father of the well-known geologist, a Scotchman, disting. as a discoverer in botany, and translator of Dante, 1767–1849.

LYFORD, WILLIAM, a wr. of practical divinity, rector of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, 1598–1653.

LYMAN, PHINEAS, an American Colonial major-general, born in Conn. in 1716. Fought under Sir Wm. Johnson, Abercrombie, Lord Howe and Amherst in the various colonial wars with the French in Canada, and commanded the provincial troops in an expedition against Havana. Died in 1775.

LYMAN, WILLIAM, an Am. brigadier-general, member of Congress and consul to London, d. 1811.

LYNAR, ROCH FREDERIC, Count De, a Danish statesman and scholar, author of political works and travels, 1708–1781. His son, C. GOTTLÖB, disting. as a publicist and ascetic writer, 1748–96.

LYNCH, J. an Irish polemic, died about 1680.

LYNCH, THOMAS, an American revolutionist, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in South Carolina, 1749. Fought in the revolutionary war, and was a member of the first congress. Lost at sea in 1779.

LYNDE, SIR HUMPHREY, an English magistrate, known as a writer in favor of protestantism, 1579–1536.

LYNDE, BENJAMIN, chief justice of Mass., 1666–1745. His son, of the same name, became also chief justice of Mass. in 1770.

LYNDON, JOSIAS, governor of R. I. in 1768. Died 1778.

LYNDSAY, SIR DAVID, one of the most famous of the old Scottish poets, was probably born in or soon after the year 1490. He is usually described

as 'of the Mount,' which was his paternal estate in Fifeshire. He received instruction at the university of St. Andrews; and, in 1512, when he may have been a little above twenty years old, was placed about the person of the new-born prince, who afterwards became James V. of Scotland. He first appeared, both as a public servant and as an author, in 1528, when the young king knew of his subjection to the Douglasses. In the next year he was appointed Lyon-king-at-arms; add he was employed afterwards on embassies and other charges, both before and after the death of his royal patron. He sided with the Reformers, to the extent, at any rate, of desiring and promoting purification of ecclesiastical polity and discipline; but he never figured very prominently in the fierce quarrels of his time, and spent his latest years so quietly that it is not known when he died. He can be traced positively till 1555. His poetical works have nothing of high or fine poetical inspiration; but they abound in poetical good sense and sagacity, show great observation of society and manners, and are written with remarkable force of language, and tremendous strength of sarcastic and satirical invective. The most interesting of them is his 'Satire of the Three Estates,' a huge dramatic piece, hovering between the allegoric moralities, and those more modern plays in which individual personages were introduced. His 'Monarchy, a Dialogue between Experience and a Courtier,' is his largest composition, but very heavy; and his 'Squire Meldrum' is an indifferent attempt at poetizing the adventures of a noted contemporary. The most successful of his attempts besides many passages of his plays, are his small pieces of satire on the court, on politicians, and on churchmen; and chief of these are two early productions, 'The Dream,' and the 'complaint of the Papingo.' [W.S.]

LYNDWODE, or LINDGOOD, WILLIAM, an ecclesiastical lawyer and statesman, in the reign of Henry VI., and bishop of St. David's, died 1446.

LYNEDOCH, THOMAS GRAHAM, Lord, a native of Perthshire, who greatly distinguished himself as an officer of the British army during the late wars, born 1750, died governor of Dunbarton castle, 1843.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, a famous African traveller, and advent. in the arctic seas, 1794–1832.

LYON, J., an English physician, 1734–1817.

LYON, RICHARD, a poet and preacher, born in England about 1620, but came early to America; was the editor of Eliot's 'Bay Psalms.'

LYONNET, P., a Ger. naturalist, 1707–1789.

LYONNET, R., a medical writer, 17th century.

LYONS, ISRAEL, son of a Polish Jew, distinguished as an astronomer, mathematician, and botanist, 1739–1775.

LYRA, NICHOLAS DE, in Latin *Lyranus*, a Scripture commentator of Normandy, died 1340.

LYS, the name of several painters—1. JOHN VANDER LYS, a Dutch genre painter, born at Breda 1600. 2. JOHN LYS, flourished at Oldenburg, 1570–1629. 3. DU LYS, of the family of Joan Darc, called *Nicoletto* by the Italians, died at Nanci 1732.

LYSANDER, a Lacedæmonian general, who put an end to the Peloponnesian war by his victory over the Athenians 405 B.C. He established the 'thirty tyrants' at Athens, and was killed in a battle with the Thebans 395.

LYSCHANDER, or LYSCANDER, JOHN, a Danish antiquarian, died 1582. His brother, CL. CHRISTOPHERSON, an historian, 1557–1623.

LYSERUS, POLYCARP, a Lutheran divine of Ger-



many, 1552-1601. JOHN, of the same family, a writer on Polygamy, died 1684.

LYSIAS, a famous orator of Athens, 4th c. B.C.

LYSIAS, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, vanquished by Judas Maccabæus.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's lieutenants, who became master of Thrace on the division of his conquests, was killed B.C. 282.

LYSIPPUS, a Greek sculptor, lived B.C. 350.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, B.C. 388.

LYSISTRATUS, a Greek sculptor, 4th c. B.C.

LYSONS, DANIEL, an English physician and medical writer, died 1800. His son, SAMUEL, a writer on typography and the Roman antiquities of Great Britain, appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, 1763-1819.

LYTE, HENRY, an English botanist, 1529-1607.

LYTTLETON, GEORGE LORD, an author and statesman, was born in January, 1709, at Hagley, in Worcestershire, the seat of his father, to whose estate and baronetcy he was heir. He showed early in life the same qualities which he afterwards displayed,—fluency of diction, and justness of taste. He never rose above an easy mediocrity either in literature or statesmanship, but his popular amiable manners, his thorough chivalrous liberality of sentiment, and his good moral principles, justly made him an object of affectionate admiration among the men of genius of the age, and he thus occupies a more conspicuous position than his talents alone could have achieved. He is ranked among the converts from infidelity, but his religion did not become fanatical, and it may be questioned if it displaced anything beyond a dissatisfied partial scepticism. He was twice married, and the object of his earlier choice, from the deep affection with which he regarded her when alive, and his grief for her death, made the contrast with her successor, from whom Lyttleton found it necessary to separate, a matter of much sad remark among his contemporaries. Though his father was in office, he joined the young 'Patriots'

who drove Walpole from power. He held several secondary offices, and preceded Mr. Legge as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was created a baron in 1757, and died in 1773. His miscellanies, in prose and verse, are now forgotten, and his laborious but feeble history of Henry II., is only known to historical inquirers. [J.H.B.]



[Hagley, Seat of Lord Lyttleton.]

LYTTLETON, CHARLES, younger brother of the preceding, born in 1714, became bishop of Carlisle in 1762, and was distinguished for his antiquarian learning; died 1768. THOMAS LYTTLETON, the son of Lord George, and his successor in the peerage, was a young nobleman of dissipated manners, who possessed, however, much of his father's genius. He is the subject of a well-authenticated ghost story, which relates that he was warned of his death three days before it happened, in 1779, when he was in good health, and only thirty-five years of age. See (for other members of this family) LITTLETON.

## M

MAAN, JOHN, a doct. of the Sorbonne, 17th c.

MAAS, the name of several Dutch painters—ARNOLD, a pupil of the younger Teniers, 1620-1664.

NICHOLAS, famous for his portraits, 1632-1693.

DIRK, or THEODORE, or THIERNY, great in battle-pieces and cavalcades, 1656-1715. GODFREY, famous for his altar-pieces, 1660-1722.

MAAS, J. G. E., a Prussian philos., 1766-1823.

MABIL, P. L., an Italian *savant*, 1752-1836.

MABILLON, JOHN, a learned monk and historian of the Benedictines, celebrated for his knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities, and his skill as a theologian and controversial writer, born in the diocese of Rheims, 1632, died 1707.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT, Abbé De, a brother of Condillac, eminent as a political and miscellaneous writer of great learning, 1709-1785.

MABOUL, J., a French prelate, died 1723.

MABUSE, JAN DE, one of the most celebrated painters of the old Flemish school of Bruges, is the earliest master of any consideration who practised the art in England. His family name appears to have been Gossaert, but he signed himself Joannes Malbodius, that is, of Mabuse, his birth-place. Mabuse was born about 1470; he studied in Italy, and about 1499 visited England, where he was employed by Henry VII.; there is a picture of this king's family, by him, at Hampton Court; he died

at Antwerp in 1532.—Mabuse was a painter of extraordinary ability; his best works are generally brilliantly colored, well drawn, and finished with extreme delicacy; his masterpiece is also in England—the adoration of the kings, at Castle Howard, originally painted as an altar-piece for the abbey of Grammont, it afterwards fell into the possession of Prince Charles of Lorraine, from whose collection it was brought into England.—(Van Mander, *Leven der Schilders*, &c.; Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

MACABER, an old German poet, author of the 'Dance of Death,' painted by Holbein.

M'ADAM, or MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, a magistrate and trustee of roads in Ayrshire, famous for introducing the improved system of road-making which bears his name, born 1756, died, after declining the honor of knighthood, which was conferred on his son, SIR JAMES NICHOL MACADAM, 1836. Mr. Macadam was substantially rewarded for this important national service by a grant of £10,000 from the government. Sir James Nichol Macadam died in 1852.

MACARDELL, J., an Eng. engraver, d. 1765.

MACARIUS, the name of two *saints*, the first or elder, a native of Alexandria, originally a baker, who became a disciple of St. Anthony, and passed the last sixty years of his life as a hermit, 301-391.

The *second*, a contemporary of the preceding, who was persecuted for his zeal against the Arians, and is said to have had 5,000 monks under his direction, died 395.

MACARIUS, a primate of Russia, died 1563.

MACARTHY, SIR CHARLES, an Irish officer, killed in African warfare by the Ashantees, 1824.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, earl of, best known for his embassy to China, was a native of Antrim in Ireland, where he was born in 1737. He began his career after taking his degree at Dublin in 1759, as tutor to the sons of Lord Holland. In 1764 he went as envoy extraordinary to Russia; in 1769 was appointed secretary to Lord Townshend, lord-lieutenant of Ireland; in 1775, governor of Grenada and Tobago; and in 1792-1795 was engaged in his famous mission with Sir George Staunton as secretary, who has published an account of the embassy: died 1806.

MACAULAY, CATHERINE, a famous historian and political writer of the last century, was the daughter of John Sawbridge, Esq., of Ollantigh in Kent, where she was born 1734. She commenced her literary career soon after marrying Dr. George Macaulay, a physician of London, and acquired great celebrity on account of the republican principles which gave the tone to her works. She was married a second time, in 1778, to a Mr. Graham, and died 1791.

MACAULAY, ELIZABETH WRIGHT, an English actress, who afterwards became famous as a country preacher, 1785-1837.

MACAULAY, ZACHARY, father of the popular historian Thomas B. Macaulay, dist. for his philanthropic co-operation with Wilberforce, 1768-1838.

MACBETH, the hero of Shakspeare's tragedy of that name, was a Scottish chief related to the reigning King Duncan, whom he assassinated, in order to usurp his power, 1040. He fell in battle by the hand of Macduff, 1057.

MACBRIDE, D., an Irish physician, 1727-1778.

MACCABÆUS. See JUDAS.

MACCHIETTI, J., an Italian painter, b. 1541.

MACCORMICK, CH., an Irish student of law, known as a historian and miscel. wr., 1744-1807.

MACCRIE, THOMAS, a Scottish divine, author of a 'Life of Knox,' and a 'History of the Attempted Reformation in Italy in the 16th Cent.,' 1772-1835.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN, a physician who was born at Guernsey in 1773, and took his diploma at Edinburgh at the early age of eighteen. He was remarkable for the versatility of his powers, was employed by government in a mineralogical and geological survey of Scotland, and by the East India Company as lecturer on chemistry in their establishment at Addiscombe. Died, in consequence of an accident, 1835.

MACCUTIN, H., an Irish lexicograp., 18th ct.

MACDIARMID, J., a Scotch wr., 1779-1808.

MACDIARMID, JOHN, the well-known editor of the *Dumfries Courier*, died 1852.

MACDONALD, A., a Scotch writer, 1757-90.

MACDONALD, JOHN, son of Flora Macdonald, who assisted the Pretender to escape in 1746, known as a writer on tactics and the telegraph, &c., 1759-1831.

MACDONALD, STEPHEN JAMES JOSEPH ALEXANDER, duke of Tarentum, and marshal of France, distinguished in the wars of the French empire, was descended from a Scotch family who took refuge in France in the time of the rebellion. Napoleon spoke of him as the noblest of characters; and regretted much that he had not known him better when in active service. Born at Sedan, 1765, died 1840.

MACDONOUGH, THOMAS, an American commo-



[Birth-place of Commodore McDonough.]

dore. At the early age of 28 he commanded the American fleet on Lake Champlain, during the war of 1812, and on the 11th Sept., 1814, gained a brilliant victory in a fight with the British, which lasted only two hours and twenty minutes. Was born in the state of Delaware in 1784, and died in 1825.

MACDOUGAL, ALEXANDER, an American revolutionary officer, was born in New York, where his father was engaged in the humble occupation of a milkman, assisted by his son, in his early youth. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war, the latter received a commission in the American army, and rose to the rank of major-general. In the battle at White Plains he commanded, and was one of those engaged in the action at Germantown. In 1781 was sent to Congress, and afterwards to the Senate of the U. S. Died 1786.

MACDOWALL, SIR A., an East India officer, distinguished in the Madras army, 1762-1835.

MACDUFFIE, GEORGE, an American statesman, was born in South Carolina, and having studied law with J. C. Calhoun, practised at the bar with success. He soon entered political life, and was sent as a member of Congress from his native state in 1821, and continued to serve in that post for fourteen years. He shone in Congress as one of its leading debaters, and was often engaged in legislative conflict with its more distinguished members, with John Randolph and others. He was subsequently chosen governor of South Carolina, and in 1843 was elected senator of the U. S., with Calhoun as a colleague. He was a strenuous advocate of southern principles and institutions. Died 1851.

MACE, F., a Fr. ecclesiastical wr., 1640-1721.

MACE, J., a French theologian, 1600-1671.

MACE, R., a chronicler in the time of Francis I.

MACE, TH., an English musician, died 1676.

MACEDO, FRANCIS DE, a learned Jesuit, afterwards a cordelier of Portugal, author of numerous works, born 1596, died in prison 1681.

MACEDO, J. A. DE, a Portug. poet, died 1831.

MACEDONIUS, the *first* of the name, appointed patriarch of Constantinople by the Arians 351, deposed 360; the *second*, elected 494, died 516.

MACER, ÆMILIUS, a Latin poet, about 24 B.C.

MACERATA, G. DA, an Italian painter, b. 1630.

MACFARLANE, HENRY, a native of Scotland, known as a political and miscellaneous writer, was in early life a schoolmaster, parliamentary reporter, and newspaper editor. He is said to have assisted



Macpherson in editing the poems of Ossian; he also translated some of Buchanan's pieces; 1734-1804.

MACGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, M.D., LL.D., a distinguished Scottish naturalist, died 1852.

MACGREGOR, R., an E. India officer, d. 1835.

MACHAM, ROBERT, the discoverer of the island of Madeira, was an English gentleman, who was driven out of his course by contrary winds when eloping with his mistress, in the age of Edward III., 1344. The story relates, that the lovers died and were buried in the island by their crew, who afterwards escaped to the coast of Africa, and became slaves in Morocco. Their adventures, written in Portuguese by Alcaforado, have been translated into French; and the Rev. W. L. Bowles has made them the subject of one of his poems.

MACHAU, W. DE, a French poet, 1282-1370.

MACHAULT, JOHN DE, a learned French Jesuit, 1561-1629. JOHN BAPTISTE DE MACHAULT, another Jesuit writer, 1591-1640. JAMES, a third of the name, author of 'Missions to Paraguay,' &c., 1600-1680.



[Machiavelli.]

MACHIAVELLI, NICOLÒ, whose name is so well known by the English abbreviation Machiavel, was born at Florence in the year 1469. Less seems to be known of his education than might be expected from the interest created by his distinguished place among political philosophers. At the age of thirty, he is found deep in the perplexed Italian politics of the period, having been secretary of the board of 'The Ten.' In whatever light his works may be dealt with critically, there is no doubt that they were founded upon the closest practical observation of political movements, as well as on a scholarly acquaintanceship with history. But it must also be remembered, that however deeply he was engaged in Italian conflict and diplomacy, and however the Peninsula, with its multitudes of republican, monarchical, and aristocratic states, along with the hierarchy ruling so large a portion of it, may have furnished an epitome of the politics of the world, yet, as in other departments of inquiry, the narrowness of the field should be considered in estimating the conclusions of the inquirer. It is true, however, that one possessed of his acuteness would add to his Italian experience a consciousness of the machinations of France and the German empire, along with the rising Spanish kingdom, to get possession of Italy. The events of his life would not be fully told, without a narrative

of the very complicated history of Italy during his active career. He had to conduct some extremely critical negotiations for the Florentine republic with the perfidious and rapacious Cesar Borgia, and the thought has perhaps been often repeated, that never could there have been more ferocity and guile condensed within the compass of two human bosoms, than when Borgia and Machiavelli met in the same cabinet. The political and critical disputes about Machiavelli have centred round his essay or discourse on the prince, intended not for publication, but for the private instruction of the young princes of the Medici family. It has been maintained that he wrote to caricature the principles he professes, but this is an unnecessary theory. It is easy to see that he meant what he says, and his opinions are not wonderful, considering the school in which he was taught. He wrote two other and more extensive works, one on the several books of the first decade of Livy's history—another, a curious dialogue on the art of war. He died on the 22d of June, 1527.

MACHIN, J., an English astronomer, 18th cent.

MACINTOSH, JOHN, an Amer. revolutionary officer and general. Died 1826.

MACINTOSH, LACHLAN, an Amer. general and officer in the revolutionary war. Subsequently a member of Congress and Indian Com. Died 1806.

MACK, CHARLES, Baron Von, an Austrian general, who rose to distinction during the wars of the French revolution, and was at the head of the army of Naples opposed to the French in Italy, 1798. The most remarkable incident in his career, was his surrender with 28,000 Austrian troops to Buonaparte, for which he was tried by court-martial at Vienna. Born in Franconia 1752; died, obscure and disgraced, 1828.

MACKAY, ALEXANDER, an English journalist, for some time connected with the London Morning Chronicle. He was devoted to the study of political economy, and a strenuous advocate for reform. He had travelled in the United States, and published the result of his observations in an excellent work, entitled the 'Western World.' Died on his way to England from India in 1854, at the early age of 33.

MACKAY, AND., a dist. mathematic., died 1809.

MACKENZIE, SIR ALEX., was a native of Inverness, and at an early period of his life settled in Canada. After having been eight years in the service of the North-West Fur Company, he was sent from Fort Chipewyan, 3d June, 1789, on an exploring expedition towards the north, in which he traced the great river named after him, and reached the Arctic Ocean in lat. 69°. Some time previously (1771) this great barrier had been first gained, at the mouth of the Coppermine River, by Samuel Hearne, an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. On another expedition, undertaken 10th October, 1792, Mackenzie was the first to cross the Rocky Mountains and reach the Pacific. He published an account of his travels, London, 1801; and soon after had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him. [J.B.]

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER SLIDELL, was born in New York, April 6, 1803. His father was John Slidell, and he added his mother's name of Mackenzie at the request of his maternal uncle, by an act of the legislature in 1837. He entered the navy early, was employed in various services, until a second attack of yellow fever compelled his return home, and led to his visit to Europe in 1825, the result of which was his much admired book, the 'Year in Spain.' He returned to the naval service, and again visited Europe in 1835, writing on his return his 'American in England,' and 'Spain Revisited.' His other chief

literary labors were his biographies of Paul Jones and Decatur. In 1841 he attained the rank of commander in the navy, and in 1842 made his cruise on board the *Somers*, in which the mutiny of Spencer and his associates occurred, which resulted in the hanging of the former, and two of his comrades, from the yard-arm of that vessel. On his return home a high Court of Enquiry, composed of Commodores Stewart, Jacob Jones, and Dallas, approved of his conduct, and the case was further at his own request submitted to a court-martial at New York, composed of Com. Downes as president, and twelve of his brother officers, who came to a similar decision. During the war with Mexico he commanded the *Mississippi*. He died at home, Sept. 13, 1848. In his personal character, he was a man of rigid integrity and devotional feeling. His writings show fine descriptive powers.

**MACKENZIE, GEORGE**, a physician of Edinburgh, author of a biography of eminent Scotchmen, published 1708-1722.

**MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE**, a Scotch lawyer and miscellaneous writer, whose judicial career in the time of the covenants procured him the appellation of 'the blood-thirsty advocate;' born at Dundee, 1636, died 1691. His relative, **GEORGE MACKENZIE**, Viscount Tarbat, and first earl of Cromarty, secretary of state in the reign of Queen Anne, and a writer on prophecy, &c., 1626-1714.

**MACKENZIE, HENRY**, born in 1745, survived till 1831. Though the writings which made his name popular were of a highly romantic and sentimental cast, his life was one of steady routine. He was the son of a physician in Edinburgh; and there was obtained for him, very early, an appointment as one of the attorneys in the Scottish Court of Exchequer; a respectable, easy, and well-paid place. He held it till 1804, when the interest of his friends, and the value attached to pamphlets he had written in support of the government, gained for him the very lucrative office of comptroller of taxes for Scotland. His earliest novel, which was also his best, was 'The Man of Feeling,' published in 1771. 'The Man of the World' appeared in 1783, and was succeeded by 'Julia de Roubigné.' He edited the periodical called 'The Mirror,' in 1779 and 1780; and 'The Lounger' in 1785 and 1786. He furnished to each of these a large number of papers, among which were some pleasing stories; and he wrote also plays, translations from the German, and critical and other essays. [W.S.]

**MACKENZIE, J.**, a medical writer, died 1761.

**MACKENZIE, SIR KENNETH DOUGLAS**, a British officer, who was in active service from 1781 to 1815, died 1833.

**MACKESON, COLONEL**, an East Indian officer and political agent of the British government, distinguished during the last twenty years in all the important transactions connected with British policy and military operations in the Punjab, including the late war with Afghanistan, d. in the prime of life, 1853.

**MACKIE, JOHN**, a Scotch physician, 1748-1831.

**MACKINNON, DANIEL**, lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream Guards, famous for the occupation and defence of Hougumont at Waterloo; born 1791, died, after writing a history of his corps, 1836.

**MACKINNON, HENRY**, a general in the peninsular war, uncle to the preceding, born 1773, killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812.

**MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES**, was born near Inverness, in 1765. From his father he inherited a small estate, the sale of which brought him several thousand pounds; but in the early part of his life he



[Sir James Mackintosh.]

had to seek for maintenance by professional labor. Medicine was his first pursuit, which he studied in Edinburgh, after having gone through the academical course of arts at Aberdeen. Going to London in 1788, he occupied himself much with literature, wrote for the press, and, in 1791, published the 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' a vigorous but over-sanguine reply to the attacks of Burke on the French Revolution. Mackintosh had now turned to legal studies, and delivered with great approbation Lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations. In 1803, he distinguished himself by his defence of Peltier, a French emigrant, charged with a libel on Napoleon. In 1804, after having been knighted, he went to India as Recorder of Bombay. Having entitled himself, by seven years' service, to a retiring allowance of twelve hundred a year, he returned to England. He sat in the House of Commons from 1813, acting on the Whig side, and making some impressive speeches, especially on reforms in the criminal law; but he was both too philosophical and too indolent to be a great parliamentary orator or debater. His power of conversation was highly celebrated; and he was not less esteemed for his candor and amiability, than for his clearness and comprehensiveness of thinking and the great diversity of his knowledge. His writings, though valuable, scarcely came up to the expectations that were entertained of him. The best of them is his fine 'Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy,' contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and since edited separately by Whewell. He wrote likewise a good many articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, and an able but not animated 'History of England' for Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. His 'History of the Revolution' of 1668, which was to have been his masterpiece, was delayed by his indolence and fastidiousness, and left unfinished at his death in 1832. [W.S.]

**MACKLIN, CHARLES**, an eminent actor and dramatist, in the opinion of some, the first, in order of time, of stage-artists. He was born at Westmeath, in Ireland, 11th May, 1690, and was for some time employed at Trinity College, Dublin, as a badgeman. He came to England in 1711, and attempted the stage, but returned to his old occupation until 1716, when he again became a candidate for histrionic honors, as an actor in the London theatre, *Lincoln's Inn-Fields*. He continued on the stage until 1789—*Shylock* being the part in which he was most distinguished, and to which he first gave the tragic reading which has been ever since retained. He was a man of great determination of character, and stood up for the professional rights of his brother actors, frequently to his own detriment. But his



vigorous intellect at last gave way, his understanding being impaired before his death, 11th July, 1797. Considering his great age, 107, this, however, was not remarkable. What his mind had been remains proved by his works, yet popular, 'The Man of the World,' and his 'Love à la Mode,' two comedies of great merit. [J.A.H.]

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, a Scottish divine, author of a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' &c., 1721-1800.

MACLAINE, A., an Irish divine, 1722-1804.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, a very eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kilmodon, Argyllshire, in February, 1698; died at Edinburgh, 14th June, 1746. Distinguished for mathematical talent at a very early age—having, it is said, discovered many of the propositions of his *Geometria Organica*, when only sixteen—he gained, after a competition of ten days, the chair of mathematics at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in his nineteenth year; and in 1725, he was appointed to assist and succeed James Gregory in the same chair at Edinburgh. MacLaurin's separate works are these:—1st. *Geometria Organica*, a work on the description of Curves by the intersection of moving straight lines:—2d. *A Treatise of Fluxions*, in 2 vols. 4to. of which it may be safely said, that it is the best ever produced, with the view of expounding logically the principles of Fluxions. It is prolix, although full of interesting matter: its value now is simply historical:—3d. *A Treatise on Algebra*; and 4th. The posthumous work—*An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Discoveries*,—a model of a popular exposition. MacLaurin wrote many separate memoirs, and he had the honor of dividing the prize of the Academy of Sciences, for an essay on the Tides, with Daniel Bernoulli, Euler, and Cavalieri. During the residence of this mathematician in Edinburgh, the irruption of the Highland Clans under Prince Charles Edward occurred. MacLaurin planned and superintended the works thrown up for the defence of the city, and exerted himself in every possible way on the side of the Government. He was obliged on this account to take refuge in England for a time, but he returned with Law and Order. His practical ability showed itself also in efforts to organize several public societies in Edinburgh. There are few scientific names that ought, in Scotland, to be held more in honor.

MACLAURIN, J., son of the preceding, was educated for the bar, and in 1787 became a judge under the title of Lord Dregghorn. He is au. of 'Arguments and Decisions in Remarkable Cases;' d. 1796.

MACLEAN, MRS. L. E. L. See LONDON.

MACLEAN, JOHN, an Amer. physician and chemical professor at Princeton, and subsequently of William and Mary College of Va. B. in Sc. tl., d. 1814.

MACLEOD, JOHN, a Scotch physician, who accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China, author of 'The Voyage of the Alceste,' 1782-1820.

MACLEOD, SIR J., a Brit. general, 1752-1834.

MACCLAU, a duke of Brittany, 560-577.

MACLOU, or MALO, a Welch saint, died 565.

MACMICHEL, W., an Eng. phy., au. of a 'Journey from Moscow to Constantinople,' 1784-1839.

MACNALLY, L., an Irish dramatist, 1752-1820.

MACNEVIN, WM. JAMES, an Irish refugee to America, was born at Ballynahound in Ireland 1763, and having been educated in Germany as a physician, practised his profession in Dublin. In the Irish rebellion of 1791 was one of the united Irishmen, and in 1798 was arrested and imprisoned. Being set free after an imprisonment of four years, he travelled on the Continent, and wrote an account of his travels in Switzerland. He then joined the French army, having received a commission as captain of the

Irish brigade, but not being sent to Ireland, as he hoped, he threw up his rank in disappointment, and came to N. Y. in 1805, where he practised as a physician, and received the appointment of chemical professor in the medical college. He was the author of various med. and scientific works. Died 1841.

MACNICOL, REV. DR. DONALD, a Scotch minister, and master of Gaelic lit. and antiq., 1735-1802.

MACNISH, ROBERT, a physician of Glasgow, known as a contributor to magazine literature, under the appellation of 'the Modern Pythagorean,' author of 'The Anatomy of Drunkenness,' 'The Philosophy of Sleep,' &c., 1802-1837.

MACOMB, ALEX., commander-in-chief of the Amer. army, was born at Detroit in 1782. Having entered the army in 1799, he rapidly rose to the highest rank. During the war of 1812, he was a colonel, and was distinguished for his conduct at Niagara and Fort George. In 1814, he commanded as brigadier-general, the forces which co-operated with Macdonough on Lake Champlain, and gained the victory of Plattsburgh. In 1835 he became commander-in-chief of the U. S. army. Died 1841.

MACON, NATHANIEL, an Amer. politician, and distinguished member of Congress from N. C. He served for the long period of 37 years as Senator, from 1791 to 1828; as representative to Congress, was speaker of the lower House for a succession of years. He was attached to the political principles of Jefferson and Madison.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, was born in Inverness-shire in 1738, and received an academical education at Aberdeen. At the age of twenty, while he was a country schoolmaster, he published an indifferent heroic poem, 'The Highlander.' Soon afterwards, having gone southward as a family tutor, he excited the interest of the poet Home, Blair, and Adam Ferguson, by exhibiting pieces purporting to be translations of old Celtic poems. In 1760 he published a few specimens of these, entitled 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language.' After an excursion which he made to the Highlands to collect other metrical relics, there appeared the series of poems which, ascribed by Macpherson to Ossian, have raised so much controversy as to their genuineness; and which, through their strange union of genius and defect, have divided the critics nearly as much in regard to their literary merit. The epic poem of 'Fingal,' with smaller pieces, was published in 1762; the epic of 'Temora,' accompanied by other poems, in 1763. The translator and poet now turned to business, and obtained official appointments in Florida and in the West Indies. After this he resumed literary employment, chiefly historical, and was, in pamphlets and newspapers, an active and efficient partisan of the ministry. His political services procured for him the lucrative place of agent for the nabob of Arcot; and he sat in parliament for several years from 1780. He died in 1796, at an estate which he had purchased in his native district of Strathspey. [W.S.]

MACPHERSON, SIR JOHN, an employé of the East India Company, whose judicious management of affairs in the time of Hyder Ali and the Mahratta war, saved the presidency of Madras from ruin, 1767-1821.

MACQUARIE, gov. of N. S. Wales, 1762-1824.

MACQUART, J. H., a French physician, and editor of the 'Journal des Savants' after Barthez, 1726-1768. His son, L. C. HENRY, a physician and mineralogist, 1745-1808.

MACQUER, PETER JOSEPH, a French chemist of Scotch descent, known as a writer on natural philo-

sophy in the 'Journal des Savants,' 1718-84. His brother, PHILIP, an advocate and hist., 1720-70.

MACQUIN, A. D., a French poet, 1756-1823.

MACRET, C. F. A., a Fr. engraver, 1750-1783.

MACRIANUS, MARCUS FULVIUS, an Egyptian general, proclaimed emperor 260, k. in action 261.

MACRINO D'ALBA, an Ital. painter, 1460-1520.

MACRINUS, M. O., a Roman emperor, 217-218.

MACRINUS, SALMONEUS, the literary name of JOHN SALMON, a French poet, 1490-1557. His brother, CHARLES, also a Latin poet, killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

MACROBIUS, AMBROSIIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS, a Latin grammarian, author of the 'Saturnalia,' &c., 5th century.

MADALINSKI, A., a Polish general, 1739-1804.

MADAN, MARTIN, an English divine, who became a highly popular preacher at the Lock Hospital, author of several theological works, and of a plea for polygamy, in his book entitled 'Thelyphthora,' 1726-1813. His brother, DR. SPENCER MADAN, bishop of Bristol and Peterborough, d. 1813.

MADDEN, SAMUEL, an Irish clergyman, whose name is held in honorable remembrance as the institutor of premiums for encouraging the useful and fine arts, from which the society for the encouragement of arts and sciences in London took its rise. Dr. Madden, besides his poems, and a drama entitled 'Themistocles, or the Lover of his Country,' published a singular volume of 'Letters and Biographical Memoirs,' relating to events and persons of the twentieth century, nearly the whole edition of which was bought up and destroyed as soon as it appeared. This distinguished benefactor of his country was of French descent; lived 1687-1765.

MADDOX, ISAAC, successively bishop of St. Asaph and Worcester, author of a 'Vindication of the Church of England in Answer to Neal,' 1697-1759.

MADDOX, WILLES, an Eng. paint., d. 1853, aged 40.

MADELEINE OF FRANCE, queen of Navarre, famous for the defence of her state against the enterprises of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, 1443-1495.

MADELENET, G., a Latin poet, 1587-1661.

MADER, J., a German philologist, 1626-1680.

MADERNO, C., an Italian architect, 1556-1629.

MADERNO, S., an Italian sculptor, 1576-1636.



[Madison.]

MADISON, JAMES, fourth president of the United States, was born in Virginia 1758, and, being edu-

cated for the bar, became a member of the Virginia convention in 1776. In 1784, he opposed the bill for a national system of worship; assisted in preparing the constitution, and, in 1789, became a member of the first Congress. His career as president dates from the retirement of Mr. Jefferson, 1809 to 1817, and is marked by the war with Great Britain 1812-1814, at the conclusion of which the northern limits of the United States were fixed at Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Mr. Madison died in 1836. His works have been published in 6 vols. 8vo.

MADISON, JAMES, an episcopal bishop of Virginia, appointed in 1788. Died 1812. His son, George, an officer in the war of 1812, and governor of Kentucky in 1816, d. 1816.

MADOC, or MADOG, a Welch prince, said to have discovered the American continent, and settled a colony there in 1170. A tribe of white Indians, inhabiting, as it is said, the country about the northern branches of the Mississippi, and speaking the Welch language, are supposed to be his descendants. Some account of him will be found in Owen's British Remains, and Powell's History of Wales.

MADOCKAWANDO, an Indian chief of the Malecites, engaged in the American border warfare of 1676.

MADOX, THOMAS, a famous master of legal antiquities, author of numerous published works, and of a mass of MSS. in the British Museum, last century.

MADRID, J. F. DE, an American statesman, born 1789, president of Colombia 1816, died 1830.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, whose name is imperishably associated with the Augustan literature of Rome, was descended from the ancient kings of Etruria, and flourished in the 1st century B.C. He was the companion of Augustus in nearly all his campaigns, and his most trustworthy counsellor in political matters. For the three years 18-15 B.C., he was invested with the government of Italy, and he was always sent to Rome on any emergency, either with the senate or the people, in case he was absent with Augustus. His great glory, however, was the happy influence that he exercised over the emperor as a patron of learning, and his own munificence and taste in the same direction. Virgil, Horace, and Propertius, are best known to us as the guests of his hospitable mansion on the Esquiline hill, but many others enjoyed his protection and friendship. Some poetical fragments of his remain to this day. D. B.C. 8.

MAES, or MAAS. See MAAS.

MESTLINAS, MICHAEL, a German astronomer, 1542-1590.

MAFFEI, or MAFFÆUS, the name of several noted Italians:—1. VEGIO, a native of Lodi, distinguished as a scholar and poet, 1407-1459. 2. RAPHAEL, a *savant* of Tuscany, died 1506. 3. BERNARDIN, a learned cardinal and antiquarian, 1513-1553. 4. GIOVANNI PIERO, a learned Jesuit of Bergamo, author of a 'Life of Loyola,' &c., 1535-1603. 5. FRANCESCO, a painter of Vicenza, in the manner of Paolo Veronese, died 1660. 6. JAMES, a painter and musician of Venice, known to be living in 1663. 7. The Marquis ALBERTO, a field-marshal of Bavaria, distinguished against the Turks before Belgrade, author of 'Memoirs,' 1662-1730. 8. FRANCESCO SCIPIONE, brother and companion-in-arms of the latter, but more distinguished as an antiquarian and dramatic author, 1675-1755. To him a statue has been erected in the principal square of Verona, in testimony of the honor that his genius has conferred upon the city.

MAFFIOLI, J. P., a Swiss jurist, 1752-1833.

MAFFIT, J. N., an eccentric methodist divine,



born in Ireland, but settled in the United States, where he was known as a popular preacher, d. 1850.

MAGALHAENS, FERNANDO, to whose boldness, sagacity, and skill, we owe the first circumnavigation of the globe, was born in the province of Alemtejo, in Portugal about the year 1470. Having entered the Portuguese navy, and served with distinction in the East, he was so dissatisfied at his merits being overlooked, that on his return home he sought employment (1517) in the service of Spain. These two nations were now engrossing maritime discovery, England having scarcely entered the field; and so numerous and active were the navigators of the respective Services, that the claim of priority was often difficult to settle. An amicable arrangement had hence been come to in 1494, whereby all the new lands west of a meridian passing down the Atlantic, 370 leagues west of the Azores, were to belong to Spain, and those to the east of it to Portugal. The length of a degree had not yet been correctly measured, and consequently the dimensions of the earth were imperfectly known. (See COLUMBUS.) It was thus uncertain how far  $180^{\circ}$ , measured either way from the upper, or Atlantic, semi-meridian, would reach upon the Asiatic lands: in other words, what part of those lands would be intersected by the lower semi-meridian. Now the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, had been lately discovered; and great value was set upon them by both nations. Some held that they should belong to Portugal. Magalhaens maintained the opposite view, that they could most easily be reached by sailing west, and should, therefore, be the property of Spain; and he even offered to conduct a fleet thither by a western route, so fully was his mind occupied with the bold conception of passing round to the south of the American continent into the great ocean, laving its western shores, which in common with Columbus, he regarded as the Indian or Eastern Ocean. To the practicability of such a passage many late discoveries were pointing; there was the analogy of Africa, whose southern cape had been doubled by Diaz in 1486; a council of able navigators, assembled under royal authority in 1507, had recommended the south American shores as the most promising field of discovery, and seem even to have pointed to the accessibility of India by that way: and in 1509 two members of this very council, Pinzon and Solis, had acted so vigorously on the recommendation, as to push discovery to the lat. of  $40^{\circ}$  south on the Brazilian coast; mutual misunderstandings alone having prevented them from gaining perhaps Cape Horn itself. Besides, the stirring intelligence had recently arrived, that Nunez De Balboa had discovered the great southern ocean, the existence of which had been so nearly made out by Columbus himself. Already correct charts were numerous; and doubtless, though here authority is wanting, a comparison of the Brazilian coast, rapidly trending to the south-west, with the tapering form of Africa, would suggest a like speedy termination of the land southwards, although the western coast was entirely unknown. But even with these suggestive circumstances thus known to him, the enterprise of Magalhaens must ever be regarded as one of surprising boldness, and second only to the grand conception of the discoverer of the New World. Magellan, as he is generally called, was put in command of a fleet of five ships, two of 120 tons, two of 90, and one of 60; and the crews in all amounted to 236 men. He sailed 20th September, 1519, from San Lucar de Barrameda in the South of Spain, and reached a safe harbor in lat.  $50^{\circ}$  on the American coast, to which he gave the name of Port St. Julian,

in the following April. This was the beginning of winter, which lasts with great severity till October, and he determined, therefore, to remain inactive during this period. His hands, however, were soon full enough; discomforts produced by the limited supply of provisions, and the rigors of the climate, ripened into loudly expressed discontent, and a demand for an immediate return home; and at length broke out into open mutiny, headed by the officers of the other ships, and in a great measure indeed confined to them. The ringleader, Luis de Mendoza, captain of the Vittoria, having granted a conference to a messenger sent by Magellan, was treacherously stabbed by him, according to the instruction which he had received. Resistance was not offered, and next day another captain was executed, and a third put ashore upon the inhospitable coast. Magellan pursued his course in October, and by the end of the month had entered the strait, which bears his name. He cleared it on the 28th November, and flushed with the feelings of triumphant success, stood boldly out into the unexplored expanse of the vast Pacific. He had now but three ships; one had been wrecked before entering the strait; the other had parted company in the strait, and returned home. On the 16th March, 1521, Magellan reached the Philippine isles, having fallen in with only two islands, which probably have not been since visited. He enjoyed such constant fair weather, and favoring winds, that he gave to the ocean the name which it still bears. The king of Zebu, one of the islands, was easily induced by a promise of assistance against his enemies, to embrace Christianity, and, with a great number of his people, to receive baptism. Magellan was soon called upon to fulfil his rash promise, and undertake an expedition against a hostile chief, the king of the Island of Mattan. Here he and his men were bravely opposed by the natives, and Magellan, after a protracted struggle, fell in the contest. Towards the close of the day, when the Spaniards were giving way, he was felled by a stone: a second broke his thigh-bone, and he was speedily pierced by many lances. The baptized king immediately forgot his vows, and put to death all the Spaniards who were on shore. Those who remained on board were too few in number to manage three ships; one accordingly was burnt, and in the other two, the Trinidad and Vittoria, they pursued their voyage in search of the Moluccas. At these they safely arrived, and were kindly received by the king of Tid-r. The Trinidad remained to repair, and afterwards strove to reach America by crossing the Pacific; but was driven back, and her crew made prisoners by the Portuguese. The other ship, the Vittoria, under the command of Sebastian del Cano, who had come out in the Conception as lieutenant, returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, and reached San Lucar, 6th September, 1522, thus completing the first circumnavigation of the globe. The good ship was drawn ashore, and long preserved as a monument of this most remarkable voyage. The day on which Sebastian arrived was, according to his reckoning, the 5th September, a day having been lost in consequence of the westward motion of the vessel, that is, the time was reckoned in *longer days*.—There had not, of course, been any previous opportunity of noticing such a circumstance, and as it does not seem to have occurred to any one that such an effect would be produced, no little difficulty was felt at the time in offering a satisfactory explanation. It is easy to see that the time was reckoned in *longer days* than those at San Lucar; and, therefore, there were *fewer* in the



given time. If a ship had arrived the same day, having circumnavigated the globe by sailing eastward, her captain would have called it the 7th of September; and the reckonings would have differed from one another by two days. [J.B.]

MAGALLON, C., a Fr. diplomatist, 1741-1820.

MAGALLON, F. L., a French commander, 1754-1825.

MAGALOTTI, LORENZO, Count, an Italian naturalist and philosopher, who cultivated poetry and the Belles Lettres under the name of Lindoro Elateo; he was a great experimental philosopher, and as eminent for his piety and munificence as for his love of literature, 1637-1712.

MAGANZA, the name of three Italian painters; —GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, whom the Italians call *Il Magnano*, from the title under which he exhibited himself as a poet, 1509-1589. 2. ALESSANDRO, his son, a pupil of Fasolo, 1556-1630. 3. GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, 'the younger,' son of the latter.

MAGATI, C., a writer on surgery, 1579-1647.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the Irish Church, author of 'Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice,' 1765-1831.

MAGELLAN. See MAGALHAENS.

MAGENS, J., a Danish philologist, died 1783.

MAGEOGHEGAN, JAMES, an Irish ecclesiastic, author of an 'Ancient and Modern History of Ireland,' 1702-1764.

MAGGIO, F. M., an Ital. Orientalist, 1612-86.

MAGINI, G. A., an Ital. astronomer, 1555-1617.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, was born in 1794, at Cork, where his father had an academy. He was barely half through his teens when he completed his academic course at Trinity College, Dublin, whence he afterwards received the degree of LL.D. He very soon took his father's place as head of the school, which he continued to conduct for several years, embarking, however, in the meantime, in periodical writing. From November, 1819, he was a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, for which he invented and usually sustained the character of Morgan O'Doherty, and wrote some of the most spirited and audacious of the papers that appeared in it. His prose was masterly in irony; and in verse he was equally happy in English parodies and in Latin macaronies. In 1823 he gave up his school and threw himself on the press in London. His union of various scholarship with remarkable talent for popular writing, especially in satire, speedily procured him employment. He was much trusted by Murray the bookseller; and for a while he was joint editor of the *Standard* newspaper. But he had an unlucky facility of getting into misunderstandings with his employers: he was, indeed, the most capricious and unsteady of writers, as well as one of the most thoughtless and unthrifty of literary men; and his fondness for society soon degenerated into lamentable sottishness. In 1830, he was the founder, and for some years continued to be the cleverest writer, of *Fraser's Magazine*. But his irregular habits were rapidly increasing, and pecuniary difficulties gathering about him. He sank to accepting engagements with such newspapers as the *Age*; and, in the beginning of 1842, he was thrown into the Fleet prison for debt. He speedily obtained his release by passing through the Insolvent Debtor's Court; but he died of consumption, at Walton-on-the-Thames, in August of the same year. He was then in absolute beggary, from which the munificence of Sir Robert Peel, exercised as soon as he was made aware of the case, came too late to relieve him. He dictated for *Blackwood* on his death-bed the close of the last of

his 'Homeric Hymns,' the most ambitious of his serious efforts in verse. [W.S.]

MAGISTRIS, HYACINTH DE, an Italian Jesuit and missionary, 1605-1668.

MAGISTRIS, SIMON DE, an Italian Jesuit and Orientalist, 1728-1802.

MAGLIABECCHI, ANTONIO, an Italian, originally a poor shop-boy, whose prodigious knowledge of books made him the wonder of his age, and to whom the learned in his time were indebted for much valuable information. His literary remains, however, are of little value. Born at Florence, 1633, d. 1714.

MAGNAN, D., a French antiquarian, 1731-96.

MAGNANI, C., an Italian painter, about 1580.

MAGNENTIUS, FLAVIUS, a native of Germany, who was born about 303, and from a simple soldier in the Roman army, became emperor 349 or 350, killed by Constans II. 353.

MAGNIERE, L., a French sculptor, 1618-1700.

MAGNOL, P., a French botanist, 1638-1715.

MAGNUS I., king of Sweden, born 1240, reigned 1279-90. MAGNUS II., b. 1316, reigned 1320-74.

MAGNUS I., succeeded his father as king of Norway 1034, and succeeded Canute II. as king of Denmark 1042, died 1048. MAGNUS II., king of Norway, reigned 1066-1069. MAGNUS III., 1087-1103. MAGNUS IV., 1130-1139. MAGNUS V., reigned a short time only in 1142. MAGNUS VI., 1184. MAGNUS VII., 1262-1280. An English prince, named Magnus, son of Christian III., king of Denmark, was proclaimed king by the Livonians 1570, died 1583.

MAGNUS, duke of Saxony, reigned 1073-1106.

MAGNUS, JOHN, archbishop of Upsala, a famous Swedish historian, and opponent of the reformation, 1488-1544. His brother, OLAVE, also an historian, was named archbishop, but being a catholic, lived at Rome, died 1568.

MAGNUS, JONAS, bishop of Skara, 1583-1651.

MAGRUDER, ALLEN B., a U. S. senator from Louisiana, and author of 'A Character of Jefferson,' and 'Reflections on the Cession of Louisiana,' d. 1822.

MAHMOUD, the first of the name, sultan of the Turks, born 1696, reigned 1730-1750. The second, father of the present sultan, born 1785, was placed on the throne by the janizaries after the murder of his predecessor 1808, sustained a war with Russia, which cost him Bessarabia, and the provinces of Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, as settled by the treaty of Bucharest, from 1809 to 1812; the war of Greek independence, which ended in the separation of that country, and the annihilation of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Navarino, 1820-1828; exterminated the janizaries 1826; treaty of Adrianople with the Russians, who were on the point of entering Constantinople, 1829; independence of Egypt under Mehemet Ali, and the new treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with the Russians, 1832-1833; defeated at Nezib by Ibrahim Pasha, and died the same year, 1839.

MAHMOUDY, sultan of Egypt, 1412-1421.

MAHOMET. Under this name we have to compress within a few lines the history of a man, who, by the mere force of his genius and his convictions, subdued to his religion, his laws, and his sceptre, whole nations; and whose authority, after the lapse of twelve centuries, is acknowledged by nearly two hundred millions of souls. We shall endeavor to perform this task conscientiously, stating only what we really believe to be the significance of the facts, however widely we may differ from writers of acknowledged repute—from a Carlyle, on the one hand, who can see but little difference between Mahomedanism and Christianity; and from Schlegel,



on the other, who only discerns in it a 'Dead Theism, which began and terminated in the most unbounded sensuality.'—MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, as the Arabians call him, was a child of the Koreish, the tribe which had been intrusted for five generations with the care of the sacred temple of Mecca, containing the black stone, and which claimed a lineal descent from Ishmael. He was born in 570, or according to other accounts, in the spring of 571, and was only two months old when he lost his father, Abdallah. In the sixth year of his age his mother died, and the care of the orphan devolved on his paternal grandfather, at that time chief priest, and he also dying two years afterwards, on his son and successor Abou Taleb, with whom Mahomet, while a youth, was engaged in several commercial adventures, and made many journeys. These excursions afforded the opportunity for developing his military talents and his superior address: and the esteem procured for him by such qualities was greatly heightened by the sincerity of his words and actions, the regularity of his life, and the precision of his judgment. When twenty-five years of age, he married a rich widow named Khadijah, whose commercial affairs he had previously managed, and during the whole of her lifetime, a period of twenty-five years, he is admitted to have been faithful to her. When about forty years of age, say in the year 610, Mahomet began to announce his apostleship to his own family, having previously passed much of his time in a solitary cave near Mecca, exercising himself in prayers, fastings, and pious meditations. At this period, the Arabs roved over their native deserts in a state of barbarian independence, neither the Assyrians, the Persians, the Macedonians, nor the Romans, having been able to bring them under their yoke; and the only common object which united them was the pursuit of gain in some pillaging excursion, or the annual pilgrimage to their idolized black stone. They were equally destitute of fixed principles and laws, licentious in their manners, and gross in their religious sentiments; they possessed, however, the wild virtues of clansmen, they were generous and imaginative, full of rude moral strength, and overflowing with animal energy. For four years Mahomet limited his communications to his own immediate relatives. In the fifth he invited them to a banquet, announced his determination to assume the office of a prophet and lawgiver by command of God, and demanded which of them would be his first minister. His cousin, Ali, accepted this office with enthusiasm—the people of Mecca began to speak of Mahomet as a new prophet—many reviled him as an impostor, others opposed him for political reasons—and the most part demanded miracles of him in proof of his mission. Mahomet answered them by producing his 'Koran,' leaf by leaf, as occasion demanded, and by the emphatic declaration that his mission was to restore truth and virtue *by the sword*. He reasoned with his objectors, preached to the pilgrims flocking to Mecca, and as years passed away, his fame became widely spread, and his proselytes might be numbered in all the tribes of Arabia. In the tenth or eleventh year, 620, Abou Taleb, Mahomet's uncle and protector, died, and the enmity of the tribe began to manifest itself more openly. In the same year he lost his wife Khadijah. In the twelfth year it became clear to him that he could only defend himself by force of arms, there being at Mecca one man out of every tribe sworn to take his life. This state of things ended in a civil commotion, from which, on the 16th of July, 622, Mahomet fled to Medina, then called Yathreb, a journey

for his life, over the sands and rocks of the desert some 200 miles. All the Mahomedan nations date their years from this epoch, which is called the year of the 'Hegira,' the prophet's triumphant reception at Medina fairly marking the commencement of his conquests. On arriving in this city, he assumed the legal and priestly office which had belonged to his family at Mecca, and his proselytes flocking to him from all parts, he was soon in a condition to take the field against the Koreish, though with greatly inferior numbers. He gained his first battle on the 14th of March, 624; and in the course of seven years more had become master of all Arabia, and was at the head of an army of 30,000 men who idolized him. The particulars of his lightning-like progress and victories in this brief period must be passed over, it being more important to state by what attractions he had united these scattered bands into one phalanx. We read of the 'Sensual Eudaimonism to which his creed opens so free a scope, both in this world and the next,' yet, the fact is, compared with the previous practices of the Eastern nations, the supposed indulgences of Mahomet are rigidity itself. Frequent prayers, ceremonies of purification, almsgiving, the prohibition of wine and of all games of chance, are marks of an austere system; and though he defined the extent of their sexual indulgences, and gave them within certain limits a religious sanction, the existence of such evils is no more chargeable on Mahomet than the Arabian complexion. His religion was not spiritual, but it was consistent and practical, and it was laid down like a firm highway across a mere quagmire of superstition and gnosticism, wherein the Christian name was profaned, and the morality of nature put to the blush. Mahomet succeeded, not because his theory of religion possesses any thing in common with the theory of Christianity, but because it was well calculated to deliver the Eastern nations from the hybrid monstrosities, both of faith and practice, generated between a corrupt Christianity and the old heathen pantheism. It was simply the first initiation of those nations into the design of Providence, and the Koran was neither an inspiration like the Bible, nor an imposition. Its metaphysics were exactly suited to its practical business—a God unknown and unknowable, and his decrees as cold and stern as fate. Such a creed could become the symbol of unity among the Eastern nations for the very reason that it reposed in a depth beyond the subtlety of their intellects, and assumed no intelligible form till it reached the region of their fiery passions. It was 'Islam,' *Salvation*, to those whose imaginations had defiled whatever they had apprehended. We require space to be more particular, and will therefore only add, that Mahomet expired in the arms of his favorite wife, Ayesha, on the 8th of June, 632. The scattered fragments of the Koran were collected two years afterwards by his father-in-law, Abubeker, who succeeded to his authority, and took the title of caliph. [E.R.]

MAHOMET I., emperor of the Ottoman Turks, born 1375, reigned 1413–1421, in which period he conquered Servia and Bosnia. MAHOMET II., born 1430, began to reign 1451, subdued Thrace and Macedonia, and took Constantinople 1453; defeated at the siege of Belgrade 1456, conquered Central Greece 1458, put an end to the empire of Trebizond 1461, gained Lesbos 1462, Wallachia and Bosnia 1463, Caramania and Egropont 1464, defeated the Persians who had invaded Cappadocia 1472, subdued Georgia, Circassia, Moldavia, Albania, and the Isles of the Adriatic, 1475, died 1481. MAHOMET III.,



[Mahomet II.]

born 1568, reigned during the troubled period of 1595-1603. MAHOMET IV., born 1642, began to reign 1649, deposed after a disastrous reign 1687, died 1691.

MAHON, P. A. O., a French medical writer, 1752-1801.

MAHNDEL, N., a Fr. antiquarian, 1673-1747.

MAIANO, JULIEN LA, an Italian architect, 1377-1447. His brother, BENEDETTO, a sculptor and architect, 1424-1498.

MAIEN, MICHAEL, a Gr. alchymist, 1568-1622.

MAIGNAN, E., a Fr. philosopher, 1601-1676.

MAIKOF, B. I., a Russian poet, 1725-1778.

MAILLA, or MAILLAC, JOSEPH ANNE MARIE DE MOYRIAC DE, a celebrated French Jesuit and missionary to China, where he resided forty-five years, and translated the annals of the empire into French, 1679-1748.

MAILLARD, J., a chief of the royalist party at Paris during the captivity of King John, and the supposed assassin of Marcel in 1356.

MAILLARD, OLIVIERO, an eccentric preacher of the reign of Louis XI., famous for his daring reproofs of the vices of the court, 1440-1502.

MAILLARD, S., an Austr. general, 1746-1822.

MAILLARD, STANISLAS, generally called Huisier or Usher Maillard, was a person of considerable notoriety in the French revolution, who commenced life as the lacquey of a nobleman, and was afterwards a soldier. His first appearance was at the storming of the Bastille 1789, when he crossed the moat on a plank to receive the written terms of the besieged in the midst of the combat. His next feat was to head the insurrection of women, whom he conducted by beat of drum to Versailles, and preserved in some kind of order, preventing them, in fact, from committing many excesses, when Lafayette and the authorities were really powerless. He was an active party in the movements of the Champ de Mars when the national petition was signed for the king's deposition. In September, 1792, he acted as president of the fearful tribunal at the Abbaye prison, and, during the reign of terror, was an agent of the Committee of Public Safety. After the fall of Robespierre he is supposed to have changed his name, and the date of his death is unknown. To a ruthless disposition he added singular presence of mind and fertility of resources among the savage bands,

whose excesses he at once shared and moderated. He is one of those warning instances with which the revolution abounds, of a certain talent and courage among the lowest classes of the people, which may easily degenerate to ferocity when not directed by education and religion. [E.R.]

MAILLE, MARSHAL. See MAILLY D'HAUCOURT.

MAILLE, DUCHESS OF, a lady attendant on Marie Antoinette, who escaped the guillotine by two singular delays, followed by the fall of Robespierre, 1794.

MAILLET, BENEDICT DE, a French consul, author of a singular system of speculative philosophy, 1656-1738.

MAILLY, CHEVALIER DE, a godson of Louis XIV., famous as a writer of scandal, died 1724.

MAILLY, F. DE, archbp. of Rheims, 1658-1721.

MAILLY, J. B., a French historian, 1744-1796.

MAILLY-D'HAUCOURT, JOSEPH AUGUSTINE DE, camp-marshal of France, and one of the four supreme generals appointed by Louis XVI., with the sanction of the French assembly, to preserve order in 1790. His colleagues were Bouillé, Rochambeau, and Luckner. He perished on the scaffold as a royalist at the age of eighty-six, on the 25th March, 1794. Louise Julie de Nesle, countess de Mailly, and her three sisters, who were all mistresses of Louis XV., belonged to the same family.

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, author of a 'History of Arianism,' 'History of the Iconoclasts,' 'History of the Crusades,' and 'History of Calvinism,' &c., 1610-1686.

MAIMON, S., a Jewish philosopher, 1753-1800.

MAIMONIDES, the name by which Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon is generally known, was a Spanish Jew born at Cordova, most probably in 1139. He is regarded by the Jews as the prince of their philosophers and theologians, and his treatise 'Moreh Nebuchim,' which illustrates some of the most difficult words and things in the sacred writings, is greatly valued among Christians. When the work was translated it created a violent controversy, and divided the Jews into two parties, between whom the celebrated David Kimchi was appointed arbiter. Maimonides died in Egypt, 1209.

MAINARDI, ANDREW, an Italian painter, whose works date from 1590 to 1613. MAINARDI, LAC-TANTIUS, a youthful painter known at Rome in the time of Sextus Quintus.

MAINARDI, P. A., an Ital. mission., 1713-1767.

MAINE, L. AUG., Duc Du. See MONTESPAN.

MAINE DE BIRAN, MA. F. P. GOUTHIER, a French philosopher and statesman, whose philosophical works were published in 1841 by M. Cousin, flourished 1766-1824.

MAINO, GIASONE, an Italian jurist, 1435-1519.

MAINS, or MAY, J. H., a Ger. div., 1653-1719.

MAINTENON, MADAME DE, was the granddaughter of Henry the Fourth's friend Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigné. She was born in 1635, in the prison of Niort in Poitou, where her father, a profligate adventurer, was then confined. Left quite destitute on his death in her tenth year, Mademoiselle D'Aubigné spent her youth in dependence on her rich relatives, one of whom educated her as a Calvinist, while another afterwards persuaded or compelled her to become a Catholic. Her harassing position made her glad to contract a nominal marriage with the famous wit Scarron, a deformed, old, and infirm man. Her beauty, liveliness, and propriety of conduct, gained for her powerful friends among those who frequented her husband's house; and, on being left in poverty on Scarron's death, she was intrusted



with the charge of the children born to Louis XIV. by Madame de Montespan. She assumed this office in 1669, and attended her pupils to court as they grew up; and, though the king was at first prejudiced against her as a learned lady, the royal debauchee began by-and-by to be wearied of sensual amours and quarrelling mistresses, and to respect and esteem the prudent and well-informed governess of his children. She played her cards dexterously, and was zealously seconded by the clerical directors of his Majesty. The king married her privately, probably in 1685, when her age was fifty, and his own forty-seven. For the remaining thirty years of his life she was his most confidential adviser, and shared in the obloquy of some of his worst acts, such as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She was a virtuous woman, and a devout and bigoted Catholic, ambitious and resolute, but disinterested and charitable. Her published letters give her a creditable place in French literature. She died in 1719, at the nunnery or school of St. Cyr, which she herself had founded. [W.S.]

MAINVIELLE, P., a member of the French convention, executed for his atrocities in Oct., 1793.

MAIRAN, JOHN JAMES DORTOAS DE, a French physician, author of works in natural philosophy, 1678-1771.

MAIRET, J., a French dramatist, 1604-1686.

MAISON, N. J., a French marshal, 1770-1840.

MAISTRE, ANTHONY LE, a French advocate and *servant* of Port-Royal, author of the lives of several catholic saints, &c., 1608-1658.

MAISTRE, COUNT JOSEPH DE, born at Chambéry, 1st April, 1753; died at his seat in Piedmont, 26th February, 1821. De Maistre, having passed through the overthrow of Europe, and seen his native state the subject of most opposite fortunes, had his mind naturally turned to public affairs; and, as he was a man of unquestionable energy and superior genius, and gifted at the same time with unusual powers of written expression, we are not surprised to find him one of the distinguished literateurs of that strange but exciting period: he was the main stay, if not the founder of a peculiar but influential school. Associated in purpose with DE BONALD, D'ECKSTEIN, BALANCHE, and at first with LA MENNAIS—De Maistre may be held the most powerful advocate and representative of a system, to which the history of the Revolution and Empire, as well as events in France still more recent, have given much authority and colorable support: it is the System that societies and the world must be governed by absolute and unquestioned power,—founded, in this case, on the theological tenet that *terror* is the confessed and principal arm of the Supreme Governor. The logical foundations of a scheme, far from wanting in partisans, may be seen best in the *Soirées de St. Petersburg*, a work displaying to the best advantage De Maistre's remarkable talent, and executed, while, at the northern capital, with the austerity and dignity of a Stoic, he represented the court of Piedmont—reduced to that of the poor isle of Sardinia. The *Soirées de St. Petersburg*, are volumes which it is salutary to read. They carry out without hesitation or shrinking, even to their utmost consequences, doctrines that partially influence a large number even of not unreflecting minds: 'Sovereignty and chastisement,' he says, 'are the two methods by which God mainly reveals himself to mankind:' he tells us that the hangman is only a delegate of Providence, and that the way to Order, is, force and absolutism pure and simple: it is very painful to add, that the God he worships, or rather the Idea

on which he has bestowed apotheosis, is a being under the ceaseless dominion of irritation and vengeance, and with no relations to that august Spirit, whose reality is imprinted on the abstract forms of our human Intelligence, and the Instincts of the human Heart, as well as bodied forth by that Religion in the enjoyment of which we live. It were very unjust to attribute these revolting practical dogmas, to personal hardness in De Maistre; neither is their origin wholly, in the disgust and apprehension caused by the excesses and confusion of which he had been a deploring witness. Much more likely, in the present case, they sprang from that impatience as to the existence of evil, which in minds of a certain order, takes the place of impatience with evil itself, and inclines them, alike in their politics and theology, to cherish what appears the strongest and speediest means—no matter how impracticable—for its eradication. With reference in the first place to secular politics, no doubt the method of authority has the merit of simplicity; but the gist of the question is, *where* is the beneficent authority? De Maistre unhesitatingly replies—THE POPE!—a solution not likely to be accepted in some countries. Neither, in those cases of History, in which we have seen great men spring up, and suddenly possess themselves of power, is the example germane; for in by far the majority of instances—nay, in every instance in which their functions were beneficent—with Cæsar, with Cromwell, with Napoleon, these men were powerful not because they wore the diadem, but because they at once *led* and *obeyed*: their Genius grasped the tendencies and comprehended the necessities of the Age, and so could give utterance to the WILL of the People. We protest, equally, against all such conclusions, in their bearing on the providence of God. The mystery of the existence of evil we cannot fathom; we venture on no *Theodicié*: but it is not true that the Almighty Sovereign rules by Terror, or that man's salvation can come otherwise than through the depths of his Love.—Like all persons of one idea, the writers of whom we speak are dogmatists: to which they owe no slight portion of their influence and apparent force. But although a cause of momentary success, energy of this kind involves no enduring power: the world rests on more than one idea, and as it rolls, makes sad havoc with the pedantries of Dutch gardening.—Two volumes of De Maistre's letters, chiefly from St. Petersburg, have been published since his death. They are worth more than all his philosophy. They are instinct with acuteness, and offer the opinions of a keen observer, on the men and events of that great period of history: his relations with Napoleon, are especially interesting. They unveil, too, the private character of De Maistre; and how the rigidity and gloom of the Creed utterly failed to obliterate the soft affections of the Man. [J.P.N.]

MAISTRE, LOUIS ISAAC LE. See SACI.

MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, rear-admiral, commander of the Bellerophon, sent to watch the French coast, and prevent the escape of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, was born 1799, and greatly distinguished himself in the Egyptian expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He received Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, after refusing all conditions, on the 15th of July, 1815. Died, commander-in-chief in the East Indies, on board his flag-ship, the Wellesley, 1839.

MAITLAND. The noble Scotch family of this name boasts of several celebrated persons:—1. SIR RICHARD MAITLAND, a poet, and keeper of the privy seal in the reign of Queen Mary, known as one of



the extraordinary lords of Session by the title of Lord Lethington, 1496-1586. 2. SIR WILLIAM MAITLAND, his eldest son, secretary to Queen Mary. 3. JOHN MAITLAND, lord of Thirlstane, second son of Sir Richard, secretary to James VI., and chancellor of Scotland, known also as a writer of Scottish and Latin poetry, born about 1537, died 1595. 4. JOHN, grandson of the latter, duke of Lauderdale, a partisan of Charles II., appointed secretary of state and high commissioner of Scotland after the restoration, 1616-1682. 5. JAMES, earl of Lauderdale, eldest son of James, the seventh earl. See LAUDERDALE.

MAITLAND, W., a Scotch antiquary, 1693-1757.

MAITTAIRE, M., a French *savant*, 1668-1747.

MAIZEROY, PAUL GIDEON JOLY DE, a gallant French officer, known as a writer on tactics, 1719-80.

MAIZIERES, PH. DE, a Fr. knight, who became chancellor to Peter I., king of Cyprus, 1312-1405.

MAJO, FRANCESCO, or CICCIO DI, an Italian composer of operas and sacred music, 1740-1773.

MAJOR, or MEIER, G., a German theologian, author of commentaries on the evangelists, 1502-74.

MAJOR, ISAAC, a German painter, 1576-1630.

MAJOR, or MAIR, JOHN, a Scottish divine, author of a 'History of Scotland,' &c., 1469-1547.

MAJOR, J. D., a Ger. antiquarian, 1634-1693.

MAJORIANUS, FLAVIUS JULIUS VALERIUS, a Roman officer, proclaimed emperor at Ravenna 457, compelled to abdicate, and died 461.

MAKAROF, a Russian author, 1775-1804.

MAKIN, THOMAS, an American poet, died 1735.

MAKKARY, AHMED BEN AL, an Arabian historian of the Mahomedans in Spain, 1585-1631.

MAKO, PAUL, a Hungarian philos., 1723-1793.

MAKOUSI, J., a Polish divine, 1588-1644.

MAKRIZI, an Egyptian historian, 1360-1442.

MALACHI, the last of the prophets, 408 B.C.

MALACHI, ST., archbp. of Armagh, 1094-1148.

MALACHOWSKI, STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman, and fellow patriot of Kosciusko, born 1735, president of the diet 1788-1792, president of the senate after the peace of Tilsit 1807, died 1809. His brother, HYACINTH, a partisan of Russia, distinguished in promoting the ruin of Poland 1793.

MALAGRIDA, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, who was accused of conspiring against the king of Portugal, and, finally, condemned by the inquisition as a heretic, and burnt alive in 1761. Malagrida laid claim to visions, and published 'The Life of St. Anne, composed (as the title reads) with the assistance of the Blessed Virgin and her Most Holy Son;' 1689-1761.

MALALA, J., a Greek historian, 6th century.

MALAPERT, C., a learned Jesuit, chiefly distinguished by his mathematical writings, 1581-1630.

MALAVAL, F., a French violinist, 1627-1719.

MALAVAL, J., a French surgeon, 1669-1758.

MALBONE, EDWARD, an American portrait painter, was born in Newport, R. I., died 1807.

MALCOLM, the first of the name, king of Scotland, succeeded 943, and was killed in an insurrection 928. The second reigned about 1003-1033. The third, called St. Malcolm, son of Duncan who was murdered by Macbeth, recovered his throne 1057, and was killed in battle with the English, 1093. The fourth reigned 1153-1165.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, an engraver and antiquarian, born in America, and brought to London in the eighth year of his age, where he died 1815. He is known for his works descriptive of the ancient state of the metropolis, &c.

MALCOLM, SIR JOHN, an East India officer and diplomatist, distinguished as the founder of our po-

litical relations with the court of Persia, governor of Bombay from 1827 to 1831, author of a 'History of Persia,' 'A Sketch of the Sikhs,' and other works relating to Indian affairs, 1769-1833.

MALDEGHEM, P. DE, a Flem. poet, 1540-1611.

MALDONAT, J., a Spanish Jesuit, 1534-1583.

MALEBRANCHE, NICHOLAS, born in Paris 1638, died 13th October, 1715: author of *Meditations*, and the *Recherche de la Vérité*: through the clearness and surpassing beauty of his style, and the originality of his conceptions, deservedly ranking among the foremost *littérateurs* of France: one of the most famous, and at the same time among the least sound metaphysicians of that country. Starting from that fundamental mistake, which misled a far greater man—SPINOZA, viz.: the error of Des Cartes regarding the idea of *Substance*, (article LEIBNITZ), he fell into a scheme quite as fantastic as Spinoza's, although wholly idealistic; and likewise altogether fatal to the personality, liberty, and responsibility of Man. Defining *Body*, by the qualities of extension and mobility, and *Spirit*, by those of understanding and will; conceiving them equally incapable of independent action,—the Frenchman was forced to the conclusion, that in neither body nor spirit could changes occur unless through immediate operation by the First Cause. No action of Matter on Mind being possible, how can we recognize an External Universe? Only, says Malebranche, because the Ideas of the Divine Mind act upon us; we see every thing in God, who is thus our only intelligible world. The idealism of Malebranche approaches nearest to BERKELEY's: it is wholly opposed to that of FICHTE, who makes the Ego the *cause* and *creator* of every idea. The writings of this philosopher are interesting, from their acuteness, and the amount of truth incidentally brought out; but unless as illustrative of one phase of the Cartesian error, they are valueless to History; they produced no school, and scarcely had appreciable consequence. [J.P.N.]

MALEC-BEN-ANAS, chief of one of the four orthodox sects of Mussulmans, flourished 713-795.

MALERMI, or MALERBI, NICOLÒ, an Italian monk, remembered as the first translator of the Bible into Italian, and author of 'Lives of the Saints,' born 1430. Date of his death unknown.

MALESHERBES, CHRETIEN GUILLAUME DE LA MOIGNON, was born at Paris on the 16th December, 1721. He belonged to the class called the noblesse of the robe, his father being chancellor of Paris. He passed through several grades of office, and was in 1750 made president of the Court of Aids. His functions were suspended by the temporary abolition of the parliament in the reign of Louis XV., and were restored with its revival under Louis XVI. He held office along with Turgot, and resigned on his retirement. He belonged to the same school as his colleague—a school between the wild scepticism of the philosophers, and the bigoted, or selfish pertinacity of the priests and nobles. Had it been strong enough, the Turgot and Malesherbes party might have saved France, but it was obliged to give way before the pressure of the established interests, until both parties were swept away by the hurricane of the revolution. Malesherbes wrote in favor of the liberty of the press, and in his own practice in office he was charged with giving it a dangerous license. He is the author of some miscellaneous works, but his name is now solely remembered for the genuine devotion with which he sacrificed himself to protect a king to whose defects he was sufficiently alive. Aided by Tronchet and Desèze he acted as leading counsel for Louis XVI. Acts of loyalty far less de-



cided were in that day the sure road to destruction. He was condemned to death, and guillotined on 22d April, 1794. [J.H.B.]

MALET, CLAUDE FRANCOIS, General De, is the name of a French officer, memorable for one of the most daring and well-managed attempts to overthrow a powerful government recorded in history. He was born in Franche-Comté, 1754; and, in 1812, at the period of Napoleon's absence in Russia, was living at Paris under the surveillance of the police, after a long imprisonment occasioned by his republican principles. On the night of the 22d of October, having prepared the necessary documents, and put on the habit of a general officer, he went to the quarters of several regiments, accompanied by a single individual attired as his aid-de-camp, announced that Napoleon was dead, that the senate was assembled, and that a provisional government was declared. His martial appearance and firm address imposed on the officers, woke up in the dead of the night to receive this startling intelligence, and in a short hour or two he had a large military force actually marching under his orders to occupy the several posts that he had assigned to them. At this critical moment, the incredulity and firmness of one man, General Hullin, the military commandant of Paris, saved the empire. Unable to reply to his interrogations, Malet discharged his pistol in his face. The real situation was instantly suspected by two other officers present, who threw themselves upon Malet and took him prisoner. He was condemned and shot a week afterwards, October 29, 1812.

MALET, SIR CHARLES WARRE, an East India diplomatist, provisional governor of Bombay in 1798, and author of an account of the temples of Ellora, published in the 'Asiatic Researches,' 1752-1815.

MALEZIEU, N. DE, a Fr. teacher, 1650-1727.

MALHERBE, FRANCOIS DE, whose name, according to La Harpe, marks an epoch in the French language, was born at Caen, 1555, and died 1628. He was the *protégé* of Henry IV., and is admitted to be the father of French lyric poetry. His ruling passion was purity of diction, and many anecdotes are recorded in illustration of his nicety in this respect. His eulogy was thus written by Boileau:—

"Enfin Malherbe vint, et le premier en France  
Fit sentir dans les vers une juste cadence."

MALHERBE, J. F. R., a Fr. *savant*, 1733-1827.



[Tomb of Malibran in the Cemetery of Lacken, Germany.]

MALIBRAN, MARIA FELICIA, one of the most highly gifted vocal performers of modern times, was

the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a Spanish tenor singer, and was born in Paris, 1808. She made her *debut* in 1825 at the opera in London, and the following year came to New York, where she married M. Malibran, a French banker, from whom she was divorced by the French courts in 1836, and shortly afterwards married the celebrated violinist, M. de Beriot. She died the same year, during her engagement at the musical festival in Manchester, regretted by all classes both for her fine endowments and her generous disposition.

MALINGNE, C., a French historian, 1580-1653.

MALLET, DAVID, whose proper family name was Malloch, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Perthshire about 1700, and becoming the friend of Pope and Bolingbroke, was brought under the notice of Frederick prince of Wales, who kept a rival court at that time, and made him his under-secretary. He was occasionally employed as a public writer by the government, and Bolingbroke made him a bequest of his works in MS., which he published in 1754. It was Johnson, we believe, who said of this transaction, that 'the scoundrel, Bolingbroke, had loaded his blunderbuss against the peace of society, and, like a coward, had left Mallet to pull the trigger.' His ballad of 'William and Margaret,' has been much admired, but he is now only kept in remembrance as one of the fossils of literary history. It may be worth mentioning, that Gibbon's father married one of Mallet's relatives when the historian was about ten years old; d. 1765. [E.R.]

MALLET, EDMUND, a French divine, and master of the Belles-Lettres, translator of Davila's History of the Civil Wars, and a writer in the Encyclopædia, 1713-1755.

MALLET, F., a Swedish mathematician and astronomer, born of a family of French refugees, 1720-80.

MALLET, J. A., a Swiss astronomer, 1740-90.

MALLET, J. R., a French economist, died 1736.

MALLET, P., a French military engineer, known as the author of a new orthography, born 1630.

MALLET, PAUL HENRY, a famous antiquarian writer and historian, first professor of history in his native city of Geneva, afterwards professor of the Belles Lettres at Copenhagen, &c., author of the 'Northern Antiquities,' translated by Bishop Percy, and several histories of the northern kingdoms, 1730-1807. His son, H. MALLET-PREVOST, a geographer, 1727-1811.

MALLET-DUPAN, J., a native of Geneva, known as a royalist and political writer at the period of the French revolution, when he was part conductor of the 'Mercure de France.' On seeking an asylum in London, he edited an anti-Gallican paper, entitled the 'Mercure Britannique,' published in 1798 and 1799. He is the author of works also in history and polite literature. He died at the house of his friend, Lally-Tollendal, at Richmond, in 1800.

MALLEVILLE, CLAUDE DE, a French poet, and member of the Academy, 1597-1647.

MALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, earl of, son of James Harris, the author of 'Hermes,' known as a servant of the English court from 1767 to the close of the century. He is author of 'Diaries and Correspondence,' published in 1844. Born at Salisbury 1746, died 1820.

MALMSBURY, WILLIAM OF, a famous English historian of the 12th century, was born in Somersetshire about 1096, and is known to have been living in the year 1143. He held the office of librarian and precentor in the monastery of Malmesbury, of which he had become an inmate. His works are a general history of England from the arrival of the



Saxons to 1126, a church history, 'Antiquities of Glastonbury,' &c., which are all highly esteemed as trustworthy chronicles.

MALO, VINCENT, an Italian painter, 1625-1670.

MALOMBRA, P., a Venet. painter, 1556-1618.

MALONE, EDMUND, the well-known editor of Shakspeare, was the son of an Irish judge, and was born at Dublin, 1741. He was called to the bar in 1767, but possessing an ample fortune gave his attention to literature. He was the coadjutor of Stevens in an edition of Shakspeare, but having quarrelled with him, published an edition of his own in 11 vols. 8vo., 1790. Died 1812.

MALOUET, P. V., a Fr. statesman, 1740-1814.

MALOUIN, P. J., a French chemist, 1701-1778.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLO, an eminent anatomist and physiologist, more especially distinguished for his researches in vegetable physiology, was born near Bologna in 1628. He died in 1694. He studied medicine at Bologna, took his degree there, and in 1656 was appointed professor of physic in that university. He afterwards successively filled the chairs of medicine at Pisa and Messina, and ultimately was called to Rome by Pope Innocent XII., and was made his physician and chancellor. Malpighi lived at a time when physiological inquiries were prosecuted earnestly and with success; when nature had begun to be studied instead of books; and when the dreams of the schools were giving place to practical inquiries and observations. He had early in life learned the necessity of making experiment the foundation of true philosophy, and was the first to use the microscope in anatomical observations. While prosecuting his anatomical inquiries connected with the animal kingdom, he was led to pay attention to the anatomy and physiology of vegetables. The structure and physiology of plants had hitherto been but little attended to. On these subjects, however, Malpighi has shown himself an original as well as a profound observer; and his excellent work, on the Anatomy of Plants proves him to be possessed of merit of the highest kind. Succeeding botanists have not failed to draw largely upon his rich store of facts and observations, for his illustrations of the anatomy and external configuration of plants were found to be no less faithful than original. Plumier has named a genus of plants after him, Malpighia.

[W.B.]

MALTBY, ISAAC, an American officer and writer on military subjects, d. 1819.

MALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, or MALTE-CONRAD BRUN, one of the most distinguished geographers of modern times, and almost equally famous as a writer in favor of free institutions, was born in Jutland, 1775, and died in Paris, a political exile from his country, 1826. Besides his important geographical works, and contributions to the 'Biographie Universelle,' he edited the foreign politics of the 'Journal des Debats,' and acquired some reputation as a poet.

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, was born at the Rookery near Guildford in 1766. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took a master's degree in 1797. He took orders soon afterwards, and held a small living in Surrey. He married in 1805, and was soon afterwards appointed professor of history and political economy in the East India College at Haileybury, an office which he held till his death. Few men have lived a more calm and quiet personal life, and few have created a greater storm of conflicting opinion in the world without. It was in the year 1798 that he first published the views with which his name is ever associated, in his

'Essay on the principle of Population, as it affects the future improvement of Society.' He improved and matured the work in subsequent editions, and interwove its special opinions with a general view of political economy. Now that the controversial storm has passed away, his doctrines may be dispassionately appreciated. No one doubts his fundamental principle that the amount of the human race must be in a proportion to the amount of food which can be procured for their support. But instead of drawing from this an injunction to mankind to throw their energies into productiveness, and prepare for an increasing population an increased and sufficient provision, the tone of his argument seemed to tend to the necessity of preventing increase, from the dread that it might outdo the production of food. In truth, though a very sagacious writer in general, he omitted the influence of free trade, which puts all the world at the command of an increasing and producing people. Malthus published several pamphlets, and other works of temporary interest. He died on 29th December, 1834. [J.H.B.]

MALTON, THOMAS, an English artist and writer on geometry and perspective, author of 'A Pictorial Tour through London and Westminster,' &c., 1726-1801.

MALUS, STEPHEN LOUIS, a French physician and natural philosopher, celebrated as the discoverer of the polarization of light, 1775-1812.

MALVASIA, C. C., an Ital. art-writer, 1616-93.

MALVEUDA, T., a Span. Hebraist, 1566-1628.

MALVEZZI, VIRGILIO, marquis of, a Spanish statesman, and comment. on Tacitus, 1599-1654.

MAMBRUN, PETER, a learned French Jesuit, known as a Latin poet and critic, 1600-1661.

MAMMEA, JULIA, empress of Rome, and mother of Alexander Severus, murdered 235.

MAN, C. DE, a Dutch painter, 1621-1706.

MAN, JAMES, a learned schoolmaster of Aberdeen, editor of an edition of the works of George Buchanan, and party to a controversy with Ruddiman, another editor of the poet, died 1761.

MANAHAM, a Galilean adventurer, killed 66.

MANAHEM, a famous disciple of the Essenes, who predicted the reign of Herod the Great.

MANAHEN, or MANAHEM, the sixteenth king of Israel, reigned ten years, 11th century B.C.

MANARD, P., an Italian poet, 1714-1800.

MANARDI, G., an Italian physician, 1462-1536.

MANASSEH, the eldest son of Joseph, and father of one of the tribes, about 1740 B.C.

MANASSEH, a king of Judah, 968-913 B.C.

MANASSEH, the high priest of the Jews, who went over to his father-in-law, Sanballat, and built the rival temple at mount Gerizim, 6th c. B.C.

MANASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL. See MENASSEH.

MANASSES, a Greek writer of the 12th century.

MANBY, PETER, an Irish catholic writer, d. 1697.

MANCHESTER, EARL OF. See MONTAGU.

MANCO CAPAC, the founder and legislator of the Peruvian empire, supposed to have flourished in the 12th century. Another inca of Peru, name Manco, succeeded his brother, who was put to death by Pizarro, 1533, and after some years of warfare was killed by the Spaniards.

MANDAR, JEAN FRANCOIS, a French priest of the Oratory, author of several pleasing poems in Latin and French, and distinguished for his virtues and talents as a pastor, 1732-1803.

MANDAR, MICHEL PHILIPPE, generally called 'Theophilus,' was nephew to the preceding, and is worthy of honorable mention beyond many of the most noted characters of the French Revolution.



He was born in 1759, and acquired great influence among the popular societies, by devoting his powerful oratory to the cause of progress. During the massacres of September, 1792, he was vice-president of the section of the Temple, and did all in his power to prevent the effusion of blood. He went to Danton's house on the evening of the 3d, and, nearly all the leading men being assembled there, including Petion, Robespierre, Manuel, Fabre D'Eglantine, and Camille Desmoulins, he urged upon them the immediate creation of a Dictature, and offered to take the risk of the proposal on himself. Jealousy of one another prevented the adoption of this suggestion, and Mandar reproached Robespierre with his hatred of Brissot. In 1793 he was appointed Commissary to the executive power. He survived the Republic, but refused to accept any place under the imperial government. The fame of his writings, and his political independence induced the emperor Alexander to procure an interview with him in 1814, and observing Mandar's short stature he could not avoid expressing his surprise. 'Sire,' replied this republican fire-eater, 'Il n'y a rien de si petit que l'étincelle.' (There is nothing smaller than a spark.) He is author of many political, historical, and miscellaneous works, and of some poems, evincing great genius and strength of expression. Died 1823. [E.R.]

MANDER, C. VAN, a poet and paint., 1548-1606.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD DE, born at Dort, in Holland, about 1670, was a physician by profession, who came to England and acquired great notoriety by his work entitled 'The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits.' This book created quite a sensation by its immoral tendency, and was replied to by several eminent writers, among others, by Bishop Berkeley, Mr. Hutcheson, and William Law. The dates of the works published on either side range from 1723 to 1732. Mandeville died 1733.

MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN DE, was born at St. Albans about the year 1300. His family was of considerable note, and his education liberal for the times. He seems to have practised the healing art as a profession, till in 1327 he left England and entered upon his travels. These, he tells us, extended through thirty-four years, and to every country of the East; but the account which he has given contains so many inaccuracies, contradictions, and childish absurdities, that discredit attaches to the whole, and it is now generally held as of no value. His descriptions, however, like those of Marco Polo, had a powerful influence on the mind of Columbus.

MANES. See MANICHAÆUS.

MANESSEE, J., a French naturalist, 1743-1820.

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 304 B.C. Only fragments of his work, as cited by Josephus in his book against Apion, are now extant. These are collected by Cory, and they consist of an account of the invasion and expulsion of a body of foreigners who were called Hyexos, or shepherd kings, supposed to be Jews, besides several tables of ancient kings.

MANETTI, G., an Italian historian, 1356-1459.

MANETTI, R., an Italian painter, 1571-1639.

MANETTI, X., an Italian naturalist, 1723-85.

MANFREDI, B., an Italian painter, 1572-1605.

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an Italian geometrician, astronomer, and literary savant, 1664-1739. His brother, GABRIEL, a mathematic., 1681-1761.

MANFREDI, or MAINFROY, king of Naples and

Sicily, was a natural son of the emperor Frederic II., who usurped the kingdom of which he had been appointed regent in 1255, and was killed fighting against his rival, 1266.

MANGEART, T., a Fr. numismatist, 1695-1762.

MANGENOT, L., an ecclesiast. wr., 1694-1768.

MANGET, J. J., a medical historian, 1652-1742.

MANGEY, T., an English divine, 1684-1755.

MANGIN, C., a French architect, 1721-1807.

MANGIN, CL., a French politician, 1786-1835.

MANGOU-KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, succeeded 1250, killed in China 1259.

MANICHAÆUS, MANES, or MANI, was a Persian of the third century, and educated in the religion of Zoroaster. Some affirm that he derived the germs of his doctrine from a Saracen merchant named Scythianus. His object was to incorporate Zoroastrian dualism with Christianity. In the fervor of his fanaticism he gave himself out to be the Paraclete promised in the gospel of John, by which he understood, not the Holy Ghost, as many have erroneously imagined, but a teacher commissioned to diffuse and perfect Christianity, and free it from the vile corruptions of the evil genius Abhriman. This dualism, common in the East, was a mystic attempt to account for the origin and perpetuation of moral evil. See (MARCION). Manes appeared as a religious teacher under Sapor I. As a man of multifarious accomplishment he attracted great attention; but the hostility of the magi forced him to a speedy exile. He wandered into distant countries still pursuing his mission, and in the East his contact with Buddhism gave new shape and tinge to his eclectic views. On his return to Persia with a collection of painted Oriental symbols, Hormisdas received him and his theosophic pictures with welcome, but under his successor Varanes, Manes was apprehended, and according to an Oriental form of punishment, flayed alive, while his skin was stuffed and hung up before the gate of the city. His system spread over various portions of the church, and Augustin was for a season fascinated by its speculations. [J.E.]

MANIGAULT, GABRIEL, an American revolutionist, and a wealthy merchant of Charleston, S. Carolina, was born there in 1704, of Huguenot parents. Died 1781.

MANILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman tribune, B.C. 68.

MANILIUS, MARCUS, a Roman poet, 1st cent. B.C.

MANLEY, JAMES R., a New York physician, who attended Thomas Paine in his last illness; he was professor in the Medical College of N. York. Died 1851, aged 70.

MANLEY-DE-LA-RIVIERE. The authoress of this name was a daughter of Sir Roger Manley, the reputed author of 'The Turkish Spy,' and was born at Guernsey, of which her father was governor. Besides her dramatic writings and romances, or the libels she penned in that form, she was employed as a political writer by the ministry of the day, and continued the 'Examiner' when it was relinquished by Swift. Died, after a life of intrigue and pleasure, 1724.

MANLIUS. Four illustrious Romans of this name are mentioned:—1. MARCUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, a patrician general, who saved the capitol when surprised by the Gauls about 390 or 392 B.C., and was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock 370 B.C. 2. LUCIUS MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, named dictator, and compelled to abdicate for his despotism, B.C. 363. 3. TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, son of the preceding, famous for his magnanimity and courage, was appointed military tribune B.C. 362, and dictator 352,

and again 348, without passing through the inferior dignity of consul. The latter office, however, he filled in 347, 344, and 340, but finally lost his popularity by the rigor of his administration. 4. A second TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, who was appointed consul B.C. 235 and 224, and, in the latter period, closed the temple of Janus after subjugating Sardinia. He refused a third consulate in 212, but was censor in 209.

MANLY, JOHN, an American naval officer during the Revolution, died 1793.

MANN, A. T., a Flem. antiquarian, 1740-1810.

MANNERS, GEORGE, an English writer and British consul at Boston from 1819 to 1836. Died 1853.

MANNERS, JOHN, marquis of Granby, a British officer, who distinguished himself in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was afterwards a member of the government, and commander-in-chief of the army, 1721-1770.

MANNERT, C., a Bavar. historian, 1756-1834.

MANNI, D. M., an Ital. antiquar., 1690-1788.

MANNING, O., an English antiquarian, 1721-1801.

MANNING, T., a disting. linguist, 1774-1840.

MANNOZZI, G., an Italian painter, 1590-1636.

MANRIQUE, A., a Spanish prelate, 1577-1649.

MANRIQUE, S., a Spanish missionary, 17th ct.

MANSART, FRANCIS, a celebrated French architect of Italian origin, 1598-1666. His nephew and pupil, JULES HARDOUIN, called MANSART, architect of Versailles, &c., 1645-1708.

MANSFIELD, JARED, professor of the United S. Military Academy at West Point, and surveyor-general of the United States, born in Connecticut. Died 1830. Author of various essays on Mathematics and Physics.

MANSFIELD, PETER ERNEST, count of, an Austrian statesman and a ldiar, governor of the Low Countries after the death of the duke of Parma, 1517-1604. His natural son, ERNEST, also count of Mansfield, and an enemy of the Austrian empire, called the Attila of Christendom, 1585-1626.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, earl of, was born in Perthshire on the 2d of March, 1705. He was the fourth son of Viscount Stormont, and the vehement jacobitism of his family, some members of it being deeply involved in the rebellion of 1745, not only cast difficulties in the way of his early career, but was often successfully employed in debate by Chatham and his other opponents. He studied at Westminster and Christ's Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1731. He wrote in his youth some poetry justly forgotten, but perhaps common tastes and pursuits may have been the foundation of that intimacy with Pope, with seems to have had a material influence on his prospects. Though no poet, he was essentially a man of genius. He cast entirely away the conventionalities of a Scottish jacobite, and entered the arena of English politics and professional ambition, with a talent and energy which gave him the full advantages of his aristocratic rank and signal personal graces. A new class of business—that of appeals of the Court of Session in Scotland, to the House of Lords, fell largely into his hands; and Pope has noticed him in a line more distinct than poetic, as 'so known, so honored, in the House of Lords.' He became Solicitor-General in 1743, but it was not until 1754 that he took the next step in promotion as Attorney-General. In 1756, he was made Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. He clung tenaciously to this office, and would not take the risks and responsibilities

of the Chancellorship at the demand of public or party spirit. His name has not been popular as a judge, and he has generally been contrasted with Camden as one who inherited the despotic spirit of the Stuart dynasty. The prejudice was confirmed by his courageous conduct in the Wilkes' outrage and furnished a text for the savage attacks of Junius, who spoke of him as a fitting Pretor for Justinian. But, however narrow some of his opinions may have been, others partook of a large liberality, and in the anti-catholic fervor connected with the outbreak known as Lord George Gordon's riots, he showed a humane, generous, and courageous toleration. He was a very great lawyer, not merely in a technical sense, but as one who could direct the practice of the courts towards broad principles of jurisprudence. Many departments in the mercantile law of England and Scotland were created by him, and among others the law of marine insurance was made and systematized by his decisions. He retired from office in 1788, and died in 1793. [J.H.B.]

MANSI, J. D., an Italian *savant*, 1692-1769.

MANSION, COLARD, a writer and printer, celebrated for introducing the art into Bruges, d. 1484.

MANSTEIN, CHRIS. HERMAN DE, a Russian general, author of a 'Memoir' on Russia, 1711-1757.

MANT, RICHARD, a famous Irish prelate, was born in Southampton, where his father held a living in the church, 1776, and began his ecclesiastical career as vicar of Coggeshall, in Essex, in 1810. In 1820 he became bishop of Killaloe; in 1823 bishop of Down and Connor; and in 1842 was translated to the see of Down. He died in 1848. The works of Dr. Mant consist of a vast number of sermons and tracts, but his celebrity rests on an edition of the Bible, which he prepared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyley.

MANTEGNA, ANDREA, an eminent painter of Mantua, whose two sons, one of whom was named FRANCESCO, and his father, CARLO, were also artists, and fellow-workers with him, 1430-1505.

MANTELL, GIDEON ALGERNON, a distinguished English geologist and scientific author. The 'Medals of Creation,' 'The Wonders of Geology,' and 'Thoughts on a Pebble,' were three of his most popular works. Died 1852, aged 62.

MANTICA, F., an Italian cardinal, 1534-1614.

MANTON, T., a nonconformist divine, 1620-77.

MANTOVANO, BAPTISTA SPAGNUOLI, an elegant Latin poet, better known as Battista, 1448-1516.

MANU, the supposed author of the *Mimava Sástra*, one of the sacred books of the Hindoos, containing a code of laws, is supposed by Sir William Jones to be the same as Minos in the Grecian mythology. There are fourteen Menus, of whom this one is the seventh. The name belongs to mythology rather than biography.

MANUEL COMNENUS, fourth son of John Comnenus, born 1120, succeeded his father as emperor of the East 1143, died 1180. See COMNENUS.

MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS, born 1349, succeeded his father, John Palæologus, as emperor of the East 1391, died 1425.

MANUEL, F., a Portuguese poet, 1734-1819.

MANUEL, JAMES ANTHONY, a famous leader of the opposition in the French chamber after the restoration, was born in Provence 1755, and after serving with distinction in the republican armies raised by the levy *en masse*, adopted the profession of the bar. He was a member of the chamber convoked by Napoleon during the hundred days, 1815, and with all his eloquence and power resisted the re-establishment of the Bourbons by the allied armies.



Returned to the chamber in 1818, his patriotic fervor in the tribune, his high spirit, and his brilliant oratory, marked him out as the champion of French liberty, and kept the party of the ministers in continual terror. His first speech in the session of 1823 was on the iniquity of the Spanish war, in which he reminded the crown that when the French territory was invaded under similar circumstances, the country had defended itself by the adoption of new forms and another energy! This allusion to the destruction of royalty in 1793, exploded the mine which had long been prepared for his expulsion from the chamber, and, on refusing to depart, he was led out into the street by the military. His walk home, followed by the whole of his party, was a popular triumph; and though he returned, with the simplicity and dignity of a Cincinnatus, to his own occupations, he was elected again in 1824. Manuel died three years before the triumph of his cause in the fall of Charles X., 1827. [E.R.]

MANUEL, LOUIS PETER, born 1741, acted as attorney-general to the commune of Paris at the revolution, and was executed November 14, 1793.

MANUEL, N., a Swiss fresco painter and satiric and dramatic poet, 1484-1530.

MANUTIUS, or MANUZIO, is the name of an Italian family famous in the history of printing for their beautiful editions of learned works, and the invention of the *Italic* or *Aldine* letter, said to have been formed in imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch. ALDO PIO MANUZIO, the elder, flourished at Venice, 1447-1515. PAOLO, his son, distinguished like his father both as a classical scholar and printer, 1512-1574. ALDO, the younger, son of Paolo, distinguished like his progenitors, and greatly favored by the pope, Sextus Quintus, who gave him apartments in the Vatican, was born at Venice 1547, and died childless 1597.

MANVEL, FRANCIS. See MANUEL.

MANWOOD, SIR ROGER, an English judge of this name flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and is said by Fuller to have written a book on the forest laws. He died 1593. Such a book was first published in 1598 by JOHN MANWOOD, who is supposed to be the son of Sir Roger.

MANYOKI, A. DE, a Hungarian painter, 17th century.

MANZI, W., an Italian *savant*, 1784-1821.

MANZOLI, P. A., a Latin poet, 16th century.

MANZUOLI, T., an Italian painter, 1536-1575.

MAPES, WALTER, an English poet, 12th century.

MAPLET, JOHN, a learned naturalist, 1615-70.

MAPLETOFT, J., a medical writer, 1631-1721.

MAPLETOFT, R., a learned divine, 1610-77.

MAPP, M., a French botanist, 1632-1701.

MARA, ELIZABETH, a fam. singer, 1750-1833.

MARA, W. DE, a Latin poet, 1470-1530.

MARACCI, J., an Italian painter, 1637-1704.

MARACCI, L., an Ital. Orientalist, 1612-1760.

MARAI, H., a French engraver, 1764-1800.

MARAI, M., a French composer, 1656-1728.

MARALDI, J. P., an Italian mathematician, astronomer, and natural philosopher, 1665-1729. His nephew, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, also distinguished as an astronomer, 1709-1788.

MARAN, P., a French theologian, 1683-1762.

MARANA, J. P., an Italian historian, 1642-73.

MARANGONI, J., an Italian antiquarian, 1673-1753.

MARANTA, B., an Italian botanist, 16th cent.

MARAT, JEAN PAUL, was born of parents unknown to history, at a place called Baudry, in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 1746. Before his sinister ener-

gies were directed to political ends, he had been ambitious of rising by his talents, had travelled a good deal in England, Scotland, Holland, and France, and published several works in experimental science and philosophy. Some of these had brought his name into repute, and even subjected him to the sarcasms of Voltaire, who took the pains to analyze his philosophical treatise on man—a work in which Marat had endeavored to illustrate the principles and laws of the soul's influence on the body, and those of the body on the soul. The year 1789 found him in the position of veterinary physician to the Count D'Artois, thoroughly disgusted with his failure to rise in society, and with the 'quacks,' as he called them, 'of the corps scientifique.' He began his political career by the composition of his 'Offrande à la Patrie,' followed by the issue of his journal 'Le Publiciste Parisien,' two months after the promulgation of the 'Rights of Man' by the constituent assembly. The club agitation was just commencing, and Marat joined the cordeliers, formed in Oct., 1789, the most reputable members of which were Danton, and Camille Desmoulins. His thirst for glory, if it were only in the excess of his hatreds and crimes, provoked him to measures and proposals, which it was physically impossible any of his rivals could surpass in atrocity, and gave to his denunciations a kind of barbaric magnificence. Such was his proposal 'to hang the 800 deputies on 800 trees of the Tuileries—Mirabeau on the first of them,' for which he was denounced by Malouet. From this period to the 10th of August, 1792, he was hunted by his accusers from one wretched abode to another—always contriving to issue his journal, the title of which was presently changed to 'Friend of the People.' On the date just mentioned, the Tuileries was besieged, the royal family imprisoned, and the new 'commune,' or municipality, formed by the republicans; Marat also emerged from his obscurity, and filled the prisons with the 'suspect,' who were disposed of by the massacres of September. On the evening of the 3d the famous circular was issued, calling upon the departments to imitate the example of the Parisians; it was signed by Marat, the chief promoter of these horrors, and his colleagues, ten in all, members of the Comité de Surveillance, afterwards the Committee of Public Safety. The convention being elected Marat became a deputy, and his appearance in that assembly was the signal for Vergniaud and Boileau to denounce his atrocities, and they read from the tribune his demand of 270,000 heads as a means of appeasing the country. The turbulence of such a sitting may easily be imagined. Marat made no attempt to deny the charge. *Such was his opinion*, the result of the most rigid computation he could make, and he was willing to shed a few drops of guilty blood to save millions of the innocent! After the execution of the king, the battle of Norwinden was lost by Dumouriez, 18th March, 1793, and Marat, always gigantic in his conceptions, accused all the generals of the army of treason, and sought to bring them to trial *en masse*. Meantime his struggles with the Girondins had increased in virulence, and they succeeded at last in summoning their terrible adversary before the revolutionary tribunal. This court was one of the instruments set in action by his own party on the 10th of August: Marat went to his trial attended by vast crowds of the populace, and his acquittal followed as a matter of course—not only so, but the people carried him back to the convention in triumph, elevated on a kind of rude palanquin, and covered with garlands as he proceeded on his way. He now assumed the dictatorship, that he had



always advocated, though he still resided in his squalid apartment with the wife of his printer, who had been seduced by him, and who seems really to have loved him. On the 31st of May, 1793, he sounded the alarm bell, and with the aid of his seditious worshippers arrested the Girondin deputies, whose fall was avenged on the 13th of July following, by the hand of Charlotte Corday. (See BRISSOR, CORDAY.) The death of Marat was only hastened a few days by his assassination, for he was already consumed by a disgusting malady: and it is melancholy to add, that he was almost adored after his decease; his remains being deposited in the Pantheon with national honors, and an altar erected to his memory in the club of the cordeliers: these fanatics also claimed his heart, and preserved it in a golden urn. Our sketch would be essentially incomplete if we did not add that Marat was perfectly sincere, and, in fact, that he made his convictions his sole religion. He sold his bed to bring out the first numbers of his journal, and lived in poverty at a time when he could have amassed wealth by merely selling his silence. Such a life is far more instructive, even as an example of depravity, when facts like this are properly understood. There is such a thing as consistency, and a kind of devilish virtue, in guilt, which is as rare as heroism in well-doing, and history might be ransacked for a more striking instance of it than the brief political career of Marat. [E.R.]

MARATTI, CARLO, an Ital. painter, 1625-1713.

MARBACH, J. R., a Ger. actress, 1805-1837.

MARBECK, JOHN, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the first composer of the cathedral service of the Church of England. He was author also of a Scripture Concordance, for which he narrowly escaped the stake, time of Henry VIII.

MARCA, the name of two Italian painters, the earliest, J. B. LOMBARDELLI DELLA MARCA, flourished 1532-1587. The later, LACTANTIUS DELLA MARCA, born about 1553.

MARCA, PET. DE, a Fr. historian, 1594-1662.

MARCANTONIO, the most renowned of the Italian engravers, was born about 1480, Bologna, and was the pupil of the celebrated painter and goldsmith Francia; his family name was Raimondi. Some of Marcantonio's earliest efforts were made at Venice, where he copied Albert Dürer's prints of 'The Life of the Virgin,' and of the 'Passion'; for up to this time no Italian engraver was to be compared with Dürer, whose prints became known in Italy after 1500. From Venice, Marcantonio went to Rome, where he attracted the notice of Raphael, who largely employed him in the engraving of his designs: it is to his prints after Raphael that Marcantonio owes his present great reputation. There is a very fine collection of them in the British Museum. After the death of Raphael in 1520, Marcantonio was employed by Guilió Romano, and it was for engraving some lascivious designs by this painter that he was imprisoned by Clement VII. After the sack of Rome in 1527 he returned to Bologna, where he is supposed to have died about 1539, that being the last date on any of his prints; but the dates both of his birth and death are quite uncertain. Marcantonio's prints are distinguished for their delicate outlines and execution, and generally fine drawing; some of the original impressions, before the plates came into the hands of Barlachi and Salamanca, have realized enormous prices,—those with the names of these dealers are also valuable, the later are retouches and inferior. The 'Murder of the Innocents,' after Raphael, is perhaps the most celebrated of his plates, more than

half of them are anonymous, but are marked M. or M.A., and M.A.F., joined as a cipher. Bartsch, in his *Peintre Graveur*, describes 383 prints by this engraver, but several of them are doubtless by his distinguished pupils, Agostino Veneziano, and Marco da Ravenna. Nagler, in his *Künstler Lexicon*, describes 395 prints. The original account of Marcantonio, of whom we know so little, is in Vasari's *Lives*, &c.; nothing biographical concerning this great engraver has been ascertained since Vasari. [R.N.W.]



[Monument to Marceau at Chartres.]

MARCEAU, FRANCIS SEVERIN DESGRAVIERS, a celebrated republican general, whose military talents were only equalled by his generosity and humanity in the Vendean war; born at Chartres 1769, fell in action with the Austr., 1796.

MARCEL, N., a German painter, 1628-1683.

MARCEL, STEPHEN, the patriotic defender of Paris after the battle of Poitiers 1356, assassinated 1358.

MARCEL, ST., a bishop of Paris, died 440.

MARCEL, W., a Fr. chronologist, 1647-1708.

MARCELLINUS, a Greek chronicler, 6th cent.

MARCELLINUS, a pope and saint of Rome, suffered martyrdom time of Diocletian, 296-304.

MARCELLIS, O., a Dutch painter, 1613-1673.

MARCELLO, BENEDETTO, was born of noble parents at Venice in 1686. His father, Agostino Marcello, was a Venetian senator, and his mother, Paolina, was of the honorable family of Capello. Benedetto, having in early life received a thorough classical education, was committed to the care of his elder brother, Alessandro, who was a student of the mathematical sciences, natural philosophy, and music. Under this brother, the young Benedetto applied himself to music and poetry, and soon made such progress that he was placed under Francesco Gasparini, to receive instructions in the principles of musical science. In 1716 the first son of the emperor Charles VI. was born, and at the celebration of the event, which took place at Vienna, a grand serenata, composed by Marcello, was performed with great applause. After this he composed a mass, which was first performed in the church of Santa Maria della Calesia, on the occasion of his brother's daughter taking the veil. He composed many other sacred works for the church of Santa Sophia, and was at the pains of instructing the clergy in the manner in which they were to be performed. In 1724, and the three following years, he wrote music for one, two, and three voices, for a paraphrase of the first seventy-five psalms, which are still remarkable for



the scientific knowledge shown in their construction. Marcello was for many years a judge in the Council of Forty, and was for some years chamberlain and treasurer to the city of Brescia, where he died in the year 1739. He was buried with great pomp in the church of the fathers Minor Observants of St. Joseph of Brescia. [J.M.]

MARCELLO, N., a Venetian doge, 1473-1474.

MARCELLUS, the first of the name pope of Rome 308-310; the second, a few weeks only, 1555.

MARCELLUS, the name of several noble Romans:—1. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, famous for his victories over Hannibal and the Gauls, slain in the battle against the former 208 B.C. 2. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, of the same family, an opponent of Cæsar in the senate, consul B.C. 51, assassinated 46. 3. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, called the younger, son of Cains Marcellus and Octavia, the sister of Augustus. He was adopted by the latter and married to his daughter, Julia, but died aged eighteen, 23 B.C.

MARCET, ALEX., a physician of Geneva, naturalized in England, and known as an experimental philosopher, 1770-1822.

MARCH, AUSIAS, a Provençal poet, 15th cent.

MARCH, S., a Spanish painter, died 1660.

MARCHAND, L., a Fr. composer, 1669-1732.

MARCHAND, P., a Fr. bibliophile, 1675-1756.

MARCHAND, S., a Fr. navigator, 1755-1793.

MARCIANUS, emperor of the East, 391-457.

MARCILIUS, T., a German critic, 1548-1617.

MARCELLA, W. DA, a Fr. painter, 1475-1537.

MARCION, was born at Sinope in Pontus, about the middle of the second century. His father, according to some reports, not, however, well authenticated, was a bishop of the church in that place. His belief in Oriental and dualistic gnosis, encrusted with other and similar speculations, was deemed by him compatible with belief in Christianity, and he attempted to form a heterogeneous theology out of both materials. He assumed as articles of his creed, the eternity of matter—the existence of a benign and holy Deity—and of a Demiurgus little less than God in might, but dark and malignant, and having his appropriate sphere in an attempted dominion over matter, for he created man, was the actual God of the Jewish race, and was to be finally overcome by the Messiah. Jesus, according to Marcion, had not, and could not have a real humanity, for all matter is essentially sinful. These notions are the crude effects of an earnest mystic mind to resolve inscrutable mysteries by the creation of figments not only incomprehensible, but inconsistent and baseless. Marcion received as canonical only the writings of the apostle Paul, though he had a gospel which appears to have been an interpolated copy of that of Luke. To this heresy was joined an austere and vigorous asceticism, by which victory over appetite was to be finally secured. [J.E.]

MARCK, J. DE, a Ger. protestant, 1655-1731.

MARCUZZI, S., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1725-1790.

MARDONIUS, a general in the army of Xerxes, and son-in-law of Darius, killed at Plataea B.C. 479.

MARE, NICHOLAS DE LA, a French commissioner, of police, distinguished as a writer on police economy, 1639-1723.

MARE, PH. DE LA, a Fr. historian, 1615-1687.

MARE, P. B. LA, a Fr. diplomatist, 1573-1609.

MARECHAL, B., an eccles. savant, 1705-1770.

MARECHAL, G., a French surgeon, 1658-1736.

MARECHAL, P. S., a French writer, 1750-1803.

MARELIUS, NILS, a Swed. geogr., 1706-1792.

MARET, HUGH BERNARD. See BASSANO.

MARETS, ROLAND DES, a Fr. critic, 1594-1653

MARETS, SAMUEL DES, a learned French protestant, famous for his controversies with the Roman Catholics, 1591-1663.



[Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI.]

MARGARET. The queens and Princesses of Great Britain of this name are—1. ST. MARGARET, queen of Scotland, sister of Edgar Atheling, married to Malcolm 1070, died 1093. 2. MARGARET OF YORK, sister of Edward IV., married to the duke of Burgundy. 3. MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of René, titular king of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem, born 1425, married to Henry VI. 1443, died, after a life of extraordinary vicissitude consequent on the wars of York and Lancaster, 1482. 4. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND, daughter of James I., born 1425, died, after an unhappy marriage with Louis XI. of France, 1444. 5. MARGARET TUDOR, eldest daughter of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, and sister to Henry VIII., was born at Westminster 1489. This princess was betrothed in her infancy to James IV. of Scotland, then of adult age, and married to him in 1503. In 1506 she gave birth to a son, afterwards James V., and became regent of Scotland after the death of her husband at the battle of Flodden, 1513. In 1514 she married Archibald, earl of Angus, of the family of Douglas. This match surrounded her with strife and trouble for the rest of her days, the first outburst of which was the arrival of the duke of Albany, supported by the French king in 1515, soon after which Margaret took refuge in England. She died in 1541. Her life has been recently published by Miss Strickland.

MARGARET. The saints of this name are the queen of Scotland, and a virgin martyr of Antioch, known as the patroness of Cremona, 3d century.

MARGARET. The queens and princesses of France are—1. MARGARET, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, born 1219, married to Louis IX. 1234, died, after acquiring a famous name by the defence of Damietta, 1285. 2. MARGARET OF BURGUNDY, married to Louis X., king of France, 1305, strangled for adultery 1315. 3. MARGARET OF VALOIS, sister of Francis I., born 1492, married in 1509 to the Duke of Alençon, and in 1527, two years after the death of her first husband, to the king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne D'Albret, mother of Henry IV., died 1530. 4. MARGARET OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry II., born 1552, married to the prince of Bearn, afterwards Henry

IV., 1572, divorced for her licentiousness 1599, died 1615. 5. MARGARET OF FRANCE, duchess of Savoy, daughter of Francis I., born 1523, married to Emmanuel Philibert 1559, died 1574.

MARGARET, queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, who is often called 'the Semiramis of the North,' was the daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen, 1353. In 1363 she was married to Haco, king of Norway, youngest son of Magnus Ericson, in whose person the governments of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, had been invested many years before. The marriage of Haco with Margaret took place under circumstances of great political difficulty, and it occasioned the banishment of twenty-four of the most powerful of the Swedish barons, by whom Magnus and his son were afterwards deposed, and Albert of Mecklenburgh placed on the throne. While the country was suffering from the oppression of this foreign government, Margaret lost, in 1375, her father, Waldemar; in 1380, her husband, Haco; and in 1387 her son, Olave—events which left her queen regnant in Norway, regent in Denmark, and in a situation to receive overtures from the Swedes. With a spirit and ambition natural to her, Margaret at once furnished her adherents with troops, and supplies of war, and the victory of Felkoepping won by the high marshal of Sweden, Eric Kiellson, Sept. 21, 1389, threw open the kingdom to her. The union of the three kingdoms was concluded by the treaty of Calmar, where the spiritual and temporal barons assembled for that purpose, on the 20th of July, 1397; Eric of Pomerania, the grand-nephew of Margaret, being elected her successor as the future sovereign of Sweden. She died in the port of Flensburg, on board a vessel in which she had embarked for Denmark, October 28, 1412. Her memory has been execrated in Sweden, where the union was never popular, in about the same measure that her political virtues have been extolled in Denmark. The words of Geijer, the great Swedish historian, are sufficiently remarkable to be quoted on this point:—'The fate of the throne and the country was decided by the holders of power, from the casual motives of temporary interests, and by such was the famous union of the three northern kingdoms produced—a mere incident, which bears some resemblance to a design; but of a consciousness of what such a union was, or of what it might become, no glimpse is to be perceived, either among its founders or in any other quarter.' [E.R.]

MARGARET OF AUSTRIA, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I., born 1480, married successively to the Infant of Spain 1491–1497, and to Philibert, duke of Savoy, 1501–1506, became ruler of the Netherlands 1506, died 1531.

MARGARET OF CONSTANTINOPLE, daughter of Baldwin IX., became countess of Flanders and Hainault 1221, died 1279.

MARGARET OF PARMA, a natural daughter of Charles V., married successively to Alexander de Medici and Octavian Farnese. The latter event took place in 1540. From 1559 to 1568 she was ruler of the Low Countries, and was succeeded by Alva. She then retired into Italy, and d. 1586.

MARGARET OF RICHMOND. See BEAUFORT.

MARGARITONE, an Ital. painter, 1212–1289.

MARGERET, a Fr. adventurer, 16th century.

MARGGRAFF, A. S., a Ger. chemist, 1709–82.

MARGGRAFF, G., a Ger. naturalist, 1610–44.

MARGON, W. DE, a French author, died 1760.

MARGUERIE, J. J. DE, a French officer and mathematician, 1742–1779.

MARGUERIT, J., a Spanish historian, cardinal, and chancellor of Arragon, died 1484. His grandson, JOSEPH DE MARGUERIT DE BIVRE, a general in the service of Louis XIII., died 1654.

MARGUERITE, JOSEPH MARIE SOLAR DE LA, a statesman, soldier, and historian, noted for the defence of Turin against the French in 1706.

MARGUNIO, M., an Ital. scholar, 1530–1602.

MARIA, F. D., an Italian painter, 1623–1690.

MARIA, H., a painter of Bologna, 17th cent.

MARIA, JOHN, an Italian architect, 1458–1534. His brother, JAMES, a famous painter, dates unknown.

MARIA. See MARIE, MARY.

MARIA. The queens of Spain of this name are—MARIA DE MOLINA, queen of Castile and Leon, married to Sancho IV. 1282, regent of Castile 1295 and 1312, died 1322. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., and of Henrietta of England, married to Charles II., king of Spain, 1662–1689. MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy, and wife of Philip V., 1688–1714. MARIA LOUISA, wife of Charles IV., and mother of Ferdinand VII., 1754–1819.

MARIA II., queen of Portugal, daughter of Pedro I., emperor of Brazil, died 1853, aged 35.

MARIA, empress of Germany, called MARIE ROI, first wife of the emperor Sigismund, and daughter of Louis I., king of Hungary, born 1370, began to reign 1382, died 1395.

MARIA CAROLINE, queen of Naples. See CAROLINE.

MARIA FRANCES ELIZABETH, queen of Portugal, born 1734, became mistress of the kingdom at the death of her husband, Peter III., 1786, suffered by mental aberration 1790, died 1816.

MARIA LOUISA, second wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria, and Maria Theresa of Naples, was born 1791. In 1810 she was married to the emperor; in 1811 she presented him with an heir, who was hailed king of Rome; on his fall, in 1814, she deserted him for the company of her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, and became duchess of Parma and Placentia. Died 1847.



[Maria Theresa.]

MARIA THERESA, born in 1717, was the eldest daughter of Charles VI. of Austria, who died



in 1740. The succession of Maria Theresa to the hereditary dominion of the House of Hapsburg had been guaranteed by the principal states of Europe; but, on her father's death, she found herself assailed by the kings of Prussia, France, Spain, and Sardinia, and the electors of Bavaria and Saxony. Each of these princes laid claim to some part of the Austrian territory; and Maria Theresa, at the age of 23, was called on to make head against the armies of all her neighbors, except the Turkish sultan, who alone acted towards her with fairness and good faith. Maria Theresa had been married in 1737, to Francis of Louvain, grand duke of Tuscany, but he was a prince of little intellect or energy; and it was to the spirit of Maria Theresa herself, and the loyalty of her Hungarian subjects, that Austria owed its rescue from destruction. When driven from her capital by her enemies, Maria Theresa repaired to Presburg, and summoned the Hungarian Diet. She appeared in the midst of the martial assembly with her infant son in her arms. She addressed them earnestly and eloquently in Latin, (a language long currently used in Hungary); and when she came to the words, 'The kingdom of Hungary, our persons, our children, our crown, are at stake,—forsaken by all, we seek shelter only in the fidelity, the arms, the hereditary valor of the renowned Hungarian nobility,' the Hungarian nobles, and all present, with one unanimous burst of chivalrous loyalty, drew their swords, and shouted, 'Let us die for our king Maria Theresa,' [*Moriatur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa.*] This was no transient demonstration of zeal. The whole military force of Hungary was soon in the field; the current of invasion was checked, and by degrees the foes of Maria Theresa made peace with her, and ceased to reckon on their shares in the dismemberment of Austria. She was obliged to cede Silesia to Frederick of Prussia; but with this exception she was left in full possession of her dominions, when the war of the Austrian succession was closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1758.—The loss of Silesia was a deep mortification to Maria Theresa, and the hope of recovering that province made her take an active part in the seven years' war against Frederick of Prussia. That contest, however, closed in 1763, leaving Prussia in possession of Silesia, and with no gain on either side to Maria Theresa or Frederick. Maria Theresa's husband had been elected emperor of Germany in 1745, and on his death in 1765, their son Joseph was chosen to succeed him. But Maria Theresa retained in her own hands, throughout her life, the administration of her vast dominions, which were generally governed by her in a wise and enlightened spirit. Her private character was irreproachable, and the morals and manners of her court formed a bright exception to the gross profligacy by which the courts of nearly all the other sovereigns of the age were disgraced. She was sincerely pious, and Botta, the Italian historian, passes on her the high eulogy, that 'during a forty years' reign she always showed a love of justice and truth.'—Her share in the first partition of Poland is the great stain on the character of Maria Theresa. But she came unwillingly into this plot, which was urged on her by the sovereigns of Prussia and Russia, and by her son the emperor Joseph. She is said to have left a written record that she consented to this measure out of deference to the opinions of others, and that she foreboded evil consequences to Europe from this act of injustice to one of its states. Maria Theresa died in 1780. [E.S.C.]

MARIAMNE, an unfortunate Jewish princess,

grand-daughter of Aristobulus, and of Hyrcanus the high priest, and wife of Herod the Great. Her history is related by Josephus in his *Antiquities*, commencing at book xv., from which it appears that Herod was excessively fond of her. She was condemned to death, by the machinations of Salome, her husband's sister, on a false charge of adultery, B.C. 28. She met her fate with an air of grandeur and intrepidity worthy of her noble ancestry, and was bitterly lamented by the king after her decease. Another MARIAMNE, wife of Herod, was the daughter of Simon, the high priest, and mother of Herod-Philip, who married Herodias.

MARIANA, JUAN, a Spanish historian, 1557–1624.

MARIANI, C., an Italian painter, 1565–1611.

MARIANUS SCOTUS, born in Scotland 1028, known as the author of a Chronicle from the beginning of the Christian era to 1083, which was continued by Dodechinus to 1200. He was of the ecclesiastical profession, and died at Mayence 1086.

MARIBAS CATHINA, the most ancient historian of Armenia, 2d century B.C.

MARIE. The queens of France of this name are—1. MARIE DE BRABANT, married to Philip 1274, died 1321. 2. MARIE D'ANGLETERRE, daughter of Henry VII., who became the third wife of Louis XII. 1514, died 1534.—See GREY, LADY JANE. 3. MARIA STUART.—See MARY. 4. MARIE DE MEDICIS.—See article next page. 5. MARIE THERESE, daughter of Philip IV., king of Spain, married to Louis XIV. 1660, died 1683. 6. MARIE LECZINSKA, daughter of Stanislas, king of Poland, born 1703, married to Louis XV. 1725, died 1768. 7. MARIE ANTOINETTE.—See following article. 8. MARIE LOUISE, wife of Napoleon. See MARIA LOUISA.

MARIE-ANTOINETTE, the unhappy queen of Louis XVI., was the daughter of Francis I. and the empress Maria Theresa of Austria, and was born at Vienna, 1755. Though only fifteen years of age when she married the Dauphin, she was accomplished in the French, Italian, and Latin languages, besides her native German; and was also a proficient in music and drawing. The goodness of her heart, her noble carriage, and the sweet expression of her countenance, easily won the hearts of a people to whom enthusiasm is as natural as the air they breathe. Marie-Antoinette, becoming queen in 1774, was applauded to the skies whenever she appeared in public, and often had to stand on the steps of her carriage to show herself to the people. Her popularity was greatly augmented when she became the mother of a family, and especially when, in 1785, she presented the nation with an heir to the throne. Soon, however, the expensive luxury of the court, the exhaustion of the public finances, and the distresses of the people, had prepared the way for scenes far different from these popular ovations, and the first shock was given to her popularity by a transaction involving both money and character. It had become known to the countess de la Motte, that the queen's jeweller had offered her a diamond necklace, which she declined on account of its enormous price, no less than 1,800,000 livres. To obtain this treasure, the countess pretended she was authorized to negotiate for the queen, and not only concluded the bargain, but made the cardinal de Rohan a party to it, who was persuaded that Marie-Antoinette had given him a midnight meeting in the park of Versailles. The fraud was not discovered till the first payment was demanded, and though the countess, in May, 1786, was condemned to be whipped and branded for her infamous conduct, the queen never



recovered the good opinion of her subjects; add to which, there was a certain levity in her conduct, which continually exposed her to scandal, though no one now supposes that she was guilty of the crimes laid to her charge. When the revolution broke out in 1789, she became an object of the popular suspicion and hatred, chiefly on account of her Austrian connections; but, in a great degree, also, by reason of her high spirit and superior capability of resistance and action when compared with her husband, Louis XVI. It would be inconsistent with our limits to describe the incidents which marked the progress of this hatred on the one side, and of scornful defiance on the other. Marie-Antoinette was imprisoned in the Temple after the triumph of the populace, on the 10th of August, 1792; and there is reason to believe that the willingness of the royal family to submit themselves to their jailers, was owing to the persuasion that they had secured the interest of Danton, and that they were really embracing the means provided for their safety. The fanaticism of the populace, excited by Marat and his myrmidons, and the coalition formed against France by the neighboring powers, rendered such a compromise, if it existed, of no effect. The king was executed on the 21st of January, 1793, and the 'Widow Capet,' as Marie was called in the indictment, was tried by the revolutionary tribunal in the following October. She was only thirty-seven years of age, but her hair had turned white during her imprisonment, and her only articles of dress had become damp and ragged in the cell she occupied. Her eyesight was injured, and her beauty marred by care and long suffering. Her trial was only a form and mockery, but one of heartless brutality, which it is impossible to read without a feeling of infinite disgust and indignation. Her hours of suffering developed the best traits of her character; and Marie-Antoinette, on her way to the scaffold, commands the respect which might be challenged for her in vain as the adviser of the feeble king, whose counsels she swayed, often but too fatally, yet always courageously. She was guillotined Oct. 16, 1793. [E.R.]



[The Conciergerie—the Prison of Marie-Antoinette.]

MARIE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the daughter of Francis II., grand duke of Tuscany, and of Joan, archduchess of Austria. She was born at Florence in 1573. In 1600 she was married to Henry IV., and the year following gave birth to a son, who became Louis XIII., and whose deplorable weakness was the principal cause of her misfortunes. The amours of her husband rendered her life a most

wretched one, and being of violent temper, she would frequently have struck him, had not the great Sully interposed between them. Her anxieties as a wife, and the absolute temper of Henry, prevented her from taking any part in state affairs during his lifetime; and when, towards 1610, he contemplated taking the field against the house of Austria, and proposed making her regent in his absence, she manifested the greatest repugnance to the subject, always saying that it foreboded some great misfortune. In the year just mentioned, Marie agreed to the regency, on condition of being formally crowned; a ceremony which the king had always deferred; and this being done, the latter was stabbed on the day following, by Ravaillac, when preparing for the queen's entry into Paris (article NAVARRE). The queen regent had lately acted under the advice of Concini, an Italian favorite, whom she presently created a marshal of France, and honored with the marquise of d'Ancre; and she also retained among her advisers the duke d'Epemon, who was suspected of being privy to the assassination. Her apathy in regard to the investigation of this deed of blood, has stained her memory with the suspicion of being implicated in it, but there is really no other ground for supporting such a charge, and the hatred of the French would seem to have magnified all her faults. From 1610 to 1614 the court was a focus of intrigue and anarchy, which the queen had too little statesmanship, and too much of passion to rule; and parties were arraying themselves for the struggle which all foresaw in the estates-general. That body assembled in October, of the last mentioned year, and now the afterwards famous Richelieu placed himself at the head of the clergy, and began to feel his way to power. The boy king, this year, was declared of age, and the factious nobles, who surrounded him, filled his ears with rumors of Italian treachery, the issue of which was, that the queen relied entirely on Concini, who raised troops for her defence, and created a natural jealousy of Italian domination in France. Thus strengthened, in 1616, Marie de Medicis imprisoned Condé, the most turbulent and daring of her enemies, in the Bastille, and hurled defiance at the nobles in full assembly. In 1617, Concini was assassinated, and soon afterwards the queen was compelled to retire to Blois, where the wily Richelieu joined her as a pretended friend, and, in 1620, effected an accommodation which enabled her to return to court. The cardinal found the queen a good trump card in the game he was playing for absolute power, and even when she became aware of his treachery, her hot Italian blood was no match for his cool sagacity. Eleven years of struggle ended in the triumph of Richelieu, and, in 1631, the poor queen became, first a prisoner at Compiègne, and then a wanderer in foreign lands. The close of her life is the saddest part of her story. Abandoned by all her family, and her own son on the proudest throne of Europe, the widow of Henry of Navarre died in want of the commonest necessities. She breathed her last in a poor apartment at Cologne, the furniture of which she had disposed of for the means of supporting life, in 1642. To the faults of her Italian character, she joined the refined taste of her house for arts and letters, and France is indebted to her for the Luxembourg palace. Her excess of passion over judgment, and the anarchy around her make a sad contrast with the wisely regulated and prosperous ambition of great sovereigns. In her best moments Marie de Medicis was only the mistress of a faction. [E.R.]

MARIE, J. F., a French *savant*, 1738–1801.



MARIESCHI, an Italian painter, 1697-1744.

MARIETTE, JEAN, a French designer and engraver, 1654-1742. His son, PETER JEAN, an engraver and archaeologist, 1694-1774.

MARIGNANO, GIAN GIACOMO MEDICINO, Marchese Di, a cele. Italian commander, 1497-1555.

MARILLAC, C. DE, a French diplomatist, 1510-1560. His nephew, MICHEL, keeper of the seals, and a partisan of Marie de Medicis, 1563-1632. LOUIS, a marshal of France, brother and fellow-conspirator with the latter, born 1572, executed 1632.

MARILLIER, CL. P., a Fr. engraver, 1740-1808.

MARIN, J. C., a French sculptor, 1773-1812.

MARIN, M. A. a French ascetic, 1697-1767.

MARINA, a beautiful and accomplished Mexican, who became the mistress of Cortez, and rendered the Spaniards great service, 16th century.

MARINALI, H., an Italian sculptor, 1643-1720.

MARINARI, H., an Italian painter, 1627-1715.

MARINAS, H., a Spanish painter, 1620-1680.

MARINELLI, L. a Venetian poetess, 1571-1653.

MARINEO, L., a Sicilian historian, born 1460.

MARINI, B., an Italian painter, 17th century.

MARINI, F. L. CLAUDE, called MARIN, editor of the 'Gazette de France,' 1721-1809.

MARINI, G., an Italian antiquarian, 1742-1815.

MARINI, J. A., an Italian novelist, died 1650.

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, a famous poet of Naples, known as 'the Chevalier Marin,' 1569-1625.

MARINI, MARC, an Italian Hebraist, 1541-1594.

MARINI, P. PH., an Italian missionary, 17th cen.

MARINO, SAINT, a native of Dalmatia, who was originally employed as a stone-mason on the bridge of Rimini; but, becoming a hermit, miracles were said to be wrought at his tomb; and the accommodation necessary for the pilgrims who resorted there, gave rise to the city and the miniature republic of San Marino; 4th century.

MARINONI, J. J., an Italian mathematician, architect, and astronomer, 1676-1755.

MARINUS, a centurion, procl. emperor, 249.

MARINUS, a Platonic philosopher, 5th century.

MARINUS, J., a Flemish engraver, 1627-1701.

MARION, FRANCIS, a distinguished revolutionary officer, was born in South Carolina, which was the scene of his chief exploits. He was called, on the breaking out of the war, from the retired life of a farmer to the command of a company, and soon rose to distinction and a high rank. He distinguished himself at the defence of Fort Moultrie, and at the siege of Charleston, where he served as lieutenant-colonel. Georgetown, Fort Watson, Fort Morte, Granby, Parker's Ferry, and Eutaw, are names associated with the spirited career of Marion, a name of which his countrymen are justly proud: died 1795.

MARRIOTTE, E., a Fr. experi. philos., 1620-84.

MARITI, J., an Italian traveller, died 1798.

MARIUS, CAIUS, one of the greatest soldiers and dictators of the Roman republic, was born of parents in humble circumstances, probably at Ceretinum, about 157 B.C. Having entered the army, he became known to Scipio Africanus, and acquired so much repute that he was elected tribune B.C. 119 or 120, prætor 116, and governor of Spain 115. In 109 he joined Metellus as one of his lieutenants in the Jugurthine war, and two years afterwards supplanted him in the command of the army. He brought the war to a close in 106, when Jugurtha, the king of Numidia, was treacherously delivered into his hands by his ally, Bocchus. Marius remained in Africa a year longer, and was then recalled to take the field against the Cimbri and Teutones, at that time menacing the Roman empire.

These barbarians numbered 300,000 men in arms, and had defeated the consul Manilius, and the proconsul Cæpio, at a cost to the Romans of 80,000 soldiers, and 40,000 camp followers. Marius had been appointed consul in 107, when the conduct of the Jugurthine war was intrusted to him, and in sight of this new danger he was not only re-elected, but continued in the consulate four successive years, though contrary to law, B.C. 104-100. In 102 he defeated the combined forces of the Ambrones and Teutones, near Aix; and in 101, having joined his forces with those of Catulus, he obtained an equally decisive victory over the Cimbri, in the neighborhood of Vercellæ. He was now hailed 'The Third Founder of Rome,' and rewarded with a fifth consulate,—followed by a sixth, which, it is said, was gained by corrupt practices, as the possession of power had become too sweet to be easily laid down. Perhaps another and more patriotic reason also influenced him. Marius was the avowed chief of the plebeians—the natural successor of the Gracchi, who had shed their blood that the rights of Roman citizens might be extended to the rest of Italy. In B.C. 90 this social war broke out afresh, provoked by the murder of Drusus, who renewed the proposal, and Marius and Sylla became the respective chiefs of the plebeians and patricians. The latter, flushed with his recent success against the army of Mithridates, refused to yield the command to Marius, but marched against his party in the capital, and disputed the city street by street. Marius was defeated, and finally lodged in prison, where a Cimbrian soldier was sent



[Caius Marius, sitting amid the ruins of Carthage.]

to behead him, but let the sword fall from his hand on meeting the stern glance of the captive, who demanded of him *how he dared to kill Caius Marius!* The magistrates of Minturnæ, where this occurred, impressed by the strange circumstance, favored the flight of Marius, and he sought refuge in Africa, from whence, in 87 B.C., he was recalled by Cinna, at that time consul, to take arms against his old adversary. The combined forces of Marius, Cinna, Sertorius, and Carbo, soon entered Rome, and the bloody proscriptions which have consigned the name of Marius to infamy, now took place, exceeding all that was previously recorded in Roman history. Caius Marius now served as consul for the seventh time, with his new ally, and the same year, B.C. 86, on hearing that Sylla was approaching, he endeavored to drown care in wine, and is supposed to have killed himself with excess. His character marks him out as the type of the class for whom he acted as the armed chief in the social war, as that of Sylla places him in the foremost rank of the patricians. They were equally relentless and guilty of blood. [E.R.]



**MARIUS, CAIUS**, the younger, son of the preceding by adoption, served in the army of his father, and became consul with Carbo, 82 B.C. He was defeated by Sylla, and caused himself to be killed by one of his officers.

**MARIUS, LEONARD**, a Dutch divine, d. 1628.

**MARIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS**, a Gaulonite emperor of Rome, who was originally a smith and common soldier, assassinated 267.

**MARIUS, SIM.**, a Ger. astronomer, 1570–1624.

**MARIVAUD, PET. CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE**, a French dramatic writer and novelist, 1688–1763.

**MARIVETZ, S. C. DE**, a French physician, and wr. on interior navigation, b. 1728, executed 1794.

**MARK**, one of the four evangelists, and companion of Saint Peter, said to have founded the church of Alexandria, put to death 68.

**MARK**, a pope and Saint of Rome, 336.

**MARK**, a heretic of the Eastern church, 2d cent.

**MARKHAM, GERVASE**, a soldier and scholar of the reign of James I. and Charles I., author of several works on husbandry and horsemanship, 'Herod and Antipater,' a tragedy, 'The Poem of Poems,' and other fugitive works, died 1650.

**MARKLAND, A.**, a divine and poet, 1645–1720.

**MARKLAND, JEREMIAH**, a classical scholar and critic, son of the vicar of Childwall, in Lancashire, born 1693, died, after a life of learned retirement, 1776.

**MARKOE, PETER**, an American poet of Philadelphia, d. 1792.

**MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL**, afterwards duke of Marlborough, the greatest general England ever produced before the duke of Wellington, and one of the greatest of modern Europe, was born at Ashton, in Devonshire, on July 5, 1650. His father was a gallant cavalier, who had drawn the sword in behalf of Charles I.; by his mother's side he inherited, by collateral descent, the same blood which had flowed in the veins of Sir Francis Drake. In early youth, when at school in Devonshire, he evinced a decided turn for warlike pursuits, and was often found studying *Vegetius* on military affairs. At sixteen he received a commission in the Guards,

counterbalanced the victories of his uncle, the duke of Marlborough, when in command of the armies of the allies in the wars of the succession. Thus the same English family furnished, at the same time, the deadliest enemy and the acknowledged saviour of the French monarchy.—During his early life in the Guards, young Churchill, who was uncommonly handsome in person, as well as fascinating in manners, was involved in the usual dissipations of the court of Charles II.; and even inspired a passion in the breast of one of the royal mistresses, the countess of Castlemaine, who presented him, as a token of her regard, with £5,000, which formed the commencement of his fortune. Soon after he was sent to the coast of Africa, and made his first essay in arms in warfare with the Moors; and on his return from thence, he was despatched with the English auxiliary force in 1672 to co-operate with the French army in Flanders, in their campaigns against the Dutch. He there distinguished himself so much, that he was publicly thanked by Louis XIV., at the head of his army; and Marshal Turenne, who commanded it, prophesied that 'the handsome Englishman,' as he was termed, 'would one day make a great general.' He made four campaigns under Turenne; and it was there, as he ever after admitted, that he first learned the art of war. Thus, by another of the strange revolutions of fortune in this extraordinary man, it was under a French marshal that he was taught the art which, matured by his genius, all but brought the French monarchy to destruction.—When the war in Flanders was over he returned to London, furnished with the strongest possible recommendation from Louis XIV. and Turenne to the king of England. In consequence of this support, and the increasing suavity and fascination of his manner, he rapidly rose in the Guards, and ere long was promoted to the command of a regiment in them; while there his charms of manner and personal beauty won the heart of Sarah Jennings, one of the maids of honor to the Princess Anne, who afterwards became queen, whom he married in 1678, and who exercised an important influence on his life and fortunes. Beautiful, high-spirited, and ambitious, with great talents as well for conversation as intrigue, she was unhappily, at the same time, arrogant, overbearing, and irascible; so that it was hard to say whether she aided her husband's fortunes in after life most by her influence at court, or marred them by the supercilious demeanor which involved her in continual quarrels, and at length entirely alienated the affections of his sovereign. Though a courtier, and indebted for his first rise to the favor of the duke of York, who continued his kindness to him when he became king on the demise of Charles II. in 1685, Churchill was a staunch protestant, and saw as clearly as any one the inevitable result of the headlong course which James II. pursued soon after his accession to the throne, in order to re-establish the Romish faith in his dominions. He did his utmost to dissuade him from the insane attempt, but in vain. The result was, that when the nation was driven to desperation, and forced to invite William prince of Orange over in 1688 to change the sovereign on the throne, Churchill felt himself constrained to espouse the side opposite to that of the reigning sovereign. He did this in a way which forms the only, but is, in truth, an indelible blot on his memory. He did not resign his appointment under the sovereign whom he felt himself constrained to desert, and then appear in arms against him; he retained his commission of the regiment of Guards, and exerted his influence to induce them to pass



[Marlborough.]

chiefly owing to the influence of his sister, Sarah, who was the favorite of the duke of York, brother to Charles II. She transmitted the military genius of the family to her offspring, for her son, by the duke, who entered into the French service, afterwards became duke of Berwick, and by his great abilities, in command of the French armies in the Peninsula,



over to the enemy; he did what Marshal Ney afterwards did to Louis XVIII., and honor can plead no apology for either. After the dethronement of James II., Churchill, who of course was immediately taken into favor with William III., who succeeded him, was employed in the South of Ireland in command of the royal forces, and there he rendered good service to the cause he espoused, by the reduction of Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, and other strongholds in the south of Ireland. He soon found, however, that it is an easier thing to dispossess a sovereign than render his successor acceptable to the nation. He was disgusted with the preference shown to the Dutch troops, and the insensibility of William to the real national concerns of England. These feelings were too warm to be concealed, and the result was that he fell into a correspondence with some of the Jacobites abroad, which led to his being arrested in 1691 on a charge of high treason, and deprived of his honors and employments. He was soon after liberated, as no evidence was found sufficient to authorize his detention, far less bring him to trial; but he labored for a long time under the suspicion of the court, and it was not till 1698 that he was restored to his rank as a privy councillor, and appointed to the important situation of preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, the heir apparent to the monarchy. 'Make him like yourself,' said William III., in conferring on him the appointment, 'and you will leave me nothing further to desire.'—The death of the king of Spain, who, being childless, had bequeathed his immense dominions to the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., having involved Europe in a general war, Churchill, who by this time had been created earl of Marlborough, was called to act on a greater theatre, on which he acquired immortal renown. Even before the death of William III., he had been appointed to the important situation of plenipotentiary at the Hague, where the negotiations were carried on; and when the decease of that monarch led to the accession of his early and steady friend, the Princess Anne, to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied armies. War having been declared in May, 1702, he repaired to the camp near Nimwegen, where the allied army, 60,000 strong, was retiring before the superior armies of Louis XIV. The arrival of Marlborough, however, soon altered the state of affairs. Pointing to the dense French battalions, he said, 'These men will soon be our prisoners;' and he was as good as his word. He instantly took the initiative, threw the enemy into retreat, and followed up his successes by the capture of four of their most important strongholds before the campaign was over, in the very teeth of their superior forces. Such was the vigor of his measures, and the skill with which they were taken, that he succeeded in capturing the strong fortresses of Rasmonde, Liege, and Maestricht, in a few months; the last of which being situated on the river Meuse, which is navigable up to it, gave him the entire command of that river, and the inestimable advantage of a water communication into the very heart of Flanders. The campaign of 1703 was not equally prolific of great events; chiefly from the 'Dutch deputies,' who were invested with a negative on all measures of the English general, absolutely refusing their consent, now that the danger was removed from their doors, to any measures which seemed in the least hazardous. One incident, however, of great interest with reference to future events did take place. The French had, with vast labor, constructed a set of lines, covering the approach to Brussels from the

side of Maestricht, from whence it was now threatened by Marlborough. He contrived by a sudden nocturnal attack, however, to force these celebrated lines, and this brought him to the field of Waterloo, in the exact reverse position of that occupied by Napoleon and Wellington, one hundred and eleven years afterwards. The French, thrown back on the forest of Soignies, had their backs to Brussels and their faces towards Paris; the allies stood on the ground occupied by Blücher and Napoleon, and threatened the French lines from the wood of Ohain. The fairest opportunity of finishing the war at a blow was prevented, for Marlborough had got between the French and Paris, and defeat to them was ruin. He earnestly besought the Dutch deputies to take advantage of it, but they would not. Such was his vexation at this crossing, that next day he said, 'To-day I am *ten years older* than I was yesterday.'—The aspirations of the English hero were amply gratified in the following year. Louis XIV. had determined to stand on the defensive in Flanders, and make a great effort in Germany, with a view to intimidate Austria, and from it to conclude a separate peace. His efforts were well nigh attended with entire success. Supported by Bavaria, with whom they were in close alliance, the French armies, 80,000 strong, poured down the valley of the Danube,—Munich was passed, Vienna threatened: the cabinet of Vienna, menaced with an Hungarian insurrection in rear, was in an agony of apprehension. But the hour of deliverance was at hand. Putting himself at the head of 30,000 of his best troops, Marlborough, who had previously secured a solid footing on the Rhine by the reduction of the strong and important city of Bonn, crossed over into Germany, stormed the intrenched camp at Scholomburg, with the loss to the enemy of 12,000 men, and defeated them at BLENHEIM with the loss of 15,000 prisoners, 80 guns, and 100 standards. Marshal Tallard, the French general, and their chief officers were made prisoners. Before they recrossed the Rhine, the French were weakened by 40,000 men. Germany was delivered, Austria saved, and France threatened, by a single victory. The annals of Napoleon have no more decisive triumph to exhibit; and the result was, that the French armies, refluxed on all sides, were driven back into, and reduced to the defence of their territory. The campaign of 1705 was not productive of any memorable events, from the Dutch deputies again interposing, and preventing all the daring measures projected by the English general. But he renewed his triumphant career in 1706. Assailing the French army, 60,000 strong, at RAMILLIES, he totally defeated them after a hard struggle, with the loss of 15,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The effect of this great victory was the immediate capture of Brussels and liberation of all Austrian Flanders. Antwerp, Oudenarde, Ghent, Bruges, and many of its chief towns declared for the allies; others, such as Menin, Ath, Donismond, and Ostend, were reduced after bloody sieges by force of arms. Before the campaign ended, the whole of Austrian Flanders, bristling with strong fortresses, was recovered; the Dutch had obtained the barrier for which they had so passionately longed; and the French armies, which had so recently threatened Vienna, were every where thrown back on their own frontier.—Early in the following year, the allied arms sustained a serious reverse, by the surprise of Ghent and Bruges, which was effected by Prince Vendôme, the French general, who was at the head of 100,000 men. But if the treachery of these towns had induced danger, the vigor of Marlborough



soon restored affairs. Suddenly wheeling round, when in the course of retreat towards Brussels, he attacked and totally defeated the French at OUDENARDE, with the loss of 9,000 prisoners and 11,000 killed and wounded. Boldly then resuming the offensive, he carried his victorious arms into France, besieged and took Lille, though garrisoned by Marshal Boufflers with 15,000 men of the best troops in France; in the face of Vendome, at the head of 100,000 men, relieved Brussels, which had been threatened in the interim, and concluded his triumphant career by the recovery of Ghent and Bruges, the former garrisoned by 1,800 men. The annals of war can afford no parallel of the skill and resolution of that immortal campaign, which, to the end of the world, will be the subject of study and admiration of military men. The last of Marlborough's great victories was that of MALPLAQUET in 1709, which was by far the most bloody and hard fought, and was only gained after prodigies of valor had been performed on both sides. The last resources of France had been brought forth, and 90,000 brave men, intrenched to the teeth, stood to receive the assault of an equal number of the allies, under Marlborough and his noble rival, Prince Eugene. But nothing could withstand the skill of their attacks, and the heroic courage they had inspired into their troops. The whole French works were at length carried, though at a cost of 20,000 men to the victors, and the important fortress of Mons, commanding the high road to Paris, was the reward of the victory.—This was the last of the great victories of Marlborough; for thenceforward he ceased to be a free agent. The Tory party at home, who were jealous of his fame and envious of his power, never ceased their efforts to effect his downfall; and at length, through the agency of Mrs. Masham, a dependant and niece of the duchess of Marlborough, who supplanted her mistress and benefactor in the royal favor, they effected it. Marlborough's proposed measures were all examined by a hostile cabinet, and the requisite supplies refused to him. Still he worked on with patriotic zeal, and in a noble spirit, against all his difficulties. Again, by an unparalleled exertion of military skill he passed the French lines; besieged and took Bethune, Aisne, and other places of strength on the French frontier, and he was making preparations for the siege of Arras, the last stronghold on the road to Paris, when he was, by domestic faction, interrupted in the career of victory, by being deprived of the command of the army, and even threatened with a parliamentary impeachment for alleged and wholly fabricated malversations when in command. The consequences were soon apparent. The allies, deprived of his military arm, and of the aid of the English contingents, were defeated at Denain, and the disgraceful treaty of Utrecht was concluded, which left the crown of Spain in possession of the house of Bourbon, and deprived the nation of the whole fruits of Marlborough's victories. A more deplorable instance of the triumph of faction over patriotism, of envy over generosity, of jealousy over heroism, is not recorded in history.—Before this disgraceful coalition against him took effect, Marlborough had obtained princely rewards from the nation. He was made a duke after the battle of Blenheim, and a sum voted to build the palace of the same name on the demesne of Woodstock, which had been bestowed on him by Queen Anne. After his fall, the usual annual grants from the treasury were stopped by the malignity of the Tory ministry, and the magnificent pile was only finished by £60,000 which had been advanced



[Palace of Blenheim.]

from the private fortune of the duke. Marlborough remained in privacy, but firm in his principles, till the accession of the Hanoverian family in 1713, when he was made commander-in-chief; and by his admirable measures, contributed much to the almost bloodless suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1715. This was his last public service. He was soon after struck with a stroke of palsy, from which he only recovered to drag on a precarious and enfeebled existence, which was terminated in serenity and hope, on 6th August, 1722, in the seventy-second year of his age.—Napoleon had the very highest opinion of Marlborough, whom he always spoke of as one of the first captains of any age or country. His career was indeed astonishing, and may well have excited the admiration of his immortal successor. He never besieged a town he did not take, and he never fought a battle he did not gain. Never superior, generally inferior to his opponents; at the head of a multifarious army of six nations, he communicated a united spirit to the whole mass, and rendered them invincible. Had he not been thwarted at home he would have taken Paris, and terminated, in his next campaign, the rivalry of four centuries. Humane, beneficent, and generous; in private life he dignified his warlike virtues by the graces and charities of peace. Factions assailed him violently during his life, as it in general does all who rise to extraordinary power and influence; but history has revised its verdict, and pronounced him, but for the desertion of James II., as perfect a character as the frailty of humanity will permit.

[A.A.]

MARLLANI, B., an Italian antiquarian, b. 1650.

MARLORAT, AUGUSTINE, a French protestant divine, executed by order of Montmorency, 1506-62.

MARLOT, D. W., a French *savant*, 1596-1667.

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, was by far the most distinguished, and may indeed be said to have been the only man of great and original genius, among the English dramatists who immediately preceded Shakspeare. As to the events of his short life, we know hardly any thing beyond the fact that it was as irregular and unhappy as that of most play-writers of his time. The date of his birth is not certain; but he was perhaps about thirty years old in 1596, when he was killed at Deptford in a discreditable brawl. Several of the plays which pass under his name were probably not his. But we are at least safe in attributing to him three of the most striking dramas in our language; the energetic and harrowing 'Jew of Malta'; 'Edward II.'; a worthy precursor of Shakspeare's dramatic histories; and the magnificently imaginative and finely thoughtful



tragedy of 'Faustus.' Marlowe's versified translations, or rather paraphrases, from Ovid, Lucan, and the pseudo-Musæus, are likewise very beautiful, both in imagery, in diction, and for their rhetorical sweetness. [W.S.]

MARMION, S., an Eng. dramatist, died 1639.

MARMONT, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LOUIS VIEFFRÈ, duc de Ragusa, the last survivor of Napoleon's marshals, was born of noble parents 1774, and commenced his military services in the army of the monarchy. He attracted the attention of Napoleon by his excellence as an artillery officer, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Marengo. He fought in all the campaigns from 1805 to 1807, and was created marshal of France after the battle of Wagram. He shared the fate of all Napoleon's generals opposed to Wellington in Spain, his crowning defeat being at Salamanca. He surrendered Paris to the allies in 1814, and afterwards became a steady adherent of the Bourbons. After the revolution of 1830 he was struck from the list of the army. Died at Venice 1852.

MARMONTEL, JEAN, was born of poor parents, at Bort, in the Limousin, in 1723. Educated chiefly in Jesuit schools, and at first intending to enter the order, he was able, when no more than eighteen years old, to teach philosophy at Toulouse, with such success as enabled him to contribute to the support of his father and mother. In 1745, having come into correspondence with Voltaire, and abandoned the idea of being a priest, he sought his fortune in Paris. He distinguished himself by poems and plays, which are long since forgotten; and he enjoyed reputation also as a critic, contributing to the 'Encyclopédie' many articles, which he collected under the title of 'Elements of Literature.' His best works, however, were those easy and graceful sketches of life and manners, which he was pleased to called 'Moral Tales.' The morality of the most serious of these is equivocal; that of others is positively bad. His longer novels, 'Bélisaire' and 'Les Incas,' are, in a literary point of view, much inferior to his short stories. Several appointments which he successively received, made his circumstances easy till the outbreak of the Revolution. He died in the neighborhood of Evreux on the last day of 1799. [W.S.]

MARNE, J. B. DE, a Fr. historian, 1699-1755.

MARNE, LOUIS ANTHONY DE, a French architect, author of 'Histoire Sacrée,' 1673-1755.

MARNIX, PHILIP DE, baron of Saint Aldegonde, a famous Calvinist and enemy of the inquisition, the defender of Antwerp in 1584 against Alexander Farnese, author of 'Controversial Theses,' a translation of the Psalms into Dutch verse, 'The Beehive of the Romish Church,' &c. 1538-1598.

MAROLI, D., an Italian painter, 1612-1676.

MAROLLES, M. DE, a Fr. translator, 1600-81.

MAROT, FRANCIS, a French painter, 1667-1719.

MAROT, JEAN, secretary and poet of Anne of Brittany, flourished 1463-1523. CLEMENT, his son, valet of Francis I., distinguished for his graceful poetry, 1495-1544.

MAROT, JEAN, a French architect and professional writer, 1630-1695. His son, DANIEL, a refugee in England, and architect to the prince of Orange, born 1660.

MAROUTH, a Syrian prelate and writer, 4th century.

MAROZIA, a patrician lady of Rome, whose beauty and intriguing disposition, aided by her great wealth, gave her immense influence about the close of the 9th century. She was married successively

to Alberic, marquis of Camerino, who was killed 925; to Guy, or Guido, duke of Tuscany, who died 929; and to Hugh of Provence, whom she and her last husband had made king of Italy, in 932. She placed four popes on the throne:—Sergius III., one of her lovers, by whom she had a son, in 904; Anastasius III. in 911; Lando in 913; and her son, John XI., then in his twenty-first year, in 931. Marozia had a sister, Theodora, and a mother of the same name, one of whom was mistress of the pope John X. Both these ladies were partakers in her licentiousness and influence, as they were in her beauty and address. She was virtual sovereign of Italy, and may be considered pope or queen as the reader pleases. (See JOAN, POPE.) About 928-9, her soldiers entered the palace of the Lateran, slew the brother of John X., and took the pope prisoner, who died soon afterwards. After her third marriage, her husband struck one of her sons, who stormed the king's guard with a party of young Romans, drove the offender from the city, and finally imprisoned his mother in a monastery, or perhaps in the castle of St. Angelo, where she ended her days. [E.R.]

MARPURG, F. W., a Ger. musician, 1718-95.

MARQUET, F. M., a Fr. botanist, 1687-1759.

MARQUETTE, J., a Fr. missionary, died 1675.

MARQUEZ, S., a Spanish painter, died 1720.

MARQUIS, A. L., a Fr. botanist, 1777-1828.

MARRACCI, HIPPOLYTE, a learned Italian bibliographer, author of 'Bibliotheca Mariana,' 1604-1675. His brother, LUIGI, a famous Arabian scholar and editor, 1612-1700.

MARRAST, ARMAND, a famous French journalist and popular agitator, formerly editor of the 'National,' and an active supporter of the popular cause in the revolution of February, 1848, when he was made mayor of Paris, and a member of the provisional government. The French Constitution of 1848 is attributed to him. Died 1852, in the prime of life.

MARRE, J. DE, a Dut. dramatist, 1696-1763.

MARRIER, M., a French ecclesiastic, 1572-1644.

MARRON, P. H., president of the reformed church of Paris, and a partisan of the Girondins, born at Leyden of French refugees, 1754, died 1832.

MARRYAT, FREDERICK, the son of a West India merchant, was born in 1792, and died in 1848. Entering the navy in his fourteenth year, he served with distinction during the war, and afterwards in the Burmese campaign; and he became a benefactor to the naval profession by the invention of his well-known Code of Signals. He rose to be a post-captain and C.B. In the latter half of his life he was active as an author and as a magazine editor. His 'Diary in America' was the occasion of much acrimonious discussion. Of his many naval stories, whose dashing liveliness and coarse vigor made them so popular, the earliest was 'Frank Mildmay;' and among the rest it is enough to name 'Peter Simple' and 'Mr. Midshipman Easy.' [W.S.]

MARRYAT, JOSEPH, son of Dr. Thomas Marryat, a merchant and M. P., known as a speaker on West Indian affairs, and on insurance, banking, and similar topics, 1757-1824.

MARS, A. J., a French jurisconsult, 1777-1824.

MARS, MDLLE., a Fr. comedienne, 1779-1847.

MARSAIS, CÉSAR CHESNEAU, DU. See DUMARSAIS.

MARSAND, A., a Venetian savant, 1765-1842.

MARSAY, a French mystic writer, author of a work entitled 'Le Témoinage d'un Enfant de la Vérité,' publ. anonymously in 9 vols. 12mo, 18th c.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent Orient. scholar,



son of a merchant of Dublin, born 1754, appointed in 1795 secretary to the admiralty, died 1836. He is author of a grammar and dictionary of the Malay language; of a description of Eastern coins, under the title of 'Numismata Orientalia'; of an essay on the East Insular Languages; a translation of the 'Travels of Marco Polo,' &c. In 1831 he voluntarily relinquished his retiring pension of £1,500 per annum, and, in 1834, presented his Oriental coins to the British Museum, and his books and Oriental MSS. to King's College.

MARSH, CHARLES, of Vermont, a lawyer of distinction. Died 1849, aged 83.

MARSH, EBENEZER GRANT, an Amer. divine and theological writer of Conn. Died 1803.

MARSH, RIGHT REV. HERBERT, D.D., successively bishop of Llandaff and Peterborough, known as the translator of Michaelis, and author of a Systematic Theology, was born 1758. He finished his education in Germany, and while resident there transmitted some valuable information to the British government, for which he was rewarded with a pension; died 1838.

MARSH, JAMES, president of the University of Vermont, was born at Hartford, Conn., 1794. Educated at the theological school of Andover, he was soon after appointed classical professor at Hampden Sydney College, Va. Subsequently made president of the University of Vermont. He won for himself the reputation of an elegant scholar and profound thinker. His introductory essay to Coleridge's 'Aid to Reflection,' shows an intelligent sympathy with the subtle thought of his master, and indicates a deep philosophic insight. Died 1847.

MARSH, NARCISSUS, successively bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh, author of 'Institutiones Logice,' 1638-1703.

MARSHAL, A., a Scotch anatomist, 1742-1813.

MARSHAL, W., a nonconformist divine, author of 'The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification,' a work recommended by Hervey; died 1690.

MARSHALL, HUMPHREY, an Amer. botanical writer, au. of 'Arbustum Americanum.' Died 1805.



[Residence of Chief Justice Marshall, Richmond.]

MARSHALL, JOHN, a chief justice of the U. S., was born in Va., 1755. During the revolutionary war he bore a distinguished part, and reaped his share of the laurels won by the victors of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He, however, never rose to a higher rank than that of captain in the army. His destiny was eminence in civil, not

military life. His first political prominence was in the position of a member of the Virginia Convention for the ratification of the Constitution of the U. S., where he was distinguished for his argumentative power and eloquence. Subsequently he was a prominent member of the legislature of his State. He was one of the three envoys of whom General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry were the other two, sent to the Court of France. Having returned thence in 1793, he was in the succeeding year elected a member of Congress. In 1800, he was a member of the cabinet as secretary of war, and shortly after as secretary of State. On the 31st of January, 1801, Adams nominated him as chief justice of the U. S., to succeed Ellsworth, which nomination having been duly confirmed by the Senate, he entered upon the duties of that high office, and continued to fulfil them with great dignity and ability until his death in 1836. He found time in the midst of official business to engage in literary pursuits, and wrote his well-known life of Washington.

MARSHALL, NATHANIEL, a learned minister of the Church of England, author of an edition of St. Cyprian, &c., last century.

MARSHALL, S., a presbyterian divine, d. 1655.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, a learned divine of the Church of England, known as a Saxon and Oriental scholar, 1621-1685.

MARSHALL, W., an agricult. wr., 1745-1818.

MARSHAM, SIR JOHN, a learned writer on Egyptian history and antiquities, known in the 17th century as a royalist and M.P., 1602-1685.

MARSHMAN, JAS., a baptist missionary, who became a proficient in the Eastern languages, and translated a part of the Scriptures into Chinese. He produced also an English version of the works of Confucius, and a 'Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language,' 1799-1837.

MARSTON, JOHN, a dramatic writer and satirist of the age of Elizabeth and James I. The dates are uncertain, but he can be traced to 1633.

MARSY, BALTHASON and GASPARD, brothers, natives of Cambray, both excellent sculptors; the former lived 1624-1674, the latter 1628-1681.

MARSY, C. S. DE, a French author, 1740-1815.

MARSY, F. MA. DE, a Fr. historian, 1714-1763.

MARSYLI, LUIGI FERDINANDO, count of, a learned geographer and naturalist, distinguished in the service of Austria, 1658-1730.

MARTEL, F., a writer on surgery in 1601.

MARTEL, S. A., a Fr. architect, 1569-1641.

MARTELLI, LUDOVICO, and VICENZO, Italian brothers and poets, the former 1499-1527; the latter died 1556.

MARTELLO, P. J., an Ital. dram., 1665-1727.

MARTELLY, R., a French actor, 1751-1817.

MARTENE, E., a learned ecclesiast., 1654-1739.

MARTENS, F., a German traveller, 17th cent.

MARTENS, or MERTENS, THIERRY, surnamed 'the Aldus of the Low Countries,' divides the honor with some others of introducing printing into the Netherlands. He is celebrated for his fine editions of the Greek authors, and was highly esteemed by the learned men of his age; among others, Erasmus, who lodged with him, 1450-1534.

MARTENS, WILLIAM FREDERIC VON, a native of Hamburg, dist. as a diplomat., 1756-1821.

MARTHA, SISTER, a benevolent female of Besançon, whose real name was ANNE BIGET, and whose virtues and humanity place her among the most distinguished women of our epoch, was born in 1748, and was in early life the inmate of a convent. She devoted herself from her youth upwards, to the



relief of the poor and afflicted; and though she was nearly seventy years of age, in the campaign of 1814, she made almost incredible efforts to relieve the wounded. Every mark of honor was shown her by the allied sovereigns, and she had previously been presented with a medal by her country, inscribed 'Homage to Virtue.' She died in 1824.

MARTI, EMMANUEL, a Span. poet, 1663-1737.

MARTIALIS, MARCUS VALERIUS, a well-known Latin epigrammatist, generally called MARTIAL, born about 40, at the present Arragon in Spain. His poems, which consist of some 1,500 pieces, are interesting for their allusions to the persons and manners of the times, but abound with indelicacies. In the Delphin edition of 1680, these were omitted from the body of the work, and published all together at the end. Martial went to Rome when about twenty years of age, and obtained the favor of Domitian. Died 104.

MARTIANAY, J., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1647-1717.

MARTIANO, P., an Italian physician, 1567-1622.

MARTIGNAC, JEAN BAPTISTE SILVERE ALGAY, Vicomte De, minister of Charles X., author of an essay upon the Spanish revolution and the intervention of 1823, 1776-1832.

MARTIGNAC, STEPHEN ALGAY DE, a French scholar, born at Brives la Gaillarde 1620 or 1628, died 1698, author of 'Memoirs of Gaston,' &c.

MARTILIERE, COUNT DE LA, a dist. French artillery officer, made a peer in 1814, died 1819.

MARTIN, the name of several SAINTS:—1. A bishop of Tours, born in Pannonia, now Hungary, 316, died 397. He is considered the apostle of the Gauls. 2. An archbishop of Braga, in Portugal, an Hungarian by birth, known as an ecclesiastical writer, and a great preacher in Galicia, died 580. 3. MARTIN-DE-VERTON, or MARTINUS VERTAVENSIS, founder and abbot of the monastery of Verton, born of noble parentage at Nantes 527, died 601. 4. The first pope of the name.

MARTIN, the first of the name, pope and saint of Rome, whose memory is also honored in the Greek church, reigned 649-655. The second, called also Martinus I., in whose time Photius was condemned, 882-884. The third, called by some Martinus II., 942-946. The fourth, in whose time the Sicilian vespers date, who supported Charles of Sicily against Peter of Arragon, and excommunicated Michael Palæologus, 1281-1285. The fifth, who put an end to the schism of the West, presided at the council of Constance, and laid his ban on the partisans of John Huss, 1418-1431.

MARTIN, a king of Sicily, died 1409.

MARTIN, —, a French botanist, born 1729.

MARTIN, AIME, a French scholar and miscellaneous writer, the pupil and friend of Bernard St. Pierre, whose widow he married. Born at Lyons, 1786, died 1847.

MARTIN, ANDREW, a Fr. Cartesian, 1621-95.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN, a famous optician and mathematical writer, who was originally a ploughboy in Surrey, and contriving to educate himself, gave lectures on experimental philosophy, and carried on the business of an optician and globe maker in London, 1704-1782.

MARTIN, BERNARD, a Fr. classic, 1574-1639.

MARTIN, BERNARD, a Fr. chemist, b. 1629.

MARTIN, C., an East India officer, 1732-1800.

MARTIN, DAVID, a Fr. protestant, 1639-1721.

MARTIN, DAVID, a Scotch artist, died 1797.

MARTIN, DOM CL., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1619-96.

MARTIN, E., a French juriconsult, 1714-93.

MARTIN, F., a French navigator in 1601.

MARTIN, F., a French governor of Pondicherry, last century.

MARTIN, FRANCOIS XAVIER, a celebrated judge and jurist, established first in N. Carolina, afterward in Louisiana, but a native of France. Died 1846, aged 86.

MARTIN, G., a Fr. bibliographer, 1679-1761.

MARTIN, G., a French theologian, last century.

MARTIN, J., a French *savant*, 1684-1751.

MARTIN, J., a Fr. medical writer, 17th cent.

MARTIN, JOHN, an English artist, was born in 1789. His first remarkable work was 'Sadok in Search of the Waters of Oblivion.' His best known pictures are 'Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still,' 'Belshazzar's Feast,' and 'The Deluge.' He was an engraver as well as painter, and engraved most of his works. Died 1854.

MARTIN, J. B., a French painter, 1659-1735.

MARTIN, a Swedish painter, 1695-1755.

MARTIN, J. B., a French singer, 1767-1837.

MARTIN, M. J. D., a Fr. author, 1756-1797.

MARTIN, PETER, a Fr. admiral, 1752-1820.

MARTIN, R., a Spanish monk, died 1286.

MARTIN, R., a Fr. mathematician, died 1811.

MARTIN, SARAH, distinguished by her philanthropical efforts for the reform of criminals, and the education of the poor, was born in the neighborhood of Yarmouth, 1791, and supported herself by dress-making. She began her career by requesting permission to read the Scriptures to prisoners, and became at last a great moralist and prison reformer. She died in 1843. A small volume of poems, written by her, has since been published.

MARTIN, THOMAS, an antiquarian, born at Thetford, of which place he wrote a history, 1697, died 1771.

MARTIN, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic dignitary, one of the six commissioners appointed to conduct the process against Cranmer, died 1582.

MARTIN, THOMAS IGNATIUS, a French laborer, remarkable for his visions concerning Louis XVIII., to whom he communicated on the subject in 1816. Died suddenly, 1834.

MARTIN, V., an Italian composer, 1754-1810.

MARTIN, W., an Eng. naturalist, 1767-1810.

MARTINE, GEORGE, a Scotch physician, author of medical and philosophical works, 1702-1743.

MARTINEZ, G., a Spanish painter, 16th cent.

MARTINEZ, H., a Mexican mathematician, 17th c.

MARTINEZ, J. L., a Spanish painter, 1612-1682.

MARTINEZ, PASQUALIS, the founder of the theological sect of Martinists, and presumed to be a Portuguese Jew. He commenced his institution in the masonic lodges of France, 1754, and died at St. Domingo, 1779. Saint-Martin, often confounded with him, was his disciple. See SAINT-MARTIN.

MARTINEZ, S., a Spanish painter, 1602-1667.

MARTINEZ, T., a Spanish painter, died 1734.

MARTINI, F. H. W., a Ger. naturalist, 1729-78.

MARTINI, G. H., a Sax. numismatist, 1722-94.

MARTINI, GIUSEPPE SAN, an admirable composer and hautboy player, was born at Milan. He went to England in 1723, and even at the time when the works of Handel, Corelli, and Geminiani were all the fashion, the compositions of Martini gained a remarkable degree of popularity. He was appointed director of the chamber music to Frederick, prince of Wales, in which situation he continued till about the year 1740, when he died. [J.M.]

MARTINI, J. P. E., a Rhen. music., 1741-1816.

MARTINI, M., a Ger. theologian, 1572-1630.

MARTINI, M., a Chinese missionary, 1614-61.

MARTINI, PADRE GIAMBATTISTA, an erudite



musician and composer, was born at Bologna in 1706. He was much celebrated as a teacher during his life. His chief compositions were for the service of the church. His fame, however, principally rests on his works on the theory and practice of music. He died of dropsy in the chest in 1784. [J.M.]

MARTINI, S., an Italian painter, 1280-1341.

MARTINIERE, ANTHONY AUGUSTIN BRUZEN DE LA, a French writer and compiler, secretary to the king of Naples, and author of a 'Geographical, Historical and Critical Dictionary,' 1662-1746.

MARTINOZ, H., a Fr. clockmaker, 1646-1725.

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, a famous Russian sculptor, counsellor of state, and director of the Academy at St. Petersburg, 1755-1835.

MARTYN, HENRY, a celebrated missionary, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, 18th February, 1781. His father, though a miner, was a very superior person,—distinguished by his piety and intelligence. Henry was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and surpassed all his school-fellows in classical acquirements. At the age of fourteen he became a candidate for a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but failed. Having resolved to continue a year longer at school, he afterwards became a student in St. John's College, Cambridge, to which he was led, chiefly to enjoy the society of an intimate and valued friend, whose pious character and conversation produced a complete revolution in the views of Martyn in regard to religion. But his conversion, so far from interfering with his preparations at the university, tended to increase his ardor in literary pursuits, by leading him to regard time as a talent, for the right improvement of which he was accountable. Stimulated to diligence by this high motive, he became an indefatigable student, and his industry was rewarded by the highest academical honors being adjudged to him, for he was declared 'Senior Wrangler,' in January, 1801, before he had completed his twentieth year. He now engaged in superintending the studies of some pupils, while, at the same time, he was assiduously preparing for the election in March, 1802, when he was chosen Fellow of St. John's, and almost immediately after carried off the highest prize for Latin prose composition which the University had to bestow. Unseducd, however, by the splendor of these academical successes, Mr. Martyn's desires strongly ran in a totally different direction, and he resolved on dedicating his life and energies to the service of God in the missionary cause. He opened a communication with the Church Missionary Society. This part of his plan, however, having been abandoned, in consequence of some family losses, which made his sister dependent on him for support, his friends applied, and at length succeeded in obtaining for him a chaplaincy in the East India Company's service. Shortly after his arrival in Calcutta, where he was to wait for his appointment, he was overtaken by fever which nearly terminated his life; but the long interval of leisure afforded him, before he was completely convalescent, was industriously improved in acquiring a knowledge of Hindostanee, and making himself acquainted with the state and feelings of the English residents in India. After a lapse of five months he received his appointment to Dinapore, and his duty there was to read prayers to the soldiery at the barracks—the only service he was allowed to perform—for as there was no accommodation for their sitting, a sermon was dispensed with. But not content with this abridgment of his work, he extended his labors by commencing to preach to the natives in the vernacular language of India,

and to this, at the time, novel service, a great crowd—chiefly of women—repaired. This service he continued, at the same time superintending five schools which he had planted at Dinapore, visiting hospitals, and affording religious instruction to all who came to him. In addition to these public labors, he was privately engaged in revising the sheets of the Hindostanee version of the New Testament which he had executed, superintending the Persian translation which had been committed to the care of Sabot, and prosecuting the study of Arabic, in which language he already meditated another translation. In the spring of 1809, he removed to Cawnpore, where he labored under many disadvantages, being without a church, and having to preach in the open air, exposed to the violence of the heat. Towards the end of that year, he began his ministrations to the heathen. 'A crowd of mendicants, whom, to prevent perpetual interruptions, he had appointed to meet on a stated day for the distribution of alms, frequently assembled before his house in immense numbers, presenting an affecting spectacle of extreme wretchedness. To this congregation he determined to preach the Word of Life. The following Sunday he preached again to the beggars, in number about five hundred, and on the last day of the year he again addressed them to the amount of nearly six hundred. Afterwards Martyn, having become proficient in the knowledge and use of the Persian, resolved to extend his missionary labors to Persia. He accordingly established himself at Shiraz, with the immediate view of revising his Persian and Arabic translations of the New Testament with the aid of some learned natives. In that place he remained ten months, improving the time that was not occupied on his version in religious discussions with the Moolahs and Soofis. In crowded assemblies of those literary Persians, he appeared the single unassisted advocate of the Christian faith, and yet by his zeal, tempered by judgment, he excited great stir and interest in religious inquiries. In that place besides the complete version of his New Testament, he completed, also, a Persian translation of the Psalms, 'a sweet employment,' as he says, 'which caused six weary moons that waxed and waned since its commencement to pass unnoticed.' He had contemplated the presentation of his New Testament translation to the Shah in person, and for this purpose he went to Tabriz, where the king was sojourning in his summer camp. But the British Ambassador being absent, an introduction could not be obtained, and for want of that indispensable formality, admission was denied. At Tabriz he was seized with malignant fever, on the abatement of which, it was judged essential for the preservation of his life, that he should immediately remove beyond the enervating influences of an Eastern climate. By hurried movements he endeavored to reach Constantinople; but at Tocat his sickness assumed an alarming appearance, and in that place, on the 16th October, 1812, this pious, devoted, and learned man fell asleep in Jesus, having earned a reputation which placed him in the foremost ranks of modern missionaries. [R.J.]

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., professor of botany at Cambridge, author of a 'History of Rare Plants,' 'The Grub Street Journal,' an edition of 'Virgil's Georgics,' &c., 1699-1768.

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of the preceding, distinguished as a botanical and antiquarian author, 1736-1825.

MARTYR, PETER, one of the early protestant reformers, was born in 1500 at Florence. At first an



Augustine monk, and even priest of a convent, he was so shaken in his religious views by studying the writings of Luther and Zwingli, that he abandoned Romanism, and was obliged for this honest change of opinion to seek personal safety in exile. On the invitation of Edward VI., he came over to England, and occupied a chair of divinity at Oxford. In the reign of Mary he quitted England, and took up his abode in Zurich, where he died in 1562. He has written a number of theological treatises, among which his 'Locī Communes,' and some of his Commentaries, are best known at the present day. As a proof of the bigotry of the age, it may be added, that the remains of his wife, who had died and been buried at Oxford, were dug up in the reign of Mary, and ignominiously thrust beneath a dunghill. [J.E.]

MARUCELLI, G. S., an It. painter, 1586-1646.

MARVELL, ANDREW, a statesman and poet, was born at Hull on the 15th of November, 1620. Little is known of his education and early history, and in after life he was more distinguished by his firmness and honest adherence to constitutional principle, than either by his genius as a poet or his eminence as a statesman. He began his parliamentary career in 1660, as representative of his native town. He was deeply imbued with the spirit of the long parliament, and brought its constitutional principles, and wonderful aptness for the transaction of collective business, into the parliaments of the restoration, in a great measure consisting of men of a totally different stamp. He was the first great practical advocate of the important principle that the constituency should know the conduct of its representative, and that although he need not be a delegate merely to do what they require, yet he must be so far responsible that he is to be removed when he ceases to represent their sentiments. He wrote a series of letters to his constituents, describing the proceedings of parliament, and accounting for his own conduct; and the electors on their part adhered to him with zealous steadiness. There is a well-known anecdote of his declining a bribe from the lord treasurer because he had enough for a frugal dinner. Some of his pamphlets on the affairs of the day are valuable for their clearness and correctness; but his poetry is seldom read. The only office ever held by him was that of secretary of an embassy to the northern powers. He died on the 16th of August, 1678.

MARX, JACOB, a Ger. physician, 1745-1789.



[Sawston Hall, Residence of Queen Mary during the reign of Lady Jane Grey.]

MARY, queen regnant of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, was born at

the commencement of 1516, and succeeded her brother, Edward VI., in 1553. Her adherence to the Church of Rome gave occasion to the proclamation of her cousin, Lady Jane Grey, who was shortly afterwards beheaded, and the party who had elevated her to the throne completely subdued. In 1554, Mary was married to Philip of Spain. Devoting herself to the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, nearly 300 persons suffered at the stake as heretics in the short space of three or four years. Happily for the nation, she died soon after the loss of Calais, November 17, 1558, and was succeeded by her half-sister, Elizabeth.



[Costume of Queen Mary, from prints of the time.]

MARY, companion of William III. on the throne of England, was the eldest daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, daughter of the lord chancellor Clarendon. She was born 1662, married to William, prince of Orange, in 1677, and came to the throne in the interest of the protestant religion after the Revolution of 1688. She died in the thirty-third year of her age, 1694.

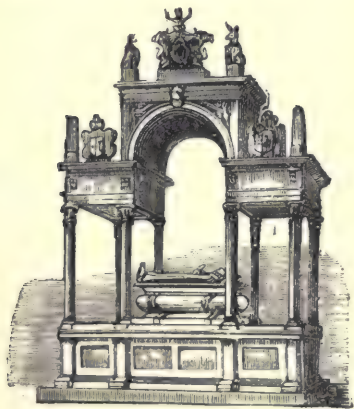
MARY BEATRIX OF ESTE, queen consort of James II., was married to him in 1673. She gave birth to a son in 1688, who was acknowledged as James III., by Louis XIV. Died 1708.

MARY OF LORRAINE, queen consort of Scotland, and mother of Mary Stuart, was the daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. She was married to Louis II. of Orleans in 1534, and to James V., king of Scotland, in 1538. In 1542 she was left a widow, and became regent for her infant daughter. Died 1560.

MARY, queen of Scotland, was born in the year 1542. The day of her birth, like the more important events of her history, has been matter of controversy, but it takes no wider range than between the 8th and the 12th of December. Her father, James V., who died on the 13th, just heard of her birth ere he expired. The time was a gloomy and critical one for royalty in Scotland, but the frail infant survived contests and convulsions, in which one strong enough to take part in them might have been sacrificed. While she was yet in infancy, it was part of the policy of Henry VIII. to unite the kingdoms by marrying her to his son Edward. He set about the accomplishment of this scheme with a characteristic rash haste, which roused the spirits of the Scots against it. The young queen's mother, Mary of Lorraine, strengthened that alliance with the French court which political events had created in Scotland, and the Scottish statesmen settled the difficulty with England by sending the child to France in her



sixth year. Her education was essentially that of the French court, and it affords a general solution of some of the moral difficulties connected with her career, to collect from the sad history of the times the principles which she must have then imbibed. She was early affianced to the Dauphin, and as he became King Francis II. in 1559, she then was queen of France and Scotland. On the ground of Elizabeth's illegitimacy, the Romish party claimed for Mary the sovereignty of England as a descendant of the sister of Henry VIII., and the union of the French and Scottish crowns in her person, made the claim formidable. The death of Francis, however, after reigning for a few months, broke the main element of strength in her pretensions. She was now only Queen of Scotland, a country poor and turbulent. Leaving with bitter regret the brilliant court of France in 1562, she was received with a rude joy scarcely calculated to reconcile her to the change in the sordid and dreary chambers of Holyrood. Nor even were important national affairs in a condition to gratify her, for in the previous year protestantism having been established, her religion had been suppressed, and its profession rendered a crime. She had many contests with Knox and 'the lords of the congregation,' in which earnestness, zeal, and rugged determination on the one side, were met by feminine wit and the overawing influence of royal rank on the other. It was on the 29th of July, 1565, that she celebrated her unhappy marriage with her worthless connection, Henry, Lord Darnley. The next great event in her strange career, was the murder in her presence of her humble friend David Rizzio, the musician, her husband leading on the assassins. It was on the 10th of February, 1567, that Darnley himself was murdered, and the house in which he lived blown up after the deed was accomplished. Many volumes have been written, and many are evidently in preparation on the question of Mary's accession to the deed, and it would be useless to attempt its discussion within such limits as the present.



[Tomb of Mary in Westminster Abbey.]

On the 15th of May, in the same year, occurred Mary's marriage to Bothwell the chief assassin, a fact, round which the main circumstances adduced by her opponents cluster. On the 17th of June, she was forced to a retirement, which was virtually an imprisonment, in Lochleven Castle. She escaped on 2d May, 1568, and defeated on the field of Langside, sought refuge in England. She was received as a prisoner by the jealous queen to whose throne

she had asserted pretensions, and lived nineteen years a captive. If Elizabeth is to be vindicated for this harshness by the recurrence of efforts to assert Mary's right to the English throne, yet it is ascertained that the English queen threw out inducements, which tending towards secret assassination, admit of no vindication. After a trial under the treason law of England, she was beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle on the 8th of February, 1587. [J.H.B.]

MASACCIO, the name by which TOMMASO GUIDI is commonly known, Masaccio being a nickname, the short for Tommassaccio, slovenly Thomas, was born at San Giovanni in the Valdarno, in 1402. His earliest performances were in the Brancacci chapel, in the church del Carmine, at Florence, where he assisted his master Masolino da Panicale at a very early age, and after Masolino's death, continued the series left incomplete by him. The frescoes of Masaccio in this chapel, which contains also his most celebrated works, were executed apparently at two distinct periods, before 1430 and after 1434, when the Medici returned to Florence, and during this interval Masaccio may have visited Rome. He was admitted into the company of St. Luke in 1423, and the earlier or more conventional works may have been executed about 1425, comprising—'The Expulsion from Paradise,' 'The Tribute Money,' and perhaps 'Peter Baptizing;' the others probably ten years later, supposing they were not all completed before 1430, which is quite possible. These works show the state of painting as compared with that of sculpture, exemplified in the gates by Lorenzo Ghiberti, executed at the same time, 1425 being the mean date of the two gates. Masaccio was not behind Ghiberti, but may have owed much to his example, as also to the example of Donatello and Brunelleschi, with the last of whom he studied perspective. The association of so many men of remarkable ability is perhaps the chief cause of the great advance evident in all the arts in the early part of the 15th century; their intercourse developed criticism, the soul of art. Vasari gives us a good example: when Donatello exhibited his Crucifixion (now in the church of Santa Croce), Brunelleschi remarked that he had attempted the impersonation of the Son of God, while he had made only a vulgar peasant. The works of the Brancacci chapel mark the era of the second epoch of Italian painting, and as the whole, or at least the greater portion, of these frescoes were till lately assumed to be the work of Masaccio, his reputation was second only to that of Raphael for developing the progress of art; but modern criticism appears to have rectified a common misunderstanding of the text of Vasari, certainly through Vasari's want of precision.—The chapel was commenced by Masolino da Panicale, continued by Masaccio, and completed by Filippino Lippi, the son of Masaccio's pupil, Fra Filippo Lippi; and it appears that Vasari's original account in the first edition of his *Lives* was correct, (the statement was left out in the second,) that besides other portions—'Paul Visiting Peter in Prison,' and 'Peter and Paul before the Proconsul,' the two most lauded compositions of the whole chapel, were the work of Filippino, and executed about forty years after the death of Masaccio. The chief argument is founded on the fact of there being several portraits of men in these frescoes which can only have been executed at the later period; still, the authenticity of these very portraits seems to rest solely upon the fact of their being published as such by Vasari, and until their authenticity is thoroughly established, the subject is not indisputably settled. It is a very diffi-



cult and interesting question, very important if true, and we owe its revival to a German and a Dane, Rumohr and Gaye; but the editors of the new Florentine Vasari (1848) have taken up the argument on the same side with great intelligence: still the main point to be decided is the authenticity of the portraits. The Brancacci chapel now contains fifteen distinct subjects, eight of which only are attributed by Gaye to Masaccio. The completion of the chapel by Filippino raises another question, the date of Masaccio's death. Vasari and Baldinucci state that he died in 1443, not without suspicion of poison; at the same time it was currently reported, and it is repeated by Vasari and others, that Masaccio died in his 26th year. This, as we know for certain that he was born 1402, would place his death in 1428, before the death of Masolino, whom he succeeded, and it interferes with other statements, though it is well reconcilable with the incomplete state of the frescoes of the chapel at his death, which is generally admitted to have been sudden and early: supposing he died in 1443, as Vasari and Baldinucci state, the incompleteness of the chapel is not so well accounted for. Rumohr gives an extract from the cathedral accounts of Florence, which seems to show that Masaccio was living in 1446. The works of Masaccio are of a high order as regards general technical qualities, well drawn, of a fine general character, and dramatic in composition; and his figures are conspicuous for a simple and grand treatment of drapery, similar in character to those of the now familiar cartoons of Raphael. The differences between these celebrated cartoons and the fresco of Peter and Paul before the Proconsul, by Filippino, is not so much in style, as the great name of Raphael and the intervening forty years would lead one to suppose; but this chapel was notoriously the principal school of Raphael, and nearly every other great painter at the commencement of the sixteenth century. But of course such glory as accrues to Filippino from his restored position is detracted from the reputation of Masaccio. The celebrated figure of Paul in the cartoon of Paul Preaching, is taken from the figure of Paul in the fresco Visiting Peter in Prison, in this chapel, by Filippino, as is now generally assumed; Rosini, however, in his *History of Italian Painting* adheres to the old traditions.—Vasari, *Vite*, &c., ed Flor. 1846, Seqq.; Rumohr, *Italianische Forschungen*; Gaye, *Carteggio Inediti d' Artisti*; Rosini, *Storia della Pittura Italiana*, Pisa, 1848. [R.N.W.]

MASANIELLO, the commonly received name of TOMASO ANIELLO, a fisherman of Naples, who headed the populace in their revolt against the Spanish viceroy, 1647, when only twenty-five years of age. His career lasted but nine days, in which time he had 150,000 men under his orders, and was elevated to sovereign authority. He was murdered by four assassins, armed with arquebuses, and as the resistance he commenced never ceased till the Spanish yoke was broken, he has since been venerated as the liberator of his country.

MASCAGNI, D., an Italian painter, 1579–1636.

MASCAGNI, P., an Ital. anatomist, 1752–1815.

MASCARDI, JOSEPH, an Italian juriconsult, born in the republic of Genoa, died 1630. AUGUSTIN, his nephew, an historian and professor of rhetoric, 1591–1640.

MASCH, A. T., a Ger. theologian, 1724–1807.

MASCLEF, F., a French Orientalist, 1663–1728.

MASCOU, J. J., a Germ. historian, 1689–1762.

MASCRIEK, J. B. DE, a Fr. eccles., 1697–1760.

MASDEN, DON J. F., a Sp. histo., 1740–1817.

MASENIUS, or MASEN, JAMES, a German Jesuit,

known as a Latin poet, theologian and critic, 1606–1681.

MASERES, FRANCIS, Baron, an eminent mathematician, grandson of a French refugee, born in London, 1731, died 1824.

MASETTI, A., an Italian engineer, 1757–1833.

MASHAM, ABIGAIL, a cousin of Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, and fav. of Queen Anne, d. 1734.

MASHAM, LADY DAMARIS, daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and wife of Sir Francis Masham, father-in-law of the preceding, remarkable for her skill in arithmetic, geography, chronology, history, philosophy, and divinity, author of moral and religious discourses, 1658–1708.

MASINISSA, an African prince, died B.C. 149.

MASIUS, or MAES, A., a Belgian Orientalist, and theological writer, 1527–1573.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, LL.D., born in London, 1732; died February, 1811, aged seventy-nine: a very eminent British astronomer and mathematician: he filled the important office of Astronomer Royal with the highest credit for sixty-six years. To Maskelyne are owing many important improvements in practical astronomy—especially in its application to Navigation: his exertions brought into general use the method of lunar distances. Maskelyne was unfortunately obstructed by cloudy weather, in his attempt to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, on 6th June, 1761, for which purpose he had gone to St. Helena. We owe him, however, the planning and successful carrying out of the effort to determine the mean density of the Earth, by the observed deflection of the plummet at the mountain mass Schehallion. There have been very few British practical astronomers who are entitled to rank with Maskelyne. [J.P.N.]

MASON, CHARLES, assistant astronomer at Greenwich Observatory, d. in Pennsylvania 1787.

MASON, EBENEZER P., of Conn., the author of an 'Introduction to Practical Astronomy,' died 1840, aged 22.

MASON, F., a learned divine, about 1566–1621.

MASON, GEORGE, an American statesman of Virginia, a member of the general convention which framed the constitution of the United States, which, however, he refused to sign, on the ground, that its tendency was to consolidation and monarchy, d. 1792.

MASON, JOHN MITCHELL, an American divine, born in New York, 1770, where he rose to eminence as a theologian and pulpit orator. He was appointed Provost of Columbia College in that city, and subsequently presided over Dickinson College of Penn., died 1829. He was the author of various theological and religious treatises. He had a son, ERSKINE MASON, also a divine, who died in 1850.

MASON, JOHN, an American divine, born in Scotland, 1734, resided in N. Y., and died there in 1792.

MASON, JOHN, a London merchant, who settled in America in the early part of the 17th century, having obtained a large grant of land by which he became proprietor of New Hampshire.

MASON, JOHN T., governor of Michigan, d. 1850.

MASON, JOHN, an Englishman by birth, who became an early settler in America, and wrote a history of the Pequot war, was born in 1600.

MASON, JOHN, a nonconformist minister, born at Dunmow, in Essex, 1706, died 1763, known as a moralist, and miscellaneous writer by his works, entitled 'Self Knowledge,' which has been frequently republished, 'Practical Discourses,' 'Christian Morals,' 'Essay on Elocution,' 'Essay on the Power of Numbers, and the Principles of Harmony in Poetical Compositions,' 'Essay on the Power and Har-



mony of Prosaic Numbers,' &c. A Life of the author, by his relative, John Mason Good, was prefixed to an edition of the 'Self-Knowledge,' published in 1811.

MASON, SIR JOHN, a famous statesman in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, died 1566.

MASON, WILLIAM, was born in 1725, and educated at Cambridge. Entering the church, his father's profession, he held several preferments, and was a canon of York long before his death, which occurred in 1797. He is now remembered chiefly for having been the editor and biographer of the poet Gray. In his life-time, however, he was not only esteemed for his accomplishments, especially in music and painting, but likewise famous in no small degree as a poet. His 'English Garden,' amidst much dulness, contains some pleasing bits of scenery; and he showed great courage, not unsupported by power of language and passion, in the attempt he made to naturalize the Greek chorus in the modern drama. His first play, 'Elfrida,' is inferior to his second, 'Caractacus,' on which his contemporary fame mainly rested. [W.S.]

MASOTTI, D., an Ital. lithotomist, 1698-1779.

MASQUE DE FER. See SAINT MARS.

MASSA, N., a Venetian medical wr., died 1563.

MASSANEILLO. See MASANIELLO.

MASSARD, J., a French engraver, 1740-1822.

MASSARI, L., an Italian painter, 1569-1633.

MASSARIA, A., an Italian physician, 1510-98.

MASSASSOIT, the great chief of the Wimponoags, died 1655, leaving two sons, Alexander and King Philip.

MASSE, J. B., a French painter, 1687-1767.



[Massena.]

MASSENA. ANDRE MASSENA was born of humble parentage at Nice in 1758. He entered the French army as a common soldier, and rose to be duke of Rivoli, prince of Esslingen, and marshal of France. He highly distinguished himself in the early Italian campaigns of Napoleon; and in 1799 he was commander-in-chief in Switzerland. He saved France by the victory of Zurich, which he gained over the Austrians and Russians in the autumn of that year. In 1800 he defended Genoa with remarkable obstinacy and skill against the Austrians, but was ultimately starved into capitulation. In 1805 Massena commanded in Italy, and defeated the archduke Charles at Caldiero. In 1809 he signal-

ized himself greatly at the battle of Esslingen (or Aspern) in Germany, and by his firmness saved the French imperial army from utter destruction. In 1810 Napoleon sent Massena with a powerful force to conquer Portugal, and 'to drive the English and their Sepoy general into the sea.' But the genius and firmness of Wellington proved too much for the 'Spoiled child of Victory,' as Massena was called in the French armies. The lines of Torres Vedras were a barrier that the French marshal dared not assail, and he retired from Portugal in 1811, showing consummate military skill in the conduct of his retreat, and equal barbarity in his treatment of the unhappy country which was the scene of the war. Massena was in command at Toulon at the time of Napoleon's first abdication in 1814. He promptly acknowledged Louis XVIII.; but joined Napoleon in the next year on the return from Elba. He commanded the national guard of Paris during the hundred days. Marshal Massena died in 1817.

MASSIEU, J. B., a French prelate, 1743-1818.

MASSIEU, W., a Fr. archæologist, 1665-1722.

MASSILLON, JEAN BAPTISTE, the most celebrated pulpit orator of France, was the son of a notary public, and born in 1663, at Hières, in Provence. When only nineteen, he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and immediately attracted notice by the elegance of his manner and the general style of his elocution. The first public displays of his eloquence were made at Vienna, where he performed the duties of Theological Tutor, and the grand occasion on which his powers of oratory were strongly enlisted, was on the death of Henri de Villars, archbishop of that place. The magnificence of his funeral oration called forth universal admiration, and his fame being widely extended, he was invited to one of the principal churches in Paris. Although several preachers of eminence were already stationed in that capital, Massillon determined to reach the summit of fame by striking into a new path by himself, and he accomplished his design; for his pulpit addresses were in so novel a style, and so irresistibly attractive, so plain and level to every understanding, yet so replete with pathos, and so distinguished for profound and accurate knowledge of human nature, his language was so copious, and his mastery over the passions so consummate, that he was acknowledged, with universal consent, to surpass all his contemporaries. Having frequent opportunities of preaching before the Court, he on one occasion had the finest compliment paid him that a preacher ever received. 'Father,' said the Monarch, 'when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them, but when I hear you, I go away much displeased with myself.' One sermon, described by Voltaire in the *Encyclopédie*, produced an extraordinary impression. The subject was 'The small number of the elect,' and so overpowering was the picture he drew of the scenes of the last judgment, 'that the hearers involuntarily started from their seats, and such a general murmur of surprise and acclamation arose as disconcerted the preacher himself.' But the effect was in consequence greatly increased, and the excitement of the audience was carried to the highest pitch of intensity. The celebrated actor, Barron, having gone to hear him, shortly after his settlement in Paris, waited on him in the vestry, and told him to continue as he had begun; and, at another time, said to a brother actor, who accompanied him, 'my friend, that is the true orator, we are mere players.' Massillon was raised to the see of Clermont, in 1717—a promotion for which he was indebted to the Regent, who, after attending a course of sermons, was



impressed with the highest ideas of the preacher's merits. The publication of his famous sermons, entitled, 'Petit-carmes,' two years after, procured him an honor of a different kind, the highest literary honor that is known in France, that of being elected a member of the Academy. Massillon now resided wholly and in complete retirement, devoting himself to the duties of his diocese, and being held in high and universal estimation, not only for the splendor of his eloquence and the greatness of his talents, but for his moral and religious worth; he was a lively companion, a faithful friend, a kind and condescending master, and full of benevolence and charity to the poor. His death took place at Clermont, in Sept., 1742, when he had nearly completed his seventy-fifth year. His published discourses occupy 14 volumes. [R.J.]

MASSINGER, PHILIP, was born in 1584, at Salisbury, or perhaps at Wilton, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, in whose household his father held some office. He was sent to Oxford in his eighteenth year, probably with a view to his entering the church. He left the university without taking a degree, and, for reasons which are not known, was thrown on the world penniless and unpatronized; his best editor, Gifford, infers from passages in his works that he had become a Catholic. In 1606 he went to London; and he was always afterwards a play-writer, conferring on our language some of its dramatic masterpieces, but bearing even more than his share in the poverty which was suffered by almost all the dramatists of that brilliant and singular era. The particulars of his history are very obscure. We know, however, that he wrote jointly with others, especially Fletcher, Middleton, and Rowley. A melancholy letter, written about 1613 to Henslowe the theatrical manager, shows him to have been then in great pecuniary distress; he himself, in a dedication, dated 1632, thankfully acknowledges that the bounty of one or two men of rank had kept him alive; and the obscurity of his sad career, at its close, is proved by the register of St. Saviour's in Southwark, which, in 1640, notes the burial of 'Philip Massinger, a stranger.' The famous collection of manuscript plays, which the cook of the herald Warburton used for covering pies, contained twelve attributed to Massinger. Gifford names thirty-seven plays as being his in whole or in part, and prints eighteen of these. Some critics insist on placing Massinger next after Shakespeare; and it is at least indisputable that he is one of the very best of the Old English dramatists. He wants comic humor, but has prodigious vigor, more, indeed, than almost any of his contemporaries, in the conception and delineation of character; his representations of society abound in traits of keen observation, and boldly independent thinking; his situations and incidents are devised with great originality and force; and his serious passages, though often wanting in natural pathos, have a lofty melancholy both of imagery and feeling, and a peculiar grace and melody of expression. He is known to play-goers by 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts;' his 'Maid of Honor' also has been restored to the stage; and Rowe's 'Fair Penitent' is a plagiarism from his 'Fatal Dowry.' Among his other works may be named especially the gloomy tragedy of 'The Unnatural Combat,' and 'The City Madam,' an extraordinarily spirited picture of actual life, idealized into a semi-comic strain of poetry. [W.S.]

MASSINGHERD, SIR OSWALD, of Lincolnshire, distinguished as a knight of St. John of Jerusalem, last prior to that order in Ireland, and last Turcopo-

lier of Malta, born 1490; installed prior at the instance of Cardinal Pole in the reign of Queen Mary, 1550.

MASSON, A., a French ecclesiastic, 1620-1700.

MASSON, A., a French painter, 1636-1702.

MASSON, C. F. P., a Fr. author, 1762-1807.

MASSON, FRANCIS, a Fr. sculptor, 1745-1807.

MASSON, FRANCIS, a Scot. botan., 1741-1805.

MASSON, INNOCENT C., a general of the Carthusian order of monks and learned writer, 1628-1703.

MASSON, JEAN, a French protestant, who took refuge in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, became tutor in the family of Bishop Burnet, and wrote some theological and critical works, flourished about 1680-1750. His brother, SAMUEL, part conductor with Jean of a 'Critical Journal,' and pastor of the English church at Dort; dates unknown.

MASSON, JEAN PAPIRE, a French historian and geographical writer, author of 'Annals of France,' &c., 1554-1611. His brother, JEAN, historian of Jeanne Darc, died 1630.

MASSUET, the name of two learned Benedictines, the earliest of whom, RENE, was author of the 'Annals' of his order, 'Lives of the Saints,' and an edition of 'Irenæus,' 1666-1716. The later, named PETER, became a protestant, and wrote several poor histories, 1699-1734.

MASTERS, R., an antiquarian writer, 1713-98.

MASTERS, THOMAS, a scholar and poetical writer, who is said to have assisted Lord Herbert of Cheshire in his life of Henry VIII., died 1643.

MASUCCI, A., an Italian painter, 1691-1758.

MASUCCIO, a famous architect and sculptor of Naples, flourished 1230-1305.

MATANI, A., an Italian mathematician, 1730-79.

MATHER, RICHARD, a native of Lancashire, who took orders at Oxford, but was suspended for non-conformity in 1633, and afterwards settled in New England. Died there 1669. SAMUEL, his eldest son, born in Lancashire 1626, accompanied his father to America 1635, but returning to England in 1650, was actively employed as a minister in various parts of the three kingdoms, and died 1671. INCREASE, youngest son of Richard, born in New England, 1635, took his degree of B.A. at Harvard college, 1656, and joined his brother in Ireland, 1657. He was afterwards known as a deputy to the English government in the cause of colonial freedom, and takes rank in literature as a religious essayist and historian, died 1723. COTTON MATHER, D.D., son of the preceding, and the most eminent of the family, was born at Boston, 1663, died 1728. His works are very numerous, but the principal of them are 'An Ecclesiastical History of New England,' 'The Christian Philosopher,' 'Psalterium Americanum,' and 'The Wonders of the Invisible World,' which is an account of the trials of witches, with observations on the operation of spirits in association with men.

MATHIAS. See MATTHIAS.

MATHIAS, an emperor of Germany, 1557-1619.

MATHIAS, C., a German *savant*, 1584-1655.

MATHIAS-CORVINUS, one of the greatest kings of Hungary, was son of John Hunniades, born in Transylvania 1443, succeeded Ladislaus V. 1458, crowned in 1464, after he had advanced nearly to the walls of Vienna, and compelled the emperor to recognize him, became king of Bohemia 1469, conquered Austria 1485, died 1490.

MATHIAS, THOMAS JAMES, a writer in the department of polite literature and criticism, who became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1776, and died at Naples 1835. Besides 'The Pur-



suits of Literature,' and other publications in English, he is the author of several works in Italian, which he wrote with great facility.

MATHILDA, MATHILDE. See MATILDA.

MATHON-DE-LA-COUR, JAMES, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, 1712-1790. His son, CHARLES JOSEPH, a scholar and miscellaneous writer, b. 1738, exec. at Lyons 1794.

MATIGNON, JAMES GYON DE, a marshal of France, distinguished at the battles of Jarnac, Roches-aubelle, and Montcontour. He was one of the first to recognize Henry of Navarre after the death of Henry III., and officiated as constable at his coronation, 1525-1597.

MATILDA. The queens and princesses of this name are—1. SAINT MATILDA, wife of Henry the Fowler, and queen of Germany, died 968. 2. MATILDA, countess of Tuscany, born 1046, succeeded her father, Boniface III., 1054, married successively Godfrey Le Bossa, son of the duke of Lorraine, and Guelph, son of the duke of Bavaria, died 1115. This princess is remarkable in history for her devotion to the papacy, which she endowed with vast possessions, and thereby laid the foundation of long-continued wars between the popes and the emperors. 3. MATILDA, wife of William the Conqueror, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, and of Adela, princess of France, married to the duke of Normandy 1054, crowned queen of England 1068, died 1083. She had eleven children, the best known of whom are—Robert, William Rufus, and Henry Beaufort. 4. SAINT MATILDA, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, and queen consort of Henry I. of England, to whom she was married in 1100, died 1118. 5. MATILDA, or MAUD, daughter of the latter, born 1100, was married to Henry V., emperor of Germany, 1111, Henry dying in 1125, she was united two years afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, and in 1135 succeeded to the throne of England by the death of her father. She was crowned, after vanquishing her rival Stephen, 1141, but afterwards suffered a reverse, and took refuge in France, where she died 1167. After the death of Stephen, her son by Geoffrey Plantagenet, succeeded as Henry II. 6. MATILDA, countess of Angouleme and la Marche, flourished 1179-1233. 7. MATILDA CAROLINE, daughter of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales, granddaughter of the princess Sophia of Zell, and sister of George III., born 1751, married to Christiern VII., and became queen of Denmark in the year of his succession 1766, divorced upon a charge of adultery with Count Struensee, 1772, died, after much suffering, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, 1775.

MATSKO, J. M., a Hungarian astronomer, 1721-96.

MATSYS, or MESSIS, QUINTIN, a Flemish painter, known as 'the blacksmith of Antwerp,' having been originally a blacksmith or farrier, was born in 1460. He is the subject of an interesting love story which relates that he fell in love with the daughter of an artist, whose hand was only to be obtained by a master of the same profession; died 1529. He had a son, named JOHN, who painted in the same style.

MATTATHIAS. See MACCABEUS.

MATTEI, L., an Italian poet, 1622-1705.

MATTEIS, P. DE, a pain. of Naples, 1662-1728.

MATTHEI, C. F., a Prussian *savant*, 1744-1811.

MATTHEUS, A., a Dutch jurist, 1635-1710.

MATTHESON, J., a Dutch music., 1681-1764.

MATTHEW, the writer of the gospel so called, was a publican or collector of the taxes imposed by the Romans, who became one of the twelve apos-

ties. He wrote his gospel from 30 to 40 years after Christ, some writers say in the Hebrew or Syriac. The probability is, that one was written in Hebrew, A.D. 37 or 38, and another in Greek for the Gentiles 61. Tradition states that he died in Ethiopia. He is sometimes called Levi.

MATTHEW, the first of the name, duke of Lorraine, and a companion-in-arms of Frederick Barbarossa, reigned 1139-1176. The second, dates 1220-1251.

MATTHEW, TOBIAS, successively bishop of Durham, and archbishop of York, distinguished for his learning and virtues, was born in Bristol 1546, died 1628. His son, of the same name, was a courtier, accomplished as an artist and man of letters, and acted the part of a Jesuit spy, 1578-1655.

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, one of the most venerable, and most scrupulously accurate fathers of English history, was a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Westminster, and lived at an uncertain period in the 14th century. His history modelled on the style of Matthew Paris, extended to 1307, and was continued seventy years later by another hand.

MATTHEWS, CHARLES, an English comedian, with powers of mimicry never excelled, was born in 1776. His talents were various, and he had the rare capacity of creating characters out of slender materials given by the writers of his entertainments, which he denominated 'Matthews at Home.' To these monologues the comedian resorted, in the first instance, to occupy the intervals that occurred between his stage-engagements; but they proved so successful as to command ultimately his undivided attention. He died in 1837. [J.A.H.]

MATTHEWS, T., an English admiral, died 1751.

MATTHIAS, supposed to have been one of the seventy disciples, and the one chosen by lot to fill the place of Judas as an apostle, is said to have preached in Cappadocia, and to have died there. His history is uncertain.

MATTHIAS, the name of several high priests of the Jews, commencement of the Christian era.

MATTHIEU, P., a French historian, 1563-1621.

MATTHISSON, FREDERIC VON, a lyric poet of Saxony, author of the 'Adelaide,' the music to which was composed by Beethoven, 1761-1831.

MATTIOLI, L., an Italian painter, 1669-1741.

MATTIOLI, P. A., an Ital. naturalist, 1500-77.

MATTOCKS, ISABELLA, an actress, 1746-1826.

MATURIN, CHARLES ROBERT, descended from a French family, who fled their country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born in Dublin, 1782. He was educated for the church, in which he became a curate, and wrote some discourses directed against the errors of Rome. He acquired somewhat more celebrity, however, as a novelist and writer for the stage, and is said to have been an eloquent preacher, died 1825.

MATURIN, HENRY, an Irish clergyman, author of 'Bertram,' and other tragedies and novels, 1772-1842.

MATURINO, an Italian painter, died 1527.

MATY, MATTHEW, a Dutch physician, settled in England, known as a miscellaneous writer and librarian to the British Museum, born about 1718, died 1776. His son, PAUL HENRY, one of the librarians of the British Museum, and secretary to the Royal Society, 1745-1787.

MAUBURNE, J., a Flem. ascetic, 1460-1502.

MAUCROIX, F. DE, a French translator, 1619-1708.

MAUDUIT, A. R., a French mathematician, 1731-1815.



MAUDUIT, ISRAEL, son of a dissenting minister, known as a political writer, London, 1708-87.

MAUDUIT, M., a French theologian, 1644-1709.

MAUGARD, A., a French author, 1739-1817.

MAULEON, A. DE, a Fr. historian, died 1653.

MAUNDREL, H., a cel. traveller, date 1697.

MAUNOIR, P. J., a French theologian, 1606-83.

MAUPEOU, RENE CHARLES DE, born in Paris 1688, became vice-chancellor in 1763, died 1775.

MAUPEOU, RENE NICHOLAS CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, son of the preceding, was born 1714, and became chancellor of France 1768. His character was that of a low and corrupt intriguer, and he preserved his influence with Louis XV., by paying the most servile court to the king's mistress, Dubarry. In 1771 he banished the parliament of Paris, and substituted a royal council for it, called in derision 'the Maupeou parliament.' He was exiled to his own estates on the recall of the parliament by Louis XVI., 1774, and died peaceably in 1792. His last act was a gift of 800,000 francs to the nation.

MAUPERCHE, H., a French painter, 1606-86.

MAUPERTIUS, P. L., MOREAU DE, one of the most celebrated mathematicians and astronomers of France, 1698-1759.

MAUR, St., a French Benedictine of the 6th century, whose name was adopted by a congregation of religious persons in the period between 1618 and 1627. This order soon acquired authority over more than a hundred religious houses, and is famous for the number of learned men it has produced.

MAURAND, PETER, a leader of the Albigenses in the 13th century, born 1199.

MAUREPAS, JEAN FREDERIC PHILIPPEAUX, Count de, a French statesman, born 1701, flourished at the court of Louis XIV., from 1715 to 1749, when he was banished by the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour. He was recalled to the ministry by Louis XVI., in 1774, and it was by his advice that the French government aided the Americans in their war of independence; died 1781.

MAURICE, elector of Saxony, celebrated as the founder of German protestantism, born 1521; killed in battle, 1553.

MAURICE, A., a Swiss minister, 17th century.

MAURICE, F. W., a Swiss agricult., 1750-1826.

MAURICE OF NASSAU, prince of Orange, one of the founders of the Dutch republic, was the son of William I., prince of Orange, and was about eighteen years of age when the latter was assassinated in 1584. It is explained in the article WILLIAM how the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain was occasioned by the resolve of Philip to domineer over the protestant freedom of the country by the introduction of the inquisition. It is sufficient to add here, that the death of the stadtholder was followed by the re-annexation of the southern provinces to the Spanish crown, while the northern raised Maurice to the stadtholdership, and refused the treacherous peace that was offered to them by the duke of Parma. From his accession to power in 1584 till 1609, Maurice continued the war of independence, the commanders opposed to him being Count Mansfeldt, the duke of Parma, the archduke Albert, or, strictly speaking, Albert's wife, Isabella ('the only man in her family'), and last of all Spinola. After the capture of Ostend on the one side, and the strong fortresses of Sluys on the other, and repeated proofs that, in the persons of Maurice and Spinola, two of the greatest masters of war were opposed to each other, Spain offered to treat with the united provinces on the basis of their independence, and in 1609 a truce of twelve years was agreed upon. In this interval

the Dutch republic made immense progress, but all the fruits of liberty were distasteful to Maurice, whose tendencies were to absolute authority, supported by his religious zeal for the strictest form of Calvinism. Accordingly, in the Arminian controversy it suited his purpose to favor Gomarus, and in 1618, the synod of Dort being convened, which determined in favor of 'Predestination,' he arrested the chiefs of the opposite party, and sent Barneveldt, the popular statesman, to the block, while Ledenberg escaped the rack by stabbing himself, and the learned Grotius was consigned to perpetual imprisonment. The remainder of Maurice's life was such as the Neophyte of blood deserved. The two sons of Barneveldt stirred up popular commotions to revenge the death of their aged father, and followed him to the scaffold in 1623. In 1621, also, the truce with Spain had expired, and Spinola renewed the war with such superior strength, that he compelled Maurice, weakened by intestine divisions, to act on the defensive. He now sunk under his mortifications, and died at the Hague, while Breda was invested by the enemy, in 1625, leaving the conduct of the war to his brother and successor, Frederick, whom he advised with his last breath to recall the Arminians. [E.R.]

MAURICE, THOMAS, an Oriental scholar and historian, was descended from a respectable Welch family, and was born at Hertford 1753. He was a minister of the Church of England, and assistant-librarian at the British Museum, where he died 1824. His principal works relate to the history and antiquities of Hindostan.

MAURISIO, G., an Italian chronicler, 13th cent.

MAURUS, H., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1632-1724.

MAURUS, T., a Roman poet, 1st century.

MAURY, JEAN SIFFREIN, a French cardinal, political orator and litterateur, was born of a poor family in 1746, and was distinguished for his eloquence as a preacher and eulogist before the revolution. In 1789 he was sent to the estates-general as deputy for the clergy of Peronne, and took part with the noblesse and the Gallican church against Mirabeau. In 1791 he retired to Rome, and in 1794 was made a cardinal. In 1806, he returned to Paris, and having tendered his submission to Napoleon, became, four years afterwards, archbishop of Paris. He again sought safety in Rome on the fall of the emperor in 1814; and died there 1817. [E.R.]

MAUSSAC, P. J. DE, a French hellenist and classical critic, 1590-1650.

MAUVILLON, ELEAZAR, an Italian historian, secretary to Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, 1712-1779. His son, JAMES, an historical writer and friend of Mirabeau, 1743-1794.

MAVOR, WILLIAM FORDYCE, a Scottish clergyman of the Church of England, author of many works, the subjects of which are addressed to the education of youth, 1758-1838.

MAWE, JOSEPH, a master of the sciences of mineralogy and conchology, author of a 'Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones,' 'Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology,' 'The Linnæan System of Conchology,' &c., born about 1755, died 1829.

MAXENTIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, one of six contemporary emperors of Rome, reigned 306-312.

MAXIMIANUS, GALERIUS VALERIUS, a shepherd of Dacia, who became emperor of the East, 305-311.

MAXIMIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS HERCULIUS, a Roman soldier, who became colleague of Diocletian in the empire 286. He endeavored to murder his rival Constantine, to



whom he had given his daughter Faustina in marriage, and being frustrated by the fidelity of the latter, strangled himself 310. He was the father and contemporary of Maxentius.

MAXIMILIAN, a saint, martyred 295.

MAXIMILIAN I., emperor of Germany, son of the emperor Frederic III., and of Eleonora of Portugal, was born 1459. He first became an independent prince by his marriage with Mary of Burgundy, the daughter of Charles Le Téméraire, who was killed 1477. This match involved him in a war with Louis XI., king of France, in which he was successful, though he was defeated at a later period by the Milanese. In 1486 Maximilian was elected king of the Romans, in 1493 emperor. He died in 1516, and was succeeded by his grandson Charles V. MAXIMILIAN II., son of Ferdinand I., was born at Vienna 1527, elected king of the Romans 1562, and succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany, 1564. Died 1576.

MAXIMILIAN, a duke of Milan 16th century.

MAXIMILIAN, the name of three sovereign princes of Bavaria. 1. EMMANUEL MAXIMILIAN, duke and elector, known to history from 1685 to his death in 1726. 2. LEOPOLD MAXIMILIAN, duke and elector, succeeded 1746, died 1777. 3. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, king of Bavaria, born 1756, crowned 1799, married his daughter to Eugene Beauharnais, son of Josephine, and had his duchy raised to a kingdom 1806, joined the league against France 1813. Died 1825.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, a herdsman of Thrace, born of Gothic parents, who became emperor of Rome 235, killed by his troops 238.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS GALERIUS VALERIUS, an Illyrian peasant, known by the name of DAIA, or Daza, who was named Cæsar by the influence of his uncle Galerius 305, and proclaimed emperor when five others had already assumed the purple 308, poisoned himself after his defeat by Licinius 313.

MAXIMUS, CLODIUS PULPIENUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor by the senate along with Decimus Cælius Balbinus, in opposition to Maximinus, 237, killed along with Balbinus 238.

MAXIMUS, MAGNUS, a Roman soldier, proclaimed emperor in Britain, and afterwards acknowledged in Gaul and all the West 383, killed 388.

MAXIMUS, PETRONIUS, a noble Roman who became emperor under peculiar and tragical circumstances in 455, after he had been three times prætorian præfect of Italy, and twice consul. In the year mentioned, Valentinian III. having committed an outrage upon the wife of Maximus, was assassinated at his instigation, and the latter appointed his successor by the unanimous voice of the Roman people. In less than three months afterwards he was murdered in the streets for attempting to fly on the appearance of the fleet of Genseric, king of the Vandals.

MAXIMUS, St., the first of the name, an apostle of Lombardy, and bishop of Turin, 5th century. The second, a theological writer, died 662.

MAXIMUS THE CYNIC, a pagan theurgist, confidant of the emperor Julian, 4th century.

MAXIMUS THE GREEK, an ecclesiastical savant, died at Moscow 15th century.

MAXIMUS OF TURIN, a bp. of that see, 5th ct.

MAXIMUS OF TYRE, a Phœnician philosopher, who flourished at Athens in the 2d century.

MAXWELL, SIR M., a naval command., d. 1831.

MAXWELL, ROBERT, Lord, one of the lords of the regency for James V. of Scotland, d. 1546.

MAXWELL, W. H., a lively English novelist, author of 'Wild Sports of the West,' &c., d. 1851.

MAY, LOUIS DU, a French historian, 17th cent.

MAY, THOMAS, a republican poet and historian of the parliament of England, 1594–1650.

MAYENNE, CHARLES OF LORRAINE, duke of, son of Francis, duke of Guise, a famous French commander in the interest of the catholics, 1554–1611. His son, HENRY, chamberlain of France, and governor of Guienne, born 1578, killed at the siege of Montauban, 1621.

MAYER, ANDREW, a German astron., 1716–82.

MAYER, C., a Jesuit and astronomer, 1719–83.

MAYER, J. C. A., a Prussian anat., 1747–1801.

MAYER, J. F., a German theolog., 1650–1712.

MAYER, TOBIAS, a German astron., 1723–62.

MAYET, S., a German writer, 1751–1825.

MAYHEW, THOMAS, governor of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands, one of the early American settlers. He died 1681, leaving a son, who became an eminent puritan divine, and from whom sprung a succession of New England divines, John, Experience, Zachariah, and Jonathan Mayhew, and from whom the Rev. Dr. Wainwright bishop of the Episcopal church in New York, was descended through his mother.

MAYNARD, F., a French poet, 1582–1646.

MAYNARD, SIR JOHN, a lawyer and member of parliament, one of the managers of the trials of the earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud, 1602–90.

MAYNARD, JOHN, judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and member of Congress, d. 1850.

MAYNE, JASPER, an eminent clergyman, who amused himself as a wit and playwright, d. 1672.

MAYNE, JOHN, a Scotch poet, died 1836.

MAYNO, J. B., a Spanish artist, 1594–1654.

MAYNWARING, ARTHUR, a political and miscellaneous writer, time of William III., 1668–1712.

MAYO, HERBERT, M.D., an Eng. physiol. d. 1852.

MAYOR, THOMAS, a Spanish friar, 17th century.

MAYOW, JOHN, a physician and physiological writer, author of works on respiration and the muscular motion of animal bodies, 1645–1679.

MAYR, G., a German Hebraist, 1565–1623.

MAYR, J. DE, a German adventurer, 1716–59.

MAYRE, J., a Jesuit and poet, 1628–1694.

MAZARIN, JULIUS, an ecclesiastic and statesman, was born at Piscina, in the Abruzzi, in the year 1602. He was educated for the church, and in 1641 received a cardinal's hat. His name is conspicuous in the history of Europe as prime minister of France in the middle of the seventeenth century. But he merely occupied a place created by the powerful genius of Richelieu, who in crushing the aristocracy, left to whoever should be prime minister of France during the minority of Louis XIV., one of the most important positions in Europe. Mazarin had to support the crown and the cause of Anne of Austria, during the miserable war of the Fronde, and he was at one juncture obliged to flee for personal safety. Had he been even as able a man as his predecessor, it could not have been expected that he should govern as a native Frenchman could, and perhaps nothing better proves how effectively Richelieu had subdued the discordant elements in France, than that an Italian should be able to govern the country. Mazarin died on the 9th of March, 1661. [J.H.B.]

MAZDAK, a Persian communist, who commenced his agitation about 501, and was put to death after making a convert of the king Khobad.

MAZEAS, J. M., a Fr. mathematic., 1716–1801.

MAZELINE, P., a French sculptor, 1632–1708.

MAZEPPA, JOHN, the famous hetman of the Cossacks, whose name has been rendered familiar as one of Byron's heroes, was a native of the pala-



tinute of Podolia, and for some time a page at the court of John Casimir. Being discovered in an intrigue with the wife of a Polish gentleman, the latter bound him on the back of one of the wild horses of the Ukraine, which carried him to the country of the Cossacks, with whom he remained, and in 1687 became their chief commander. He was a favorite of Peter the Great, who gave him the title of prince, but growing tired of the Russian yoke, Mazeppa allied himself with Charles XII. of Sweden, and advised him to fight the disastrous battle of Pultowa. After his defeat he retired to Wallachia, and thence to Bender, where he died 1709.

MAZET, ANDREW, a Fr. physician, 1793-1821.

MAZO-MARTINEZ, J. B. DEL, painter to Philip IV. of Spain, and pupil of Velasquez, died 1687.

MAZOIS, F., a French architect, 1783-1827.

MAZURE, F. A. J., a French histor., 1776-1828.

MAZZA, ANDREW, an Italian *savant*, 1724-1797.

MAZZA, ANGELO, an Italian poet, 1741-1817.

MAZZEI, PHILIP, an Italian in the employ of the state of Virginia, by which he was sent on a secret mission to Europe in 1785, died 1816. He was the author of '*Recherches historiques et politiques sur les Etats-Unis.*'

MAZZHINGI, JOSEPH, Count, an eminent opera composer, descended from a family of Tuscany, but born of an English mother in England, 1765, died at Bath 1844.

MAZZOCCHI, A. S., an Ital. antiq., 1684-1771.

MAZZUCHELLI, THE COUNT GIAMMARIA, an Italian librarian, known as a literary biographer and writer on antiquity, 1707-1765.

MAZZUCHELLI, THE ABBE P., a philologist and antiquarian of Milan, flourished 1762-1829.

MAZZUCHELLI, THE CHEVALIER PIER FRANCESCO, called Il Morazzone, an Italian painter in the style of Tintoretto, 1571-1626.

MAZZUOLI, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian painter, called PARMIZIANO, or the Parmesian, from his native city, 1503-1540. His cousin and scholar, GIROLAMO, died about 1590.

MAZZUOLI, J., a painter of Ferrara, d. 1589.

MCCALL, HUGH, an officer of the American army, and author of a '*History of Georgia*,' d. 1824.

MCCREA, JANE, a victim of an Indian massacre. During the summer of 1777, her lover, a Captain Jones of the British army, sent two Indians to conduct her to him from the residence of a friend at Fort Edward. The savages who had been promised a barrel of rum for their services, quarrelled with each other for the reward and the honor of the charge, and in the dispute murdered the maiden. She was but 28 years of age, handsome in appearance, and amiable and virtuous in character.

MCDONOGH, JOHN, an American merchant of great wealth, born in Baltimore, but established in New Orleans. He left the bulk of his property to be divided between the cities of his birth and adoption, d. 1850, aged 72.

MCKEAN, THOMAS, an American revolutionist, signer of the declaration of independence, governor of Pennsylvania, and chief justice of that state, 1734-1817.

McKINLEY, JOHN, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Virginia, d. 1852.

MCNEIL, WM. GIBBS, an American engineer. He was educated at West Point, but resigned his commission in the army, and commenced the career of a civil engineer, in which he reached eminence, d. 1853, aged 51.

MEAD, RICHARD, physician to George II., known as a professional writer, 1673-1754.

MEADOWCOURT, RICHARD, a divine and critic, author of *Notes on Milton*, 1697-1769.

MEARA. See O'MEARA.

MEARES, J., an English navigator in 1788-89.

MECHAIN, PIERRE FRANCIS ANDRE, a dist. French astronomer and mathematician, 1774-1805.

MEDARD, St., a Fr. prelate, flour. 457-545.

MEDE, JOSEPH, an English divine, 1586-1638.

MEDER, P. J., a Russian mineralog., 1763-1826.



[Lorenzo de Medici, by Michelangelo.]

MEDICI. The illustrious Florentine family of this name begins with SALVESTRO, who enjoyed the rank of gonfalonier from 1378 to his banishment in 1381. JOHN, his son and successor, distinguished for his commercial enterprise, and for promoting the interests of the republic, flourished 1360-1428. COSMO, one of the sons of the latter, born in 1389, and known as 'the father of his country,' acquired immense wealth and influence, and laid the foundation of his reputation by the munificent patronage of letters, and the conjunction of consummate statesmanship with his commercial enterprise. Many of the first Tuscan families combined against him, but he overcame all rivalry, and was for thirty-four years the sole arbitrator of the republic, and the adviser of the sovereign houses of Italy; died 1464. PETER I., his son and successor, was born 1414, and became the victim of a revolt in 1469. LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT, son and successor of Peter, was born 1448, and governed the state in conjunction with his brother Julian, till the latter was assassinated by the Pazzi in 1478. Escaping from this massacre he sustained a war with Ferdinand of Naples, with whom he signed a definitive peace in 1480. He then devoted himself to the prosecution of plans for the advancement of learning and the arts, revived the Academy of Pisa, founded another at Florence, collected a vast treasure of literature, and founded a gallery of art, in which the taste of Michelangelo was formed under his patronage. He died universally beloved and honored, in the zenith of his renown 1492. His life has been written by ROSCINI. He had three sons, John, who became pope, (see LEO X.), Julian, and Peter. The latter, PETER II., succeeded Lorenzo, and was deprived of his estates when the French invaded Italy in 1494. He finished his career in the service of France, and was drowned 1504, leaving two sons, Lorenzo and Cosmo. Julian II., brother and successor of Peter, abdicated in favor of Lorenzo 1513, and became duc de Nemours by his marriage with the aunt of Francis I. He



[Tomb of Lorenzo de Medici, by Micheiangelo.]

died 1516. **LORENZO II.**, eldest son of Peter II., came to power by the abdication of his uncle, and governed under the influence of Leo X., who invested him with the duchy of Urbino. He died 1519, leaving an only daughter. (See **MARIE DE MEDICIS.**) After some reverses we find the family re-established in the sovereignty of Florence, under the influence of Charles V., with the title of *dukes*. The first was **ALEXANDER**, proclaimed duke 1532, stabbed by his relative Lorenzo, after poisoning his cousin Hippolytus 1537. **LORENZINO**, murderer of Alexander, was assassinated at Venice by order of Cosmo I., 1548. (See **CATHERINE DE MEDICI.**) **COSMO I.**, called 'The Great,' duke of Florence, and grand duke of Tuscany, was the son of John the Invincible, descended from Lorenzo, and was born 1519. He was raised to power by the influence of Charles V., and abdicated in favor of his son 1564. In 1569 he became grand duke of Tuscany, and died 1574. **FRANCIS MARIA**, son and successor of Cosmo, flourished 1541–1587. **FERDINAND I.**, brother and successor of the latter, was also cardinal and grand duke of Tuscany, 1551–1609. **COSMO II.**, son and successor of Ferdinand, 1590–1621. **FERDINAND II.**, son and successor of Cosmo II., 1610–1670. **COSMO III.**, son and successor of Ferdinand II., 1642–1723. **JOHN GASTON**, son and successor of the latter, was the last of the Medici who reigned over Tuscany, being compelled to abdicate and make way for Francis II., duke of Lorraine, by the great powers. He flourished 1671–1737. His daughter, **ANNE**, wife of John William, elector Palatine, was the last of the family. She died 1743.

**MEDICI**, **THE CHEVALIER DON LUIGI DE**, a statesman of Naples, was born 1754, and in 1791 became director of the police. From this post he made his way to the ministry, and in the time of Joseph Bonaparte, followed the fortunes of the Bourbons. The arrest of Murat, the public debt of Naples, and the struggles with the Carbonari, were among the circumstances in which he became a distinguished actor. In 1818 he became a fugitive at

Rome, but was in power again in 1824, and assisted in delivering the kingdom from the Austrian occupation. Died 1830.

**MEDICUS**, **F. C.**, a Bavar. botanist, 1736–1808.

**MEDINA**, **G. B.**, a Flemish painter, 1660–1711.

**MEDINA**, **J. DE**, a Span. ecclesiastic, d. 1556.

**MEDINA**, **SIR J.**, a portrait painter, 1659–1711.

**MEDINA**, **M. DE**, a Spanish friar, 16th century.

**MEDINA**, **P. DE**, a Span. mathemat., 16th cent.

**MEDINA**, **S. J. P. DE**, a Span. poet, 17th cent.

**MEDINA-SIDONIA**, **GASPARD ALONZO PEREZ DE GUZMAN**, duke of, governor of Andalusia in the reign of Philip IV., noted for his attempt to render himself independent in 1640. For others of the family, see **GUZMAN**.

**MEDYN**, **ABON**, an Arabian *servant*, died 1193.

**MEEL**, **J.**, a Flemish painter, 1599–1644.

**MEEN**, **H.**, a div. and class. scholar, 1745–1817.

**MEEREN**, or **MEER**, **JOHN VAN DE**, called 'the Old,' a Dutch painter of sea-pieces, landscapes, and battles, 1627–1691. Another painter of the same names, called 'the Younger,' and famous for his pastoral scenes, 1665–1698.

**MEGASTHENES**, a Ger. historian, 3d cent. B.C.

**MEGERLIN**, **D. F.**, a Ger. theologian, d. 1778.

**MEGISER**, **J.**, a Germ. philologist, 1555–1616.

**MEHEGAN**, **WILLIAM ALEXANDER DE**, descended from an Irish family who went into France with James II., distinguished as an elegant miscellaneous writer, 1721–1766.

**MEHEMET ALI**, born in 1765 at Cavalla, in the part of European Turkey which was formerly Macedonia. He entered the Turkish army, and served in Egypt against the French. He rose by degrees in military rank and political importance in that country; and at length in 1806 he purchased the post of pacha of Egypt from the sultan's government. He finally broke the power of the Mamelukes; and by treacherously inviting them to a festival as friends, he obtained an opportunity, of which he mercilessly availed himself, to massacre the last of these formidable cavaliers in 1811. He carried on by his sons several campaigns in behalf of the sultan against the Wahabite rebels in Arabia; and he afterwards sent troops under his son, Ibrahim Pacha, to the Morea, who gave important aid to the Turks in the Greek war of independence. In 1830 he obtained from the



[Mehemet Ali.]

sultan the government of the island of Candia; and next endeavored to make himself master of Syria, which Sultan Mahomed had refused him. He sent a large army to that important province, and he



was thereupon declared a rebel by the Porte, and the Turkish armies were sent against him. Mehemet Ali's troops had been carefully trained by European officers, and they beat the sultan's in every encounter. Peace was made between the powerful viceroy of Egypt and his humiliated sovereign in 1833, by the intervention of the chief states of Europe. Hostilities broke out again between them in 1839; and, as before, the Egyptian forces were uniformly victorious over the Turkish. The armed interposition of the English, and the capture of Acre and the other fortresses on the Syrian coast by the English fleet, under the guidance of Admiral Napier, compelled Mehemet Ali to come to terms again with the Porte. He was obliged to give up Syria; but the hereditary pashalic of Egypt was secured to him and his children.—Mehemet Ali was free from bigotry; he was an earnest admirer of European civilization, and he strove to introduce it among his Egyptian subjects. He showed a rare degree of high-mindedness and generosity in 1840, by allowing the English mails and travellers to and from India, to pass unmolested as usual through his dominions, at the very time the English fleet were blockading his capital, Alexandria, and were destroying his fortresses and garrisons in Syria. Mehemet Ali died in 1848. [E.S.C.]

MEHEMET-EFFENDI, a Turkish statesman, known as plenipotentiary of the Sublime Porte at the treaty of Passarowitz 1718, and ambassador to France 1720. He was exiled after the deposition of Achmet III., 1730. His son, SAID, ambassador to France in 1742, introduced the printing press, which he established at Scutari.

MEHUL, S. H., a French composer, 1763–1817.

MEHUS, L., an Italian philologist, died 1791.

MEIBOM, or MEIBOMIUS, the name of several learned Germans:—1. JOHN HENRY, a publicist and annalist, 1555–1625. 2. His son, of the same names, a physician and professional writer, 1590–1655. 3. HENRY, son of the latter, a physician and historian, 1638–1700. 4. MARK, a relative of the preceding, an antiquarian and Hebraist, 1630–1711.

MEIER, J., a Prussian philologist, 1661–1732.

MEIGRET, L., a Fr. grammarian, born 1510.

MEIGS, RETURN JONATHAN, an Amer. revolutionary officer born in New England. A brilliant enterprise against Long Island in 1777, won for him a sword and the public thanks of Congress. After the war, he emigrated to Ohio, where he was one of the first settlers. Died 1823. His son, RETURN JONATHAN, was governor of Ohio, from 1810 to 1814, and subsequently postmaster-general of the U. S., d. 1825.

MEINER, J. W., a Bavar. philologist, 1723–89.

MEINERS, C., a German historian, 1747–1810.

MEINTEL, J. G., a Ger. theologian, 1695–1775.

MEISNER, B., a German divine, 1587–1626.

MEISSNER, A. T., a Ger. novelist, 1753–1807.

MELA, POMPONIUS, a Roman geographer, 1st c.

MELANCHTHON, PHILIP, was born at Bretheim, in the lower Palatinate, in 1497. His father was an armorer, and his original German name was Schwartzerd, which, in imitation of Reuchlin and other learned men, he Grecized into Melanchthon, or as he used, especially in his latter days, to spell it, Melanthon. Both names denote 'black earth.' After having studied at Pfortzheim for two years, Philip removed to Heidelberg, where he became bachelor of arts; and on being refused a mastership, on account of his youth, he repaired to Tübingen, where he became a lecturer. In 1518 he received the high encomium of Erasmus, and, at the instigation of Luther and Reuchlin, he was the same year invited by Frederick, elector of Saxony, to fill the chair of

Greek in the recently founded University of Wittemberg. At this seat of learning he was at once under the mighty spirit and influence of his intrepid colleague Luther. His agency in the Reformation has been overshadowed by that of Luther, but he was ever active and industrious in his own humble and unostentatious mode. In 1519 he accompanied Luther to Leipzig, in order to dispute with Eckius, and in 1521 he published his famous *Loci Communes*, a treatise which in his own lifetime went through sixty editions. In 1520 he married the daughter of one of the burgomasters of Wittemberg, and by her had two sons and two daughters. During the progress of the Reformation he visited many cities, and was active in patronizing seminaries of learning. Nor was his pen idle in the cause; and though his compositions had not the overwhelming torrent of Luther's rhetoric, yet their quiet, elegant, and self-possessed tone were not the less useful in aiding the emancipation and progress of Germany. He was as earnest as Luther to free theology from scholastic subtleties. There is no doubt that many of the plans carried out by the Reformers were the result of Melanchthon's wise suggestions. His Greek scholarship was also of continued and inestimable advantage to Luther in his work of translating the Bible. His own commentaries also show how his erudition qualified him to be a lucid, accurate, and elegant expositor. In 1530 Melanchthon was appointed to draw up the general Confession which was presented to the emperor at Augsburg, and he also wrote the Apology for it. He was invited to dispute with the Sorbonne in 1535, but refused this invitation, as well as a similar and subsequent one from England. After Luther's death, Melanchthon was often sadly perplexed and harassed. The famous measures of the Interim did not find him disinclined to look upon it with a kindly eye. Men of bolder character



[House of Melanchthon.]

rallied him on his irresoluteness, and pointed to his failures at Worms, Ratisbon, and Bonn. His orthodoxy was suspected, and he was blamed for the approximation of his views on the Lord's Supper to those of the Swiss Reformers. These rough and unceremonious assaults often plunged him into grief. Melanchthon died at Wittemberg, 19th April, 1568, aged sixty-three. The amiability, gentleness, and benignant purity of Melanchthon; his zeal, learning, and ingenuity, have placed him next to Luther as an agent in the work of the Reformation. He sometimes fretted at Luther's overbearing vehemence, but

he venerated its grounds; and Luther, though he might doubt the propriety of Philip's procedure in some cases, and stigmatize it as mere expediency, was won by his gentle demeanor and unquestioned sincerity. These qualities, like the 'still small voice,' often commended the new doctrine where the whirlwind and thunder had only produced terror and revulsion. Melancthon wrote on many topics besides theology, such as commentaries on various Greek and Latin classics, and some historical and philosophical treatises. His works were published at Wittenberg in 4 vols. folio, in 1562 and subsequent years, and were reprinted several times. There had been a previous edition printed at Basle in 1541. A new edition has been in course of preparation and publication for many years under the editorial care of Bretschneider and Bindseil. The general title is *Corpus Reformatorum*, and eighteen quarto volumes have already appeared. [J.E.]

MELANDERHELM, DANIEL, a Swedish geometrician and astronomer, 1726-1810.

MELANTHUS, a Greek painter, 4th cent. B.C.



[Viscount Melbourne]

MELBOURNE, WILLIAM LAMB, Viscount, the Whig statesman whose name and career is so familiar to the present generation, was born in 1779, and commenced his political life in parliament in 1805. The same year he married the Lady Caroline Ponsonby, known to literature as Lady Caroline Lamb, whose tastes were congenial with his own, and who shared with him the classical studies in which they were both proficient. In 1827 he became secretary for Ireland, and the next year, succeeding to his father's title, entered the House of Lords. In 1830 he joined the administration of Earl Grey as home secretary, and in March, 1834, succeeded him as premier. From the autumn of the same year to the spring of 1835, he was supplanted by the duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, but at the latter period returned to power, and retained the premiership, with the exception of a brief retirement in 1839, till the close of his public life in 1841. Great difference of opinion prevails as to the statesmanship of Lord Melbourne, but he held office during that most trying period when the Reform Bill was in agitation, and it required no mean talents, however well supported by party, to compete with such a statesman as Sir Robert Peel during subsequent years. He was an accomplished gentleman, an agreeable companion, and a finished sneaker. Died 1848. [E.R.]

MELCHTHAL, ARNOLD OF. See WINCKELRIED.

MELDOLA, DR. RAPHAEL, principal of the Jewish rabbis in England, celebrated as a theologian and philosopher, died 1828.

MELEAGER, a Gr. epigrammatist, 1st c. B.C.

MELEAGER, one of the generals of Alexander, who obtained Lydia on the division of the empire, slain by order of Perdiccas, B.C. 323.

MELLENDEZ-VALDEZ, JEAN ANTONIO, one of the most celebrated lyric poets of Spain, 1754-1817.

MELETIUS, an Egyptian prelate, 4th century.

MELETIUS, a Greek geographer, 1661-1714.

MELFORT, DUKE DE. See DRUMMOND.

MELI, GIOVANNI, a Sicilian poet, 1740-1815.

MELISH, JOHN, an Amer. geographer and writer of travels, born in Scotland, but emigrated to Philadelphia, where he died 1822.

MELISSINO, a Russian officer, 1730-1804.

MELISSUS, an Eleatic philosopher, 5th ct. B.C.

MELISSUS, PAUL, a German poet, 1530-1602.

MELITO, Sr., a bishop of Sardia, 2d century.

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, who was one of the principal accusers of Socrates.

MELIUS, SPURIUS, a Rom. knight, k. B.C. 438.

MELLAN, C., a French designer, 1598-1688.

MELLEN, GRENVILLE, an Amer. poet and miscellaneous writer, author of the 'Minstrel' and other poems. Died 1841, aged 41.

MELLO, P. DE, a Portug. statesm., 1760-1830.

MELLON, HARRIET, a country actress, who was introduced on the London stage by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and became celebrated by her marriage in 1814 with Thomas Coutts, Esq., the wealthy banker, and in 1827 with the duke of St. Albans. She died in 1837, leaving the bulk of her immense property to the granddaughter of her first husband, and youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, now known as Miss Burdett Coutts.

MELMOTH, WILLIAM, a learned bench of Lincoln's Inn, chiefly remembered as the author of a religious work entitled 'The Great Importance of a Religious Life,' 1666-1743. His son, of the same name, a classical transl. and poet, 1710-99.

MELOZZO, F., an Italian painter, 15th cent.

MELVIL, SIR JAMES, a Scottish statesman and historian, attached to the person of Mary Stuart, au. of 'Memoirs,' pub. in 1683, 1530-1606.

MELVILLE, ANDREW, was the youngest of nine sons of Richard Melville of Baldovv, near Montrose, and was born on the 1st August, 1545. When only two years old he lost his father, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, but his eldest brother took an affectionate charge of him. Placed first at the grammar school of Montrose, where he made great progress, especially in Latin, he entered St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, in 1559, in his fourteenth year. Having finished the usual course of study, he left the university in 1564, with a distinguished reputation, departed to the continent, attended for two years the university of Paris, and was then appointed a regent in the college of St. Marceon, when he was only twenty-one years of age. Leaving the place after a siege, he travelled to Switzerland in a state of great fatigue and destitution, and on arriving at Geneva, obtained the chair of humanity in its academy. On his return to Scotland in July, 1574, he was immediately chosen principal of Glasgow college by the General Assembly. His zeal, assiduity, and skill in this high position, were of vast profit to the dilapidated seminary. In 1580, he was translated to the principality of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, where his labors were very abundant in the reform of academic training and discipline. But



his attention was also, and chiefly, devoted to ecclesiastical affairs, and he heartily and vigorously prosecuted his convictions. On the subject of church government his views were strictly presbyterian, and the establishment of this form of ecclesiastical administration in Scotland was mainly owing to his exertions and influence. Being moderator of the General Assembly, which met at St. Andrews in 1582, he proceeded with an act of discipline in defiance of a royal message to desist. Preaching at the next meeting of Assembly, he inveighed severely against the tyrannous measures of the court, and against those who had brought into the country the 'bludie gullie' of absolute power. This fearless charge led to a citation before the privy council for high treason, and though the crime was not proved, he was sentenced to imprisonment. Apprehensive that his life was really in danger, he set out for London, and did not return to the north till the faction of Arran had been dismissed. At length he took his former place in St. Andrews, and continued in hearty warfare for the liberties of the church. For his share in the trial of Adamson, the king dismissed him from the principality, and charged him to confine himself beyond the Water of Tay. The suspension, however, was only brief. On the arrival of James with his queen from Denmark, Melville pronounced, and afterwards published, a Latin poem of high merit, named 'Stephaniskion.' In 1590 Melville was elected rector of the university. In 1594 he was again moderator of the General Assembly. There was evidently after this time a strong desire on the part of the king to make the kirk a mere tool of political power, or to restore episcopacy. Melville strenuously resisted every such attempt, whether made in an open or clandestine form. A tumult in Edinburgh was taken advantage of, its ministers were severely dealt with, and by and by Melville was prohibited from attending church courts, and soon after confined within the precincts of his college. After King James's accession to the throne of England, Melville was summoned to London, with several of his brethren, and severely catechised and reprimanded by the royal pedant. Melville enraged the king by some verses he happened to write on the furniture of the royal altar, was found guilty of scandalum magnatum, finally imprisoned in the Tower, and deprived of his principality. At length, after four years' confinement, he was liberated, principally at the request of the duke of Bouillon, who wished him to occupy a chair in the university of Sedan. Melville arrived there in 1611, entered on his work with zeal, boldly refuted the Arminianism of one of his colleagues, and in his seventy-fourth year wrote a beautiful Epithalamium on occasion of the marriage of a daughter of the ducal house. Episcopal government had now been restored in Scotland; but the old man was still such an object of terror that he was not recalled from exile. In 1620 his health, which had been seriously impaired during his incarceration in the Tower, failed him, and he died at Sedan in 1622, at the age of seventy-seven. Melville's Latin poems, such as his 'Carmen Mosis,' and those mentioned already in this article, are classical productions of a high order. He was a scholar and divine also of no common attainments. He was active, cheerful, bold, candid and devout, and his impetuosity often arose to sublimity, when he appeared in excited vindication of his church and country. Dr. Mc'Crie concludes his two interesting volumes of Melville's life with the declaration :—'I know of no individual, after her Reformer, from whom Scotland has received greater benefits, and to whom she owes

a deeper debt of gratitude and respect, than Andrew Melville.' [J.E.]

MELVILLE, HENRY DUNDAS, Lord Viscount, son of Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston, was born in 1740, and joined the administration of Mr. Pitt when he obtained the reins of government, after the death of the marquis of Rockingham. Lord Melville followed the fortunes of his leader, in or out of office, as home secretary, secretary of war, and first lord of the admiralty. He was impeached for neglect of duty in the latter capacity, at the instance of Mr. Whitbread, in 1805, but acquitted of the charges by his peers. He retired from office, however, and died in privacy 1811.



[Melville Castle, Seat of Lord Melville.]

MELVILLE, R., a Scotch officer, 1723-1809.  
 MEMMI, S., an Italian painter, 1285-1345.  
 MEMMO, MARC-ANT., a Ven. doge, 1612-15.  
 MEMMO, TRIBUNO, a Venetian doge, 979-991.  
 MEMNON, a king of Æthiopia, age of Troy.  
 MEMNON, a Persian general, died 333 B.C.  
 MEMNON, a Greek historian, 1st or 2d cent.  
 MENA, J. DE, a Spanish poet, 1412-1456.  
 MENA, P. DE, a Spanish sculptor, 1620-1693.  
 MENA, P. G. DE, a Spanish painter, 1600-74.  
 MENAGE, GILLES, a French ecclesiastic, celebrated for his learning and *bel-esprit*, and called by Bayle 'The Varron of the 17th century,' was born at Angers, 1613, and died at Paris 1692. He was the *protégé* of Cardinal de Retz, and the companion of the finest spirits of his age. He is the author of classical and philosophical works, poems, &c.  
 MENAGE, MAT., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1388-1446.  
 MENANDER, a celebrated Athenian poet, author of a great number of dramatic works, of which only a few fragments remain extant, 342-299 B.C.  
 MENARD, CL., a French historian, 1580-1652.  
 MENARD, F., a Fr. canonical wr., 1570-1623.  
 MENARD, LEON, a Fr. antiquary, 1706-1767.  
 MENARD, N. H., a Fr. ecclesiastic, 1585-1644.  
 MENASSEH, BEN ISRAEL, a learned rabbin of Spain, author of 'The Conciliator,' in which many apparent contradictions in the Sacred Scriptures are harmonized, 1604-1659.  
 MENDELSSOHN, DR. FELIX BARTHOLDY, was born at Hamburg, on the 3d of February, 1809. His father, who was an eminent merchant, is reported to have said that he was nothing more than the son of one great man and father of another. And this was in a great measure true. The grandfather of the musician was Moses Mendelssohn, who passed the greater part of his early life in making copies of the Bible. The poor copyist, by means of his talent, his indomitable perseverance, and his incredible energy, soon became one of the most illustrious philosophers in Germany. His works, which were devoured with eagerness, soon procured him a large fortune, which, bequeathed to his family, insured



them all the luxuries of life, but did not corrupt their native goodness. Before young Felix, the subject of this memoir, was six years old, he gave extraordinary indications of a genius for music. He astonished all Berlin by his precocious intellect, his docility, his obedience, and his eagerness for the acquisition of knowledge of all kinds, but most especially of that art in which he afterwards made himself so consummate a master. At eight years old he became a pupil of Berger on the piano, and of Zelter for composition and harmony. Even at this early age, he read at first sight the most difficult works of Handel, Sebastian Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. He afterwards studied the piano under Klein, Hummel, and Moschelles. And he subsequently studied counterpoint under Cherubini, who angured the greatest things of his pupil. Before he was nine years old, his performance on the piano-forte was so astonishing that his friends advised him to play in public; and, in consequence, he made his *debut* at Berlin in 1819, where his success was most triumphant. At ten years of age he knew all the great works of the masters named above; and at twelve he improvised upon a given theme in a style so masterly, that old Goethe, the poet, shed tears and embraced the young artist. In 1824 he first published his compositions, which were four quartetts and a sonata. In 1827, his opera, *Die Hochzeit de Camacho*, was performed at Berlin, from which period, up to the day of his death, he produced all sorts of compositions with the most wonderful rapidity, and all perfect in their kind, from the 'Songs without Words,' to duets, songs, piano-forte works, and up to the Oratorio. But all this while Mendelssohn did not devote his time exclusively to the study of music. He was well acquainted with natural philosophy, was an able draughtsman, and a proficient in almost all modern languages. With English he was intimately acquainted, and, like all well-informed Germans, he was passionately fond of the works of Shakspeare. And this devotion and profound knowledge of the great poet were reflected in the supplemental music which he composed for the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' of which it is not too much to say that it is in all respects worthy to be wedded to the immortal poetry which inspired it. This work was performed in London, in 1830, when Mendelssohn conducted the orchestra. It caused an immense sensation. In 1833, Mendelssohn was appointed musical director at Dusseldorf, which place he held for two years, when he resigned and accepted the post of director of the Gewanhouse concerts at Leipzig. At the musical festival at Dusseldorf, on the 22d of May, 1836, his grand Oratorio, St. Paul, was first produced, which marked a new era in the history of music. In 1835 he was in London, when he, at the Philharmonic Society, conducted the performance of his Symphony in A major. During one of his visits to Britain, he made a tour to the West Highlands of Scotland, and immortalized his impressions of those wild and romantic islands, lochs, and mountains, by his overture to 'The Isles of Fingal.' His last and greatest work, 'Elijah,' was first produced in England, having been performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival, in August, 1846. It was subsequently performed at Exeter Hall, London, in April, 1847, and afterwards at Gloucester Musical Festival in the same year. While in England, he had the honor of an invitation to visit the queen, on which occasion he received the most marked proofs of the esteem in which he was held by her Majesty and her royal Consort. It was at the suggestion of the queen, who furnished him with

the theme, that Mendelssohn composed his Scottish Overture. Soon after this he went to Switzerland, to repose from the fatigues of study, and while there he heard of the death of a dearly beloved sister, which event preyed hard upon his mind, and was the beginning of those ailments which finally brought him to an early grave. Whilst languishing in grief in Switzerland, he wrote the first act of an opera, 'Lorelei,' which, with some other posthumous works, has been published since his demise. During this period he was advised by his medical attendants to abstain from all mental labor. He had been afflicted with two strokes of paralysis, and his physician feared that a third would prove fatal, but he could not pause. Work was with him a law of his being. Mendelssohn could not live and be idle, and there is now no doubt that the labor he imposed upon his brain had a large share in the cause of his death. Mr. Moschelles published in the *Morning Post* of Thursday, November 12, the following interesting account of the last moments of Mendelssohn, which will appropriately close this brief sketch of the life of one of the greatest and most original musicians that ever lived:—Mendelssohn felt the first approach of the malady which ultimately terminated his life on the 8th of October (1847). It was an attack of an apopleptic nature. From that day until the 28th he experienced moments of ease and relapses. During this period he felt sufficiently well to take several carriage airings. On the 28th, when in full convalescence, a second attack occurred, but this was of short duration. He promptly recovered his senses, and his strength returned. Notwithstanding this, he felt severe attacks of headache, and could not sleep for three or four days. During the nights of the 2d and 3d of November his sleep returned, and he slept seven hours consecutively. Upon his awaking on the morning of the 3d, he felt quite well, and his family had sanguine hopes of his recovery. He remained thus during the forenoon; but at two o'clock he had a relapse, and a third attack supervened more violent and more prolonged than any of the former ones. He recovered consciousness but slowly, after bleeding, application of leeches, and vigorous friction. He was attended by Dr. Claurus and Dr. Hammer of Leipzig. Messengers had been sent for Dr. Schönbein of Berlin, whose arrival was waited for with intense anxiety, but he did not come. The night passed in alternations of agitation and tranquillity. Mendelssohn recognized all persons present, but spoke little. On the morning of the 4th his state caused the most vivid inquietude. The directors of the 'Gewanhouse' decided on putting off the concert which was to have taken place that evening. At the second hour the sufferer became insensible, and gave no other signs of life than a strong and equal respiration. All the efforts of the medical men to restore sight and hearing were useless. From six till eight o'clock blisters and violent frictions were exhibited, but without success. In the meantime his features changed with frightful rapidity. At half-past eight his respiration became feebler—it was evident that his end was near. At last, at nine o'clock on the 4th, a lengthened sigh announced that Mendelssohn had rendered up his soul to his Maker. Near his bed were his wife, his brother, the two doctors, Mr. Schleinitz, Mr. David, and myself. All Leipzig is in mourning.' On the afternoon of the 7th of November, 1847, his funeral ceremonies were performed with great pomp in the St. Paul's church at Leipzig, preparatory to the removal of his remains to their last resting-place at Berlin. The works of Mendelssohn, which were pub-



lished previous to his death, were one opera, four overtures, two symphonies, three quartetts, two quintettes, two sonatas, a concerto for the piano-forte, a psalm, 'Non nobis,' an 'Ave Maria' for eight voices, six books of songs without words, two phantasias, three chorales, and numberless varied themes, songs, duets, capriccios, &c., for the piano-forte, and his two imperishable oratorios 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah.' Among his MSS., many of which have been published since his death, were an overture and symphony, several chorales, the 'Wal-purgis Night,' cantatas, an operetta, 'The Son and Stranger,' some sacred pieces, and music adapted to 'Antigone,' and the 'Œdipus Colonnus.' Mendelssohn left behind him a wife and five children. His loss was mourned wherever music was studied, and wherever his works were known. And every hour since his death his greatness is becoming more and more appreciated, and his works bid fair to become what they ought to be, the most prized and popular of all the classical works of the great masters.

[J.M.]

MENDELSSOHN, MOSES, a Jewish philosopher and moralist, who holds high rank among the literati of Germany, and has been dignified with the title of the Jewish Socrates, 1729-1786.

MENDEZ, MOSES, an English poet, died 1758.

MENDEZ-PINTO, FERDINAND, a Portuguese, who sailed for the Indies in 1537, and being taken by the Moors, did not return to his country until 1558. The relation of his adventures is as curious and extravagant as that of the Englishman, Mandeville.

MENDOZA, ANTONIO HURTADO DE, a Portuguese poet, statesman, and member of the inquisition, died 1631. ANDREO, a member of the same family, distinguished as a general, 1579-1606.

MENDOZA, B. DE, a Spanish historian, 16th ct.

MENDOZA, DIEGO HURTADO DE, a Spanish diplomatist, historian, and man of letters, 1503-75.

MENDOZA, INIGO LOPEZ DE, first Marquis de Santillana, a dist. poet of Castile, 1398-1458.

MENDOZA, J. G., a Spanish divine, author of a Hist. of China, where he was ambassador in 1584.

MENDOZA, P. G. DE, cardinal of Sp., 1428-95.

MENEDEMAS, an Eleatic philos., 4th cent., B.C.

MENELAUS, a geometr. of Alexandria, 1st cent.

MENENIUS-AGRIPPA. See AGRIPPA.

MENGOLI, P., an Ital. geometrician, 1625-86.

MENGOTTI, F., an Italian engineer, last cent.

MENGOZZI, B., an Ital. composer, 1758-1800.

MENGES, ANTONY RAPHAEL, an eminent Bohemian painter, born at Aussig 1728, became painter to the king 1746, professor 1754, painter to the king of Spain 1761, and principal of the Academy of St. Luke in Florence 1769. Besides works of art, consisting both of easel pictures and frescoes, he is author of valuable treatises on subjects connected with the principles of painting, and the characters of the great masters. He was an intimate friend of Winckelmann. Died 1779.

MENG-TSEU, a Chinese philosopher, 4th c. B.C.

MENINSKI, FR. MESGNIEN, an Oriental scholar, in the service of the Polish and Austrian governments, 1623-1698.

MENIPPUS, a Phœnician cynic, 4th cent. B.C.

MENIUS, F., a learned Swede, died 1659.

MENJOT, ANT., a Fr. physician, 1615-1699.

MENLOES, D., a Swed. nat. philos., 17th cent.

MENNANDER, C. F., a Swed. prelate, last cent.

MENNES, or MENNIS, SIR JOHN, a military and naval commander, and member of the government after the restoration, known as a poet, 1598-1671.

MENNO, called SIMONIS, or SIMONSON, from his parentage, a famous anabaptist, founder of the Menonites, in the Low Countries, 1496-1561.

MENOCHIVS, or MENOCHIO, JAMES, an Italian juriconsult, 1531-1607. His son, JOHN STEPHEN, a learned Jesuit, author of a Scripture Commentary, &c., 1576-1655.

MENODORUS, an Athenian sculptor, 1st cent.

MENOU, JAMES FRANCIS, Baron De, a French general and deputy of the noblesse to the states-general, 1750-1810.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER, the son of a Russian peasant, who rose to be a distinguished general and statesman, 1674-1729.

MENTEL, JOHN, the oldest printer of Strasburg, originally a writer and illuminator of MSS., for whom the invention of printing was claimed by his descendant, JAMES MENTEL, flourished 1410-1478. The latter, a learned physician, 1597-1671.

MENTZEL, C., a German botanist, 1622-1701.

MENZ, FRED., a Ger. antiquarian, 1680-1749.

MENZEL, FRED. WILLIAM, a traitor to the court of Saxony, where he acted as cabinet secretary, 1726-1796.

MENZINI, B., an Italian poet, 1646-1704.

MENZOCEHI, F., an Ital. painter, 16th century.

MERANO, F., a Genoese painter, 1620-1657.

MERAT, L. G., a French botanist, 1712-1790.

MERCATI, J. B., an Italian engraver, 17th cent.

MERCATI, M., an Ital. naturalist, 1541-1593.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a native of Flanders, distinguished as a mathematician and geographer, especially for the method of laying down charts and maps which goes by his name. This plan, useful in navigation, represents the surface of the earth projected on a plane, so that all the meridians and parallels are straight lines, 1512-1594.

MERCATOR, MARIUS, a friend of St. Augustine, known as a controversial writer, 5th century.

MERCATOR, N., a Ger. mathema., died 1687.

MERCER, HUGH, a brigadier-general in the American revolutionary army, was born in Scotland, where he studied the profession of physician, and emigrated to America. In the war against the



[The house where General Mercer died.]

French and Indians he served under Washington. He accompanied Braddock in the campaign of 1755. In the engagement at Fort Du Quesne, he was severely wounded, and almost exhausted, reclined under a fallen tree. An Indian in pursuit sprang upon the very tree, but did not observe him. On escaping this imminent risk he, with difficulty, made his way to a neighboring brook, where, having revived himself with a draught of fresh water, he was enabled to make an effort to find his way out of the surrounding wilderness. He travelled on foot for more





[Tomb of General Mercer, at Laurel Hill Cemetery.]

than a hundred miles, and during the trials of his journey, he was forced to the extremity of feeding upon a rattlesnake. He at last reached Fort Cumberland. During the revolution he distinguished himself at Trenton and Princeton; at the latter, his horse was killed under him, and he himself surrounded by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets, and knocked him down with the stocks of their muskets, leaving him for dead upon the field. He died soon after, of his wounds, in the year 1777.

MERCER, JOHN, an officer in the revolution, member of the convention which framed the United States constitution, and governor of Maryland from 1801 to 1803, died 1821.

MERCIER, BARTHOLOMEW, known in France as the abbé de St. Leger, a miscel. writer, 1734-99.

MERCIER, C., an ascetic writer, died 1680.

MERCIER, C. F. X., a French writer, 1763-1800.

MERCIER, JOHN, a French Hebraist and commentator, died 1572. His son, JOSIAS, a learned critic, died 1626.

MERCIER, L. S., a French politician, 1740-1814.

MERCIER, N., a French grammarian, d. 1657.

MERCIER, OF LA VENDEE, a royalist chief, and camp marshal under the duke d'Artois, 1778-1800.

MERCOEUR, ELIZA, a Fr. poetess, 1809-1835.

MERDDIN, a Welch poet, 6th century.

MERGEY, J. DE, a Fr. commander, 1536-1615.

MERIAN, the name of a family of artists who flourished in Basle, 17th and 18th centuries. MATTHEW, an engraver, 1593-1651. His son, of the same name, also an engraver, 1621-1687. MARIA SIBYLLA, sister of the latter, a painter and naturalist, celebrated for her work on flowers and insects, 1647-1717. This accomplished lady was married to Andrew Graaf, a painter and architect of Nuremberg, by whom she had two daughters, both skilled in drawing, and one of them in the Hebrew language. Another member of the family, JOHN MATTHEW MERIAN, was distinguished as a painter, and died 1716.

MERIAN, J. B., a German philos., 1723-1807.

MERIGHI, R., an Italian poet, 1658-1737.

MERLE, M. DE, a Fr. commander, 1548-1589.

MERLIN, AMBROSE, who has the reputation of an enchanter in the romance of Chivalry, was a British writer, who flourished towards the latter end of the 5th century. He is said to have lived in the court of King Arthur. The work attributed to him is a

book of prophecies, which have been illustrated and compared with the English annals by T. Heywood, 1641.

MERLIN, JAMES, a French priest, died 1541.

MERLIN, JOHN JOSEPH, an ingenious foreigner, who long resided in London, and invented several pieces of curious mechanism; among these was an automaton conjuror, the principal object in his exhibition at Clerkenwell, which he entitled 'Merlin's Cave.' Died 1803.

MERLIN, P. A., a Fr. juriconsult, 1754-1838.

MERLIN-OF-THIONVILLE, A. C., a member of the French assembly and convention, 1762-1833.

MERMET, C., a French poet, 1550-1602.

MERMET, L. F. E., a Fr. author, 1763-1825.

MERODACH, a king of Babylon, 8th cent. B.C.

MEROVEUS, a king of the Franks, 448-458.

MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Gloucestershire, known in London as a physician and naturalist, 1614-1695.

MERRICK, JAMES, a clergyman of the Church of England, chiefly known as a poet, and called by Bishop Lowth 'one of the best of men, and most eminent of scholars,' 1720-1769.

MERRIMAN, SAMUEL, an English physician and medical writer, chiefly on subjects connected with parturition, d. 1852, aged 81.

MERRY, ROBERT, a poet and dramat., 1755-98.

MERSCH, VAN DER, a Flemish officer in the service of France, who became leader of the patriots of Brabant in 1789. He afterwards served in the interest of the Austrians, and died 1792.

MERSENNE, or MERSENNUS, MARIN, a French ecclesiastic, celebrated as a mathematician and philosopher, 1588-1648.

MERULA, G., an Italian *savant*, 1424-1494.

MERULA, P., a Dutch historian, 1558-1607.

MERY, F., a French ecclesiastic, died 1723.

MERY, J., a French anatomist, 1645-1722.

MERY, L., a controversial writer, 1727-1792.

MERZ, JAMES, a Swiss painter, 1783-1807.

MERZ, PH. P., a German theologian, born 1754.

MESCHINOT, J., a French poet, 1430-1509.

MESMER, FREDERICK ANTHONY, the first great promoter of animal magnetism, was a German physician, born at Mersburg in Suabia, 1734. His name belongs to that select class of 'Charlatans,' so called, who have the misfortune to announce principles which they do not really understand themselves, but which are yet found in nature, and who get abused beyond measure, because they point out more than they can either explain or support to the satisfaction of science. The career of Mesmer is soon related. In 1773-4 his attention as a physician was called to the convulsive movements by which a young lady named Oesterline was *periodically* affected, and in 1776 he published the theory, first suggested by this case, in a treatise entitled 'De Planetarum Influxu.' A slight verbal inaccuracy in the statement of this theory may easily make it appear, at first view, extravagant, but fairly stated it is this:—The heavenly bodies, but especially the sun and moon, act upon all the elastic elements; thus, as it is well known, they cause and direct the flux and reflux of the sea and the atmosphere. The whole universe, however, is pervaded by an element more subtle than the air, which penetrates all bodies, to which the nervous systems of all animals as naturally respond as the eye to light, and by the periodical sway of which, the body is necessarily affected. Mesmer seems to have considered this subtle medium to be one and the same with the magnetic element, and consequently to be capable of concentration, trans-



mission, and direction, according to the established laws of the magnet, and he soon found in practice that he could magnetize animal bodies as well as inert matter, by employing the same agencies. At this time one Father Hell was professor of astronomy at Vienna, and Mesmer employed his workmen and probably consulted the astronomer himself, to procure the most suitable magnets for his experiments. Whatever their respective shares may have been in this matter, they were shortly at issue before the public, Hell claiming the discovery as his own. This led Mesmer to take higher ground, declaring that the magnets were not at all necessary to the effects, but that they resulted from an action that was proper to animal bodies themselves. Disengaged from his adversary by this step in advance, our discoverer memorialized the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Royal Society of London, and the Academy of Berlin: the two former did not condescend to reply, and the latter in their answer treated him as a visionary. About this time, in 1777, it was alleged that he had performed a cure, almost amounting to the miraculous, upon a Mademoiselle Paradis, who was suffering from gutta serena and convulsive movements of the eyes—the case however has been disputed, it being known that the lady was quite blind in 1784; the probability is, that the effects were really produced, but were not permanent. Disregarded by the learned bodies to whom he had addressed himself, and treated as a juggling impostor by his professional brethren, Mesmer removed from Vienna to Paris in 1778, and soon acquired a prodigious popularity by his marvellous cures, and received large sums of money subscribed by his admirers. It must be supposed that his determination was to rise by his discovery, and to establish himself in a position which he might be able to retain as the master of a school devoted to the new art, and to effect this he allowed it to be understood that there was an esoteric doctrine of animal magnetism, with which even his most ardent disciples, Bergasse and Deslon, were not acquainted. In the same spirit, and partly, we must add, to produce a *crisis* favorable to his own action upon a great number of persons together, Mesmer established the *baquet*, a kind of magnetic battery, around which his patients assembled, and when the crisis took place (manifested in a great variety of startling effects), the arch-magician appeared, to moderate and direct the action in each case. The scenes at these reunions drew the attention of the French government to Mesmer's proceedings, and in 1784 a commission of *savants* was appointed, with instructions to examine the means employed by Mesmer and the results obtained. The members of this commission consisted of four physicians, one of whom was Dr. Guillotin, and five members of the Academy, Franklin, Leroi, Bailly, De Bory, and Lavoisier. The result of their inquiry was announced in a report drawn up by Bailly, and is well known to have been unfavorable not only to the truth of animal magnetism, but to its morality. Though Mesmer and his disciples endeavored to keep their ground, and succeeded in establishing many societies of magnetizers, and though, soon afterwards, clairvoyance became popular, and was introduced as a new degree in freemasonry, the discoverer found it necessary to quit France, and going to England, resided there some time under a feigned name. Mesmer passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity, and died in his native place 1815, doubtless much happier in knowing that his doctrine had been accepted by the learned, and had found such advocates as Delenze and Puysegur, than

in coquetting with governments, and aggrandizing his name with a worthless popularity. In regard to his supposed secret, and his refusal of any intelligible explanation of his process, we may repeat here what he himself urges in his 'Mémoire sur la Découverte du Magnétisme Animal,' namely, that no reasoning can clear up the difficulties of such a subject, but only *experience*. There is also another consideration. Public opinion in the time of Mesmer was influenced widely and deeply by the philosophy of the encyclopedists, and any explanation that involved the recognition of spiritual laws would be received as empirical. At the present day the acknowledged head of curative Mesmerism in England, prefers total ignorance on the part of his operators, and to treat animal magnetism as a material force only. That it is force operating between substance and substance there can be no question, but then, is matter any thing more than one form or condition of substance? If not, how are healings by prayer, and when the operator is far distant from his patient, to be accounted for? The truth is, neither Mesmer himself, nor any of his disciples down to the present hour, have been able to demonstrate the principles of the art, so as to include all its phenomena, because they cease to follow nature, and bow down before those false idols of the mind, against which they have been warned by Bacon, as soon as another condition of being is indicated. The Saviour himself generally healed by the touch, yet always from the spirit of love, and if the former is found successful when the latter is not recognized, and if these touchings can be traced to their connection with material forces, it is only a proof that the material world is clothed over the spiritual, and that magnetism, gravitation, or any other term by which we designate *force*, is nothing but the manifested law of the Supreme Will, acting through the least things and the greatest, with or without a thankful recognition, in this condition of being, which we choose to call material. Certain we are, that this whole subject is treated most unphilosophically, both by its friends and enemies, and that we must in this, as in all other cases, court and encourage nature to discover herself if we would have her secret.—The system of Mesmer was published in German at Berlin by the famous Nicolai, under the title of 'Mesmerismus, &c.' 1815. [E.R.]

MESSALA, a Roman general and orator, who commanded a legion under Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, died about the year 41, aged seventy-two.

MESSALINA, STATILIA, a Roman lady, who had for her fifth husband the emperor Nero, who had murdered her fourth husband, Atticus Vistimus. After the death of the emperor in the year 68, she devoted herself to literary pursuits.

MESSALINA, VALERIA, daughter of Valerius Messalinus Barbatus, was a Roman lady, who became the wife of Claudius, and shared with him the imperial throne. Her licentious conduct is unparalleled in history, for she not only made her husband's palace the scene of her debaucheries, but often quitted it at night, and acted as a common prostitute. When summoned by the enraged emperor, after some fresh extravagance in the year 48, she attempted to kill herself, but wanted courage, and her enemy Narcissus, who dreaded the result of the interview, caused her to be despatched by a soldier.

MESSENIUS, JOHN, a Swedish *savant*, author of 'Scandia Illustrata,' 1584–1637. His son, ARNOLD, historian of the Swedish nobility, executed 1648.

MESSIER, CH., a French astronomer, 1730–1817.

MESSHEIMER, FRED. VAL., and his son, were



American naturalists. The latter published a catalogue of the insects of Pennsylvania. Died 1814.

MESSIS, QUENTIN, a Flem. painter, 1450-1529.

MESTON, W., a Scottish poet, 1688-1745.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, the son of a pastry cook named Trapassi, was born at Rome in 1698. When he was no more than ten years old, his talent for extemporaneous versification attracted the notice of the accomplished lawyer, Gravina, who adopted and educated him, and, with a whim savoring of the taste of the Italian academies, made him exchange his family name for its Hellenic synonyme Metastasio. The youth became celebrated as an improvisatore before completing his eighteenth year. Soon afterwards he inherited from his benefactor a considerable fortune; but he spent it in no long time, chiefly through kindly but careless benevolence. He now began to write for the stage, gained in this field great fame but little profit at Naples and Rome, and, in 1729, was appointed Imperial Laureate at Vienna. His duties continued in writing the Italian text for operas; and this continued to be his occupation for the remainder of his life, except during the closing of the theatre at Vienna on the breaking out of the first war between Austria and Prussia in 1741. He died at Vienna in 1782. The 'libretto' of the operas, usually quite worthless, and treated merely as an adjunct to the music, became, in the hands of Metastasio, genuinely and beautifully poetical. The lyrical turn of his genius fitted him admirably for giving expression in words to the sentiment of the airs interspersed through the recitative of the dialogue; and many of the songs in his operas, with some separate compositions of the sort (such as 'La Partenza'), are exquisite for the delicacy and fanciful charm both of their feeling and of their diction. He gave similar excellences, in a wonderful degree, to the conception and design of his dramas, and to many passages of the dialogue. His works have a monotonous sweetness, an utter want of characterization, and a great deficiency in reality and practical interest. But the best of them, such as 'L'Olimpiade,' breathe a romantic air which is very delightful. [W.S.]

METCALFE, ———, Governor of Kentucky, was a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, where he was born on the 20th of March, 1780. When he was quite young his parents emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Fayette, where he had the restricted advantages of a few months' attendance on a country school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to his elder brother, a stone-mason, but his father dying in three years after, the indentures were cancelled, and he set about making a livelihood for his mother and sister. These he continued to support as long as necessity required; it being the proudest satisfaction of his life that, to the mother who bore him, and the sisters who were the companions of his infancy, he had always been kind, even at times beyond his means. Fond of study, the young mason made use of all his leisure hours, and soon were developed those strong attributes of intellect, always his characteristics. In 1809 he first appeared as a public speaker, the country then being agitated by the prospect of a war with England. But his passion for the tented field had to be restrained until 1813, when he commanded a company at the battle of Fort Meigs, and distinguished himself by his prowess in the presence of an Indian force double the size of his. While absent on this campaign he was re-elected to the Legislature, receiving every vote in the county but thirteen. He served in this body for several years, and was first elected to Congress in

1818, defeating Hon. Joseph Desha, afterwards governor. He continued a leading member of the national legislature until 1827, when he was chosen the National Republican candidate for governor. In this contest the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, a man of great genius and fine address, was his opponent, representing the Jackson interest. The canvass was one of intense excitement, the entire state being then visited for the first time by rival candidates. At the election Governor Metcalfe came out victorious by a majority of only seven hundred and nine votes. In Congress and the executive chair Governor Metcalfe greatly distinguished himself by his ability and firmness. He was equal to all occasions, and shrank from no responsibilities. In 1834 Governor Metcalfe was chosen to the State Senate, and in 1840 made president of the Board of Internal Improvement. In 1848 he was appointed to fill Mr. Crittenden's unexpired term in the Senate. After that he chiefly confined himself to his farm. He died on the 18th July, 1855.

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, Lord, an East Indian officer and diplomatist, who was appointed governor of Jamaica after the emancipation of the negroes, and subsequently governor of Canada, 1785-1846.

METELLI, AGUSTINO, an Ital. artist, 1607-60.

METELLUS, the name of several illustrious Romans:—1. CAIUS CÆCILIUS, the conqueror of Macedonia and proconsul of Spain, known from 148 to 141 B.C. 2. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, his son, conqueror of Jugurtha in Numidia, exiled B.C. 100 by the influence of Marius and Saturninus. 3. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, son of the latter, and a partisan of Sylla against Marius, distinguished in the Spanish war, died B.C. 63. 4. QUINTUS CÆCILIUS, son of the last named, distinguished in the war against Cesar, killed himself after the defeat of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

METELLUS, H., a Latin poet, 1080-1157.

METEREN, E. VAN, a Flemish hist., 1516-1612.

METHODIUS, the name of three personages in ecclesiastical history:—1. SAINT METHODIUS, author of a poem written against Porphyry, and some theological treatises, only fragments of which remain; supposed to have died a martyr about 311 or 312. He was successively bishop of Olympus and Tyre. 2. METHODIUS, surnamed 'the Confessor,' patriarch of Constantinople in 842, known as a partisan of the image-worshippers, died 847. 3. A METHODIUS, who is remembered along with his brother, CYRILLUS, as the first preachers of Christianity among the Slavonians, 9th century.

METIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch mathematician, son of an engineer, of the same names, 1571-1635. His brother, JAMES, said to have invented telescopes, died 1636.

METKERKE, A., a Flem. scholar, 1528-1591.

METOCBITA, T., a Gr. historian, died 1332.

METON, an Athenian astronomer, 5th ct. B.C.

METTIE, J. OFFRAY DE LA, a pupil of Boerhaave, known as a physician and philo., 1709-1751.

METZGER, J. D., a Fr. physician, 1739-1805.

MFTZU, GABRIEL, a Dutch painter, 1615-58.

MEULEN, ANTHONY FRANCIS VAN DER, a French battle painter, 1633-1690.

MEUNG, J. DE, a French poet, 1260-1320.

MEUNIER, H. H. J., a Fr. general, 1758-1832.

MEUNIER, J. A., a French writer, 1707-1780.

MEURISSE, M., a French theologian, died 1644.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, a famous Dutch critic, philologist, and historian, professor of Greek at Leyden, 1579-1639. His son, JOHN, an archaeologist, 1613-1653.



MEUSCHEN, J. G., a German theologian and philologist, 1680-1743. His son, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, a writer on conchology, born 1719.

MEUTEW, ANTHONY FRANCIS VANDER, a Flemish painter, celebrated for his battle-pieces, 1634-90.

MEXIA, PEDRO, a Span. historian, died 1552.

MEYER, CONRAD, a Swiss painter, 1695-1766.

MEYER, FELIX, a Swiss painter, 1653-1713.

MEYER, J., a Flemish historian, 1491-1552.

MEYER, JER., a German painter, 1735-1789.

MEYER, J. D., a Dutch jurist, 1780-1834.

MEYER, PHILIPPE, was born at Strasburg, in Alsatia, in the year 1737. At an early age he went to college to study for the protestant church, but the love of music interfered greatly with his theological studies. At twenty years of age he by accident became possessed of an old harp, and having made some proficiency upon this instrument, he forthwith devoted himself exclusively to the study of music. Some time after this he studied the science of music under Mûthel, a pupil of the great Bach, and here Meyer's style may be said to have been formed. He soon after this went to Paris, and thence to London, where he resided for several years. Having returned to France, he was induced to compose for the opera, where his style procured for him the *sobriquet* of the *Young Gluck*. Several circumstances tended soon after this to render Meyer unpopular; he returned to London about the year 1784, where he gave up all pretensions as a performer, and lived upon his reputation as a composer. He died in 1819, leaving two sons musicians and composers, viz., Philippe, jun., and Frederick Charles. [J.M.]

MEYER, THEODORE, a painter and engraver of Zurich, 1572-1658. His son, RODOLPH, an engraver, died 1638. His second son, CONRAD, a painter and engraver, 1618-1689.

MEYNIER, C., a French painter, 1768-1832.

MEYNIER, H., a French historian, 16th cent.

MEYRAUX, P. S., a Swiss naturalist, d. 1832.

MEYRICK, SIR S. R., a lawyer of the ecclesiastical court, author of a 'Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour,' on which subject he is considered an authority, 1783-1848.

MEYSSSENS, JOHN, a Flemish painter, born 1612. His son, CORNELIUS, an engraver, born 1646.

MEYTENS, M. DE, an Austr. pain., 1695-1779.

MEZERAI, FRANCIS EUDES DE, one of the most celebrated of French historians, who flourished in the time of Richelieu and Colbert, was born in 1610, and commenced his career as a political writer. He was some time attached to the army as commissary, but more lately received a pension from the court as a man of letters, which he lost 'for writing what he thought to be the truth,' died 1683.

MEZERAY, J., a French actress, 1772-1823.

MEZIRIAC, CLAUDE GASPARD BACHET DE, a French archeologist and mathematician, 1581-1638.

MIANTONIMO, a chief of the Narragansetts, flourished about 1636.

MICAH, the name of two Jewish prophets, the elder of whom flourished in the 9th cent. B.C.; the latter, au. of the book of that name, in the 8th c. B.C.

MICHAEL I., emperor of the East, successor of Nicephorus, 811, abdicated on occasion of a military sedition, in favor of Leo the Armenian, 813, died 846. MICHAEL II., succeeded Leo the Armenian 820, died 829. MICHAEL III., succeeded in the third year of his age, 842, under the guardianship of his mother, Theodora. In 859 he was persuaded by his uncle, Bardas, to assume the power himself, and his mother shortly after died of grief in a convent. In 866 he put Bardas to death, and made Basil, the

Macedonian, his associate in the empire, who killed him, 867. MICHAEL IV., was raised to the throne by Zoe, after she had poisoned her husband, Romanus Argyrus, 1034; died 1041. MICHAEL V., nephew of the preceding, occupied the throne a few months after his death, and was dethroned by Zoe and Theodora, 1042. MICHAEL VI., succeeded Theodora 1056, and was dethroned by his officers, who elevated Isaac Comnenus to the imperial dignity, 1057. MICHAEL VII., son of Constantine Ducas and Eudoxia, succeeded his father 1067; and, being dethroned by Nicephorus Botoniates in 1078, retired to a monastery, and died archbishop of Ephesus.—MICHAEL (Palaeologus) VIII., became regent for John Lascaris 1258, and emperor in 1261, after deposing and putting out the eyes of his *protégé*; died, after a troubled reign, 1282.

MICHAEL, patriarch of Constantinople, 1043-57. MICHAEL, vaivode of Wallachia, 1595.

MICHAEL, king of the Bulgarians, 1245-1258.

MICHAEL, the first of the name, grand duke of Russia, reigned 1175. The second, grand duke of Kiev, killed by the Tartars, 1245. The third (or the second), grand duke of Russia, succeeded 1304, put to death by the Tartars, 1317. The fourth, first czar of Russia, of the house of Romanoff, called MICHAEL FEODORWITCH, born 1598, elected 1613, died 1645. He was succeeded by his son, Alexis.

MICHAEL, king of Poland, elected 1669, d. 1673. MICHAEL ANGELO DA CARAVAGGIO. See CARAVAGGIO.

MICHAEL ANGELO DELLA BATTAGLIE, whose proper name was M. A. Cerquozzi, a Roman painter, 1600-1660.

MICHAELIS, J. B., a German poet, 1746-72.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, a famous Orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Halle, 1717, where his father, Christian Benedict Michaelis, was professor of divinity and the Oriental languages. He entered the university in 1733, and was admitted master of philosophy, and became assistant lecturer under his father in 1739. In 1746, he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy in the university of Göttingen, having previously visited England, and officiated as preacher at the German chapel, St. James' palace. During the remainder of his life he was associated with the principal learned societies of Europe, and was raised, in 1786, to the rank of Aulic Counsellor in Hanover, besides being employed in many affairs of moment requiring the exercise of his statesmanship. His religious opinions were unsettled, but the strictest integrity formed the basis of his conduct. Died 1791.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, great uncle of the preceding, born 1668, was a teacher of the Oriental languages at the university of Halle, and in 1699 became professor of Greek in the same institution; in 1707 keeper of the university library; and in 1732 senior of the faculty of divinity, and inspector of the theological seminary. Died 1738.

MICHAUD, C. I. F., a Fr. general, 1753-1835.

MICHAUD, J., a French historian, 1767-1839.

MICHAULT, J. B., a Fr. philologist, 1707-70.

MICHAULT, P., a French poet, died 1467.

MICHAUX, ANDRE, a French traveller, and writer on the botany of foreign parts, born at Versailles 1746, died at Madagascar 1802. His son, FRANCIS ANDRE, a writer on the forest trees of North America, &c., 1746-1802.

MICHEL, C. L. S., a Fr. statesman, 1754-1814.

MICHEL, J., a Gascon poet, died about 1700.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI, was born at Castel Caprese in the diocese of Arezzo in Tuscany,



6th March, 1475. He was apprenticed for three years to Domenico Ghirlandajo on 1st April, 1488. His earlier studies were made in the so-called academy of Lorenzo de Medici, a garden containing sculptures near the church of St. Mark, and he was early patronized by that prince, after whose death in 1492, Michelangelo removed to Bologna; he returned to Florence in 1494, and now attained, by a statue of the 'Sleeping Cupid,' a great reputation. This statue was sold as an *antique* at Rome, which led Michelangelo to try his fortunes there, and he then executed his celebrated *Pietà*, now in St. Peter's. He returned to Florence at the commencement of the sixteenth century, and further distinguished himself by his colossal David, now on the Piazza Granduca, and appeared for the first time in the character of a painter; being commissioned by the Gonfaloniere Soderini to paint one end of the Council Hall, the other end being awarded to Leonardo Da Vinci. Though Michelangelo made his cartoon known as the world-celebrated 'Cartoon of Pisa,' he never commenced the painting; the cartoon was exhibited in 1506, and created a great sensation among the artists of Florence; it became, says Benvenuto Cellini, 'The School of the World.' Michelangelo had visited Rome a second time during its progress by the invitation of Julius II., and at Bologna in 1507 he made the famous colossal statue of that pontiff, which was afterwards converted into a cannon and used against the pope by the Bolognese. In 1508 commences the great career of Michelangelo as a painter; he then visited Rome for the third time, and was commissioned by Julius II., to paint the ceiling of the Sistine chapel; Raphael was ordered at the same time to decorate the Stanze, or dwelling rooms of the Vatican palace. The ceiling was finished on All-Saints' Day, 1st November, 1512, the actual painting of the frescoes having occupied only twenty months, the cartoons occupying the greater portion of the interval. These frescoes represent—the creation of the world, and of man; his fall; and the early history of the world with reference to man's final redemption and salvation: they are the grandest productions of modern art, greatly superior to the 'Last Judgment' executed on the altar wall upwards of twenty years afterwards. Michelangelo was occupied also during the progress of this ceiling with the monument of Julius, which was, however, finally suspended by the death of the pope in 1513; what was done of the monument was arranged and put up in the church of San Pietro in Montorio; the celebrated statue of Moses was one of the sculptures for the intended mausoleum. Michelangelo was now for twenty years kept from the carrying out of his great design of the history of man in the Sistine chapel. Leo X. occupied him for nine years in selecting marble in the quarries of Pietra Santa for the façade of the church of San Lorenzo at Florence, and he was employed in the Medici chapel of the same church during the pontificate of Adrian VI., and part of that of Clement VII., but finally in the tenth year of this pope, 1533, he was ordered to go on with the frescoes of the Sistine, and he completed the 'Last Judgment' in 1541, in the pontificate of Paul III. His last works in painting were the frescoes of the Capella Paolina, executed for Paul III., finished in 1549; he is said never to have painted in oil-colors. This extraordinary man had appeared in a third character when seventy years of age, he was then, 1546, appointed to succeed Antonio da San Gallo as architect of St. Peter's, and he continued architect during five pontificates, carrying the building out to the base of the

cupola. (See BRAMANTE.) This great artist was also a poet: he was never married. Michelangelo died 17th February, 1564, having very nearly completed his eighty-ninth year; his body was carried to Florence and deposited in a vault in the Church of Santa Croce. There is little space, in a limited work of this character, to enter upon any details of the extraordinary works of Michelangelo, spreading as they do, over four provinces of the fine arts; most opinions concerning him are uniform in their expressions of praise: his name was the last word pronounced by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Royal Academy, and even his great rival, Raphael, is said to have exclaimed that he thanked God he was born in the days of Michelangelo. His most extraordinary achievement is doubtless the ceiling of the Sistine chapel; the Prophets and Sibyls of this great work are, for sublimity and grandeur, indisputably the triumphs of modern art. The element of his style, whether in painting or in sculpture, is an abstract impersonation of dignity, which sentiment prevails under whatever emotion the subject may be represented. A similar uniformity of style in design, is of such constancy as to amount to manner, and this mannerism of form is the chief defect of all the works of this great artist; but one overcharged muscular standard of form is evident for man, woman, or child, of every age and of every degree.—(Conditi, *Vita di Michelangelo*, &c.; Vasari, *Vite*, &c., ed. Flor. 1846 Seqq; Duppa, *Life of Michelangelo*, &c.; Taylor, *Michelangelo Considered as a Philosophic poet*, &c.; Wornum, *Epochs of Painting Characterized*.) [R.N.W.]

MICHELET, S., a French poet, 1787–1819.

MICHEL, the name of three Venetian doges, —the first, VITAL MICHEL, successor of Vital Faliero, 1096, died 1102. The second, D. MICHEL, reigned 1116–1130. The third, VITAL MICHEL II., succeeded in 1156, killed in a sedition 1172.

MICHEL, JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, a Swiss astronomer and mathematician, 1692–1766.

MICHEL, P. A., an Ital. naturalist, 1679–1737.

MECHELOZZI, MICHELAZZO, a Florentine sculptor and architect, pupil of Donatello, about 1402–1470.

MICHIEL, J. L., an Italian *savant*, 1754–1832.

MICHONIUS, M., a Polish annalist, died 1523.

MICHU, B., a Fr. painter on glass, died 1803.

MICHU, L., an opera performer, 1754–1802.

MICIPSA, a king of Numidia, 148–118 B.C.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, a Scottish poet and scholar, employed as corrector of the Clarendon Press at Oxford, translator of the *Lusiad* of Camens, and author of some of the 'Old Ballads,' published by Evans, the bookseller. Born in Dumfries, 1734, died 1788.

MICRELIUS, J., a Lutheran divine, 1597–1658.

MIDDLETON, ARTHUR, an Amer. revolutionist, and a signer of the declaration of independence, was born in S. Carolina, in 1743. He was a delegate to the Continental, and member of the U. S. Congress. Died 1787.

MIDDLETON, CONYERS, well known as a polemical writer and critic, was the son of William Middleton, a Yorkshire clergyman, and was born at York 1683. In 1717 he was created a doctor of divinity by the mandamus of George I., on his visit to Cambridge, and his refusal to pay the fees demanded by Bentley, the regius professor of divinity, involved him in a lawsuit, and, finally, in an action for libel brought against him by that gentleman. The enmity thus established between them, issued in a literary and critical controversy, which was interrupted by Middleton's going to Italy in 1724, for the benefit of



his health. In 1729, after a controversy with Dr. Mead, concerning the condition of the medical men of ancient Rome, he published his 'Letter from Rome,' showing the similarity between the Roman Catholic religion and the pagan rituals of antiquity. This work acquired a great popularity, but it laid its author open to the suspicion of being at heart an unbeliever; and, two years later, his animadversions on Dr. Waterland, who had written against Tindal, created such a feeling against him that he had nearly been deprived of his degrees. The line of argument adopted by Middleton, who professed to show a better method of dealing with the freethinkers, will speak for itself; and it is stated thus succinctly in Taylor's 'Retrospect.'—He shows from history the inadequacy of the simple religion of reason to the necessities of the multitude, and that, in every civilized community, there has always been a traditional system of faith and worship adapted to them, distinct from the speculations of philosophical minds; that where such a system was already established, though mixed with much superstition and folly, it would be wrong to attempt its overthrow, without being prepared to put something better fitted for the purpose in its place; that Socrates and the wisest of the heathen, always acted on this principle; and that, consequently, it must, *à fortiori*, be much more absurd and mischievous to endeavor to substitute the simple inferences of reason for a belief in Christianity, which is the best of all traditional religions, the best contrived to promote peace and the good of society, and acknowledged by deists themselves to come the nearest of all others to their perfect law of reason and nature. Such a book of course exposed Middleton to a fresh controversy, in the course of which, 1731, he was appointed to the professorship of mineralogy, then recently founded by Woodward. In 1734 he abandoned this uncongenial appointment for that of librarian to the university. In 1735 he wrote, controversially as usual, concerning the origin of printing in England. In 1741 he published his greatest work, the 'History of Cicero,' in 2 vols. 4to, which was the signal for a scholastic controversy on the authenticity of certain documents adopted by him. In 1749, having thrown out an 'Introductory Discourse' on the same subject two years previously, he gave to the astonished quidnuncs of the period his 'Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest ages.' For their replies to this work, Dodwell and Church obtained the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. Middleton, however, published his 'Vindication,' and, the year following, made an attack on Dr. Sherlock, endeavoring to show that there is no uniform chain of prophecy pointing to the Saviour. With such views as we have indicated, this singular divine could yet accept the living of Hascomb, in Surrey, which he held at his death in 1750. The only excuse we could imagine for such a career as Middleton's must be found in the unsettled state of the Church of England at the commencement of last century—in all the circumstances, to speak briefly, by which we should account for the rise of Wesleyanism, and the various movements of dissent and free inquiry, which marked the period. [E.R.]

MIDDLETON, ERASMUS, a methodist scholar of Oxford, author of a 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' last century.

MIDDLETON, SIR HUGH, a citizen and goldsmith of London, celebrated for bringing a supply of water to the metropolis, was a son of Richard Middleton,

Esq., governor of Denbigh castle. The date of his birth, and the early events of his life, are unknown, with the exception of the fact that he had been engaged in mining adventures in Wales. This costly enterprise for supplying London with the fresh streams of Hertfordshire, dates from 1608 to Michaelmas-day, 1613, when the water was admitted into the reservoir at Pentonville, at a cost of nearly half a million sterling. Middleton was subsequently reduced to the necessity of occupying himself as an engineer. He was created a baronet in 1622, and died 1631.

MIDDLETON, HENRY, an American statesman, governor of South Carolina, and minister to Russia during the administration of President Monroe. Died 1846, aged 75.

MIDDLETON, PETER, an American physician and medical author, died 1781.

MIDDLETON, R., a learned theologian, d. 1304.

MIDDLETON, T., a dramatic writer, d. 1627.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAWE, the first English bishop of Calcutta, was born at Redleston, in Derbyshire, where his father was rector, in 1769, and consecrated at Lambeth in 1814. He departed for the East the same year, and in 1820 founded a college at Calcutta for the education of clergymen and missionaries devoted to the English Eastern possessions. His principal work is an erudite dissertation on the Greek article, which has given rise to some controversy. Died 1822.

MIDDLETON, W., a Welch poet, 16th century.

MIEL, EDMUND, F.A.L., a French author, 1775–1842.

MIEL, JAN, a Flemish painter, 1599–1664.

MIERIS, FRANCIS, a Dutch painter, pupil of Gerard Dow, 1635–1681. His son, JOHN, a painter, 1660–1690. His younger son, WILLIAM, equally celebrated as a landscape and history painter, 1662–1747. FRANCIS, son of the latter, principally known as an historian, 1689–1763.

MIFFLIN, THOMAS, an American Revolutionary officer, and governor of Pennsylvania, was originally a Quaker, but was read out of the Society of Friends, in consequence of having taken arms. He rose to various dignities in his native State, and died 1800.

MIGNARD, NICHOLAS, of Avignon, a French painter and engraver, born at Troyes 1608, died 1668. His brother, PETER, 'the Roman,' an eminent painter, 1610–1695. PETER, son of Nicholas, an architect, 1640–1725.

MIGNAULT, C., a French juriconsult, 1536–1606.

MIGNON, ABRAHAM, a celebrated flower painter, of Frankfurt, teacher of Maria Sibylla Merian, and of his two daughters, who distinguished themselves in the same line of art, 1639–1679.

MIGNOT, C. F., usually called MARIE, a beautiful peasant of Dauphiné, who in 1672 became the wife of John Casimir, king of Poland, d. 1711.

MIGNOT, J., a French architect, end of 14th century.

MIGNOT, S., a doctor of the Sorbonne, distinguished as an archaeologist and canonist, 1698–1771.

MIGNOT, VINCENT, the nephew of Voltaire, author of an Ottoman History, 1730–1790.

MILBERT, J. G., a Fr. naturalist, 1766–1840.

MILBOURNE, LUKE, a Church of England minister, known as a poet and critical writer, d. 1720.

MILDENHALL, J., a diplomatist of the age of Elizabeth, celebrated for his treaty of alliance with Persia, concluded in defiance of the Jesuits in 1606.

MILDMAY, SIR WALTER, a statesman of the age



of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, distinguished as the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, d. 1589.

MILE, FRANCIS, a Fl. painter, 1644-1680.

MILHOUSE, ROBERT, a poet. wr. in the humble occupation of a weaver, author of 'Sherwood Forest,' 'Vicissitude,' 'The Destinies of Man,' died 1839.

MILIZIA, F., an Italian architect, 1725-1798.

MILL, JAMES, born in Kincardineshire on 6th April, 1773; died at Kensington, 23d June, 1836; one of the three or four remarkable minds which, in the generation just past, have vindicated the title of Scotland to a place of high glory in the annals of Inquiry and Thought. Mr. Mill was originally designed for the Scottish Church; but reflection inclined him to abandon a purpose of life, which, however honorable, was not suited to his peculiar intellectual tendencies; and after some intermediate passages, he settled in London as a literary man in 1800, where he resided ever afterwards, and gained his very distinguished name. The work by which Mill earliest rose into notice is the *History of British India*, one that through the profundity of its general views, and its liberal spirit, will remain a classic among our English Histories. It is not, in merely literary characteristics, on a level with the remarkable productions of HUME or GIBBON; nor did Mill aim at the peculiar excellencies of these writers. But he aimed at the discovery of pure historic Truth, as earnestly as Gibbon; he had a stronger feeling of Justice, and less regard for the morals of Authority: nor when high occasion called them forth, were his powers to appreciate character and narrate stirring events, ever defective. How admirably and incisively he delineates CLIVE,—the man, to whose audacious, unscrupulous, cruel, but successful *coups d'état*, the British empire in India owes its first stability: and we rarely find among descriptive writers, a clearer presentation of rapid and brilliant events in war, than Mill, in his fifth volume, has given of the operations before Seringapatam. It must be recorded, to the high honor of the East India Company, that on the publication of this great History, they secured the services of its author, and always retained them. Few governments—certainly not the English one—have been politic enough, to evince so large an appreciation of ability, if coupled with obnoxious opinions. From the commencement of his public life to its close, Mill was an English Radical of the broadest stamp; he was the friend and associate of Jeremy Bentham,—he may be termed *par excellence*, the theorist and philosopher of the Bentham school: and in all he wrote—especially in his memorable systematic treatises, in the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, there is proof in every line of the presence of a lofty Intellect that could seek Truth for its own sake, and dare to speak it. The subjects of these essays are *Government, Education, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, Colonies, and Prison Discipline*. Published afterwards in a separate form, they have had an extensive circulation, and have produced great influence on current political and social speculation. They evince an ability alike in analysis and ratiocination, belonging only to first-rate minds; and their tone and leanings are what might be called ultra-liberal. They are of the same class as the Author's celebrated article on the *Ballot* in the *London Review*.—Mill's greatest work, in the estimation of many of his admirers, is the *Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind*; an effort at once original and bold, to give extension to the analytic system of Hartley,—resolving every feeling and idea belonging to the human mind, into simple sensations, and

the products of these, as manufactured by the principle of 'Association.' It is impossible to miss the evidence of Power in every step of this remarkable analysis; although in the view of the writer of this notice, the speculation is based on an imperfect psychology—an imperfect review of the actual characteristics of the beliefs and ideas of which the Analyst takes account. One important fallacy, however, of the opponents of Mill, must be noticed. Although an author traces, or supposes he can trace, many of our moral feelings—gratitude, benevolence, &c.—to simple elements, it does not follow that he disowns either the existence of such feelings, or their high import in practical life. The question at issue, is not a *practical* but a *theoretical* one; and its real bearing is this—Are certain feelings and ideas part of the Mind's primal constitution, and evolved by its own inherent force; or, is the External Universe so constructed, that Mind cannot come into contact with it—supposing Mind a *tabula rasa*—without those feelings and ideas arising in it potentially, and conquering away over its movements?—Mill's last work was anonymous—the *Fragment on Mackintosh*; a remorseless criticism on a 'Dissertation' by Sir James, concerning the 'History of Ethical Philosophy.' There is little doubt, we fear, that the name of Mackintosh must be added to the long list of writers, who to high aspirations have not joined the industry and honesty required to realize them; nor did he resist as he ought, the temptation constituted by a high popular reputation, apart from adequate performance, to *seem* to know, when he did not know. Mill's code of morality could brook neither pretence nor deceit. The vice that appeared hugest in his eyes, was Treachery in any form, to TRUTH; and it cannot be denied, that through the ordeal to which his Critic has subjected him, the popular Whig Potentate, has not escaped without serious damage. Mill's indignation could not fail to be especially aroused by the superficial, but withal supercilious remarks, of the 'Dissertation' on his favorite—the illustrious although unpopular HOBBS. —This fertile and powerful writer also contributed to the literature of Political Economy. To an intellect as abstract as *Ricardo's* he joined a more rigid Logic; and his 'Elements' are accordingly our best and most easily read Manual of the scheme of Thought on that important department of social speculation, prevailing among the Reflecting, in his day. It cannot be claimed for Mill, that the bases of his views were always the most enlarged; but the fabric he built on these, was ever compact and strong. As to strength and reach in Speculative Intellect, his native Country has only one Name that can be placed beside Mill's.—It were wrong to omit, that Mr. Mill left a son, whose position in Philosophy is even higher than his own. The author of the '*System of Logic*,' and the '*Principles of Political Economy*,' has already attained a name which must last in the history of English Thought; and if that scheme of Psychology, which seems so congenial to British idiosyncrasy, could be saved by any intellect, certainly it will be saved by his. His sympathies are wider than his father's, and he has the same independence and love of truth. To a command of our native tongue, which none save the purest Thinkers acquire, he conjoins the Wisdom of the Philanthropist, and the Sagacity of the Statesman.

MILL, JOHN, a learned divine of the Church of England, author of an edition of the Greek Testament, 1645-1707.

MILL, W. H., an English divine and oriental scholar, d. 1853, aged 62.



MILLAR, JAMES, a Scotch physician and chemist, editor of the fourth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' to which he contributed many articles in chemistry and natural philosophy. This industrious writer was also a minister of the Scotch Church. Born at Ayr, 1762, died 1827.

MILLAR, JOHN, a native of Lanarkshire, was educated at Glasgow. In early life he was tutor in the family of Lord Kames, through whose influence he obtained the professorship of law in the university of Glasgow, which he held for about forty years; he is the author of 'The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks,' &c., 1735-1801.

MILLE, A. S., a French historian, born 1750.

MILLEDGE, JOHN, governor of Ga. in 1802.

MILLEDOLER, Revd. Dr., an American divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, was born in Connecticut, d. 1852, aged 77.

MILLER, EDWARD, a doctor of music, chiefly known as composer of the Psalms, which he arranged for every Sunday throughout the year, and for his works on musical theory. He is author also of a History of Doncaster; died 1807.

MILLER, EDWARD, an American physician and medical author, was born in Delaware in 1760. He practised his profession in New York, and became professor of the practice of medicine in the medical University of that city. He was the author of a well-known treatise on 'Yellow Fever,' and of other medical works, d. 1812.

MILLER, JAMES, a dramatic writer and satirist, author of several political tracts, written against Walpole, the tragedy of 'Mahomet,' &c., 1703-44.

MILLER, JOSEPH, a clever and witty comedian, whose name has acquired a wide reputation as author of a jest-book, presumed to have been written by Mortley. Born 1684, buried in the church-yard of St. Clements, in the Strand, 1738.

MILLER, J. M., a Ger. novelist, 1750-1814.

MILLER LADY, author of 'Letters' from Italy, died 1781.

MILLER, PHILIP, a celebrated writer on horticulture, author of 'The Gardeners' Dictionary,' 'The Gardeners' Kalendar,' 'Introduction to Botany,' &c., 1691-1771.

MILLER, SAMUEL, an American presbyterian divine and theological writer, professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, d. 1850, aged 91.

MILLER, SAMUEL J., an American divine, and missionary to Africa, and agent of the Colonization Society, d. 1818.

MILLER, JAMES WILLIAM, an American poet and miscellaneous writer, died 1829.

MILLER, WILLIAM, the founder of the Millerites, was born in Pittsfield. During the war of 1812 he served as a volunteer with the rank of captain. In 1833, he began his career as an apostle of the new doctrine, which taught that the world was coming to an end in 1843. For ten years he held forth to this purport, and succeeded in gathering a large number of followers, which is said to have reached fifty thousand, who awaited, with credulous expectation, the appointed day. The result, however, turning out contrary to the teaching of their apostle, the deluded fanatics gradually returned to reason, and left Miller without a disciple. Died 1849.

MILLER, SIR T., a Scotch lawyer, 1717-1789.

MILLES, JEREMIAH, a divine and antiquarian, published an edition of the poems of Chatterton, for the pretended antiquity of which he was a great advocate, 1714-1784. His uncle, THOMAS MILLES, a learned prelate, author of a life of his father, the

Rev. Isaac Milles, rector of High Clear, in Hampshire; died 1740.

MILLEVOYE, C. H., a French poet, 1782-1816.

MILLIEU, A., a French Jesuit, 1575-1646.

MILLIN, AUBIN LOUIS, an eminent archæologist and naturalist, one of the founders of the French Linnæan Society, and keeper of the antiquities in the Royal Library at Paris, author of numerous works, 1759-1818.

MILLINGEN, JAMES, a connoisseur in art, and classical antiquarian and medallist, died 1845.

MILLON, C., a French historian, 1754-1839.

MILLOT, CH. F. XAVIER, a French ecclesiastic, and professor of history at Parma, 1728-85.

MILLOT, J. H., a French surgeon, 1737-1811.

MILLS, CHARLES, son of a physician of Greenwich, au. of several middle age histories, 1788-1825.

MILLY, COUNT, a French chemist, 1728-1784.

MILMAN, SIR FRANCIS, physician to George III., author of some professional works, 1746-1821.

MILNE, COLIN, a divine of the Church of England, born at Aberdeen, distinguished as a botanist, died 1815.

MILNE, JOSHUA, a famous writer, on annuities and assurances, more than thirty years actuary to the Sun Assurance Company, 1773-1851.

MILNER, JOHN, a Roman Catholic divine, famous for his researches in ecclesiastical history and antiquities, and for his zeal and acuteness in theological controversy, was born in London, 1752, and commenced his career as a priest at the catholic chapel in Winchester, 1779. In 1803 he was appointed vicar apostolic of the midland district, with the title of bishop of Castabala, and, in 1808, became agent to the Irish hierarchy. He died in 1826. Dr. Milner's works are, 'Dissertation on the Modern Style of Altering Cathedrals,' 'History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester,' 'Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages,' and some others.

MILNER, JOHN, one of the nonjuring divines of the Church of England, author of several learned works, 1628-1702.

MILNER, JAMES, an American episcopal clergyman, settled for thirty years as a pastor of St. George's Church, New York, admired for his Christian liberality, and beloved for his kindness of heart and practical charity. He was originally a lawyer, and became a member of Congress in 1812 for the city of Philadelphia; died 1845, aged 70.

MILNER, JOSEPH, best known for his 'History of the Church of Christ,' was born at Leeds, 1744, and became vicar of Trinity Church at Hull, where a monument is erected to his memory; died 1797. His brother, ISAAC, born 1751, became a dignitary of the church, and is author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He also edited the fourth volume of his brother's history; died 1820.

MILO, a famous Greek athlete, 6th century B.C.

MILO, a Roman tribune, 57-48 B.C.

MILONOFF, M. W., a Russian poet, 1792-1821.

MILORADOWITSCH, MICHAEL, Count, a Russian general, distinguished in the wars against Napoleon, 1770-1820.

MILTIADES, the famous Athenian commander at the battle of Marathon, was grandson or nephew of a Grecian leader of the same name, who established a colony of Athenians in the Chersonesus of Thrace. His father was Cimon, and his elder brother Stesagoras, whom Miltiades succeeded as governor of the Chersonese, and is then said to have made a conquest of Limnos, in the interest of Athens; but this part of his history is doubtful. Soon after the



[Miltiades, from an ancient Bust.]

expedition of Darius against the Scythians, Miltiades consulted his safety by returning to Attica, having advised the Greek colonists to break down the bridge of the Danube, as a means of harassing the Persians, and of course merited their resentment. His military talents, in fact, were now needed to meet those formidable invaders at home, an army of 300,000 men, led by Datis and Artaphernes, being soon afterwards set in motion for the conquest of all Greece. Miltiades animated the Athenians, and mustered all the men capable of bearing arms. The Spartans were not prepared to take the field, and their only allies were the inhabitants of the little town of Plataea. When these forces were drawn forth they amounted to no more than 10,000 men, commanded by ten generals, and this was the army that awaited the shock of battle on the plain of Marathon. They were arrayed ten deep, and presented a front of 1,000 men to the enemy, who made a fierce attack on their centre, which gave way, and immediately the two wings closed in, and this with such quickness and impetuosity, that they may be said to have crushed the unwieldy host between them. More than 6,000 Persians were left dead on the field, with a loss to the Grecians of less than 200 men, the rest were scattered or escaped in their ships, and Athens had obtained a victory, which not only liberated Greece, but raised the city to great importance. Immediately after the victory of Marathon, Miltiades was sent in command of an expedition to the Aegean sea, to reclaim the island conquests of the Persians, and was wounded while laying siege to Paros. The approach of the Persian fleet and other sufficient reasons caused him to raise the siege and return home, when he was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, and imprisoned in default. Miltiades died in confinement, as much hurt by the ingratitude of his countrymen as by the wounds, under which he sunk, only a year after his great victory, B.C. 489. The first historian of these events was Herodotus, who wrote about seventy years after the battle of Marathon, and derived his materials from the heroic poem of Choerilus.

[E.R.]

MILTIADES, a pope and saint of Rome, 311-314.

MILTON, JOHN, was born in London on the 9th of December, 1608. His father, a man of good family in Oxfordshire, had been educated at the university, and disinherited for embracing protestantism; on which he became a scrivener, and acquired a competent fortune. Milton's education was begun under a private tutor of puritanical opinions, and continued from his fifteenth year at St. Paul's School. He has himself related that his love of letters was deeply rooted before he was twelve years

old, and was sedulously indulged in spite of headaches and weak eyes: he studied languages, both ancient and modern, delighted especially in poetical reading, and cultivated the musical taste which he inherited from his father. In 1623 he wrote his translations of the 114th and 136th Psalms. February, 1625, when he was a little above sixteen, he was admitted a pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge. In the same year was written his ode 'On the Death of a Fair Infant;' and in his nineteenth year he produced the verses 'At a Vacation Exercise in College.' In the interval were composed several of those elegies, and other poems, which have gained for him the reputation of being one of the best among modern writers of Latin verse. But there is evidence yet more brilliant of the poetic ripeness of his youth. The 'Ode on the Nativity,' one of the noblest of all his works, and perhaps the finest lyric in the English language, was composed about December, 1629, when the poet was twenty-one years old. The particulars of his life at the university are imperfectly known. The tradition of his having been whipped is ill-vouched and improbable; but the fact would not have been irreconcilable with the ideas of academical discipline which were then prevalent. He does appear to have at first excited the displeasure of the authorities, probably for too free expression of opinions, and certainly for no serious moral offence; but he took his degrees of bachelor and master in the regular course, and was pressed by the fellows of his college to remain at Cambridge. He could not resolve to comply with the wish of his parents that he should enter the church; and he declined also the profession of the law, for which, indeed, he had always a great contempt. In 1632, leaving the university, he went to the house of his father, who had purchased an estate at Horton in Buckinghamshire. In this retreat he lived from his twenty-fourth year to his twenty-ninth; a period which was not only very important in the development of his mind, but very fertile in the fruits of his genius. He read the Greek and



[Milton's Cottage at Chalfont.]

Roman classics, bestowing particular attention on the historians; and, while his study of Spenser and Shakspeare, and their contemporaries, had probably begun in boyhood, there is, in his own poems of this stage, much to prove that he now became exactly as well as admiringly familiar with Italian poetry. Not long after his retirement to the country, must have been produced the verses which he contributed to the



masque of 'Arcades;' his exquisite masque of 'Comus,' one of the masterpieces of English poetry, was acted in Ludlow Castle at Michaelmas, 1634; and in 1638 was printed the monody of 'Lycidas,' a refined embodiment of classical fancies in the interwoven melodies of the Italian lyrists. 'L'Allegro,' and 'Il Penseroso,' likewise, the most beautiful of all descriptive poems, had their birth almost certainly in those few years of 'a calm and pleasing solitariness, fed with cheerful and confident thoughts.' Milton, in short, had already achieved immortal fame. The mantle of the Elizabethan poet had fallen on him: and, though his bright career had now been arrested, he would have been illustrious as the last survivor, and one of the most highly gifted of that energetic and fruitful age. Nor is it uninteresting to note how the dramatic turn, which had been taken by poetry in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, still affected one whose greatness was to reach its climax in works modelled in another form, and breathing ideas of another cast. The most poetical kind of the old dramas was adopted and ennobled by him in the earliest of his sustained efforts; there is extant, in his own handwriting, a memorandum of a hundred stories, from Scriptural and British history, which had presented themselves to him as fit themes for tragedies, and the treatment of which, in several instances, he lays down in outline; and the same paper contains a plan, the most elaborate of all, for working up, into a tragedy or mystery, the incidents which, in the end, took an epic shape in 'Paradise Lost.' In 1638, Milton's father furnished him with the means of visiting the continent, where he remained fifteen months. He first spent a few days in Paris, and there made the acquaintance of Grotius. He then passed two months at Florence, finding his way readily into literary society, to which, indeed, he recommended himself by the remarkable skill with which he composed Italian verses; and at Arcetri, near that beautiful city, he waited on the illustrious Galileo. Two months more were spent in Rome; and, both there and in Tuscany, his classical predilections, and his sense of beauty in form, were richly nourished by the ruins and the scenery, the Greek sculptures and the masterpieces of Italian painting. In Latin verses, addressed to Manso, the patron of Tasso, he hints at a design of celebrating, in an epic poem, Arthur, the mythical hero of early British history. Naples, where Milton became acquainted with this accomplished person, was the farthest point of his travels. He had intended to visit Sicily and Greece: but the news reached him of the outbreak of disturbances in England; and his zeal on public questions (which had shown itself in Rome by somewhat rash talk on matters of religion,) made him immediately resolve to retrace his steps. Returning to Rome, and crossing the Apennines to Bologna and Ferrara, he passed along Lombardy from Venice to Milan, and thence crossed the Alps to Geneva, where he remained a considerable time.—Milton reached England about August, 1639, and took up his residence in London. The next twenty years were the times of the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate. During this stormy and severe period the poet's lyre was mute. In political questions his views passed rapidly into republicanism: and his ecclesiastical opinions, adverse to episcopacy from his youth, were matured by the conflict around him, till he attached himself to the Independents. Always deeply impressed with the importance of the great controversies of his time, and naturally far from being disinclined to polemics, he threw himself promptly and fearlessly into the vortex of the strug-

gle. For a short time after his return from the Continent, he occupied himself quietly in teaching his nephews John and Edward Phillips, and other boys whom he received into his house. Very soon, however, he began that career as a controversialist, which, while it has exposed him to much obloquy from those who dissent from his opinions, has enrolled his name among the noblest and most eloquent of the writers of Old English prose. His polemical writings are keen and sometimes abusive; but they are singularly able. His first work of this sort was a treatise 'Of Reformation,' published in 1641, to aid the attack then made on the bishops. He next engaged in the famous controversy, in which the five writers on the puritanical side wrote under the anagrammatical name of *Smeectymnuus*: to it he contributed four successive treatises, measuring lances with bishops Hall and Usher. It is interesting to see the poet, in the heat of this fiery contest, looking back with regret on the time when he had lived 'in the still and quiet air of delightful studies,' and avowing his design of still executing, in his own proper sphere, some work worthy of immortality, some work nourished by observation and reading, and by 'devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit, who can enrich with all utterance and all knowledge.'—At Whitsuntide in 1643, being then in his thirty-fifth year, Milton married Mary Powell, the daughter of an Oxfordshire gentleman, of the party of the cavaliers. The courtship seems to have been short; and we know little as to the circumstances which, a few weeks after the marriage, led his wife to visit her father's house, and to refuse to return. The husband was vehemently indignant, publicly disowned her, and proceeded to justify the step by the first of four Treatises, in which he maintains the lawfulness of divorce for disobedience and other causes short of matrimonial unfaithfulness. The publication of these works was decidedly the most unpopular as well as the most objectionable step in Milton's controversial career. Before the last two appeared, he gave forth, in 1644, his treatise 'Of Education,' expressing views which, though tending to Utopianism, are very elevated, and are couched in a strain of finely ornate eloquence. The same year gave to the public the grandest of his prose works, an appeal, against all parties, in behalf of the freedom of the press. It was entitled 'Areopagitica: a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing: to the Parliament of England.' Soon after this his wife, contriving to obtain an interview with him by surprise, and entreating his pardon, a reconciliation ensued: she lived with him without further separation; and his three daughters were hers. Her parents, also, being dispossessed of their house by the parliamentarians, were sheltered by Milton; and his interest with the ruling party was actively exerted to procure for his father-in-law a favorable composition with the commissioners of the sequestrated estates. It is worth notice, also, that the poet's brother, afterwards a catholic and judge under James II., was one of the sequestrated royalists. In 1645 Milton superintended a collected edition of his poems, Latin and English, some of which indeed, *Lycidas* being one, had not till now been acknowledged.—Before this publication, Milton's sight had begun to fail. His left eye was almost blind in 1644, or very soon after. His strong feelings, however, made him, instead of sparing himself, enlarge his field of battle: he passed from ecclesiastical to political questions. In February, 1649, a few weeks after the death of Charles I., he published a treatise, defending his deposition and execution, and entitled 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.'



In March he accepted an appointment as 'Secretary for Foreign Tongues' to the Council of State. The extant order-book of the Council, and many letters also preserved, give evidence of his activity and usefulness in his office. By the desire of the Council, too, though without receiving any payment beyond his salary, he composed his 'Eikonoclastes,' an answer to the 'Eikon Basilike,' which had been published as a work of the unfortunate king. This was followed by two books, written in Latin, being designed for circulation abroad: the 'Defence of the People of England;' and the 'Second Defence.'—In 1652, before the latter of these works was composed, he had become totally blind: and soon afterwards another Latin secretary was appointed to act along with him; Andrew Marvel holding that place for a while. About this time his first wife died in childhood; and the same fate befell his second wife, Catherine Woodcock, within a year of her marriage, which took place in 1656. It was to her memory that he dedicated his fine sonnet. His blindness, though it made him inapt for regular official business, left him able to perform important public duties. In 1655 he drew up the Protector's Manifesto in justification of the war with Spain: and several controversial treatises came from his pen in the last years of the Protectorate. To his literary employments he now returned with redoubled ardor. Some progress was probably made with his *History of England*, of which four books had been written before his appointment to the secretaryship; he collected large materials (which were used by the Cambridge scholars in 1693,) for a Latin Dictionary, in amendment of the *Thesaurus* of Stephens; and there is good reason for believing that, during this period of honored repose, he proceeded a considerable way in the composition of his great epic. The Restoration of 1660 consigned Milton, for the last fourteen years of his life, to an obscurity which, wearing no terrors for his firm soul, gave him full leisure to execute the mighty poetical task he had undertaken. At first he thought it necessary to conceal himself: his friends are said to have made a mock funeral for him; and a proclamation was actually issued for the apprehension of him and Goodwin the theologian. But, though the most offensive of his books were burned by the hangman, he was included in the act of indemnity; and it is even asserted that his former office was offered to him, but of course refused. He had in the end inherited but little from his father, had failed in getting payment of the portion of his first wife, had lost money lent, and had had his house accidentally burnt. Accordingly, his circumstances were now indifferent, yet not very low for a man so moderate in his habits. He published, in 1661, a Latin grammar in English. In 1664 he married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshul, of a good Cheshire family.—In 1665, being in his fifty-seventh year, he completed '*Paradise Lost*;' and it was published in 1667. It was sold for five pounds to a bookseller, who engaged to pay a like sum for each fifteen hundred copies that should be sold from each of three editions of two thousand each. In two years the first of these additional payments was due and made; a second edition was published in 1674, and a third in 1678. This was a large sale for a serious poem in an age like that of the Restoration; and, though it could not meet with applause from the fashionable debauchees of the court, the hearty and respectful admiration of Dryden was not the only tribute that was immediately paid, by competent judges, to the extraordinary merit of the only great epic in the English language. The poet next published his

'*History of England*,' down to the Norman Conquest; and in 1671 appeared the '*Paradise Regained*,' to which was subjoined '*Samson Agonistes*.' His second epic was written with great quickness, perhaps altogether during a retirement of several months which he made to Chalfont in Buckinghamshire, on the breaking out of the plague in London, in 1665. John Milton, one of the greatest of poets, and the very greatest of all poets who have consecrated their genius to the service of Christianity, had now, amidst evil men and evil days, discharged the debt which, many years before, he had proudly said that he held himself to owe to posterity. He had enriched the world of poetry with a host of the noblest images and sentiments, and in his sacred epic had given to English diction and rhythm new and original developments.—His literary labors closed with a *Treatise on Logic*, very ably written in Latin; a new treatise in controversial theology, '*Of True Religion*,' directed against popery; and a Latin collection, published in 1674, of his private letters and academical exercises. To the latest years of his life may have belonged the completion of his Latin treatise '*Of Christian Doctrine*,' which, left unpublished till it was disinterred from the State Paper Office in 1823, showed him to have become decidedly an Arian.—In July, 1674, having long been distressed by gout, and thinking himself near death, he gave his brother directions as to the disposal of his property. These throw some light on his domestic position. The facts exhibit traces of those infirmities of temper with which the great poet is traditionally charged. The current account, which represents his daughters as having been trained to read and write for him, appears to be true only as to Deborah, the youngest; and all of them had lived uncomfortably with him and his third wife, and had left his house some years before his death. He was chiefly served in his studies and in composition by Elwood the Quaker, by other young men who were attracted by his genius, and by boys whom he hired. He now intimated his intention (which his widow unsuccessfully attempted to establish as a completed will) of bequeathing all his property to his wife, leaving to his daughters only, besides what he 'had done for them,' a claim on their mother's family for her portion still unpaid. He spoke of them as his 'unkind children,' and said they had been 'very ungrateful to him.' He died, so easily that the moment was not perceived, on Sunday the 8th of November, 1675, and was buried beside his father, in the chancel of St. Giles in Cripplegate. [W.S.]

MIMAUT, J. F., a Fr. historian, 1775–1837.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet, 6th century B.C.

MINA, DON FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y, a distinguished Spanish general, who, for a long time, was commander-in-chief of the Catalanian army, was a native of Navarre, and born in 1782, at Ydozin, near Pampeluna. He first distinguished himself in guerilla warfare, and the incessant activity and admirable presence of mind he displayed. Having co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered Saragossa and several other places, he had the mortification to find that, at the general peace in 1814, he had been laboring only to re-establish the despotic policy of Ferdinand VII., and he made an ineffectual effort in the cause of freedom to gain over the garrison of Pampeluna. He then sought an asylum in France; but whilst resident in the French capital, he was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambassador. On this occasion the conduct of Louis XVIII. was most honorable; he dismissed the commissary, insisted upon



the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1000 francs. When the army of Cadiz, in 1822, unfurled the standard of freedom, by proclaiming the constitution of 1812, Mina hastened to Navarre, and was advancing against Pampeluna at the head of a few hundreds of followers, when he was informed that the king had accepted the constitution. He was subsequently appointed captain-general of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Arragon; but when, by the intervention of France, Ferdinand was again enabled to discard his professed adherence to the constitution, Mina left Spain for England, and arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1823. After the accession of Christina, he took an active part against Don Carlos; but many of his measures partook of the general sanguinary character of this unnatural warfare, and tended to tarnish the laurels he had formerly so nobly won. Died 1836.

MIND, GODFREY, a Swiss painter, 1768-1814.

MINGARELLI, F., an Ital. theolog., 1724-77.

MINIANA, J. E., an Ital. historian, 1671-1740.

MINOT, G. R., an Amer. historian, 1758-1802.

MINOT, LAURENCE, an English poet, who flourished in the 14th century, whose works lay in obscurity, as well as his name, till accident discovered them to Mr. Tyrwhitt, while he was preparing his edition of Chaucer. A complete edition of them was published by Ritson, in 1794.

MINTO, GILBERT ELLIOT, Lord, born 1751, commenced his political career in the House of Commons 1794, and was governor-general of Bengal, 1807-1812; died 1814.

MINTO, WALTER, a mathematician and natural philosopher, born in Edinburgh but emigrated to America in 1786; was the author of a book advocating the claims of Napier to the discovery of logarithms, of a demonstration to prove the path of the new planet, and on the theory of the planets, died 1796.

MINUCCIO, M., an Ital. prelate, 1551-1604.

MINUCIUS FELIX, MARCUS, a rhetorician and writer of the 3d century, who is said to have been a native of Africa, and a lawyer by profession. He lived at Rome, where he wrote a dialogue in defence of Christianity, entitled 'Octavius,' which possesses very considerable merit, and was long ascribed to Arnobius, till Baudouin discovered the real author in 1560. Another treatise, 'De Fato,' has also been ascribed to him.

MIOLLIS, A. F., a French general, 1759-1828.

MIONNET, T. E., a Fr. numismat., 1770-1842.

MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, perpetual secretary to the French academy, was at first a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and afterwards served in the army. His works are translations of 'Tasso's Jerusalem,' and 'Ariosto's Orlando,' into French; 'Alphabet de la Fee Gracieuse,' 'Le Monde, son Origine, son Antiquité,' 'Sentimens des Philosophes sur la Nature de l'Ame.' In 1770 was published under his name, but falsely, an atheistical book, entitled the 'System of Nature,' in 2 vols., the real authors being Diderot and D'Holbach.

MIRABEAU, BONIFACE RIQUETTI, Viscount De, known as 'Barrel-Mirabeau,' was brother to the great tribune, and appeared in the estates-general as his adversary, being deputy from the noblesse of Limousin. He was born in 1754, and having emigrated to Germany in 1790, he died there two years afterwards, commander of a legion which he had raised for the service of the king, and with which he joined the army of Condé.

MIRABEAU, VICTOR RIQUETTI, Marquis De,

father of the preceding, was born in Provence 1715, and died 1789. He was a great political economist, and was called 'the friend of men,' from the title of one of his works. His principles were those of Du Quesnay, and he suffered an imprisonment for them in the Bastille.

MIRABEAU, HONORE GABRIEL RIQUETTI, Comte DE, one of the greatest orators of France, and the first leader of the revolution, was son of Victor Riquetti Marquis de Mirabeau, and was born at Big-non, near Nemours, 1749. Though his family was established in Provence, it was of Italian origin, and Mirabeau derived from his ancestry all the genius and passion which mark the race. At the age of seventeen, his father endeavored to curb his spirit and reform his manners, by a two years' imprisonment in the Isle of Rhé, consigned to the fortress there, under the authority of a Lettre de Cachet. On being liberated he joined a regiment of dragoons, and after serving a year in Corsica, returned to Provence involved in pecuniary difficulties, as a means of extrication from which, he married the heiress of the Marignane family. This lady was already engaged to another, and the attempt to gain her hand was beset with difficulties, all which were overcome by the daring spirit and intriguing policy of Mirabeau, who used the most cruel means to accomplish his purpose. His extravagance, and his old debts still pressed upon him, and his life was so scandalous, that he became the terror of the peasantry around Aix, and is said to have treated his wife with great brutality. An opportunity being afforded the elder Mirabeau, he contrived in 1774 to place his son once more under arrest, first in the castle of If, situated on a rock in the gulf of Marseilles, and afterwards in a fortress of the Jura mountains. In the first named place Mirabeau seduced the only woman it contained, the sutler's wife, and in the latter carried off Sophia de Ruffey, wife of the marquis de Monnier, the only being he ever really loved, and whose loss embittered all his after life, if it did not fire his genius, and render him the reckless man known to history. The lovers took refuge in Holland, where Mirabeau commenced writing for the booksellers as a means of subsistence, and while thus engaged they were both seized by a stratagem, Madame de Monnier being shut up in a convent, and Mirabeau conducted to prison in the castle of Vincennes, where he remained three years and seven months. Previous to his arrest he had been condemned by the parliament of Dijon, *par contumace*, and beheaded in effigy; and all his endeavors to obtain a trial during this long imprisonment were in vain; as were his efforts, pleading with surprising eloquence in his own cause, to recover his wife by law, who procured a divorce from him. The works which he had written up to this period were chiefly licentious productions, but he used the interval of his freedom in 1776 to publish an 'Essay on Despotism,' the fruit of which he had so bitterly tasted. Between the recovery of his liberty and the convocation of the 'Estates-General' in 1789, Mirabeau occupied himself as a political and historical writer, and becoming known to Calonne the finance minister, went to Berlin on some secret mission. His ambition, at the commencement of the national troubles, was to be returned to the estates-general as a deputy for the noblesse; but being rejected by his own order, he threw himself into the arms of the popular party, and was the first in the assembly to defy the royal authority. The occasion was the famous sitting of June 23d, 1789, when the deputies were charged to separate by the king, to the end that each of the

three orders might meet in its own separate place on the morrow. The noblesse and the majority of the clergy departed after the king and his retinue, but the commons still lingered in uncertainty, and Mirabeau began to address them on the mission with which they were intrusted by the nation. He was interrupted by the marquis de Brézé, master of the ceremonies, who reminded them of the king's orders. The orator, flushed with anger, turned upon him with the glare of a lion—'Go, tell your master that we are here by the will of the people, and no power but the force of bayonets shall send us hence!' The commons rallied to his voice as to the call of a trumpet, and instantly decreed the inviolability of the people's representatives, and being joined by some of the noblesse and the clergy, formed themselves into the national assembly, of which body, in January 1791, Mirabeau became president, only two months before his death. We have not space to follow his career in the assembly, and the great questions decided by the magic of his eloquence. His characteristic was *irresistible power*, not only expressed in the deep bass of his voice, but represented in his defiant looks, his large head, his massy black hair, which he shook from his brow like the mane of a lion when he ascended the tribune, and his tall thick-set frame. 'His gestures were commands; his movements coups d'état,' 'his sonorous phrases became the proverbs of the revolution.' He compared himself to Marius, 'less great for having exterminated the Cimbri than for having prostrated the Roman aristocracy.' The most graphic writers of every shade of opinion have exhausted their skill in words to reproduce him as the people's tribune, 'In fiery rough figure, with black Samson-locks under the slouch-hat, he steps along there,' writes Carlyle in *The Procession*, 'roughest lion's whelp ever littered of that rough breed!' After the first burst of passion as the orator, Mirabeau devised rationally, and intended honestly as the statesman. In less than two years from the commencement of his political career, it was terminated by his death, and it cannot be doubted that he foresaw clearly, and was prepared to resist strenuously, the evil designs of those who involved France in such calamities afterwards. It is difficult to believe that a man could be devoid both of shame and virtue in private life, and at the same time act sincerely as a politician, and yet it is highly probable that such was the case with Mirabeau. A man of wild ungovernable passions, he had only just discovered the arena in which he could devote them to *one sufficient end*, and therein lies the whole secret. Like Danton, he took money from the court to support his extravagances, and still pursued his own purposes. When cut off by a sudden illness, 2d April, 1791, he was in all likelihood preparing to dissolve the national assembly, and to undertake the guidance of the nation as minister. He was honored with a magnificent public funeral, and his remains deposited in the pantheon, from which, two years afterwards, they were removed and replaced by those of Marat.

[E.R.]

MIRAMION, M. BONNEAU DE, a French lady, celebrated as founder of a house of refuge for prostitutes, and of the Miramionites, or restored order of the daughter of Saint Genevieve, 1629–1696.

MIRANDA, DON FRANCESCO, a general in the service of the French republic, and the earliest martyr in the cause of freedom in South America, was born at Caracas, of an ancient Spanish family. He presented to different courts plans for the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, and with this view went to Paris in 1792, where he connected himself

with Petion and the Girondists. While waiting for an opportunity to commence operations in America, Miranda was appointed general of division under Dumouriez. Some time after he was imprisoned in consequence of his political intrigues. In 1794 he was liberated, but a few months only had elapsed before he received orders to quit France for renewed machinations. This order he evaded; but a second sentence of deportation, in 1797, obliged him to take refuge in England. In 1803 he returned to Paris, and was again banished, for taking part in an opposition to the first consul. Miranda now devoted himself, with all the energy of his character, to the accomplishment of a long cherished scheme, for overthrowing the Spanish dominion in America. Having procured some secret assistance, he sailed from New York in 1806, with one ship and a number of volunteers, and landed in Venezuela; but his attempts to rouse the inhabitants were altogether unsuccessful, and he found himself compelled to re-embark. In 1810 he renewed his attempt with more success, but was finally obliged to capitulate to the Spanish general Monteverde, who, in violation of the articles of surrender, treated him as a prisoner. Miranda was sent to Spain, and confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition at Cadiz, where, in 1816, he died, after an imprisonment of four years.

MIRANDA, R. DE, a Spanish painter, last cent.

MIRANDOLA, the name of a distinguished family in Italy, was first borne by FRANCESCO PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, a chief of the Ghibellines, and prince of Modena, 1312–1321. The next, and most illustrious of the family, mentioned by biographers, was GIOVANNI PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, one of the greatest lights of his age (next article). After him are mentioned,—GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, his nephew, a great theological and philosophical writer, massacred, with his son, by Galeotto, 1533. GALEOTTO, the nephew and murderer of the preceding, succeeded to the principality, and died 1551. LOUIS, son and successor of the latter, died 1574. MARIE, the last of the dukes of Mirandola, was born 1688, and despoiled of his estates by the emperor Joseph I., in the Spanish war of succession. He retired with his family, who established themselves in France.

MIRANDOLA, JOHN PICO DELLA, was born in 1463. The precocious prince of Mirandola and Concordia showed great accomplishments in his youth, and challenged disputation on abstruse subjects in many of the most famous universities. He had few matches in that age as a finished scholar and acute philosopher, a subtle debater and a polished gentleman, nay, he was deep in theology, and devout in his life. But his sun went down at mid-day, and he died at the age of thirty-two at Florence in 1494. His fond pursuit was an endeavor to harmonize the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato. His works were published at Basel, folio, 1601, and consist of letters, a treatise on the Lord's Prayer, the Kingdom of Christ, the 15th Psalm, and Precepts for a Holy Life, &c. [J.E.]

MIREVELT, M. J., a Dutch painter, 1568–1641.

MIRTECHOND, M., a Persian hist., 1433–1498.

MISSON, MAXIMILIAN, was an eminent Fr. lawyer, who distinguished himself by his pleadings before the parliament of Paris, in behalf of the Protestants. He retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and afterwards travelled as tutor to an English nobleman. He published 'A Voyage to Italy,' 3 vols.; 'A Tour in England,' and 'Le Théâtre-sacré des Cévennes,' in which the author betrayed his credulity and fanaticism by espousing the cause of the French prophets. He died in London, in 1701.



MITAN, J., an engraver of London, 1776-1822.

MITARK, a chief of the Gayhead Indians, who was converted to Christianity. Died 1683.

MITCHELL, ANDREW, a British admiral, born in Scotland about 1757. In 1776 he accompanied Sir Edward Vernon to India, as a midshipman; and while there his services were such that he was rapidly advanced to the rank of post-captain. On the commencement of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed to the command of the *Asia*, of 64 guns, and next to the *Impregnable*, of 90. In 1795 he was made rear-admiral; and, in 1799, soon after his promotion as vice-admiral of the white, he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland, and entering the Texel, the Dutch fleet surrendered to him without firing a shot. He was now created a knight of the Bath; in 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief off the coast of America; and he died, at Bermuda, in 1806.

MITCHELL, SIR ANDREW, English ambassador to Berlin, time of Frederick II., died 1771.

MITCHELL, SIR DAVID, an eminent naval commander in the reign of William III., was descended from a respectable family in Scotland. He commanded the *Elizabeth* of 70 guns at the battle off Beachy Head, where he behaved with great gallantry. In 1693 he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and in 1694 had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him. He was employed in bringing over to England and carrying back Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, and was also sent on a diplomatic mission to Holland. He died in 1719.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH, a dramatic writer, was born in Scotland, in 1684. He was patronized by Sir Robert Walpole, but died poor, owing to his extravagance and dissipated habits, in 1738. He wrote 'The Fatal Extravagance,' a tragedy; 'The Highland Fair,' a ballad opera; and 'Poems,' in 2 vols.

MITCHELL, JOHN, an Amer. naturalist, author of various ethnological and scientific works, d. 1772.

MITCHELL, THOMAS, a distinguished philologist, was born in London, in 1783, and educated at Christ's Hospital and at Cambridge, and subsequently devoted himself chiefly to private tuition and writing for the press. He contributed several excellent papers to the *Quarterly*, upon subjects connected with Greek manners and literature; and occasionally superintended the classical works that emanated from the Clarendon press; but his chief title to fame rests upon his admirable translation of the *Plays of Aristophanes* into English verse. Died, 1845.

MITCHILL, STEPHEN MIX, a county judge and U. S. senator, 1743-1837.

MITCHILL, SAMUEL L., an Amer. physician and naturalist, was born in New York, in 1763. He was a professor in the N. Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons, and became widely known for his indefatigable labors in behalf of science. He was the author of various treatises scientific and professional. He rose to some note as a politician, was successively member of the State legislature and of Congress. Died 1831.

MITELLI, A., an Italian painter, 1597-1660.

MITFORD, GEORGE, M.D., a descendant of the ancient house of Mitford, of Mitford Castle, near Morpeth, was born at Hexham, in 1760, and married the only daughter of Dr. Russell, rector of Ashe, Hants. He had one daughter, the celebrated Mary Russell Mitford, the authoress of 'Our Village,' whose truthful and artless delineations of country life and manners have secured for her an enduring fame. Dr. Mitford died Dec. 10, 1842, aged 82.

MITFORD, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, better

known by the familiar appellation of 'Jack Mitford.

At an early age he entered the royal navy, where he attained the rank of lieutenant, fought under Hood and Nelson, and at the end of the war retired on half-pay. But having, during the early investigation into the conduct of queen Caroline, been detected as the fabricator of some letters, and thereby lost not only his rank and emoluments, but also his station in society, he had to depend for support on his literary talents. In appears that his versatility was such, that it was a matter of little consequence to him, whether his theme were grave or gay, while the facility with which he wrote verse was really extraordinary: thus we find him editing the *Scourge* and *Bon Ton Magazines*, and other works of a similar cast, while he edified the world by his contributions to religious periodicals, or charmed it by those lyric effusions, which were graced by the classic typography of a St Giles's press, and rendered popular by the sweet voices of itinerant vocalists. His principal work is entitled 'Johnny Newcome in the Navy,' a poem descriptive of sea life. He died in St. Giles's workhouse, Dec., 1831.

MITFORD, JOHN FREEMAN, Baron Redesdale, an eminent chancery lawyer, member of parliament, and speaker of the House of Commons in 1801, subsequently lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the privy council, died 1830.

MITFORD, MARY RUSSELL, an English authoress, was born at Alford, Hampshire, in December, 1786. Her taste for literature developed itself in childhood, and she had published a volume of poems before she was four and twenty. Her father was a physician of good family, remarkable for his extravagance and selfishness, and seeking by little and mean devices costly personal indulgences. Miss Mitford's early life was comfortable, but her father contrived to run through half a dozen fortunes, shifted about to half a dozen grand residences, and passed the last 25 years of his life in a cottage where, humble as seemed his mode of life, he could not keep out of debt, and was not ashamed to beg perpetually from the friends whom his daughter had made by her filial piety, her many labors for him, and the ever amiable cheerfulness and contentment of her affectionate disposition. She never could see the faults of her father. At first she wrote merely to please herself, but after surrendering to her parent one legacy after another left to her by opulent relatives on both sides, and after the handsome fortune of her mother had been squandered by her father's folly, she resorted to her pen for the sake of earning money whereby to live. In her poverty she retired to a cottage in the vicinity of Reading, and there she remained during the residue of her father's long and useless life. In describing what she saw around her she produced 'Our Village.' This was first written in separate papers, and Campbell made the mistake of refusing them admission into his magazine. They were published in a collected form in 1823, and from that time Miss Mitford wanted neither literary employment nor remuneration. She toiled for her father's support until his death in 1842, and in 1851 removed to a cottage at Swallowfield, still near Reading, where her last days were more comfortable. Though not gifted with lofty genius or commanding powers of any sort, Miss Mitford has been sufficiently conspicuous in the literary history of her time to claim our notice. Her talents and her character were essentially womanly; and she was fortunate in living in an age when womanly ability in the department of letters obtained respect and observance as sincerely and readily as womanly character commands reve-



rence and affection in every age. She died on the 10th of January, 1855, at the age of 69.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, an eminent historical and philological writer, was born at London, in 1734; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and then at the Middle Temple; but he early quitted the profession of the law, and obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, of which he rose to be colonel. He was, successively, M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, Beeralston, and New Romney. He was professor of ancient history at the Royal Academy; and, besides his principal work, 'The History of Greece,' he published 'An Essay on the Harmony of Language,' 'A Treatise on the Military Force,' and particularly the Militia of this Kingdom, 'Observations on the History of Christianity,' &c. Died 1827.

MITHRIDATES, the first of the name, king of Pontus, reigned 402-363. The second, 336-302 B.C. The third, 302-265 B.C. The fourth, 266-222 B.C. The fifth, son and successor of the preceding, chiefly known by his war with the inhabitants of Sinope, ended his reign about 184 B.C. The sixth, who was the first of the kings of Pontus to form an alliance with the Romans, ascended the throne about 157, and was assassinated B.C. 124. The seventh, or the sixth, according to some accounts in which our fifth is omitted, is the subject of the following notice.

MITHRIDATES, surnamed 'the Great,' king of Pontus, and greatest enemy of the Roman power, was son of Mithridates V., whom he succeeded at the age of eleven, B.C. 123. Soon after attaining his majority, he commenced his career of intrigue and conquest by attacking the Colchi and the empire of the Bosphorus, and, by the year B.C. 90, had openly broken with the Romans, the track of whose power he had often before crossed in Asia. To explain how, in a few years, he became so formidable to the rulers of the world, we ought to mention that the rapacity and corruption of the Roman proconsuls had excited a spirit of hatred and revolt in nearly all their provinces. It was, in fact, the declining age of the patrician republic, when a social war was created by the struggles of the privileged classes to withhold the rights and the very name of Roman citizens from the masses of their subjects. Spartacus in Italy, Sertorius at the head of all Spain in revolt, and the names of Marius and Sylla sufficiently characterize the nature of those critical times. Mithridates found the people of the East ripe for change, and he was hailed as their deliverer by whole populations wherever his standard appeared. In the first flush of his success, the inhabitants of Asia Minor rose against the Roman citizens dwelling among them, and it is estimated at the lowest computation that 80,000 persons, of all ages and of both sexes, were put to death, whether by order of Mithridates, or as a spontaneous act of vengeance, can never be determined. Quick and indefatigable in his movements, Mithridates was soon master of nearly all Asia Minor, besides Greece taken by Archelaus, his lieutenant; and so surprising was his talent for the acquisition of languages, that he was able to converse with the natives of twenty-two different nations subject to him. The fortunes of Rome at this crisis, B.C. 87, were intrusted to Sylla, who led his army through Greece; and, by the capture of Athens and the victories of Chæronea and Orchomena, restored the Roman power in that country. For four years Mithridates disputed possession of Asia, but was at last compelled to succumb, with the loss of more than 200,000 men, and to confine himself to his hereditary dominions,—not, however, without more fighting

during the execution of the treaty, which is sometimes regarded as a second war between him and the Romans. After the death of Sylla, which occurred in B.C. 78, Mithridates levied another army, numbering about 160,000 men, with a determination to expel the Romans from Asia. With this force he awaited his opportunity, and when the kingdom of Bithynia was reduced to a Roman province, which happened on the death of Nicomedia, he invaded the country, and, having beaten the army of Cotta, laid siege to Cyzicum. Obligated to retreat by Lucullus, who was appointed consul B.C. 74, he was followed by the victorious Romans into his own states, and driven to seek a refuge in Armenia, then ruled by Tigranes, who refused to deliver him up. Here, in fact, with the facility of a Buonaparte, Mithridates, raised a third great army, and, in B.C. 67, completely defeated the Romans under Triarius, the lieutenant of Lucullus, who had been recalled; and, following up his success, rapidly recovered the larger part of his dominions. The Romans, whose power was at this time trembling in the balance, were reduced to invest Pompey with absolute power in the East, and by him, in B.C. 76, the forces of Mithridates were completely routed in a night attack near the Euphrates. Far from giving up a struggle which had lasted nearly forty years, this extraordinary man, after remaining some time in concealment, suddenly appeared at the head of another army, with the vast design of marching into Italy, where he had reason to hope his forces would be joined by the Gauls. This gigantic enterprise produced a revolt among his troops, headed by his son, Pharnaces, whom they proclaimed king; and Mithridates, after a single attempt to subdue it at the head of his guards, endeavored first to poison and afterwards to stab himself; and both attempts failing, caused one of his Gaulish mercenaries to put an end to his existence. Thus perished, in B.C. 64, the most formidable enemy that Rome had ever encountered, and, in many respects, one of the most remarkable men of those ages. He was honored with a magnificent funeral by Pompey, and Rome breathed again on hearing of his unexpected and unhappy end. In regard to the charges of cruelty brought against him, it ought to be remembered, as pointed out by a recent historian of the Roman emperors, that the materials for the history of Mithridates are furnished by his enemies, the chief source of them being the memoirs of Sylla. [E.R.]

MITHRIDATES, the first of the name, king of Parthia, surnamed 'the Great,' succeeded B.C. 164, died, after conquering Media, Persia, Babylonia, and Mesopotamia, 139. The second, reigned 126-86 B.C. The third, 61-53 B.C.

MITTIE, J. S., a Polish physician, 1727-1795.

MITZLER, LAURENCE CHARLES DE KOLOF, an eminent German musical composer, was born at Vettleshiem, in 1711; received his education at Anspach; and, in 1731, removed to the university of Leipsic, where he not only perfected himself in musical science, but made a considerable proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy. He afterwards settled at Warsaw, where he became so great a favorite at the court, as to obtain from the king a patent of nobility. His principal works are, 'A Musical Library,' 3 vols., and 'The Elements of Thorough Bass.' Died 1778.

MIZAULD, A., a Fr. astrologer, 1520-1578.

MOAWIAH, first Ommeide caliph, 661-680.

MOAWIAH II., third Ommeide caliph, 683-704.

MOCHI, F., an Italian sculptor, 1580-1646.

MODEER, A., a Swed. naturalist, 1738-1799



MODIUS, F., a Flemish critic, 1546-1597.

MOEHLER, JOHN ADAM, professor of Romish theology at Tübingen, and author of many learned works in theology and church history, 1796-1836.

MOEHSEN, JOHN CHARLES WILLIAM, physician to Frederic the Great, was born at Berlin in 1722, studied at Jena and Halle, and was a member of various learned institutions. He wrote several works relating to the history of medicine and its professors; and died in 1795.

MOELLENDORF, RICH. JOACHIM HENRY, Count de, a Prussian general, born in 1724. His behavior at the battles of Molwitz and Kotowitz, in the first Silesian war, having attracted the notice of Frederic II., whom he accompanied thither as a page, he was promoted to a company in the guards; became a colonel in 1761, afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1783, governor of Berlin. During the disgraceful dismemberment of Poland, in 1793, he commanded the Prussian troops, and did every thing in his power to alleviate the misfortunes of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshal and governor of South Prussia; and succeeded the Duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian army on the Rhine, in 1794, when he gained the victory of Kaiserslautern. He was present at the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded, and he died in 1816.

MOESER, JUSTUS, an eminent German advocate and author, was born at Osnaburgh, in 1720; was educated at Jena and Göttingen; acquired great popularity on his return to his native place as an advocate and counsellor of justice; and died in 1794.

MOESTLIN, M., a Lutheran divine, died 1650.

MOET, J. P., a French author, 1721-1806.

MOFFAN, N. DE, a Fr. historian, 16th century.

MOGGRIDGE, G., an English writer, author of the popular Series of 'Old Humphrey,' d. 1854.

MOHLER. See MOEHLER.

MOHNIKE, T. C. F., a Ger. *savant*, 1781-1841.

MOHSIN, FANI, a Persian poet, died 1670.

MOINE, P. C. LE, a French *savant*, 1723-1780.

MOIRA, F. RAWDON, earl of, a general and statesman of the period of Fox and Pitt, distinguished in the American war, and more lately in La Vendée, born 1754, died governor-general of the East Indies, 1829.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, born in 1798, at Musselburgh, in the county of Edinburgh, settled as a medical practitioner in his native town, and till his death practised his profession there with eminent ability and success. He became known in literature by poetical contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*, which, beginning about 1817, were soon marked by the writer's signature of 'Delta,' and continued to be furnished very frequently during the remainder of his life. Some of these were collected in two separate volumes: 'The Legend of Genevieve, with other Tales and Poems,' published in 1825; and 'Domestic Verses,' (several of which are very beautiful,) in 1843. Destitute of strong invention and original imagination, the poetry of 'Delta' is yet extremely pleasing, through its refinement of sentiment, its frequent flow of sweetly natural pathos, and its grace and delicacy both of diction and of imagery. He was still more successful in a very different walk, that of familiar comic portraiture in prose. His compositions of this kind, contributed to *Blackwood* at intervals during several years from 1824, were collected and published separately as 'The Life of Mansie Wauch.' This autobiography of a country tailor, though clearly suggested by Galt's Scottish daguerreotypes, has great humor and originality of

its own. Dr. Moir was likewise the author of 'Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine,' and of a volume of Critical Remarks on Recent English Poetry, which had been delivered as lectures not long before his death. He died in July, 1851, regretted as one whose amiability and uprightness were quite worthy of his fine taste and various accomplishments. [W.S.]

MOIVRE. See DE MOIVRE.

MOJON, J., an Italian chemist, 1776-1837.

MOLA, PETER FRANCIS, an eminent painter, born in 1609, at Coldra, in the Milanese. He was a pupil of Albani, and is distinguished both as a landscape and historical painter. Died 1665.

MOLAI, JAMES DE, last grand master of the Templars, was born of a noble family in Burgundy, and entered the order about the year 1265. He was elected grand master, though absent from the East, on the death of William de Beaujeu, and was present at the recovery of Jerusalem by the Christians in 1299. After fresh reverses suffered in Palestine, Molai found himself in Cyprus, and was mustering his forces for renewing the conflict, when a summons from the pope obliged him to return to France in 1305. The avowed object of his recall was to take measures for uniting the Templars and Knights Hospitalers in one body. The want of union among the different military orders having occasioned much scandal and provoked many hazards in Jerusalem. Our knowledge of the facts is very obscure, but it is certain that the great wealth of the Templars had excited the avarice of Philip the Fair, and this, conjoined with political and religious reasons, produced an understanding between him and the pontiff for their destruction. On the 30th of October, 1307, all the Templars throughout France were arrested by surprise, and their property seized, while the inquisitors proceeded to examine them by torture and parole evidence on various charges of heresy, immorality, and unnatural crimes. As usual in such cases, many confessions were made to escape the agony of the rack, many died under the infliction, many recanted afterwards, and were burnt alive at the stake, and nearly all who suffered, exhibited the devotion and constancy of martyrs. James de Molai, and others of the order, appealed to the judgment of the pope, who held an oecumenical council on the subject in 1311, and in May, 1312, published a bull abolishing the order. The grand master, after a long imprisonment, was cruelly burnt alive, by a slow fire, on the 18th of March, 1314, at Paris. An apology for the Templars was published by Father Lejeune, Paris, 1789, and a history of their condemnation, written by Pierre Dupuy, appeared at Brussels, probably a reprint, 1751. This illustrious order took its name from the temple of Solomon, and inherited the traditions and spiritual symbols connected with its foundation—the same, perhaps, that are faintly recognized in freemasonry. While it cannot be doubted that many such wandering knights were of licentious lives, and that their esoteric doctrines were inconsistent with the papal dominion, it is absurd to suppose that the crimes committed by individuals were the laws of their order. They were just a more chivalrous kind of Illuminati than those of the last century, possessed higher traditions, a more earnest purpose, and that great temptation to their destruction, immense wealth.

MOLARD, F. E., a Fr. engineer, 1774-1829.

MOLE, EDWARD, a French magistrate, time of Henry IV., 1558-1614. His son, MATTHEW, chancellor during the war of the Fronde, 1584-1636.

MOLE, FRANCIS RÉNÉ, an eminent French co-

median, born at Paris, in 1734. During the progress of the revolution he became an associate of the Jacobins, and impiously officiated in the church of St. Roch, as the priest of the goddess of Reason. Died 1802.

MOLE, MATTHEW, a French magistrate, remarkable for his probity and courage in the most troublesome times, was born at Paris, in 1584; became president of the parliament, and keeper of the seals; and died in 1656.

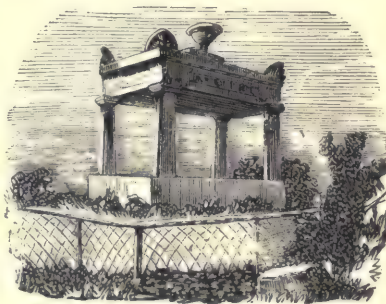
MOLE, JOHN, an Englishman, who was eminent for his skill and knowledge in the science of algebra. Born of poor but respectable parents, Mr. Mole was indebted to a fortuitous circumstance for the discovery of his talent. Having, when a farmer's servant, been sent to a carpenter's shop for a load of timber, a workman asked him whether he could tell how many cubical quarters of inches could be cut out of a solid foot of wood; upon which Mole replied, he could tell how many could be cut out of ten thousand solid feet. He then answered the question—How many farthings there were in a million of moidores, of the value of twenty-seven shillings each. Hitherto Mole had set down his figures in chalk, and asked his fellow-servants to decipher them; but from that period he applied diligently to acquire a knowledge of figures. He died in 1827.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, Viscount, an Irish statesman, born at Dublin in 1636, and educated at Trinity College. When James II. landed in Ireland, he caused his estate to be confiscated; but, on the settlement of affairs under William III., he was made a privy-councillor, and sent ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had a dispute with the king, which induced him to return home abruptly. He then published 'An Account of Denmark,' which was considered as a libel on the country, and complained of as such by the Danish ambassador in London. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations; and two years afterwards raised to the Irish peerage. He died in 1725.

MOLEVILLE, ANTHONY FRANCIS BERTRAND DE, a French statesman, was born at Toulouse, in 1744. He was minister of the marine in the reign of Louis XVI.; and when the revolution broke out, he sought an asylum in England, where he resided twenty-two years, and published 'Memoirs of the Revolution,' and several other works on that subject. During his residence in London he acquired such a command of the English language as to write in it 'A History of England.' Died, at Paris, 1819.

MOLIERE is the name which JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN assumed on becoming a player, and by which he is celebrated as the best comic writer of France. He was born in 1622, in Paris, where his father was a 'tapissier,' or upholsterer, holding also an appointment in the royal household. The poet, designed for his father's trade, was poorly educated till he was fourteen years old; after which, having been inspired by his grandfather with a love both for reading and for plays, he obtained from his parents, with difficulty, the means of studying in the College de Clermont; and there, besides making other acquaintances that gained patronage for him, he attracted the notice and approbation of the philosopher Gassendi. In his nineteenth year, having been appointed to fill his father's place as 'valet-de-chambre tapissier' to the king, he began to attend at court: his taste for the drama was now confirmed by the fashion which had been set by Cardinal Richelieu; and he put himself at the head of a few young persons who, playing at first as amateurs, soon be-

came actors by profession.—From about 1645, Molière's history is lost amidst the wars of the Fronde; but he appears to have wandered in the provinces with his troop, and to have composed slight pieces for them, till 1653, when his first regular comedy, 'L'Etourdi,' was played at Lyons with great success. In Languedoc, next year, he produced 'Le Dépit Amoureux,' and, bent on his favorite pursuits, refused to become the secretary of his old school-fellow, the Prince de Conti. In 1658, Molière and his company, finding their way to Paris, received the patronage of the court: he was by this time an excellent actor; and he immediately showed that he possessed both a power of observation and of original invention, and a skill in dramatic construction, much exceeding any thing that had appeared in his two earlier pieces. His clever satire on literary and accomplished ladies, called 'Les Précieuses Ridicules,' was followed by his humorous farce, 'Le Cocu Imaginaire': 'L'Ecole des Maris,' and 'Les Fâcheux,' made him still more famous as a witty and correct painter of life and manners; and the series of his plays continued to be rapidly increased till 1673, when it was ended with his life, by 'Le Malade Imaginaire.' Some of his comedies, such as that last named, 'Le Médecin Malgre Lui,' 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' and 'George Dandin,' are chargeable, notwithstanding their liveliness, with degenerating into broad farce. But several of his comedies, though they do not indeed support his fame at the extravagant height to which his countrymen raise it, are yet fully sufficient to justify his rank as at once one of the most brilliant and skilful of all comic dramatists, and as the very best of those that have written comedies on the formal French model. Such praise belongs especially to 'L'Ecole des Femmes' (1662), in which is his famous character of Agnes; 'Le Misanthrope' (1666), of which Wycherly's 'Plain-Dealer' is an imitation, with improvement in management and degradation in morality; 'Le Tartuffe' (1667), so deservedly celebrated for its powerful picture of hypocrisy in the person of the hero; and 'Les Femmes



[Tomb of Molière.]

Savantes' (1672), in which groundless pretensions are ridiculed with great force of humor.—In 1662, being forty years old, he married an actress of seventeen, whose light-minded coquetry embittered his comfort. He is described as having been a thoughtful, generous, and good-hearted man, and more popular with his players than managers are wont to be. He prided himself on his skill in playing low comedy, as much at least as on the fame he won as a dramatic poet. And he all but died on the stage. In acting 'Argon' on one of the earliest appearances of his own last comedy, he was seized with convul-



sions, and soon suffocated by blood from the chest. His body was refused admission to consecrated ground, till the king prevailed on the archbishop of Paris to allow a private funeral. [W.S.]

MOLIERE, F. DE, a French novelist, died 1623.

MOLIERES, JOSEPH PRIVAT DE, a philosophical writer, was born at Tarascon, in 1677; became a member of the congregation of the Oratory; and was a pupil of Malebranche, on whose death he quitted the society, and devoted himself wholly to physics and mathematics. He was afterwards professor of philosophy at the royal college, and died in 1742. His works are, 'Philosophical Lectures,' 4 vols.; 'Mathematical Lectures,' and 'La Premier Partie des Elémens de Géométrie.'

MOLIN, JAMES, usually called Dumoulin, a celebrated French physician, was born in 1666; became chief physician to the army in Catalonia, at the age of 26; and on his return to Paris, in 1706, added to his reputation by his cure of the Prince of Condé. In his medical practice he was so partial to venesection, that it is supposed Le Sage intended to satirise him under the character of Dr. Sangrado. Died 1755.

MOLINA, A. DE, a Spanish philologist, 1496-1584.

MOLINA, J. L., a Mexican naturalist, 1740-1829.

MOLINA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, was born at Cuenza, in 1535; was professor of theology at Evora for 20 years; and died in 1601. He was the author of a treatise on free will, entitled 'De Concordia Gratiae et liberi Arbitrii,' which gave rise to such a furious contest between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, that the pope found it advisable to issue a bull, in order to suppress it.

MOLINERI, J. A., an Italian painter, 1577-1640.

MOLINET, CLAUDE DU, canon regular and procurator general of the congregation of St. Génévieve, was born at Chalon-sur-Marne, in 1620, and died in 1687. He was the author of 'The Epistles of Stephen, Bishop of Tournay, with Notes,' 'History of the Popes by Medals,' and other works illustrative of ecclesiastical antiquities. He collected a large cabinet of curiosities, and placed the library of St. Génévieve in the state for which it is so celebrated.

MOLINET, JOHN, a French poet of the 15th century; author of 'Faïtes et Dits,' &c. He was almoner and librarian to Margaret of Austria, and historiographer to the house of Burgundy. Died 1507.

MOLINIER, WILLIAM, a celebrated troubadour of the 14th century, whose 'Lays-d'Amors,' is a curious monument of the state of literature in the south of France at that period.

MOLINOS, MICHAEL, was born in the neighborhood of Saragossa in 1627, but was chiefly resident in Rome. In 1670 he published in Spanish his famous book, 'The Spiritual Guide,' which was translated into Italian, and published at Rome in 1681. The object of the treatise was to teach that the pious mind must possess quietude in order to its spiritual progress, that for this purpose it must be abstracted from visible objects, that thus drawn within itself, it becomes susceptible of heavenly influence, and that the special functions of intellect and will are merged wholly in God. This species of mysticism was named Quietism. As it was in antagonism with the emphasis laid by the Church of Rome on external ceremonies, it brought down upon its author the hostility of the Jesuits and the higher powers. Molinos was thrown into prison in 1685; and though he re-

canted his errors, yet was he in 1687 condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and he died unreleased in 1696. This system was espoused in France by Madame Guyon, and the good and great Fenelon, bishop of Cambray. [J.E.]

MOLLER, DANIEL WILLIAM, a learned Hungarian, 1642-1712.

MOLLER, H., a Lutheran divine, 1530-1589.

MOLLER, J., a German philologist, 1661-1725.

MOLLERUS, J. H., a Dutch statesman, minister of war in 1814, 1753-1830.

MOLNAR, A., a Hungarian philologist, b. 1574.

MOLLOY, CHARLES, a political writer and dramatist, was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity College. He afterwards became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a political paper, called 'Common Sense.' He died in 1767. His plays are, 'The Perplexed Couple,' 'The Coquet,' and 'Half-pay Officers.'

MOLYN, PETER DE, called 'the Elder,' a Dutch landscape painter and etcher, born about 1600. His son of the same name, called 'Cavaliere Tempesta,' and 'Pietro de Mulceribus,' famous for his storm pieces, 1637-1701.

MOLYNEUX, SIR WILLIAM, a gallant knight in the reign of Henry VIII., who displayed great bravery at the battle of Flodden Field. On his deathbed he gave this advice to his son: 'Let the under-wood grow; the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly; but force not violently, either your bounds, or your rents, above your forefathers.'

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, an ingenious mathematician, was born at Dublin, in 1656. The philosophical society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to his endeavors, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyor-general of the works, and chief engineer. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and in 1689 he settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his 'Treatise on Dioptries,' which was published in 1692. In this year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above, he wrote 'Sciothericum Telescopium;' also, 'The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament in England;' and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—SAMUEL MOLYNEUX, his son, was born at Chester, in 1689; became secretary to George II., when prince of Wales; and was distinguished by his skill in astronomy.

MOLZA, FRANCIS MARIA, an Italian poet, was born at Modena, in 1489. He excelled in various kinds of poetry, combining elegance of style with striking imagery and elevated ideas; but he was a man of dissipated manners, and died a victim to his vices and licentiousness, in 1544.—His granddaughter, TARQUINIA MOLZA, who married Paul Porriño, was born in 1542, and died in 1617. Her works consist of translations from Plato, and other classical writers, with Latin and Italian poems, for which her family was honored by the Roman senate with a patent of citizenship.

MONACI, L. DE, a Venetian annalist, died 1429.

MONALDESCHI, MARQUIS DE, a nobleman attendant on Christina, queen of Sweden, whom she caused to be assassinated at Fontainebleau, 1657.

MONARDES, NICHOLAS, a Spanish physician, was born at Seville, and educated at Alcalá; after which he settled in his native place, and died there in 1578. His works are, 'De secunda Vena in Pleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes Concordia,' 'De Rosa, et Partibus ejus,' and 'Dos Libros de las cosas



que se trahen de las Indias Occidentales, que sirven al uso de Medicina.' The last work has been translated into Latin, French, Italian, and English; and the name of Monardes is perpetuated by the botanical genus *Monarda*, in the class *Diandria* of *Linnaeus*.

MONBEILLARD, PHILIBERT GUENEAU, a distinguished French naturalist, born at Semur, in 1720. He obtained great reputation in the scientific world, by his continuation of the 'Collection Académique,' a work consisting of every interesting circumstance in the memoirs of the learned societies of Europe; afterwards became the associate of Buffon, in his great work on natural history; nor was any difference of style in their writings observed, until Buffon himself announced him in his preface. Died 1785.

MONBODDO, LORD. See BURNETT.

MONCE, F. DE LA, a painter of Munich, died 1753.

MONCEY, ADRIEN, duke of Conegliano and marshal of France, was born at Besançon, in 1754. Though he entered the army at 15 years of age, he did not become a captain till 1791, and in 1793 having been sent to the Pyrenees at the head of the 'chasseurs Cantabres,' he so distinguished himself by his gallantry, that in a short time he became successively general of brigade and general of division. In 1795 and 1796 he made a most successful campaign in Spain and Italy; and after the peace of Luneville, he was appointed inspector general of the gendarmerie; in which capacity he rendered such important services to Napoleon, that he was made one of his first marshals of 1804, and soon afterwards created duke of Conegliano. In 1808 he once more took part in the war with Spain, and contributed to the capture of Saragossa in 1809; but, during the last years of the empire, he ceased to take part in military operations which he disapproved, and did not reappear till 1814, when he tried, as major-general of the national guard, to defend the walls of Paris, laying down his arms only after the capitulation was signed. After the 'hundred days,' he refused to preside at the council of war appointed to try Marshal Ney; and for this generous act he was imprisoned in the fortress of Ham for three months, deprived of all his functions, and expelled from the chamber of peers, to which, however, he was readmitted in 1819. In 1823 he joined the Duke d'Angoulême in his invasion of Spain, and finished his military career with a success worthy of his first exploits. He was afterwards nominated governor of the Hotel des Invalides, and in this capacity received the ashes of Napoleon in 1840. Died 1842.

MONCIEL, T. DE, a Fr. statesman, 1790-1831.

MONCONYS, BALTHASAR DE, a traveller, was born at Lyons. After receiving a liberal education at the university of Salamanca, he visited the East, for the purpose of tracing the remains of the philosophy of Trismegistus and Zoroaster; but returned without accomplishing the object of his mission, and died in 1665. His travels were printed in 3 vols.

MONCRIF, FRANCIS AUGUSTIN PARADIS DE, a member of the French academy, was born at Paris, in 1687; became the favorite of fashionable society by his musical, theatrical, and poetical talents; and died in 1770. His principal works are, 'An Essay on the Art of Pleasing,' and a romance, entitled 'Les Ames Rivaies.'

MONET, PHILIBERT, a Fr. savant, 1566-1643.

MONETTI, F., an Italian satirist, 1635-1712.

MONGAULT, NICHOLAS HUBERT, a French writer, was born at Paris, in 1674. He became a

member of the congregation of the Oratory; but after teaching with reputation in the college at Mons, he quitted the society, and went to live with the Archbishop of Toulouse, who procured him a priory. He was afterwards tutor to the Duke de Chartres, son of the Duke of Orleans; was made secretary-general to the French infantry, and obtained other places through the interest of his pupil. He was also a member of the French academy, and that of Inscriptions. Died 1746.

MONGE, GASPARD, born at Beaune in 1746; died at Paris, 28th July, 1818: one of the very greatest of those illustrious scientific men who graced and exalted the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire. Educated as a military engineer at the college at Mezières, he was transferred to the school of the Louvre in 1780, and thus was on the spot, prepared to sustain his part in those subsequent stupendous events which stunned Europe. It must not be supposed that in the Revolution Monge figured as a politician; neither at any period of his life did he evince sympathy with the mere struggles of Party; but among the foremost, he came, with all the energy of genius, in aid of the Convention, when France first stood at bay, and then single-handed beat back the Coalition and shivered their Empires. That was indeed a time! The super-human gallantry of the nation, and the prodigious force with which it rose in defiant vindication of its existence and rights, so strike one with amazement, and even at this late day so stir the blood, that, for the moment, one inclines to forget its crimes. It must be recollected, that not only was the enemy on the frontier, but the supply was stopped of all those substances, even to the raw material, which had to be wrought into weapons of defence; the means of procuring iron, steel, saltpetre, gunpowder, and many articles of prime necessity 'were,' says Biot, 'created during the reign of Terror.' The superintendence, or in terms more appropriate, the *creation* of the Engineering, fell in large part to Monge; and it was out of his herculean exertions to man the fortresses and instruct the new army, that those world-famous schools—the *Ecoles Normale* and *Polytechnique*—at that time sprung up. Nor were the ties ever severed that bound him to the fortunes of France. Side by side with their young Buonaparte during the ever-memorable campaigns of Italy, he afterwards formed one of the expeditions to Egypt, whose records his pen has so largely enriched; and he kept the warm friendship of the Emperor, to the close of Napoleon's own career. It will be remembered as one of the earliest and meanest acts of the Restoration—that purging of the Institute, which got rid, by *expulsion*, of several associates to whom it then owed great part of its splendor: surely it is brighter honor to MONGE that he shared the fate of CARNOT, than if he had preferred to repent and be rewarded with *Laplace*!—Monge's achievements, however, were not merely those of Action. He contributed in many ways to improve analysis, and made important steps in the application of analysis to Geometry: but that which makes his name imperishable, is a stroke of pure genius, constituting an epoch in the Science it advanced. While yet a young officer in the engineers, the happy thought occurred to Monge, that by a new and peculiar method of projection, every solid figure might be represented on plane canvas, so accurately that the relations of its various points might be determined by rule and compass. Applying his idea in the first place to the solid works of fortification, &c., he soon discerned that he held in his hand the principles of a Geometry altogether



new, and of exhaustless capacity; and that remarkable method was elaborated accordingly, which is now known as '*Descriptive Geometry*.' A new Geometry, by every right,—the Method of Monge has already conferred the highest benefits on all departments of practical science; and it has opened to pure Geometry long courses of investigation, to which analysis alone had previously the key. No work yet exists exposing the foundation and nature of Descriptive Geometry as well as Monge's own: through its perspicuity, its taste, its comprehensiveness, it ranks as a classic in mathematics. It is said that the oral expositions of this remarkable person were as fascinating as his books. His pupils considered him the ideal of a philosophic teacher; and a few who still survive, continue to speak of his lessons as among their most delightful recollections.

[J.P.N.]

MONGE, Lieutenant-colonel, a French officer employed by Napoleon, after his return from Elba, to go secretly to Vienna, to bring off Maria Louisa and her son to France. He succeeded, by various disguises, to reach Vienna, and was very near accomplishing his purpose, when the Austrian police got information of the plan, and Monge was compelled to fly. He got back to France, and fought bravely in the battle of Waterloo; but was eventually reduced to such distress as to work as a common laborer, and died in the hospital of St. Louis, in 1829.

MONGELLAZ, MADAME, a French writer, author of '*The Influence of Women upon Manners*,' 1798-1830.

MONGEZ, JOHN ANDREW, a French physician and naturalist, 1751-1788. His brother, ANTHONY, author of several historical works, 1747-1835.

MONGITORE, A., a French antiquarian, 1663-1743.

MONK. GEORGE MONK, general under the commonwealth, and duke of Albemarle after the restoration, was born in Devonshire in 1608. He devoted himself early to a military life, and had acquired some experience in the wars on the continent, when the civil war broke out in England between Charles and his parliament. Monk at first served on the king's side; but he was taken prisoner in 1645, and after lying two years in prison, he consented to take a commission in the parliamentary army. He commanded first for his new masters in Ireland, where he distinguished himself greatly. He afterwards acted as lieutenant-general under Cromwell in Scotland, where he aided much in gaining the victory of Dunbar. Cromwell left him with 5,000 men to complete the subjugation of Scotland, a work which Monk effectually performed. He was next employed as an admiral of the commonwealth's fleet, and he shared in the perils and the glories of the desperate struggle with the Dutch navy, which Blake so successfully conducted. He was taken soon back to command in Scotland; and for five years he kept that kingdom in helpless submission to Cromwell, and in unprecedented order and tranquillity. On the first protector's death, Monk proclaimed Richard Cromwell as Oliver's successor; but he soon discovered the weakness of the new ruler, and determined to follow that policy by which he would both connect himself with the strongest party, and also lay that under the greatest possible obligation to him. He temporized for some months; listening to the advances of all sides, and saying little in return.—He brought his army from Scotland to London, and contrived to dupe the parliamentarians and republicans to the very last. He had made up his mind that the royalist cause was the strongest,

and he carried on negotiations with the Stuart princes, by which he secured high rewards for himself as the price of conducting their restoration. In February, 1660, Monk threw off the mask altogether, commanded the dissolution of the remnant of the long parliament, and ordered a free one to be convened. He introduced a messenger from the king to the new parliament; and on the 3d of May, Monk received Charles II. on the beach at Dover. He was rewarded by the dukedom of Albemarle, and large grants of offices and money. He went to sea again in 1666, against his old enemies the Dutch, and maintained his reputation for courage and conduct. He died in 1670. Monk had strong nerves, strong common sense, a cold heart, an accommodating conscience, a careful tongue, an unchanging countenance, and an imperturbable temper. He showed considerable skill in civil government as well as in military affairs. He had shrewdness enough to see what was best for the nation's interest; and, if it also promoted his own, he had ability and vigor enough to bring it to pass. He was never unsettled by enthusiasm in determining his ends, and he was never checked by principle in choosing his means.

[E.S.C.]

MONK, MARY, daughter of Lord Molesworth, and wife of George Monk, Esq., was celebrated for her poetical genius. She was well acquainted with the Latin, French, Italian and Spanish languages. Died 1715.

MONK, NICHOLAS, brother of the famous duke of Albemarle, became bishop of Hereford, d. 1661.

MONMOUTH, JAMES, duke of, whose attempt to place the crown of England on his head forms an interesting and bloody chapter in our history, was a natural son of Charles II., by Lucy Walters, and was born at Rotterdam, in 1619. He was brought up in France as a catholic, and on the restoration of Charles, was treated with every mark of affection by him, and acquired immense popularity by the possession of qualities which are always dear to the people—generosity and courage, united to a handsome person and affable manners. It was reported that the king had been privately married to Lucy Walters, and the popular dislike of the duke of York, afterwards James II., gave occasion to hopes that her son might succeed to the crown—hopes which were fast ripening into plots under the guidance of such men as Shaftesbury—when the king was prevailed upon by his brother to declare in council that the duke of Monmouth had no claims to legitimacy. In 1679, Monmouth was intrusted with a command in Scotland, and defeated the covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, 22d June, but was soon afterwards sent beyond seas at the instigation of his uncle. A few months afterwards he returned without leave, and became the centre of the popular movements provoked by the arbitrary conduct of Charles, and the dread of the succession in the person of the duke of York—the same struggle in which the lives of Lord William Russel, and Algernon Sidney were sacrificed. The result to Monmouth was his exile in Holland, where he resided with the Whig refugees until the accession of James presented him with the long desired opportunity of trying the issue with his sword. It is one of the problems of history how far the prince of Orange favored this enterprise. The duke landed in the neighborhood of Lyme, in June, 1685, with only 80 followers, and within twenty-four hours was at the head of 1,500 men, while the royal troops were mustering to oppose him, under the command of Churchill, afterwards the famous duke of Marlborough, and hundreds of per-

sons were arrested for alleged complicity. Before the action took place which terminated this rash enterprise, Monmouth was proclaimed king at Taunton, and had mustered nearly 6,000 men, all colliers and rustics—none of the Whig aristocracy or the regular army joining him, as he had been led to hope. The hostile forces met at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, and more than a thousand of the undisciplined followers of Monmouth were killed before they yielded the field. The duke was captured in a miserable condition, near Ringwood, in the New Forest, and was executed on Tower Hill, on the 15th of July. The executioner was John Ketch, who had also beheaded Russel. Monmouth was the idol of the people, who refused for a long time to believe that he was really executed; and it is curious to speculate on what might have been the issue of his enterprise had he deferred it a year or two longer, when the undisguised tyranny of James, and the hopes of the catholics were prostrated by the glorious revolution of 1688. [E.R.]

MONNET, J., a French writer, died 1785.

MONNETT, ANTHONY GRIMOALD, an eminent French chemist and inspector-general of the mines, was born in Auvergne, in 1734. He was one of the very few who cultivated the science, that rejected the great discoveries and theories of Lavoisier, and it consequently lessened his reputation. He wrote a variety of works, besides analyses and memoirs in the *Journal de Physique*; and died in 1817.

MONNIER, L. G., a Fr. engraver, 1731–1804.

MONNIER, P. LE, a French philos., 1575–1657.

MONNIER, SOPHIE DE RUFFY, Marquise De, a French lady of great personal and mental accomplishments, who became the mistress of Mirabeau, and committed suicide after the death of one of her subsequent lovers, 1789.

MONNOT, A., a French anatomist, 1765–1820.

MONNOT, P. T., a Fr. sculptor, 1658–1733.

MONNOYE, B. DE LA, a Fr. poet, 1641–1727.

MONOD, H., a Swiss statesman, 1753–1833.

MONOD, P., a Jesuit of Savoy, 1586–1644.

MONOYER, F. B., a Flemish painter, 1635–99.

MONPON, H., a French composer, 1804–1841.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, an eminent physician and anatomist, of Scottish descent, was born in London, in 1697. After studying under Cheselden, and travelling on the Continent for improvement, he was, in 1719, appointed professor and demonstrator of anatomy to the company of surgeons at Edinburgh; where, soon after, he instituted that course of instruction for which his medical school is so highly celebrated. This was followed by the foundation of an hospital, where he delivered courses of clinical lectures; and also formed a society for collecting and publishing professional papers; the result of which appeared in six volumes of 'Medical Essays,' and two more on 'Physical and Literary Subjects.' Besides the papers contained in these volumes, the doctor published a work, entitled 'Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones;' and an 'Account of the Success of Inoculation in Scotland.' Died, 1767.—His eldest son, Dr. ALEXANDER MONRO, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the anatomical professorship; and published numerous works, among which are, 'Observations on the Nervous System,' 'The Structure and Physiology of Fishes,' 'A Description of the Bursæ Mucosæ,' 'Three Treatises on the Brain, Eye, and Ear,' 'Observations on the Crural Hernia,' 'Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body,' 4 vols.—His second son, Dr. DONALD MONRO, became a physician in the army; and wrote 'Observations on the Means of

preserving the Health of Soldiers,' 2 vols.; and a 'Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry,' 4 vol. Died 1802.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, eldest son of the preceding See MUNRO ALEXANDER.

MONRO, DONALD, second son of Alexander, author of a 'Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry,' 1731–1802.

MONRO, JOHN, a writer on insanity, 1715–1791.



[James Monroe.]

MONROE, JAMES, a president of the United States, was born, in 1758, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He entered the revolutionary army as a cadet, and, being soon after appointed a lieutenant, marched to New York, where he joined the army under Washington. He was engaged in the battle of Harlem Heights, in that of White Plains, in the retreat through the Jerseys, and in the attack on Trenton. In the last he was in the vanguard, and received a ball through his left shoulder. For his conduct in this action he was promoted to a captaincy. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of general Lord Stirling, with the rank of major, and he fought by the side of Lafayette, when that officer was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel; and at the end of the contest, in 1783, he was elected a member of Congress. In May, 1794, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, but recalled from this mission in 1796, by president Washington, with strong marks of dissatisfaction, for having succumbed too much to the overbearing policy of the French directory. He went, however, to London in the same capacity, at a juncture of great importance; and, in 1811, was appointed secretary of state. Six years afterwards, the war department being in a very embarrassed state, he was chosen president, in 1817, as the successor of Mr. Madison; and, in 1821, re-elected by a vote unanimous, with a single exception. He died on the 4th of July, 1831, the anniversary of American independence.

MONS, J. H. Vox, a Belg. chemist, 1765–1842.

MONSIAU, N. A., a French painter, 1754–1837.

MONSYING, P. A., a Fr. composer, 1729–1817.

MONSON, SIR WILLIAM, an English naval officer, was born at South Carlton, in Lincolnshire, in 1569; was educated at Baliol College, Oxford; entered the naval service; served in several expeditions in the reign of Elizabeth; and was knighted by the Earl of



Essex, for the conduct in the expedition to Cadiz. In the reign of James I. he distinguished himself against the Dutch, and died in 1648.

MONSTIER, A. DU, a French historian, d. 1662.

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a French chronicler of the 15th century, born about 1390, and died in 1453. He was provost of Cambray, and bailiff of Walincourt; and wrote a chronicle of events, from the year 1400 to 1453, the year in which he died.

MONTAGU, the name of a noble family, descended from one of the Norman barons who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The most noted in English history are—EDWARD, who contributed to the overthrow of the duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., died 1556. EDWARD, earl of Sandwich, a general, admiral, and statesman, who served the commonwealth in company with Blake, and became a royalist of the restoration, born 1625, killed in combat with the Dutch 1672. CHARLES, earl of Halifax, a statesman of the reign of William III., 1661–1715. JOHN, fourth earl of Sandwich, a diplomatist and statesman, author of a voyage round the Mediterranean, 1718–1792. GEORGE, an admiral, 1750–1829. And besides these, three celebrated names in the literary history of England mentioned below.

MONTAGU, BASIL, an English lawyer and writer, died 1851, aged 81. He was the natural son of John, fourth earl of Sandwich, a first lord of the admiralty, and was educated by him. Montagu was the editor of an excellent edition of Lord Bacon's works, and the writer of a life of the celebrated philosopher. He was a strenuous advocate for mitigating the severity of the English penal code.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of the preceding, was born at Warncliffe Lodge, in Yorkshire, about 1714. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he eloped, and became a chimney-sweep. His family had given him up for lost, when a gentleman recognized him in the street, and took him home to his father. He escaped a second time, and engaged with a master of a fishing smack; after which he shipped himself on board a vessel bound to Spain, where he served a muleteer. In this situation he was discovered, and conveyed home to his friends, who placed him under a tutor, with whom he travelled abroad. His father being rather scanty in his remittances, owing probably to the son's extravagance, the tutor is said to have committed a curious fraud to obtain a supply. This was the printing a book, entitled 'Observations on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics, by Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq.' This work, whether the production of the son or not, gave great pleasure to the old gentleman, who acknowledged it in a handsome manner. On his return to England, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he sat in two successive parliaments. His future conduct was marked by eccentricities not less extraordinary than those by which he had been distinguished in the early part of his life. He went to Italy, where he professed the Roman Catholic religion, and from that he apostatised to Mahometanism. After passing many years in Egypt, and other countries on the Mediterranean coasts, he died as he was about to return to England, at Padua, in 1776.

MONTAGU, G., a naturalist, died 1815.

MONTAGU, LADY MARY WORTLEY, whose family name was Pierrepont, was the daughter of the earl (afterwards duke) of Kingston. She was born in 1690, received a solid and somewhat masculine education, and when she was twenty years old trans-

lated, from the Latin, not the Greek, the Encheiridion of Epictetus. Marrying, in 1712, Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, she became, through her beauty and wit, at once a chief ornament of fashionable society, and a flattered friend of Addison, Pope, and other men of letters. In 1716 she went abroad with her husband, then appointed ambassador to Constantinople. Her residence of two years in the East produced her celebrated 'Letters,' pieces abounding both in liveliness and in observation, and altogether reckoned deservedly among the very best things of their kind. On her return home she was able, not without much opposition, to introduce in England the practice of inoculation for small-pox, to which, seeing it in Turkey, she had submitted her own son. She wrote verses freely for many years, and continued to keep up her intimacy with literary men; but she quarrelled with Pope, and was pilloried by him in some of his bitterest verses. She spent several years on the continent, chiefly residing near Venice: and, coming again to England, died in 1762. Her daughter married George III.'s favorite minister, the earl of Bute. [W.S.]

MONTAGUE, ELIZABETH, an eminent female writer, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., of Yorkshire, and was born in 1720. She had an opportunity of prosecuting her studies under the direction of Conyers Middleton, to whom she was probably indebted for the tincture of learning which so remarkably influenced her character and manners. About 1742 she married Edward Montague, a descendant of the first Earl of Sandwich. Mrs. Montague published 'An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare,' which obtained a great and deserved reputation. She formed a literary society known by the name of the 'Blue Stocking Club,' from the circumstances that Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, a gentleman belonging to it, wore stockings of that color. Mrs. Montague was noticed for another peculiarity, that of giving an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis. She died in 1800, and her epistolary correspondence in 4 vols. was afterwards published.

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL, SEIGNEUR DE, was born in 1533, in the French province of Perigord, on the small estate from which his noble and ancient family took their name. The course of his boyish education was very eccentric: among other peculiarities of it, he was taught Latin by speaking it in childhood, to the exclusion of French, which he learned afterwards as a foreign tongue. When we remember that Montaigne was a Gascon by birth and breeding, this fact may account for the comparative purity of his style. He was sent to the college of Guienne at Bourdeaux, at a very early age, before George Buchanan had ceased to be a teacher there. Being a younger son, he studied law, and was for some years a counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux: but, succeeding early to his father's moderate property, he was for the remainder of his life a country gentleman. He resided almost constantly at his own chateau, making, however, tours in France, visiting Paris, (where he had an honorary post in the royal household,) and journeying through Italy for his health in his later years. Living in the troubled time of the League, he was, though attached to the royal party, disgusted by many things done on both sides; and, obstinately remaining inactive, and distrusted by both factions, he was once driven from his house, and had his estate ravaged. About 1572, when he was full of horror at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he began to record the fruits of his desultory reading and musings. His

'Essays' first appeared in 1580, but were repeatedly altered, and very much enlarged, till they reached their complete shape in 1588. They show much of historical and other knowledge, with a great amount of shrewd and original but rambling thought. They are made remarkably amusing and interesting by the garrulous egotism with which the writer keeps himself continually before us; parading, without reserve, all the features of his character, his generous good-heartedness, his love of ease, his triumphant vanity, and his singular and touching combination of devout feeling with sceptical doubts, on points of religion as well as on philosophy. He died in 1592, in the sixtieth year of his age. His observations, embracing the whole circle of human life, have been a rich storehouse of ideas for succeeding authors; and, not long ago, the autograph of Shakspeare was found on a copy of the earliest English translation of the 'Essays.' [W.S.]



[Tomb of Montaigne.]

**MONTALBANI, COUNT J. B.**, an Italian officer in the Venetian service, author of a work on the manners of the Turks, 1596-1646. His son, **MARC-ANTONIO**, a naturalist, 1630-1695. **OBIDIO**, brother Count Montalbani, a naturalist and philosopher, 1601-1671.

**MONTALDI, P. J.**, an Italian Hebraist, 1730-1816.

**MONTALEMBERT, ADRIAN DE**, a military engineer distinguished as a general in the seven years' war, and at the period of the revolution as the adviser of Carnot, 1714-1800.

**MONTALEMBERT, MARK RENÉ, Marquis de**, a French general, was born in 1714, at Angoulême; entered the army early in life; and in the seven years' war was attached to the staff of the armies of Russia and Sweden, to give an account of military operations to the French ministry. He published a work on fortification, besides three volumes of correspondence on military subjects; and papers in the memoirs of the academy of sciences.

**MONTALTO**, the name of two doges of Genoa,—1. **LEO**, reigned 1383-1384. 2. **ANTONIO**, elected 1393, deposed and re-elected 1394, deposed again 1411.

**MONTALVAN, LU S PEREZ**, a Spanish dramatist, died 1639.

**MONTANO, or DA MONTI, JOHN BAPTIST**, an Italian physician, and translator of some of the Latin classics, 1488-1551.

**MONTANO, J. B.**, an Italian architect, d. 1621.

**MONTANO, R. G.**, a Span. protestant, 16th ct.

**MONTANUS**, the founder of a famous heresy in the second century, lived in the village of Ardaban, on the confines of Phrygia. As Neander remarks, 'the Phrygian temperament' is seen in that form of nature-worship, filled with magic and ecstasies for which the province was already famous. The special supernatural element of Christianity

struck with amazement such a people—its miracles, tongues, and early gifts of knowledge and prophetic rhapsody. The object of Montanus was to subordinate every thing else in the church to those superhuman and brilliant endowments, and to cast into the shade its ordinary teaching and government. Thus he maintained that he was the promised Paraclete—not the Divine Spirit, indeed, but the predicted enlivener, purifier, and Comforter. He threw himself into states of transport, and raved with fluent sublimity. A new church was founded at Pepuza, their New Jerusalem, and visions, tongues, and nervous spasms, were a daily spectacle. The followers of Montanus, among whom were two ladies, caught the infection, and the contagious mesmerism quickly spread. It was thought that the apostolic age was revived, and that the phenomena of Pentecost were to be vouchsafed in augmented and interminable splendor. A transcendental code of morality was also proclaimed, and in which fasts, penances, and celibacy, held a prominent place. Tertullian was fascinated by the delusion, and became the most famous and eloquent advocate of the system. Montanism, in the essence of it, has not been confined to Phrygia, for it has been often witnessed in Europe, and has even crossed the Atlantic. [J.E.]

**MONTANUS, BENEDICT ARIAS**, a Spanish Benedictine, was born at Frexenal, in Estremadura, in 1527, and educated at Alcalá. He was at the council of Trent, and, on his return to Spain, was employed in editing a polyglot Bible, in 8 vols. He was one of the most learned divines of the 16th century, and died at Seville, in 1598.

**MONTAUSIER, CHARLES DE ST. MAURE, Duke of**, was born in Touraine, in 1610, and died in 1690. He was governor to the dauphin, to which office he was appointed in 1668; and such was his character for integrity, and the upright manner in which he always conducted himself, that he was called by the people 'the virtuous man who always tells the truth.' Died 1690.

**MONTBEILLARD, PHILIBERT GUENEAU**. See **MONTBEILLARD**.

**MONTBELIARD, LEOP. EBERHART, Prince De**, an officer in the service of Austria, 1670-1725.

**MONTBRUN, C. DUPAX, Seigneur De**, a protestant commander disting. at Jarnac and Montcontour, in the civil wars of France, 1530-1574.

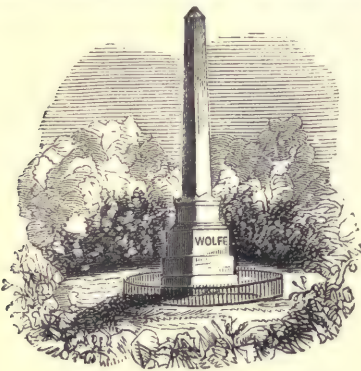


[Montcalm.]

**MONTCALM, LOUIS JOSEPH DE, Marquis of St. Veran**, a distinguished French general, was born of a noble family at Condiac in 1712, and entered the army at an early age. He commanded with distinguished reputation in Italy, Bohemia and Ger-



many. In 1756 he was made a field-marshal, and sent to Canada as the successor of Dieskan. War had at this time, in effect, been carried on between the French and English in America for two years; but no formal declaration was made until England proclaimed hostilities in May, 1756. The command of the British troops in North America was confided to General Abercrombie until the Earl of Loudoun could come over. Montcalm had command of the French, and in August, 1756, besieged and took Fort Ontario at Oswego, and entirely demolished the fortifications in presence of the Six Nations of Indians, in whose territory they had been erected, and whose jealousy had been excited by their construction. In 1757 he marched with an army of 9,000 men against Fort William Henry, and laid siege to it. The garrison consisted of between two and three thousand regulars, besides which General Webb was stationed at Fort Edward, not very distant, with 4,000 men. Montcalm, however, acted with such vigor that in six days Colonel Monroe, commandant of Fort William Henry, was compelled, after an honorable and spirited resistance, to capitulate. The garrison was to be allowed the honors of war, and to be protected from the Indians until within reach of Fort Edward. But no sooner had they left the Fort, than, despite all the efforts of Montcalm to prevent it, the savages fell upon the troops of the conquered garrison and committed the most horrible murders. In 1759 the British resolved on an attack upon Quebec, the conduct of which was confided to Major-General Wolfe, while the French were commanded by Montcalm. Wolfe determined to land his troops at night under the heights of Abraham, and, by climbing a precipice, difficult enough of ascent even in the day-time, to have his army by the morning light upon the summit which overlooked the city. He accomplished his purpose so secretly that Montcalm was incredulous when informed, at the opening of the day, that the enemy was in battle array upon the heights. Soon convinced, however, of the fact, he perceived that a battle was inevitable and instantly prepared for it. Wolfe was equally ready, and the fight soon commenced, and became general. Both commanders were mortally wounded and the minds of both



[Monument to Montcalm and Wolfe.]

were fully occupied with the events of the battle when they were rapidly passing from time into eternity. Victory settled on the side of the English. When dying on the field, the English general heard the words, 'they run,' he exclaimed, 'Who run?' 'The French,' was the answer. 'Then I die happy,' said he, and immediately expired. Montcalm for a

time survived the effects of his wound. When told by the surgeon that his death was certain—'I am glad of it,' said he, 'how long shall I survive?' 'Ten or twelve hours, perhaps less.' 'So much the better, I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec.' It may be doubted whether France ever had a better soldier, and she certainly never sent to her American possessions a commander at all comparable to him in soldierly qualifications. He died on the 19th of September, 1759.

MONTECHAL, C. DE, a Fr. prelate, 1589-1651.

MONTCRESTIEN, ANTHONY, a French playwright, and writer on political economy, d. 1621.

MONTEBELLO, DUC DE. See LANNES.

MONTECORVINO, J. DE, a French miner, known as a missionary to Tartary, 1247-1330.

MONTECUCULLI, RAYMOND DE, a celebrated general, was born in 1608, of a distinguished family in the Modenese, and entered into the service of the emperor of Germany. In 1634, at the head of 2,000 horse, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, and took their baggage and artillery; but he was soon after defeated, and taken prisoner. In 1637 he defeated Razolzi, prince of Transylvania; in 1664 he gained a splendid victory over the Turks at St. Gothard; and, in 1675 and 1676, he commanded on the Rhine, and foiled all the efforts of Turenne, and the Prince of Condé by his masterly manœuvres. He died in 1680. Montecuculli wrote some excellent 'Memoirs' on the military art, and a treatise on the 'Art of Reigning.'

MONTECUCULLI, SEBASTIANO DE, a gentleman of Ferrara, put to death on the allegation of having caused the death of the son of Francis I., supposed to have been poisoned in 1536.

MONTEGRE, A. F. JENIN DE, a French physician, and wr. on animal magnetism, 1779-1808.

MONTEMAYOR, GEORGE DE, a Castilian poet, was born in 1520, and took his name from the place of his birth. After serving in the army, he was employed at the court of Philip II., where he died in 1562. He wrote 'Diana,' a pastoral romance, which was continued by Gaspar Polo.

MONTEMERLO, J. S., an Italian poet, 1515-1572. His son, NICHOLAS, histor. of Tortona, 1618.

MONTENAULT, C. P., a Fr. wr., died 1749.

MONTERRCHI, J., an Ital. antiquarian, 17th c.

MONTÉREAU, P. DE, a Fr. architect, d. 1266.

MONTÉREUIL, BERNARDIN, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1569, and died in 1646. His chief works are, 'A History of the early State of the Church' and 'A Life of Jesus Christ,' which are highly esteemed.

MONTESPAN, FRANCES ATHENAI, Marchioness De, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV., was born 1641, married to the marquis de Montespan in 1663, and supplanted the duchess de la Vallière in the affections of the king, 1668. She maintained her influence over Louis several years, and had three children by him, but was compelled to give way on his marriage with Madame de Maintenon. Died 1717.

MONTESQUIEU, CARL DE SECONDAT, Baron De, was born on the 18th January, 1689, at the castle of La Brède, near Bourdeaux, whence he held another title of nobility. He was a very hard student in his youth. He seems at first to have devoted himself to physical science, but he turned his more mature attention to law, the hereditary profession of his family. In the year 1717 he succeeded both to the family estate and to the perpetual presidency of the parliament of Bourdeaux. While he occupied that high judicial office he laboriously performed its functions. His conscience would not permit him to



[Birthplace of Montesquieu.]

sacrifice the public business to his literary and philosophical tastes, and he resigned his chair in 1726. He had five years earlier printed the most popular, but not the most important of his works, the 'Lettres Persannes.' A violent literary dispute has arisen from the question whether he withdrew or disavowed some of the religious opinions in this work, with the view of removing the king's opposition to his being a member of the Academy—at all events he succeeded in gaining his object. In 1748 he published his 'Esprit des Lois,' one of the most laborious books ever written. It had an immense influence on the literature of the age, and founded that method of philosophising and finding out facts to justify opinion, which characterized his followers of the French school, and entered in a great measure into the spirit of the Scottish school of philosophy. Like most original minded men he brought to his work a degree of genius and knowledge which his imitators could not cope with, and which concealed, in his hands, the defects of the system. His life is the history of his works, and the even tenor of his days were little disturbed by external events. Little is known of his personal character and habits, and it is hence interesting to find a curious notice of him in the memoirs of Lord Charlemont. He, when a young man, visited Montesquieu. They set off together on a ramble, when, as the narrator says, 'we soon arrived at the skirts of a beautiful wood, cut into walks, and paved round, the entrance to which was barricaded with a movable bar, about three feet high, fastened with a padlock—"Come," said he, searching in his pocket, "it is not worth our while to wait for the key; you, I am sure, can leap as well as I can, and this bar shall not stop me." So saying he ran at the bar and fairly jumped over it, while we followed him with amazement, but not without delight to see the philosopher likely to become our play-fellow. This behavior had exactly the effect which he meant it should have. He had observed our awkward timidity, and was determined to rid us of it.'—(*Memoirs*, 33). Montesquieu died in February, 1755. [J.H.B.]

MONTET, J., a French chemist, 1722–1782.

MONTETH, or MONTEITH, ROBERT, names common to two Scottish writers, one on historical subjects, and the other a collector of all the epitaphs of Scotland; last century.

MONTEZUMA, emperor of Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion. Having, by his despotic government, made himself many enemies, they willingly joined Cortez, and assisted him in his progress. Seized in the heart of his capital, and kept as a hostage at the Spanish quarters, he was at first treated

with respect, which was soon changed into insult, and fetters were put on his legs. He was at length obliged to acknowledge his vassalage to the king of Spain, but he could not be brought to change his religion. He died in 1520, from being struck on the temple with a stone, while persuading his tumultuous subjects to receive the Spanish yoke. Charles V. gave a grant of lands, and the title of count of Montezuma, to one of the sons, who was the founder of a noble family in Spain.

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a celebrated French critic and antiquary, was born at the castle of Sontage, in Languedoc, in 1635; became a Benedictine monk, after having engaged in the military service; and died in 1741. He was a voluminous writer; but the most important of his works is that treasure of classical archaeology, entitled 'L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en Figures.'

MONTFORT, A. DE, a Dutch painter, 1532–83.

MONTFORT, L. M. GRIGNON DE, a Fr. Jesuit and missionary, kn. as a relig. founder, 1673–1716.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE. 1. This name, famous in the middle age history of France and England, was first borne by a knight crusader, descended from the lords of Montfort, near Paris. His career dates from 1199, when he went to the Holy Land, companion-in-arms of Thibault, count of Champagne, but it becomes of more historical importance in 1208, when he was appointed chief of the barbarous crusade against the Albigenses, then protected by Raymond, count of Toulouse. In 1213 he obtained a great victory at Muret over the confederated armies of that prince, of his brother-in-law, Peter, king of Arragon, and the nobles who had united with them, and was then appointed by the pope sovereign of all the countries conquered from the alleged heretics. He was killed while besieging Toulouse, 1218. 2. The SIMON DE MONTFORT of English history, was a younger son of the preceding, who quitted France either in 1231 or 1236, in consequence of a dispute with Queen Blanche, mother of Saint Louis. He was the heir of estates in England, which had been held by his family in the reign of King John, and on going to settle there, received possession of them with the title of earl of Leicester. Henry III., in fact, received him into great favor, permitted him to marry his sister, the countess dowager of Pembroke, and appointed him lieutenant-general, or seneschal, of Gascony. From this time the interest of English history turns on the disputes between this turbulent subject at the head of a confederacy of the barons and the crown, the first incident in it being Montfort's recall from his government. In 1258 Henry had convoked a parliament, to procure supplies for the conquest of Sicily. The occasion was seized by Montfort and the barons, to make an armed protest against his government, the end of which was the appointment of twenty-four of their number, with Montfort as president, to administer the affairs of the kingdom. Such a truce could not in the very nature of things be of long duration. The king and his son, Prince Edward, endeavoring to reconquer the royal authority by force of arms, were defeated at the battle of Lewes, 1264, an event which transferred the government, in reality, to Simon de Montfort, though he acknowledged the bishop of Chichester and the earl of Gloucester as his associates. In the year following, January, 1265, De Montfort convened a parliament, in which representatives were sent from the boroughs for the first time on record, and thus originated the *House of Commons*. He was now the leader of the popular party, and was obliged to take the field by the disaffection of the earl of Gloucester,



who soon after, with many other of the barons, joined Prince Edward, previously a captive with his father in the camp of Montfort. The battle of Evesham, 5th August, 1265, decided the contest. Simon de Montfort, overpowered by numbers, fell in the midst of his friends, and the ruin of his family succeeded as a matter of course. [E.R.]

MONTGERNON, LOUIS BASIL CARRE DE, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, famous for his vindication of the miracles wrought at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, for which he was imprisoned in the Bastille, and then exiled, 1686-1754.

MONTGLOT, MARQUIS DE, a French historian, camp-marshal time of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., 1610-1675.

MONTGOLFIER, JACQUES ETIENNE, the inventor of air-balloons, was born in 1745, at Vidalon-les-Annonai. In conjunction with an elder brother, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and was the first who manufactured the vellum paper, still so much admired for its beauty. One day while boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper folded in a spherical form, he saw the paper swell and rise—a circumstance that furnished him with the idea of a light machine, made buoyant by inflation, and traversing the air. After various preliminary trials, it being ascertained that a balloon, with a car attached to it, could be kept suspended by a supply of heated air, the experiment was repeated on a large scale at Versailles, when the Marquis d'Orlandes ascended in the presence of the royal family, and a vast concourse of spectators. He died in 1799. His brother, before mentioned, who was the inventor of a hydraulic machine, called the water-ram, died in 1810.

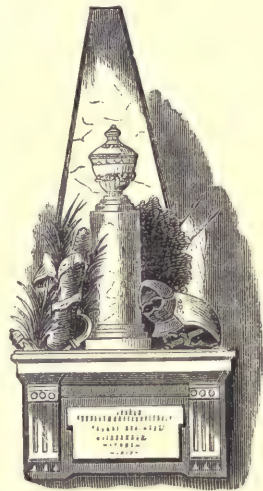
MONTGOMERY, the name of a noble family, sprung from ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, a companion-in-arms of William the Conqueror. The son of Roger was banished the kingdom in the reign of Henry I., and one of his descendants was created earl of Eglinton by James IV., 1502. GABRIEL MONTGOMERY, a member of this family, had the misfortune to wound Henry II., in a tournament, of which the king died, 1559. He afterwards distinguished himself in the religious wars of France, and was beheaded by order of the catholic queen, Catherine de Medici, 1576.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, an official in the Department of State of the United States, and miscellaneous writer, was born in Spain. His best known works are an historical novel entitled, 'Bernardo del Carpio,' and a translation into Spanish of Irving's 'Conquest of Grenada.' Died 1841.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, an English poet, was born in Scotland in 1771. His father was a Moravian minister, who died while his son was yet a child. The young Montgomery at the age of 12 had already shown the poetical bias of his mind, by the production of various small poems. He was apprenticed to a chandler, but fretted at the uncongenial occupation, and resolved upon freeing himself from its drudgery, and accordingly started away from the shop, determined upon trying his fortune in London. He broke down by the way, and was compelled to seek a subsistence by hiring himself as a shop-boy. His second attempt was more successful, and he arrived in London, with no money in his purse, but with a MSS. volume of poems in his pocket. The publisher to whom he offered his poetical work, refused it, but accepted his services as an attendant in his shop. In 1792 he had the good luck to make the acquaintance of Mr. Gales of Sheffield, who was about establishing a newspaper called the 'Sheffield

Register.' Mr. G. appreciated the talent of Montgomery and availed himself of it in his new journal. The proprietor being forced to fly the country in consequence of the publication of an article, which exposed him to the prosecution of the government, the control of the paper devolved upon the young poet, who changed its name to that of the 'Sheffield Iris.' He supported liberal political views in its columns, and became in his turn amenable to the despotic laws against the freedom of the press, and was punished by a fine and imprisonment. His chief poems were 'Prison Amusements,' 'The Ocean,' 'The Wanderer in Switzerland,' 'Greenland,' 'Pelican Island,' various hymns, &c. Died 1854.

MONTGOMERY, RICHARD, a major-general in the revolutionary army, was born in Ireland in 1737. He entered the army of Great Britain and was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec in 1759. On his return to England he resigned his commission and emigrated to America. On the breaking out of the revolution, the command of the continental forces in the northern department was bestowed upon him. He reduced Fort Cherokee and took Montreal. He fell on 31st Dec. 1775, in an attempt upon Quebec, being struck by a ball from the only gun fired by the enemy. A monument was erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's Church, in the city of New York.



[Monument to Montgomery, St Paul's Church, New York.]

MONTHOLON, Count De, a French general under Buonaparte. He was strongly devoted to Napoleon, and followed him with his family into exile on St. Helena. Died in Paris 1853.

MONTI, J., an Italian botanist, 1632-1760.

MONTI, P. M., an Italian cardinal, 1675-1754.

MONTI, VINCENZO, one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy, was born at Fusignano, near Ferrara, in 1753; and became as notorious for the versatility of his political principles as for his poetic talents. He commenced his career as secretary to Luigi Braschi, nephew of pope Pius VI., and was then a violent enemy of the French; he afterwards became a republican; next a panegyrist of Napoleon; and ended by eulogising the emperor of Austria. His 'Basvilliana,' written on the murder of Hugo Basseville, the French ambassador at Rome, is a close imitation of Dante, and gained him a high rep-

ntation. His other chief works were, 'Bardo della Selva nera,' and a translation of Homer's *Iliad*; and his dramatic writings are the tragedies of 'Galeotti Manfredi,' 'Aristodemo,' and 'Caius Gracchus.' He was successively appointed professor of the belles lettres and of rhetoric in the university of Padua, and historiographer of the kingdom of Italy; and, after the destruction of that state, he was fortunate enough to preserve his place and pension under the new government. He was also a knight of the legion of honor, and a member of many learned societies. Died 1828.

**MONTJOIE, F. C. GALART DE**, a French royalist and man of letters, author of 'Principles of the French Monarchy,' and of a 'History of Robespierre's Conspiracy,' 1756-1816.



[Tomb of Henry II., Duke of Montmorency, at Moulins.]

**MONTMORENCY**, the name of a noble French family, the first of whom was **BOUCHARD**, one of the great feudatories of the 10th century. Those distinguished in succeeding ages are,—**MATTHEW**, grand constable 1130, regent during the crusade 1147, died 1160. **MATTHEW**, grandson of the latter, called the great constable, served in crusade against the Albigenses, and under the regency of Blanche, during the minority of her son, Louis IX., died 1230. **CHARLES**, marshal and governor of Normandy, died 1381. **ANNE**, constable of France, born 1493, companion-in-arms and in captivity of Francis I., 1525-26, gained the battle of Dreux against the Calvinists, 1562, and that of St. Denis, where he fell gloriously, covered with wounds, 1567. **HENRY I.**, second son of Anne, born 1544, fought with his father, and was created marshal in Piedmont, 1566. He was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., who made him constable 1593; died 1614. **HENRY II.**, son of the latter, born 1595, was named admiral by Louis XIII. as early as 1612, and greatly distinguished himself against the Calvinists. He was beheaded, after vainly opposing himself to the ambition of Richelieu, 1632. He was the last of the first ducal branch of this house. His sister, **CHARLOTTE MARGARET**, became wife of the second Henry, prince of Condé, and mother of the great Condé; died 1650.

**MONTMORT, PIERRE RAYMOND DE**, a French geometrician, the disciple and friend of Malebranche, 1678-1719.

**MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIA LOUISA**, of Orleans, better known as Mademoiselle de Montpensier, born at Paris in 1627, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and the niece of Louis XIII.

In the civil contests which distinguished the minority of Louis XIV., she was a zealous partisan of Condé; and, in fact, her whole life was a scene of restless ambition and intrigue. She was privately married to Count Lauzun, and brought him a fortune of 20,000,000 francs, four duchies, the seignury of Dombes, and the palace of Luxembourg; but being treated by him with a degree of hauteur which she could not brook, she at length forbade him ever to appear again in her presence. From that time she lived in retirement, and died in 1693. Her 'Memoirs,' which form eight volumes, are interesting.

**MONTPENSIER, ANTHONY PHILIP D'ORLEANS, Duc De**, younger brother of Louis Philippe, and an officer under Dumouriez, 1775-1807.

**MONTPENSIER, CATHERINE MARIA OF LORRAINE**, Duchess De, daughter of the duke of Guise, and wife of the second Louis, duc de Montpensier, noted for her hatred against Henry III., during the wars of the league, 1552-1596.

**MONTPENSIER, CHARLES**. See **BOURBON**.

**MONTPENSIER, FRANCIS DE BOURBON, Duc De**, known as the prince Dauphin, distinguished in the religious wars, and one of the first to acknowledge Henry IV., 1539-1592.

**MONTROSE, JAMES GRAHAM, Marquis of**, a distinguished royalist under Charles I., was the son of the earl of Montrose, who gave him an excellent education, which was improved by a residence in France, where he held a commission in the Scotch guards. On his return home he experienced such neglect through the jealousy of the Marquis of Hamilton, as induced him to join the Covenanters: but he afterwards took a very active part on the side of the king; and in a few months gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy; for which services he was created a marquis. In 1645 his fortune changed; and after suffering a defeat from Lesley, he was obliged to leave the kingdom, when he landed in Orkney with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there hung and quartered.



[St. Giles Cathedral Edinburgh, the burial-place of Montrose.]

**MONTUCCI, ANTONIO**, a learned philologist, particularly excelling as a Chinese scholar, was born at Sienna, in 1762, and studied at the university there, devoting himself to the living languages with almost incredible application. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English in Tolomei college; and in 1789, accompanied Mr. Wedgwood to England as Italian teacher in his family. Being in London



in 1792, when preparations were making for Lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucci took the opportunity of obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy, in acquiring their language, with which he was before only imperfectly acquainted. The result was, that he projected a Chinese dictionary, the prospectus of which he forwarded to several princes and academies in Europe. In 1806 he went to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia; but the invasion of the country by Buonaparte for some time interrupted his plans; and, returning to Italy, he died at Sienna in 1829. He is the author of a 'Chinese Dictionary,' an 'Italian Pocket Dictionary,' and several elementary works in that language; and he edited the 'Poesie inedite di Lorenzo de Medici,' published at the expense of Mr. Roscoe.

MONTUCLA, JOHN STEPHEN, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Lyons, in 1725; studied at the Jesuits' college, and acquired legal knowledge at Toulouse, but relinquished the law for the cultivation of mathematical science; was sent to Cayenne, in 1764, as royal astronomer; and died in 1799. His chief work is his 'Histoire des Mathématiques,' 4 vols.

MONVEL, J. M. BOUTET DE, a French dramatic writer and actor, 1742-1811.

MOOR, KAREL DE, a portrait painter, was born at Leyden, in 1656. He studied under Gerard Douw and Francis Mieris. His works were greatly admired, and the emperor of Germany conferred on him the honor of knighthood. Died 1737.

MOORCROFT, WILLIAM, a writer of travels to the Himalayan parts of Hindostan, died 1823.

MOORE, BENJAMIN, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of New York, was born on Long Island 1748. Died 1816.

MOORE, EDWARD, an English poet and dramatic writer, was the son of a dissenting minister at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and born there in 1712. He was brought up as a linen-draper in London, but quitted business for literary pursuits. In 1744 he published his 'Fables for the Female Sex,' which became deservedly popular, and procured him friends among the great, particularly Lord Lyttleton, whom he afterwards complimented in a piece, entitled 'The Trial of Selim.' After two ineffectual attempts at dramatic composition, in the comedies of the 'Foundling,' and 'Gil Blas,' he succeeded completely in the tragedy of 'The Gamester.' He next became the editor of a periodical paper, called 'The World,' in which he was assisted by Lords Lyttleton, Chesterfield, and many other men of rank and talent. Died 1757.

MOORE, F., an African traveller, last century.

MOORE, SIR HENRY, colonial governor of New York, appointed in 1765 and continued in the office until his death in 1769.

MOORE, JAMES, colonial governor of South Carolina from 1700 to 1703, and again appointed to the same office in 1719 by the people, to whose interests he was warmly devoted. In 1702 by his advice, the colony of South Carolina undertook an expedition against the Spaniards of St. Augustine in Florida; the result was unsuccessful, and the expense incurred great and embarrassing to the government. As a consequence, the first issue of paper money under the name of bills of credit, took place.

MOORE, JOHN, an eminent prelate and promoter of letters in the reign of William and Mary, born 1662, died bishop of Ely, 1714.

MOORE, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a grazier at Gloucester, and educated at

the grammar school of that city, after which he went to Pembroke College, Oxford. Becoming chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, and tutor to one of his sons, he obtained by that interest a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham; in 1771, the deanery of Canterbury; in 1776, the bishopric of Bangor; and in 1783, he was raised to the metropolitan see. Died 1804.

MOORE, JOHN, a physician and miscellaneous writer of great repute, was born in 1730 at Stirling; studied medicine and surgery at Glasgow; and was successively a surgeon's mate in the Netherlands, and surgeon to the English ambassador at Paris. In 1772 he took his degree as physician, and became the partner of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner at Glasgow. After this he spent five years in travelling upon the continent with the Duke of Hamilton; and on his return he settled in London. In 1799 he published the fruits of his travels in 'A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany,' 2 vols. This work was so well received, that, in 1781, he added two volumes more, entitled 'A View of Society and Manners in Italy.' After this, he published his 'Medical Sketches.' His next performance was a novel of a very superior character, entitled 'Zeluco,' 2 vols., which abounds with incident, and affords a striking illustration of Italian character and manners. In 1795 he published 'A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution,' 2 vols.; describing scenes which he had witnessed during his residence at Paris. He subsequently published a novel, entitled 'Edward, or Various Views of Human Nature,' and 'Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Character, and Manners in Various Countries.' Died 1802.

MOORE, SIR JOHN, was born at Glasgow in 1761. He was the son of Dr. John Moore, the well known physician and author. He entered the army young, and soon rose to rank and distinction. He served in Corsica in 1785, and afterwards in the West Indies, in Holland, and Egypt. In 1802 he did permanent benefit to the English army by disciplining several regiments as light infantry in a camp of instruction in Kent. He then introduced several tactical improvements, which have since been generally adopted in the service. After taking part in two expeditions to Sicily and Sweden, Moore received his most important command in 1808. He was then placed at the head of the British army, which was to co-operate with the patriots in Spain and Portugal, against the French invaders of the Peninsula. Moore advanced through the north of Spain to Salamanca; but the Spanish armies with which he was to co-operate were routed by the French; Madrid, which he was to protect, surrendered while Moore was on his march; the reports and promises of the Spanish juntas and their agents proved to be mere bombast and lies; and Moore found that the whole of the vast French armies in the Peninsula were gathered round him to overwhelm the small force that he commanded. A rapid retreat to the northern coast of Spain was the only chance of saving the English troops from destruction or surrender. This retreat was made in the midst of the severe winter of 1808-9, through the rugged country of Galicia; and it is almost unparalleled in military history for the sufferings of the retiring army. Moore at last reached Corunna, closely pursued by superior forces under Soult. Transports lay in the harbor to receive the British troops; but Soult pressed hastily forward, so that it was impossible to effect the embarkation without either checking the enemy by a battle, or entering into a con-

vention. Moore indignantly spurned the dishonoring proposal of a convention, and on the 16th January, 1809, drew his men out, though exhausted and shattered by the horrors of their retreat, to face the advancing French before Corunna. The troops did their duty, and repulsed Soult's columns on every point with severe loss; but the victory was dearly purchased by the death of General Moore, who was struck down by a cannon shot, just as he had called on the 42d Highlanders to 'Remember Egypt,' and reminded them that 'though powder was short they had their bayonets.' Moore's wound was mortal: but he survived long enough to know that the enemy were beaten, and to remind his surviving friends that 'he had always wished to die in that way.' His last words were a hope that 'the people of England would be satisfied, that his country would do him justice.' He was buried that very night, 'with his martial cloak around him,' in a



[Monument to Sir John Moore.]

grave hastily dug on the ramparts of Corunna. The glorious stanzas of Wolfe have ennobled that burial; but it ought to be mentioned to the honor of the French as well as of the English general, that Soult, when he entered Corunna after the embarkation and departure of the British, ordered a fitting monument to be erected to Sir John Moore. Moore's only fault was an excessive sensibility to popular opinion, which impaired that political courage, which (as Nelson has truly said) is essential to a great commander. But a braver soldier, a more humane and excellent man, never stepped on a battle-field, than he who died the death of fame in command of the British army at Corunna. [E.S.C.]

MOORE, Sir JONAS, an eminent mathematician, was born about 1620, at Whitby, in Lancashire. His skill in mathematical learning recommended him to Charles II., by whom he was employed in several works, and made surveyor general of the ordnance. He was also one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and was the principal means of the above monarch's endowing a mathematical school in that seminary. Sir Jonas compiled for the use of that institution, a 'General System of Mathematics,' in 2 vols. 4to., which was published after his death, in 1681.

MOORE, PHILIP, a minister resident in the Isle of Man, known as a Manx scholar, died 1783.

MOORE, THOMAS, was born in 1780, in Dublin, where his father carried on business with no great success as a wine merchant. He showed from boyhood an imaginative and musical turn; and various

circumstances concurred in impressing him early with that indignant and melancholy sense of the wrongs and sufferings of Ireland to which his poetry owes so many of its most powerful touches. His family professed the Roman Catholic creed, as he himself always continued to do; and among his father's friends were several of the United Irishmen, with others who were ardently bent on extorting redress from the government. The political disturbances broke out into rebellion while Moore was a student in Trinity College; he wrote anonymously for a seditious newspaper, and was only saved from implicating himself deeply by faithfully keeping a promise which his mother prevailed on him to give. —He took his degree in 1798, and went to London to keep his terms for the bar. Poetry, however, had taken possession of his mind; and the anamatory cast which always prevailed in his poems, was allowed in some of the earliest of them to degenerate into reprehensible looseness. His gay translation of Anacreon, published in 1800, was followed by the notorious 'Poems of Thomas Little;' and the just severity with which these and another miscellaneous volume of his were treated in the *Edinburgh Review*, produced the abortive duel between Moore and Jeffrey. At this period the poet's means were very slender, and his prospects discouragingly uncertain. But his rising reputation as a song-writer, his musical accomplishments, and his pleasing manners, facilitated his introduction into aristocratic society. In 1804, having obtained a registrarship in Bermuda, through the patronage of Lord Moira, he went out to discharge the duties of the office. It proved to be much less lucrative than he had expected; and in a very few months he returned home, being allowed to leave a deputy, whose defalcation soon plunged Moore into embarrassments from which he was long in being able to extricate himself. He refused all aid from his friends, Jeffrey, now cordially intimate with him, offering generous help. In the end, the claims being favorably adjusted, he paid the whole sum from his literary earnings, while he con-



[Moore's Residence near Devizes.]

tinued to contribute liberally to the comfort of his parents. —From the time of his return to England his course of life was very uneventful. He was thenceforth wholly the man of letters, supporting himself by his pen, and courted in society, especially that of the higher Whig circles of London. In



1811 he married Miss Dyke, who had been for a short time on the Dublin stage, an amiable, attractive, and domestic lady. Soon afterwards he took up his residence in a cottage near Ashbourne in Derbyshire, whence he removed to Sloperton near Devoes. There he continued to live ever afterwards, visiting London however frequently, and making other excursions, and being obliged soon after his removal to the place to take refuge on the continent from his Bermuda creditors. In 1835 he received from Lord Melbourne's government a pension of three hundred a-year; and in 1850, when his health was completely broken, and all his four children were dead, Mrs. Moore obtained a pension of a hundred pounds. He died in the beginning of 1852.—Moore's writings fall into three groups; the serious poems, the comic and satiric rhymes; and the biographies and other works in prose. In the first of these classes, the compositions that support his fame are the 'Irish Melodies' (the series of which began in 1813) and other lyrics. Many of these are exquisite for grace of diction, for beauty, not without sameness of imagery, and for a refined and ideal kind of pathos. They are poems for the drawing-room, and admirable as such. In 'Lalla Rookh,' published in 1817, the poet tried a more ambitious flight; and, while there is here very great skill and care of execution, with a marvellous richness of fancy, and singular correctness of costume, it cannot be said that he has vindicated his claim to be ranked with Scott or Byron, among the great painters of romantic narrative. The second group of Moore's works, perhaps, shows his genius in a more brilliant light than any of the others. Unsparringly severe in his attacks on those public persons who were obnoxious to the Whig party, he has made satire as gaily witty, and as irresistibly amusing, as it ever can be. His chief political satires, besides many fugitive contributions to newspapers, were 'The Twopenny Post Bag,' 'Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress,' and the 'Fables for the Holy Alliance.' A lighter vein was opened in 'The Fudge Family in Paris.' Moore's prose works were really tasks performed for the sake of the gain they brought; and the best of them can only be asserted to be performed with good taste and care. If any of them was a labor of love it was the gorgeous romance of 'The Epicurean,' which appeared in 1827. The only others that require to be named are the 'Life of Sheridan' (1825); and the 'Notices of the Life of Lord Byron' (1830). [W.S.]

MOORSON, SIR R., a Br. nav. off., 1760-1835.

MORALES, AMBROSE, a learned Dominican, was born at Cordova, 1513; became historiographer to Philip II., king of Spain; and died in 1590. He was the author of several works on the history and antiquities of Spain; but his extreme credulity greatly deteriorates the value of his writings.

MORALES, C., a Spanish singer, 16th century.

MORALES, J. B., a Spanish missionary, 1597-1664.

MORALES, L., a Spanish painter, 1509-1586.

MORAND, JOHN, a French surgeon, 1658-1726. SAUVEUR FRANCOIS, his son, greatly distinguished as a surgical writer, 1697-1773. JOHN FRANCIS CLEMENT, son of the latter, an anatomist and mineralogist, 1726-1784.

MORAND, J. A., a Fr. architect, 1727-1794.

MORAND, LOUIS CHARLES ANT. ALEXIS, Count, a French general, disting. at the period of the revolution and the empire, 1770-1835.

MORAND, P. DE, a Fr. dramatist, 1701-1737.

MORANDE, C. THEVENOT DE, a French journal-

ist, author of 'Memoires of Madame du Barry,' and 'Anecdotes of the Court of France,' 1748-92.

MORANT, PHILIP, an antiquary and divine, was born in the island of Jersey, and educated at Pembroke college, Oxford. He edited several works, and wrote a 'History of Colchester,' 'The History of Essex,' &c. Born 1700; died 1770.

MORATA, OLYMPIA FULVIA, an Italian lady of protestant principles, distinguished as the most learned woman of her age, 1526-1555.

MORATIN, NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated Spanish dramatic poet; born at Madrid in 1737; died 1780. He was well acquainted with the old Castilian chroniclers, and made excellent use of them in his lyric poems and plays. He wrote three tragedies, a comedy, a didactic poem, entitled 'Diana, or the Art of Hunting,' and various other works.

MORATIN, LEANDRO FERNANDEZ DE, a son of the preceding, was born about 1760, and is considered superior to his father as a dramatic poet. He was patronized by the minister Godoy, who enabled him to visit the principal theatres of England, France, and Italy, at the royal expense; and on his return home, appointed him to the situation of principal secretary interpreter. Under the government of Joseph Buonaparte he was made royal librarian; but he was subsequently obliged to quit Spain, and died at Paris in 1828. He took Moliere for his model; and among his dramatic efforts are the comedies of 'El Cafe,' 'El Baron,' &c.

MORATO, FLAVIO PELLEGRINO, an Italian writer, father of Olympia Morata, died 1547.

MORCELLI, S. ANTONIO, an Italian Jesuit and archaeologist, born 1737.

MORDAUNT, CHARLES, earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and succeeded his father, John, Lord Mordaunt, in 1675. He entered into the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier when it was besieged by the Moors. In 1697, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the earldom of Peterborough; was employed as commander of the English army in Spain; and, having greatly distinguished himself by his courage and activity, was subsequently appointed generalissimo of the imperial forces. Died, 1735.

MORE, ALEXANDER, a French protestant minister, appointed professor of divinity, and pastor of the church at Middleburg in Zealand, author of theological works, 1618-1670.

MORE, ANTONIO, a celebrated portrait painter, born at Utrecht, in 1519. He was very successful in his portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived on terms of great intimacy with that monarch for some time; but presuming too much on his familiarity, he incurred the displeasure of the king, and quitted the country. He then entered into the service of the Duke of Alva, by whom he was made receiver-general of the revenues of West Flanders. Thus patronized, he was enabled to live in a style of magnificence during the remainder of his life. Died 1575.

MORE, FRANCIS, a famous lawyer, 1558-1621.

MORE, HANNAH, the greatest name in the list of female writers on moral and religious subjects in the last century, was born at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, in 1744. Her father, who had taken orders in the Church of England, was master of a foundation school, in that town, and gave his four daughters a liberal education. They were all highly accomplished, but Hannah was distinguished above the rest of her sisters, both by her natural talents and



her extraordinary thirst for knowledge. The Misses More, resolved on rendering themselves independent, opened a boarding school for young ladies in the village, and soon after, on the advice of friends, transferred their seminary to Bristol. In that town, they met with signal success. Their school grew in reputation, and every year added to its numbers, till it outstripped all other institutions of a similar kind, in the south and west of England. Hannah had early tried her powers in original composition, and at the age of seventeen wrote her pastoral drama 'The Search after Happiness.' Having obtained the friendship of Garrick, she prepared several pieces for the stage, 'The Fatal Falsehood,' 'Percy,' 'The Inflexible Captive.' On attaining higher views of the character and duties of a Christian, she relinquished all thoughts of writing for the stage. But although she renounced the theatre, she still retained her respect and friendship for Garrick, with whom, as literary friends, she conjoined Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and their learned associates. The death of Garrick produced a great change on her character. Reading and reflection made her a Christian; and she thenceforth dedicated her time and energies to works of piety and benevolence. She fixed her residence at Cowslip Green, a beautiful



[Hannah More's Cottage.]

residence in the neighborhood of Bristol, and there devoted her time to literary pursuits. Having projected a series of didactic works, she published, in 1786, a little volume entitled 'Thoughts on the Manners of the Great,' 'An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World.' To counteract the principles of the French Revolution, she published 'Village Politics,' by Will Chip; and, next, a periodical work, 'The Cheap Repository Tracts,' including 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.' Resuming her didactic series, she published 'Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education,' which obtained the high approval of Bishop Porteus, who recommended the writer for the office of governess to the Princess Charlotte. This was followed in rapid succession by 'Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess,' 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,' and 'Practical Piety,' 'An Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul,' 'Christian Morals,' and 'The Spirit of Prayer.' By her various writings she amassed upwards of £30,000. Her sisters and she now relinquished public teaching, and devoted all their energies to the erection of schools, where there were no resident clergymen, and in which no less than twelve hundred children received, through their instrumentality, the benefits of a moral and religious education. In short, they produced, by their benevolent and christian labors, so great a change on the aspect of society, that what had been a

moral desert had produced in rich abundance, the excellent fruits of wide-spread intelligence, of elevated morality, and religious excellence. Miss More died in September, 1833. [R.J.]

MORE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, d. 1802.

MORE, HENRY, one of that profoundly learned and influential class of philosophical divines who arose in the 17th century to exorcise the spirit of Calvinism from the English universities. Born in 1614, and educated at Cambridge, he took his degree of B.A. in 1635, when he had already run through the scholastic philosophy, and rejected it with disgust for the warmer light and richer fancies of Platonism. The 'Germany Theology' of Taulemus soon after riveted his attention, as the summit of the mystic divinity which he had pursued through the writings of the Platonists and the school of Mercurius Trismegistus. In the works of Tauler the mystic divinity was Christianized, and written from a certain depth of experience, and from the age of Luther to the close of the 17th century, he exercised a vast influence upon the class of minds that revolted from the dogmatism of Geneva. In this class Henry More holds a distinguished place with Cudworth, Glanville, Whichcote, and others of less note, and while he is on a level with the best of them as a prose writer and philosopher, he has the merit of being their representative among the poets. In 1640, after being admitted M. A., he published his 'Psychozoia,' or first part of the 'Song of the Soul,' containing 'A Christiano-Platonical Display of Life,' in passages which may be pronounced rich and beautiful in their very obscurity. His most popular work, however, is the 'Divine Dialogues,' and while the erudition and beauty of such productions are admitted, it is curious to read the exception taken by biographers against the author's consciousness of their origin, in thoughts, full of spiritual wonder, communicated to his spirit. Henry More refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments, and chose a life of learned retirement and undisturbed contemplation, chiefly passed at the seat of Lord Conway. He died universally beloved 1687. His works were published in 3 vols. folio, 1679. [E.R.]

MORE, SIR THOMAS, was born in Milk-street, London, in the year 1480. His father, Sir John, was one of the justices of the king's bench. He was, according to the practice of the day, placed in the household of Morton, the cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, where the boy obtained a precocious reputation for ready wit and subtlety of remark, which excited high expectations of future eminence. After having studied at Oxford, he entered for chancery practice at the New Inn, then the rival of the other inns of court, but now almost forgotten. He entered parliament when he was in his twenty-second year, and immediately made for himself a place in history by standing forth for the privileges of the House of Commons to treat all questions of supply as their own exclusive business.—Through his influence the aid demanded by Henry VII. for the marriage of his daughter to the king of Scots was refused. It was not to be expected that after a victory of this kind, More should rise in the court of Henry VII. He lived for some time in retirement under the shadow of the royal displeasure, and it was then that without absolutely neglecting professional advancement he enriched his mind with the treasures of learning, which made him so illustrious among the statesmen of his age. A great portion of his studies lay in divinity, and he delivered lectures on St. Augustine's treatises on the City of God. On the accession of Henry VIII. he was soon put on





[Chancellor's Costume in Sir Thomas More's time.]

the path of promotion. In 1521 he was knighted and made treasurer of the exchequer. He appears to have ere this time considerably enriched himself by practice, and with his wife, a daughter of Mr. Colt of Newhall in Essex, he kept up a noble hospitality. Henry VIII., who knew and appreciated genius, though he as little permitted it as he did feminine beauty and worth to stand in the way of his ferocious passions, used to be a frequent guest at More's table, where he enjoyed the intellectual repast. According to the account of Erasmus, the circle there collected must have been one of the most brilliant and engaging that the world has ever seen, and it was adorned by virtues, which to other associations, high in intellect, have often been wanting. In 1523, he became speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1529 succeeded Wolsey in the perilous eminence of the woolsack. He had in the mean time published, among other works, his curious history of Richard III., and his *Utopia*, which, derived from the Greek for happy land, has become the source of a proverbial expression in our language. That he meant this imaginary republic seriously to embody his notions of a sound system of government can scarcely be believed by any one who reads it, and remembers that the entirely fanciful and abstract existence there depicted was the dream of one who thoroughly knew man in all his complicated relations, and was deeply conversant in practical government. When Henry began those attacks on the papal supremacy, which, however sad his motive might be, were instrumental in procuring the reformation, More at once took up the position which his conscience dictated to him as a supporter of the old system. Henry marked him out for vengeance as an opponent of his matrimonial views. He endeavored to shield himself by an early retirement from office. He was requested to take the oath to maintain the lawfulness of the marriage with Anne Boleyn. Though it was known that he would be the last man to disturb the succession, he refused to take the oath. This refusal was interpreted into high treason, under the statute. He was condemned to death, and beheaded on the 6th of July, 1535.

[J.H.B.]

MOREAU, H., a French poet, 1810-1838.

MOREAU, JACOB NICHOLAS, a French historian, appointed librarian to the queen, and historiographer royal, author of 'Memoirs' towards the history of our own times, 'The Duties of a Prince,' 'Principles of Morality and Polity, and of Public Rights,' (written for the use of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI.,) and of a political journal, written against England, 1717-1803.

MOREAU, JEAN, a French historian, 16th cent.

MOREAU, J. L., a physician, better known as 'Moreau de la Sarthe,' author of a work entitled 'Histoire Naturelle de la Femme,' 1771-1826.

MOREAU, JEAN MICHEL, an eminent designer and engraver, was born at Paris, 1741. He was a man of extensive information on works of art, and his industry was truly surprising. In 1700 he was commissioned to prepare all the drawings required for the public festivities and those of the court; and he commenced his duties with the sketches for the celebration of the nuptials of the dauphin and the other royal princesses. In 1775 he published engravings, executed by himself, of his drawings for the coronation of Louis XVI., and was made member of the academy of painting, and draughtsman of the royal cabinet. Besides what he completed as royal draughtsman, the number of drawings which he executed for engravings amounted to 2400; while, as an engraver also, his labor was prodigious. He prepared 160 plates of the History of France, 80 for the New Testament, 60 for Gesner's works, upwards of 100 for editions of Voltaire and Moliere, and an immense number more for the illustration of the standard works of ancient and modern authors. Died, 1814.



[Monument to Moreau, at Dresden.]

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic, was born at Morlaix, in 1763. Though destined for the law, he abruptly left his studies and enlisted in a regiment, before he had attained his 18th year; but his father would not allow him to indulge his passion for a military life, and procured his discharge. The revolution, however, enabled him to gratify his wishes; and he became commander of the first battalion of volunteers raised in the department of Morbihan, at the head of which he joined the army of the north. Having greatly distinguished himself at the head of his battalion, Pichegru, under whom he served, did all he could to befriend him: and, in 1794, being made general of division, he was intrusted with a separate force, to act in Flanders, where he took

many towns. He was soon after named commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, and began that course of arduous operations which terminated in the celebrated retreat, from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier, in the face of a superior force, by which his skill as a consummate tactician was so much exalted. Meantime, the republic being torn with intestine dissensions, he, for a time, retired from active service; but his talents as a general again brought him forward; and Buonaparte having returned from Egypt, and being now first consul, intrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine, which, in 1800, was productive of the decisive victory of Hohenlinden. Having, some time subsequent to this brilliant campaign, been implicated with Pichegru, Georges, and other royalists, in a plot against the consular government, he was brought to trial with 54 other persons, declared guilty upon slight evidence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This was, however, commuted to a sort of voluntary banishment; and he accordingly retired to North America, where he bought an estate near Trenton, on the Delaware. He there resided some years in the enjoyment of ease and tranquillity, until listening to the invitation of the allies, and more especially of Russia, he embarked for Europe in July, 1813. At Prague he found the emperors of Austria and Russia, with the king of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality; and he was induced to aid in the direction of the allied armies against his countrymen. Soon after his arrival, while conversing with the emperor Alexander on horseback, in the battle before Dresden, a cannon ball fractured his right knee and leg. Amputation was immediately performed; but the wound proved mortal; and he died on the 1st of September, 1813. Moreau was brave, generous, and humane; possessing rare merits as a soldier, and highly esteemed by those who served under him, for the affability and simplicity of his manners. It was thought, and probably with truth, that he was looked upon with a jealous eye by Buonaparte, whose fear of finding in Moreau a successful rival, led to his expatriation.

MOREAU, R., a French physician, 1587-1656.

MOREAU-SAINT-MERY, M. L. E., a deputy to the constituent assembly, and known as a writer on the French colonies of America, 1750-1819.

MOREELSE, N., a Dutch painter, 1571-1638.

MOREL, A., a Swiss antiquarian, 1646-1703.

MOREL, J. A., a Fr. wr. on music, 1775-1825.

MOREL, R., a Fr. devotional writer, 1653-1731.

MORELL, THOMAS, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was born at Eton, in 1703. He published valuable editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and Hedericus's Greek Lexicon, and was the author of 'Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.' He edited the plays of Euripides and Æschylus, translated the Epistles of Seneca; assisted Hogarth in writing his *Analysis of Beauty*; and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios. Died 1784.

MORELL, WM., an Englishman by birth who came to this country in 1633, and on his return to England, wrote a poem, in which he embodied his observations on America, &c.

MORELLET, ANDRÉ, a celebrated abbé, born at Lyons, in 1727. He wrote some works on political economy and statistics; lived in habits of friendship with the most eminent of his countrymen; wrote many political brochures during the revolution; and died in 1819. He published '*Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies of the Eighteenth Century*,' and his

'*Memoirs on the Eighteenth Century*' appeared after his death.

MORELLI, J., an Italian critic, 1745-1819.

MORELOS, J. M., a priest and general in the Mexican war of independence, shot 1815.

MORERI, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic, and the first author of the '*Biographical Dictionary*' which bears his name, was born in Provence, in 1643; was educated among the Jesuits at Aix; became almoner to the bishop of Apt; and died in 1680. The voluminous compilation which Moreri commenced owed its origin to the prelate before mentioned: when it was first published by Moreri, it consisted of one folio volume; but the additions made to it by subsequent writers have extended it to ten.

MORES, EDW. ROWE, author of the '*History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent*,' was born there, his father being rector of the parish, 1730. He was the originator of the Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives, and a writer on that subject. Died 1778.

MORET, J., a French historian, 1615-1705.

MORETO Y CABANA, DON AUGUSTIN, an eminent Spanish dramatic poet of the 17th century, who, after writing 200 plays, became an ecclesiastic. He was contemporary with Calderon, and was patronized by Philip IV. He may fairly be called the Spanish Moliere, many of his comedies still keeping possession of the stage, from their racy humor, striking incidents, and characteristic language of the *dramatis personæ*.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent Italian anatomist and physician, was born at Forlì in Italy, 1682; and died at Padua 1771. Morgagni was a rather voluminous writer, but the work by which he is best known is that entitled '*De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatome indagatis*.' [J.M.C.]

MORGAN, DANIEL, an American revolutionary officer, was born in New Jersey, but removed to Virginia in 1755, where he cultivated a farm. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, a command of a troop of horse was given him, and he joined the army of Washington then in the neighborhood of Boston. In the expedition against Quebec, he was taken prisoner. On his release, he served under Gates and shared in the defeat and capture of Burgoyne. He also won distinction at the battle of Cowpens, where he had a command as brigadier general. In 1794 he commanded the Virginia militia, in the suppression of the Pennsylvania insurrection. He served as a member of Congress for his adopted State, and died 1799.

MORGAN, G. C., an exp. philosopher, died 1798.

MORGAN, JOHN, an American surgeon and physician, was born in Philadelphia, 1755. In 1775, was made chief physician to the hospitals of the American army. He was subsequently elected Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Philadelphia College. Died 1789.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a celebrated commander of buccaneers in the 17th century, was the son of a Welsh farmer. He took Porto Bello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers by the success of his marauding expeditions against that nation. Having amassed a large fortune, he settled at Jamaica, of which island he was appointed governor by Charles II., and knighted.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, an eminent Welsh prelate, who had a principal concern in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, printed first in 1588. He died in 1604.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, a distinguished mathemati-



cian, was a native of Glamorganshire. He was actuary to the Equitable Assurance Company, London; and remained connected with that institution 56 years. He was the author of 'The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives,' 'A Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat,' together with various treatises connected with the financial prosperity of Great Britain. Died 1833.

MORGAN, CHARLES W., an American commodore, died 1853, aged 63.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, supposed to have been murdered, in 1826, by the Freemasons, in consequence of his disclosure of the doings of that fraternity in a book which he published.

MORGHEN, RAPHAEL, a celebrated engraver, born at Naples, in 1758. He was invited to Florence in 1782, to engrave the master-pieces of the Florentine gallery; and the reputation he acquired by his labors there, induced the grand-duke to employ him in engraving Leonardo da Vinci's noble composition of the Last Supper, which is painted on the wall of the refectory in the Dominicans' convent, at Milan. In 1803 he was chosen an associate of the French Institute; and, in 1812, he was invited to Paris by Napoleon, who treated him with the most flattering kindness. His works are numerous, and include some of the most remarkable productions of the great masters.

MORHOFF, D. G., a German writer, 1639-1691.

MORICE, SIR WILLIAM, an English gentleman, memorable for the share which he had in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. He was the kinsman of General Monk, who procured him the place of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1668, and died in 1676.

MORICE DE BEAUBOIS, DON P. HYACINTH, an ecclesiastic and antiquary of Brittany, editor of Lorraine's History, &c., 1693-1750.

MORIER, JAMES, whose novels descriptive of Eastern life and manners enjoyed at one time great popularity both at home and abroad, was born in 1780. When still very young, he made an extensive tour through the East, the main incidents of which he described in his 'Travels through Persia, Armenia, Asia Minor, to Constantinople.' In 1810 he was appointed British envoy to the Court of Persia, where he remained till 1816, and soon after his return he published 'A Second Journey through Persia,' &c. During his stay in the East, he made great use of his opportunity of studying the character of the people; and the knowledge thus acquired was turned to excellent account in his 'Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan' (a species of Gil Blas, like Hope's 'Anastasius'), whose 'adventures in England' he described in a second series; 'Zohrab, or the Hostage,' 'Ayesha, or the Maid of Kars,' 'Abel Alnutt,' 'The Banished,' &c.; in all of which, but especially in the first three, the manners, customs, and modes of thought prevalent in the East are portrayed with a liveliness, skill, and truthfulness to nature attained by few. Died 1848.

MORILLO, G., a Spanish poet, 16th century.

MORILLO, P., a Spanish general, 1777-1837.

MORIN, B., a French lexicographer, 1746-1817.

MORIN, J., a French mathematician, 1705-64.

MORIN, J., a French Orientalist, 1591-1659.

MORIN, JOHN BAPTIST, a French physician, born at Villefranche, in 1583; became regius professor of mathematics at the university of Paris; and died in 1656. He was the author of 'Astrologia Gallica,' a work which cost him 30 years' labor, and was published after his death at the Hague.

MORIN, LOUIS, a famous botanist, 1635-1715.

MORIN, P., a French critic, 1531-1608.

MORIN, S., a French visionary, burnt alive 1663.

MORIN, STEPHEN, a French Protestant divine, born in 1625, at Cuen, in which city he settled as pastor of a congregation, and remained there till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he retired to Leyden. He was afterwards appointed professor of oriental languages at Amsterdam; and died in 1700. His works are chiefly of a philological character, explanatory of the origin, &c., of the primitive languages.

MORISON, J., a Scottish writer, 1762-1809.

MORISON, ROBERT, an eminent English physician, and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen, in 1620. He studied at the university of his native place till interrupted by the civil wars, in which he displayed great zeal and courage in behalf of the royal cause. After this he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, and was nominated physician to Charles II., and regius professor of botany at Oxford. In 1669 he published his 'Præulidum Botanicum'; in 1680, a portion of his 'Historia Plantarum' appeared; but his death, in 1683, prevented him from finishing it, and the second volume was published by Bohart.

MORISOT, C. B., a French writer, 1592-1661.

MORISOT, J. M. R., a Fr. architect, 1767-1821.

MORITZ, CHARLES PHILIP, a German writer, was born at Hameln, in 1757. He travelled in England, Switzerland, and Italy; wrote many works, the chief of which are his 'Travels,' 'The Antiquities of Rome,' the novels of 'Anthony Reiser and Andrew Hartknopf,' and various grammatical treatises. Died 1793.

MORLA, TH., a Spanish general, died 1820.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an English painter, famous for his landscape and interiors, embodying scenes in humble life, was born in London 1764, and was at his meridian about 1790. He became the victim of his low tastes and drunken habits, and died under arrest for debt in 1804. His history is one of the most melancholy in the long list of those who have wasted their talents, and mispent their time. His genius, his moral character, and the circumstances under which he produced his works—many of them to discharge an ale score—entitle him to be regarded as the Sheridan of artists. His talent was most surprising in the delineation of pigs, introduced into his rustic scenes, these animals being his favorite subjects.

MORLAND, HENRY ROBERT, a portrait painter, son of a London artist, and father of the preceding George Morland, died 1797.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, a statesman and an able mechanist, was a native of Berkshire, and born in 1625. He was employed in some diplomatic missions by Cromwell; and afterwards rendered considerable service to Charles II., for which, at the Restoration, he was made a baronet. Among his inventions are reckoned the speaking-trumpet, the fire-engine, the capstan, and the steam-engine; but of some of these, it is presumed, he was rather the improver than the original discoverer. He expended a considerable fortune in the prosecution of his favorite speculations, and, like many other projectors, was a benefactor to the public to the detriment of his private concerns. Died about 1696.

MORLEY, GEORGE, an eminent English prelate, was born in London, in 1597. Charles I. gave him a canonry of Christchurch; but, being deprived of it by the parliament, he left England, and remained abroad till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christchurch, and, in 1666, consecrated bishop of

Worcester. He was next appointed dean of the chapel-royal, and, in 1662, translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor. He also founded five scholarships in Pembroke College, and gave large sums to various charitable uses. Died 1684.

MORLEY, THOMAS, a pupil of the celebrated Byrde, and one of the gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, acquired much fame for his work, entitled 'A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practical Musike.' He composed many songs, ballads, canzonets, and madrigals. A burial service of his composition still continues to be performed on solemn occasions in Westminster Abbey. It is supposed that he died about the year 1604. [J.M.]

MORLIN, J., a German divine, 1514-1571.

MORNAY, PHILIP DE, sieur du Plessis Morlay, a celebrated French statesman and writer, was born at Buhl, Normandy, in 1549. He was a Protestant, and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, he left the country, and travelled in many parts of the Continent, visiting England also, where he was received by Elizabeth with distinguished marks of favor. In 1575 he entered into the service of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., whom for 30 years he served in the cabinet and the field with the utmost zeal and activity. After Henry had reconciled himself to the church of Rome, De Mornay sent in his resignation, and, retiring from a public sphere, devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits, advocating with his pen the cause which he had defended with his sword. His first work, a 'Treatise on the Church,' appeared in 1578, and was followed the succeeding year by another, entitled, 'The Truth of Christianity.' But his most celebrated one was a 'Treatise on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' in which he opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation. So great was his learning, and such was his influence over the Huguenots, that he acquired from them the appellation of the Protestant pope; while his constancy and unblemished character obtained the respect even of his opponents. Died 1623.

MORNINGTON, GARRETT WELLESLEY, earl of, father of the duke of Wellington, acquired considerable celebrity for his musical compositions. He showed an early liking for music, and became, for an amateur, a very tolerable violinist. 'Here in Cool Grot,' is the most admired of his vocal works. The university of Dublin conferred upon him their degree of Doctor in Music. He was born in Meath about the year 1720, and died in 1781. [J.M.]

MORO, or MOORE, ANTONY, a Dutch painter, favorite of Charles V. and Philip II., 1512-1568.

MORO, CHRISTOPHER, a Venet. doge, 1462-71.

MOROSI, J., an Ital. mechanician, 1772-1840.

MOROSINI, the name of several famous Venetians.—1. DOMINICHINO, doge from 1148 to 1156. 2. MICHEL, succeeded as doge, and died the same year, 1382. 3. PAUL, ambassador to the emperor, and to the kings of Poland, Bohemia, and Naples, 1406-1483. 4. ANDREA, a senator and historian of the republic, 1558-1618. 5. FRANCESCO, born 1618, distinguished in the wars with the Turks as generalissimo of the Venetian troops, afterwards procurator of St. Mark, and successor of Giustinian as doge 1688, died 1694.

MORRELL, B., an American navigator, 1795-1839.

MORRIS, JACOB, an American revolutionary officer, second son of Gen. Lewis Morris, a signer of the declaration of independence, was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Lee, born at Morrisania, 1755, died 1844.

MORRIS, JUDAH, a Jewish convert to the Chris-

tianity, a native of Italy, but came to this country, and was an instructor of Hebrew in Harvard University. He was the author of a Hebrew Grammar and some religious books.

MORRIS, L., a Welsh antiquary, 1702-1765.

MORRISON, the Rev. ROBERT, D. D. His ancestors were Scottish husbandmen; but his father, quitting Perthshire and the plough, became a mechanic and a man of substance in Northumberland, where Robert, the youngest of seven children, was born in 1782. He was bred to last-making by his father, who was also an elder of the Scotch church. But Robert had a propensity for high classical attainments. He obtained the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages from the local preacher he attended; and was, at length, sent by the London Missionary Society to China (having previously studied the language of that country), where he arrived in 1807. In the course of a year or two he had prepared a grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language for the press, besides a Chinese version of the New Testament, which were afterwards printed. He was appointed by the East India Company as their correspondent and interpreter; but never lost sight of the chief object of his toil, namely to extend and establish the tenets of the Christian doctrine. In 1817, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow; and in the same year he accompanied Lord Amherst in his embassy to Pekin. He afterwards projected an Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, of which he was a liberal patron until his death, which took place at Macao, in 1834. In him was lost to the world the greatest Chinese scholar Europe ever produced, and one of the most zealous of Christian laborers.

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR, an American revolutionist and statesman, was born at Morrisania near the city of New York, in 1752. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced his political career as a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and, in 1777, was chosen a delegate of the continental Congress. In 1781, he was a superintendent of finance conjointly with Robert Morris. While a resident of Philadelphia, in 1780, he was thrown from his carriage, by which accident his leg was so severely fractured that amputation became necessary, and he wore ever after a rough wooden stick which had been hurriedly used in the first instance as an expedient for his lost leg. In 1787, he was a member of the convention which formed the United States constitution. He was appointed minister to France in 1792, from which post he was recalled at the request of the French government in 1794. He was chosen a senator of the United States in 1800. He was an able statesman, an eloquent debater, and his work entitled 'Observations on the American Revolution,' with other productions, prove him to have been no mean writer. He died in 1816 at Morrisania. His brother, LEWIS MORRIS, an American revolutionist, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born at Morrisania near the city of New York in 1726, died 1798. There were two other brothers, Staats, who was an officer of the British army and member of parliament, and Richard, who was a judge of the vice-admiralty court at New York, and subsequently chief justice. The founder of the family was Richard Morris, who had been an officer under Cromwell, and went to America after the restoration of Charles the Second, where a grant of land was bestowed upon him, to which he gave the name of Morrisania. His son, Lewis Morris, was governor



of New Jersey, and a son of his was the father of Gouverneur, Lewis, &c.

MORRIS, ROBERT, superintendent of the finance of the United States during the revolutionary war, and signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Lancashire, England, but came to this country at the early age of 13. He entered the counting house of Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, on whose death he formed a copartnership with his son, Thomas Willing, and carried on a large commercial establishment for the space of 39 years. At the commencement of the revolution, in 1775, he was appointed a delegate to Congress. In 1781, he received the appointment of superintendent of finance, and by his extensive credit, and commercial skill, proved himself of immense benefit to the cause of his adopted country. He sustained the public credit by his private resources, and by his skillful financial operations did as much for the revolution, as some of his contemporaries effected by their more brilliant exploits. He was a member of the convention which framed the United States constitution, and was subsequently elected a senator. After retirement from public life in his old age, he engaged in some land speculations by which he lost his large fortune, and was so reduced that he was confined in prison for debt. Died 1806.

MORROW, JEREMIAH, an early settler in the north-west territory, and subsequently, when it became the state of Ohio, governor and senator, d. 1852 at the age of 82.

MORSE, J., an American geographer, died 1826.

MORSER, A., a Swiss mechanician, 1771-1840.

MORTIER, EDMUND ADOLPH CASIMIR JOSEPH MORTIER, marshal of France and duke of Treviso, was born at Chateau-Cambresis in 1768. He joined a regiment of volunteers at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and served under Kleber, Marceau, Pichegru, and Moreau, in the early campaigns of that contest. In 1799 he had reached the rank of general of division, and commanded the right wing of Massena's army at the battle of Zurich. Napoleon made him one of his marshals in 1804; and he was highly distinguished in the campaigns of the next year against the Austrians and Russians. In 1806 he took possession of Hanover and Hamburg, and acted with singular moderation to the inhabitants. He signalized himself at the battle of Friedland in 1807; and was then employed by the emperor in Spain, where he won the battle of Ocana. In 1812 he served in Russia, and took an active part in the military operations of that year, and in those of 1813 and 1814. In conjunction with Marshal Marmont, Mortier defended Paris against the Allies, and fought the final battle of Montmartre, but was obliged to capitulate. Marshal Mortier's high character for integrity, and his administrative ability, caused him to be much trusted and employed by the Bourbons after their restoration. Louis Philippe placed equal confidence in him; and he was riding by his side at a review of the national guard of Paris, 28th July, 1835, when the infernal machine, which Fieschi had prepared against that king, exploded, and killed among many others the veteran marshal.

[E.S.C.]

MORTIMER, JOHN, an English gentleman, known as a writer on husbandry, died 1736. His son, THOMAS, vice-consul in the Austrian Netherlands, known as a writer on commercial and miscellaneous subjects, 1739-1809.

MORTIMER, JOHN HAMILTON, an English painter, was born at Eastbourne, in Sussex, in 1739. In 1779 he was appointed by his majesty a royal aca-

demician, without any solicitation; and died the same year. He excelled in sketches of banditti and terrific subjects.

MORTIMER, ROGER, earl of, the paramour of Queen Isabella, born in Wales 1287, executed 1330.

MORTON, C., a learned antiquarian, 1716-99.

MORTON, JAMES, earl of. See DOUGLAS.

MORTON, JACOB, an American militia general, well known for the part he bore on all occasions of civic demonstration in the city of New York; d. 1836.

MORTON, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal, distinguished as a statesman and partisan of the house of Lancaster, was born in 1410. He rose in dignity through several succeeding reigns, from that of Henry VI. to Henry VIII., having escaped the hands of Richard, however, in this interval, and fled to the continent, where he joined the earl of Richmond. Died 1500.

MORTON, JOHN, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in Pennsylvania; died 1777.

MORTON, NATHANIEL, an American author and colonial secretary, was an Englishman by birth, and one of the first settlers of Plymouth, New England. His best known works are a 'History of the Church at Plymouth' and 'New England's Memorial'; born 1612, died 1685.

MORTON, SAMUEL G., an American naturalist and ethnologist, was born in Philadelphia. His 'Crania Americana' and 'Crania Egyptica,' and other works, have established his reputation, as one of the most scientific men of the age. Died 1851.

MORTON, R., a medical writer. Died 1698.

MORTON, THOMAS, a learned prelate of the same family as the famous Cardinal Morton, 1564-1659.

MORTON, THOMAS, an eminent and successful dramatist, was born at Durham, in 1764. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but his taste for theatricals caused him to abandon his profession, and he soon gave proofs of his talents as a dramatic writer. It is remarkable, indeed, that nearly all his pieces still keep possession of the stage. They consist of 'The Way to get Married,' 'Columbus,' 'Town and Country,' 'Zorinski,' 'A Cure for the Heart-ache,' 'Speed the Plough,' 'Secrets Worth Knowing,' 'The Blind Girl,' 'The Children in the Wood,' 'The School of Reform,' 'The School for Grown Gentlemen,' 'A Rowland for an Oliver,' and 'The Invincibles.' Died 1838.

MORUS, S. F. N., a German theologian, 1736-92.

MORVAN, a king of Brittany, 818.

MORVEAU. See GUYTON DE MORVEAU.

MORVILLE, CH. JOHN BAPT. FLEURIAN, Count De, a French ambassador and minister, 1686-1732.

MOSCATI, P., a French politician, 1740-1824.

MOSCHENI, M. C., an Italian poetess, 1786-1831.

MOSCHUS, a Greek poet, about 200 B.C.

MOSCHUS, D., a Gr. poet and refugee, 15th ct.

MOSCHUS, J., a Greek monk, author of the Lives of the Saints he had known in his travels, died 620.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN, a physician, was a native of Essex, and born about 1739. For several years he practised as a surgeon and apothecary at Kingston, in Jamaica; took his degree at Leyden; settled in London, as a physician, in 1785; was appointed physician of Chelsea Hospital; and died in 1819. He wrote 'Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies'; two treatises 'On Coffee and Sugar,' &c.; and made himself very conspicuous by his violent opposition to vaccine inoculation.

MOSER, G. M., a Swiss artist, 1705-1783.

**MOSER, JOHN JAMES**, a German writer on public law, author of a great number of important works, 1701-1785. His son, **FREDERIC CHARLES**, a statesman and writer, 1731-1798.

**MOSER, W. G.**, a writer on forests, 1729-1793.

**MOSES**, the leader and legislator of the Hebrews on their departure from Egypt, supposed date 1725-1605 B.C.

**MOSES ALSCHECH**, a Syrian rabbin, 16th c.

**MOSES BEN-NOCHMANN**, a Spanish rabbi, author of 'Wars of the Lord,' &c., 1194-1300.

**MOSES, C.**, an Armenian prelate, 5th century.

**MOSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE VON**, was born of a noted family at Lubec, 9th October, 1694. He was educated at the university of Kiel, where, though a very young man, he became professor of philosophy. He was especially distinguished as a preacher. He framed his discourses on the best French and English models, and published some volumes of sermons. Such was his popularity, that the king of Denmark invited him to a chair in the university of Copenhagen. In 1725 he was called by the duke of Brunswick to the professorship of theology at Helmstadt, a sphere which he worthily occupied for twenty-two years. In 1747 he was appointed by George II. of Britain to the divinity chair, and to the chancellorship of the university of Göttingen. In this responsible position he remained eight years, when he died, 9th September, 1755. The works of Mosheim are extensive, consisting of numerous translations, treatises, sermons, and letters. He is chiefly known among us as a church historian, by his 'Commentaries,' and by his 'Institutes,' both written in Latin. The Institutes, which are a brief and able compound, have been translated into German by Von Einem and Schlegel, and into English in 1764, by Maclaine, minister at the Hague, and recently by Dr. Murdoch of this country, a third edition of whose admirable translation appeared in 1845. The last translation is incomparably the best, and must remove some prejudices against Mosheim which Maclaine's dry and unfaithful version may have originated. Mosheim's Latin style is too succinct to be either classical or elegant. His endeavor in recording the history and struggles of various religious parties was to preserve a dignified neutrality, which has been carried to such an extent, that to many it has appeared to wear the aspect of complete indifference. Such a view, however, would be very unjust, for those who read his sermons, and other treatises, will discover in them a decided, intelligent, and ardent piety. [J.E.]

**MOSNERON, J.**, a French writer, 1738-1830.

**MOSS, ROBERT**, chaplain to William III., and a sharer in the Bangorian controversy, 1666-1729. His nephew, **CHARLES**, successively bishop of St. David's and of Bath and Wells, d. 1802. **CHARLES**, son of the latter, bishop of Oxford, died 1811.

**MOSSOM, ROBERT**, a learned Irish prelate, who suffered much in the civil wars, but on the Restoration he was made dean of Christchurch, Dublin; with which he held the bishopric of Londonderry, where he died in 1679. His works are, 'The Preacher's Tripartite,' 'Varie colloquendi Formulæ,' 'Narrative of George Wild, Bishop of Derry,' and 'Zion's Prospect in its first View.'

**MOSSOP, HENRY**, an eminent tragic actor, born in Ireland, in 1729, was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He made his first appearance on the Dublin stage as 'Zanga,' in the *Revenge*; but soon removed to London, where, next to Garrick and Henderson, he was esteemed the first tragedian of his time. In 1761 he became manager of one of the Dublin theatres; but the spec-

ulation proved his ruin; and he died in absolute penury at Chelsea, in 1773.

**MOSTAERT, JOHN**, a D. painter, 1499-1555.

**MOSTOWSKI, COUNT THADDEUS**, one of the most courageous defenders of the independence of Poland, 1766-1842.

**MOTHE-LE-VAYER**. See **LAMOTHE**.

**MOTHERBY, G.**, an English physician, 1731-93.

**MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM**, a poet, was born at Glasgow in 1798; and when a youth he obtained a situation in the sheriff clerk's office at Paisley, where he continued till within a few years of his death. In 1827 he published a very interesting and valuable collection of ballads, entitled 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern;' and he was afterwards successively editor of the Paisley Magazine, Paisley Advertiser, and the Glasgow Courier. In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own poems, some of which possess a pathos and an intensity of feeling not often surpassed. Died, 1835.

**MOTTE**. See **LA-MOTTE**.

**MOTTEVILLE, FRANÇOISE BERTAUD**, Dame De, the favorite and biographer of Anne of Austria, time of Richelieu, 1621-1689.

**MOTTLEY, JOHN**, son of Colonel Mottley, an adherent of James II., known as the biographer of Peter the Great and Catherine of Russia, and the alleged author of 'Joe Miller's Jests,' 1692-1750.

**MOTTEUX, PIERRE ANTOINE**, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1660; settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and embarking his property in trade, opened an East India warehouse in Leadenhall Street, London, and also obtained a situation in the post office. He wrote nearly twenty dramatic pieces, and translated 'Don Quixote' and 'Rabelais.' Died 1718.

**MOTTRAYE, A. DE LA**, a French traveller and historical critic, 1674-1743.

**MOUCHON, PETER**, a Genevese ecclesiastic, and friend of Rousseau, author of a 'Table Analytique et Raisonnée de l'Encyclopédie,' 1733-1797.

**MOUFET, or MUFFET, THOMAS**, a physician and naturalist, was born in London, and educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled through several parts of Europe; took the degree of M.D. while abroad; and, on his return, settled in London, where he practised with great reputation. He accompanied Lord Willoughby on an embassy to Denmark, was with the Earl of Essex when he encamped in Normandy; and died about 1604. His works are, 'De Jure et Præstantia Chemico-rum Medicamentorum,' 'Epistolæ quinque Medicinales,' 'Nosomantica Hippocratica,' 'Health's Improvement, or Rules for preparing Food,' 'Insectorum, sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum.'

**MOUGIN, P. A.**, a Fr. astronomer, 1735-1816.

**MOULE, THOMAS**, an English topographical and antiquarian writer. Died 1851, age 67.

**MOULIN**. See **DUMOULIN**.

**MOULIN, J. F. A.**, a Fr. general, 1752-1810.

**MOULTRIE, WM.**, an Amer. revolutionary officer, was born in England, but came at an early age to South Carolina. In 1760, he distinguished himself in Indian warfare, and at the beginning of the revolution was chosen member of the provincial Congress, and given the command of a regiment. The fort of Sullivan's Island was so bravely defended by him in 1776, that he was thought worthy of the honor of the public thanks of Congress and of giving his name to the fortress, in the defence of which he had evinced so much bravery. He was victor over the British at Beaufort in 1779. He was subsequently



made major-general, and was second in command to Lincoln at the siege of Charleston. After having been chosen repeatedly governor of S. Carolina, he died in 1805. He was the author of 'Memoirs of the Revolution in the Carolinas and Georgia.'

MOULIN, PETER DU, a Protestant divine, was born at Bechny, in the Vexin, in 1568. He studied first at Sedan, and next at Cambridge, from which university he removed to a professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he also taught Greek; but in 1599 he returned to France, and became minister at Charenton. On the assassination of Henry IV., Du Moulin charged the guilt of that detestable deed upon the Jesuits, which produced a violent controversy between him and some of that society; and, in 1615, visited England on the invitation of James I., who gave him a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral. He did not continue long in England; but after refusing the divinity professorship at Leyden, he finally settled at Sedan, of which place he became the pastor, filling at the same time the theological chair there. Among his writings are, 'A History of Monachism,' a treatise 'On the recent Origin of Popery,' &c. Died, 1658.—PETER DU MOULIN, his son, was born in 1600 at Paris, and graduated at Leyden; but coming afterwards to England, obtained, like his father, a prebend at Canterbury, and was one of the chaplains to king Charles II. He was the author of 'The Peace of the Soul,' 'Clamor Regii Sanguinis,' which, being anonymous, was attributed, by Milton, to Alexander More, and 'A Defence of the Protestant Church.'—LOUIS DU MOULIN, his brother, became a violent Independent, and wrote 'Parænesis ad Edificatores Imperii,' dedicated to Oliver Cromwell; and 'Patronus Bonæ Fidei,' a fierce invective against the Church of England. Died 1683.

MOUNIER, JOHN JOSEPH, a distinguished member of the states-general in 1789, was born at Grenoble, in 1758; was brought up to the legal profession; and was successively advocate of the parliament of Grenoble and judge-royal. While he was a member of the National Assembly he exerted all his talents and influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy; but finding his efforts vain, he retired first to his native place, and afterwards removed to Geneva, where he published 'Recherches sur les Causes qui ont empêché les Français de devenir Libres.' He subsequently visited England, but resided chiefly in Switzerland, Italy, or Germany, till 1801, when he returned to France. In 1804 he was nominated a counsellor of state, and died in 1806.

MOUNT, GEORGE, the author of a journal of the proceedings of the English plantation, settled at Plymouth, N. E., published in 1622.

MOUNTAGUE, or MONTAGUE, RICHARD, a learned prelate, distinguished for his knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities, and known to history as the personal friend and associate in principle of Archbishop Laud, 1578–1641.

MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, an English actor and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordshire, in 1659. He was an excellent comic performer; and being in the flower of his age, and one of the handsomest men on the boards, the parts of the lovers were usually allotted to him. In one of these he had captivated the affections of Mrs. Bracegirdle, an actress much admired for her personal charms. This lady had rejected the addresses of a Captain Hill, who, in company with Lord Mohun waylaid Mountfort one night, in the winter of 1692, as he was returning from the theatre to his lodgings, in Norfolk Street, Strand; and, before he could draw his sword, ran

him through the body, and killed him on the spot. Hill made his escape to the Continent, and Lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder, but, for the want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. This nobleman was himself eventually killed by the duke of Hamilton, in a duel fought in Hyde Park. Mountfort was the author of five plays, and was in the zenith of his reputation at the time of his death.

MOURAD-BEY, chief of the Mamelukes, and companion-in-arms of Ibrahim Bey, was born in Circassia 1750. On the invasion of Egypt by Buonaparte, he won the admiration of the French by his gallant resistance, but was forced to submit to Kléber, who left him the government of Upper Egypt, under the French protectorate. Died 1801.

MOURADGEA, D'OHOSSON, IGNATIUS, an Armenian by descent, was born at Constantinople, in 1740. At the age of twenty-four he understood most of the Oriental languages; and, from having been secretary and first interpreter to the Swedish embassy, was eventually appointed minister of Sweden to the Porte. Died 1807. He was the author of two valuable works, 'A General View of the Ottoman Empire' and an 'Historical View of the East.'

MOURAVIEF, M. NIKITISCH, a Russian poet, philosopher, and historian, tutor in the family of Catherine II., 1757–1807.

MOURET, J. J., a Fr. composer, 1682–1738.

MOURQUES, MICHAEL, a French Jesuit, and a man of profound erudition, was born at Auvergne, in 1643; became professor royal of mathematics and rhetoric in the academy of Toulouse; and died there in 1713. Among his best works are, 'A Parallel between Christian Morality and that of the Ancient Philosophers,' 'An Explanation of the Theology of the Pythagoreans,' 'New Elements of Geometry,' and a 'Treatise on French Poetry.'

MOUSKES, PHILIP, a Fr. historian, died 1282.

MOUTON, G., a French astronomer, 1618–94.

MOUTON, J. B., SYLVAIN, a Fr. Jansenist, one of the last refugees living in Holland, 1740–1803.

MOXON, JOSEPH, hydrographer to Charles II. and a mathematical writer, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1627, and died in London, about 1700. He published several scientific books, taught the mathematics, and carried on the trade of a globe and map manufacturer.

MOYLE, WALTER, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Cornwall, in 1672; studied at Oxford and the Temple; and died at his seat in Cornwall, in 1721. His works, consisting of an 'Essay on the Miracle of the Thundering Legion,' an 'Essay on the Lacedæmonian Government,' another on the 'Roman Constitution,' and 'Letters,' were printed after his death, with a biographical memoir, in 3 vols.

MOYSART, F., a French writer, 1735–1813.

MOYSES, DAVID, page to King James, and author of a diary, published as 'Memoirs' of Scottish History, 1573–1630.

MOZART, JOHANN CHRYSOSTOMUS WOLFGANG GOTTLIEB, born in Salzburg, on the 25th of January, 1756, was the son of Leopold Mozart, a bookbinder of Augsburg, who studied music at Salzburg, and was in 1762 admitted as one of the musicians of the prince-archbishop of that town. The young Mozart, born amidst music, soon evinced a most remarkable musical precocity. At three years old he first began to shewn signs of that astonishing ability which afterwards made him one of the greatest amongst many great musicians. At four years old, almost without a lesson, he was able to play upon the harpsichord several minuets and other pieces of music. At five he made his first essays as a composer. In

all the other studies proper to his age, as letters and arithmetic, he showed a marvellous aptitude, and very rapidly became a proficient in his juvenile tasks. Music, however, was always his favorite study, and his principal amusement. At six years of age, Mozart's father removed with all his family to Munich, where he, with his sister Mary-Anne, had the honor of performing before the elector, who received the infant artists with the most marked condescension. About this time he began privately to study the violin, and before his father, or any one else, was aware of his proficiency upon this instrument, he was able to acquit himself like a master in the second part of some most difficult concertos. Amid all the wonder and admiration which his great talents caused, Mozart never ceased to be a simple, good-natured, and unassuming child, and his instant obedience to the slightest request of his parents was one of his distinguishing traits. In 1763, when only seven years old, his family left Germany, and after having visited and performed in the principal cities of his fatherland, he in November arrived in Paris, and was introduced to play upon the organ at Versailles in presence of the whole court. Here he published his two first compositions, and the wonderful powers of Mozart created quite an excitement amongst all classes of people. In 1764 he came to England, where he received the most unbounded applause, both from the court and the nobility before whom he performed. During his residence in England, he composed and printed six sonatas, which were by request dedicated to the Queen. He returned to France in 1765, and from thence went to Holland, and at the Hague, when not more than eight years old, composed a symphony for a full orchestra, on occasion of the installation of the prince of Orange. They then returned to Paris, where they resided for two months, and where the young artist and his gifted sister were feted and caressed by all manner of people. They then turned their course toward Germany, and from this time forward Mozart devoted himself with increased ardor to the study of his art. In 1768 the two children performed before the emperor Joseph II. at Vienna, who ordered young Wolfgang to compose music to the opera buffo, *La Finta Semplice*, which, though never performed, was approved of by all the masters and cognoscenti of the period. In 1769 young Mozart was nominated concert master to the archbishop of Salzburg. In the same year he went to Italy, where he was most rapturously welcomed. His first performance in Italy was given at Milan, where he was engaged to return and compose the first opera for the carnival of 1771. At Bologna and Florence the reception he met with was equally flattering to the young musician. At the latter city he made the acquaintance of Thomas Linley, who, about his age, was then a pupil under Martini, the celebrated violinist. Mozart arrived at Rome in Passion Week, and on Wednesday went to the Sistine chapel, where he heard for the first time the celebrated *Miserere*, which was prohibited to be copied, or in any manner published, on pain of excommunication. On Good Friday the same *Miserere* was again performed, when Mozart was present with the MS. copy he had made from memory concealed in his hat, that he might have an opportunity of making corrections. This circumstance created an immense excitement at Rome, because the peculiarities of the *Miserere* were thought impossible to be expressed by musical notation, and when young Mozart, in presence of some Sistine choristers, sang the composition in the very manner in which it was sung by those who had acquired it only after long practice,



[House of Mozart.]

the professional singers expressed their astonishment in terms of unmeasured admiration. The fame of Mozart after this event was spread far and wide. His wonderful musical talents and power of performing on the organ were attributed to a charm which it was supposed he carried in his ring. When the pope first heard him perform, he conferred upon him the order of the Golden Spur, and at Bologna he was elected a member of the Philharmonic Society, which was at that time an honor rarely conferred even upon the greatest musicians. On the 26th of December, 1770, he produced at Milan his 'Mithridates,' which had a successful run of twenty nights, and caused him to be engaged to compose the first opera for the year 1773. This opera was 'Lucio Silla,' which was performed twenty-six nights in succession. In the interval between the years named above, he went to Venice and Verona, where he received the highest musical honors.— At Milan, he, in 1771, composed an opera, and in Salzburg in 1772 he composed another, for the election of the new archbishop. In 1775 his fame was so completely established, and so widely known, that he could have made choice of engagements in all the capitals of Europe. His father preferred Paris, and therefore, in 1777, he, with his mother, commenced his second journey towards that city. The death of his mother made Paris insupportable, and he returned to his father at the beginning of the year 1779. Some time after this Mozart went to Munich, whence he went to Vienna, and entered the service of the emperor, to whom he remained attached during the rest of his life, though tempted to leave him by many advantageous offers. His principal works, composed about and after this time, were 'Cosi Fan Tutti,' 'Idomeneo,' 'L'Enlèvement du Serail,' 'Nozze de Figaro,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'Zauberflöte,' 'Clemenza di Tito,' 'Masses,' and his world-renowned 'Requiem.' During the time he was engaged in the composition of the 'Zauberflöte' he began to be subject to fainting fits, which recurred at short periods till the close of his life, which took place on the 5th of December, 1792, when he had not attained to his thirty-sixth year. He left a widow and two sons. His works, which are too numerous to mention by name, were in all styles of his art, and all great. He is one of the greatest masters of music, and his works will live to all time.

[J.M.]

MOZZI, L., a controversial writer, 1746–1813.  
 MOZZI, M. A., an Italian historian, 1678–1736.  
 MUDGE, ZACHARY, a dissenting minister, who



afterwards entered the Church of England, author of *Sermons, &c.*, died 1769. THOMAS, his son, distinguished for his improvement of the chronometer, 1715-1794. JOHN, brother of the latter, a physician and professional writer, most distinguished for his improvement of the reflecting telescope, died 1793. WILLIAM, son of John, an officer in the army, and an employé in the trigonometrical survey, 1762-1820.

MUDIE, ROBERT, author of numerous works in natural history, and others of an entertaining and instructive character, was born in Forfarshire, in 1777. In 1802 he was appointed Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the Inverness academy. He subsequently filled other situations of a like nature; but at length turned his attention exclusively to authorship, and commenced his career with a novel, entitled '*Glenfurgus*,' in 3 vols. He then for a while sought employment as a reporter for the London newspapers, and his literary efforts were henceforth unceasing. Independently of his contributions to periodicals, upwards of 80 volumes from his fertile pen were in rapid succession brought before the public. Of these we can only afford room for the titles of the most prominent: '*Modern Athens*' (a description of Edinburgh); '*Babylon the Great*' (a description of London), 4 vols.; '*The British Naturalist*,' 2 vols.; '*The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands*,' 2 vols.; '*Conversations in Moral Philosophy*,' 2 vols.; '*The Elements; the Heavens, the Earth, the Air, the Sea*,' 4 vols.; '*Popular Mathematics*,' '*Man, in his Physical Structure, Intellectual Faculties, &c.*' 4 vols.; '*The Seasons*,' 4 vols.; '*History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands*,' 3 vols.; '*Domesticated Animals*,' '*Gleanings of Nature*,' '*China and its Resources*,' &c. So much industry and perseverance one might fairly have expected to see rewarded by a happy independence in the decline of life. That it was not so—that the very reverse, indeed, was the fact—we lament to hear; and, apart from any morbid feeling on the subject, we are compelled to admit, that although in the common routine of mechanical or commercial pursuits, industry and perseverance are generally attended with a fortunate issue, yet, as regards the higher operations of the intellect, the rule which holds good in other cases can no longer be depended upon. Died May, 1842, aged 64.

MUGGLETON, LODOWICKE, the principal of two enthusiasts (his companion being John Reeve), who in the year 1651, announced themselves as the two last witnesses, and went from place to place, denouncing with great violence all whom they regarded as false professors of religion, and even magistrates and persons in authority. Their principal attacks were directed against the Quakers and Ranters, some of whom replied to them in writing. The first publication of Muggleton is entitled '*A Remonstrance from the Eternal God: declaring several Spiritual Transactions unto the Parliament and Commonwealth of England, unto his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, the Council of State, the Council of War, and to all that love the second appearing of the Lord Jesus, the only wise God and everlasting Father, Blessed for ever*.' This pamphlet was first printed in 1653, and was republished in 1710, with a portrait of the author, the subscription to which gives the true date of his life—'Dyed the 14th of March, 1698, then aged eighty-eight years, seven months, and fourteen days.' Muggleton is depicted with long thin hair, low forehead, protruding brow, broad high cheek bones, and what physiognomists would call the aggressive nose. The

exposition of his doctrines is given in his work called '*The Divine Looking-Glass*,' published 1656, and his followers formed a sect which has survived to the present times. His fanaticism was perfectly sincere, and he more than once suffered imprisonment for the vigorous manner in which he prosecuted his '*Commission*.' [E.R.]

MUHLENBERG, HENRY MELCHOIR, the founder of the German Lutheran Church in the United States, was born in Germany, in 1711, died in Philadelphia, 1787. His three sons all rose to considerable distinction. PETER became a revolutionary officer and United States senator; HENRY a distinguished clergyman and naturalist; and FREDERICK treasurer of Pennsylvania, president of the convention which ratified the constitution, and speaker of the House of Representatives in 1794.

MUIS, S. M. DE, a Fr. Hebraist, 1587-1644.

MULLER, ANDREW, a German divine and Oriental scholar, especially distinguished for his labors in illustration of the Chinese language, 1630-1694.

MULLER, CARL OTTFRIED, an eminent modern scholar and historian, was born in 1797, at Brieg, in Silesia. He was a professor of archæology in the university of Gottingen, and distinguished himself by his researches into mythologic lore, analyzing it, and disentangling the allegorical parts from the historical. But his knowledge was by no means confined to that department of literature. His work on the *Eumenides* of *Æschylus*, and many others, fully prove his classic erudition; and his histories of the Dorians and the Etruscans have become naturalized in England as standard works. While travelling in Greece, with a view to the commencement of an elaborate work on the history of that country, he was taken ill, and died at Athens, August 1, 1840.

MULLER, GERARD FREDERIC, a German traveller and writer, skilled in the Russian language, and a long time resident in that country as historiographer of the empire. He is considered the father of Russian history, and is author of numerous valuable works in that branch of inquiry. Born in Westphalia 1705; died in Moscow, where he had been appointed keeper of the archives, 1783.

MULLER, HENRY, a Ger. divine, 1631-1675.

MULLER, J., a Dutch engraver, b. about 1570.

MULLER, JOHN, called *Regiomontanus*, from *Mons Regius*, or *Königsberg*, where he was born in 1436. After studying at Leipsic, he removed to Vienna, where he studied the mathematics under Purbach, whom he assisted in his observations. At the desire of Cardinal Bessarion, *Regiomontanus* and his master went to Rome, to complete the Latin version of Ptolemy's *Almagest*; but while there, Purbach died, and the whole task devolved upon his associate. After a long stay in Italy, he went to Buda; but on the breaking out of the war with the Turks he removed to Nuremberg, where he built an observatory, and founded a printing-office. He died in 1476, at Rome, whither he had been called by Sixtus IV., to assist in reforming the calendar, having been previously raised, for his services, to the archbishopric of Ratisbon. He wrote various astronomical works, and constructed some curious automata.

MULLER, JOHN VON, an eminent Swiss historian, was born in 1752 at Schaffhausen, and studied at Gottingen. In 1780 he published the first part of his '*History of the Swiss Confederation*;' and shortly after he went to Berlin, where he printed '*Historical Essays*.' His other principal work was a '*Course of Universal History*,' but he was also the author of several others, which were published col-



lectively at Tubingen, in 27 vols. Muller was successively professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and of history at Cassel, councillor of the imperial chancery, secretary of state for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and director-general of public instruction. Died 1809.

MULLER, J. S., a Germ. engraver, 1715-1782.

MULLER, Louis, a celebrated Prussian engineer. He served in the seven years' war under Frederic; rose to the rank of major; and died in 1804, aged 70. He was the author of a 'View of the Wars of Frederic the Great,' and other works relating to the military art.

MULLER, OTHON FREDERIC, an eminent naturalist, was born at Copenhagen in 1730. He died in 1784. He was born of parents in a humble sphere of life, and was destined for the church. Recommended by his learning and regularity of manners to the situation of tutor to the young Count Schulin, he travelled into various countries with him; and was induced by his pupil's mother, a woman of excellent understanding, to engage in the study of natural history. Marrying advantageously, he abandoned his intention of going into the church, and was enabled to devote himself exclusively to scientific occupations. As a naturalist he acquired a high reputation both at home and abroad, and was honored by his sovereign, who conferred upon him various marks of high distinction. His first works were the Entomology and Botany of the part of his native country where he was born and resided, which was followed by a continuation of the great work begun by Oeder, the Flora of Denmark. Zoology, however, soon superseded botany; and we know no naturalist who has more ably illustrated the fauna of his native country than Muller has done his. Selecting chiefly those portions of the animal kingdom, which, from their diminutive proportions, had till then been but little attended to, he struck out an original path, and clothing his descriptions of the little animals of his studies in elegant Latin, he has rendered his works accessible to, and made them the delight of all succeeding zoologists. His histories, or monographs of the infusoria, the hydrachne or water spiders, and the entomostraca of Denmark and Norway, are models of composition and monuments of prodigious patience; while his great work, which, however, he did not live to finish, the *Zoologia Danica*, is one of amazing accuracy, both in the descriptions and in the figures of the animals described, and is indispensable to every naturalist even of the present day. The younger Linnæus has named a genus of plants after him, Mullera.

MULLER, W., a German writer, 1794-1827.

MUMMIUS, L., a consul of Rome, B.C. 146.

MUNCER, MUNTZER, or MUNZER, THOMAS, a chief of the German anabaptists, executed 1525.

MUNCHAUSEN, GERLACH ADOLPHUS, Baron Von, Hanoverian prime minister, and founder of the university of Gottingen, 1688-1770.

MUNCHHAUSEN, JEROME CHARLES FREDERIC VON, was a German officer in the Russian service, who served in several campaigns against the Turks. He was a passionate lover of horses and hounds; of which, and of his adventures among the Turks, he told the most extravagant stories, till his fancy so completely got the better of his memory, that he really believed his most extravagant fictions, and felt very much offended if any doubt was expressed on the subject. Having become acquainted with Burger at Pyrmont, and related these waking dreams to him, the poet published them in 1787, with his own improvements, under the title of 'Wun-

derbare Abenteuer und Reisen des Herrn von Munchhausen.' The wit and humor of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several foreign languages. Died 1797.

MUNCK, J., a Danish navigator, died 1628.

MUNDAY, ANTHONY, a dramatic poet of the 16th century. He was the author of the 'City Pageants,' enlarged Stowe's Survey of London, and died in 1633.

MUNDEN, JOSEPH SAUNDERS, a comic actor, distinguished for humor, born in London, 1758. He was intended by his parents for the medical profession; but, disliking it, he was next apprenticed to a law-stationer. Here having learned to copy, he was originally engaged to write out the parts for the performers, and thus introduced to the histrionic profession, was sometimes permitted to tread the stage as mute, and at length joined a strolling company at Rochdale, Lancashire. In 1780, he was engaged as low comedian at the Canterbury theatre. It was not, however, until 1780 that he made his *debut* in London, when he appeared at Covent Garden, as *Sir Francis Gripe*, in 'The Busy Body,' and *Jemmy Jumps*, in 'The Farmer.' Transferred in 1813 to Drury Lane, he continued there till 31st May, 1824, when he retired. *Old Dornton*, in 'The Road to Ruin,' was one of his most successful characters. Munden indulged in broad grimace, but added to his humor a pathos which was sometimes irresistibly touching. Unlike most actors he was distinguished in private life by his economical habits, and accumulated a large fortune. He died 6th February, 1832, in Bernard Street, Russell Square, where he had long resided. [J.A.H.]

MUNNICH, BURCHARD CHRISTOPHER, Count, a military officer, was born in Oldenburg, in 1683. After distinguishing himself in the German wars, he entered into the Russian service, and rose to the rank of marshal; but in 1741 the empress Elizabeth condemned him to perpetual exile in Siberia. He was, however, recalled from banishment on the accession of Peter III., and, on his arrival at court, made his appearance before the emperor in the sheepskin dress which he had worn during his captivity. Died 1767.

MUNOZ, JOHN BAPTIST, a Spanish historian, was born in 1745, at Museros, near Valentia. He was appointed cosmographer of the Indies, and undertook, by order of the king, a history of America, of which he lived to publish only one volume. His other works are, 'De recto Philosophiæ recentis in Theologia Usu, Dissertatio,' 'De Scriptorum Gentilium Lectione,' 'Institutiones Philosophicæ,' &c.

MUNOZ, S., a Spanish painter, 1745-1799.

MUNOZ, T., a Spanish engineer, 1743-1823.

MUNRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., the son of Dr. Alexander Munro, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh on the 20th of May, 1733, and after having been carefully educated as an anatomist, he was associated with his father in the chair of anatomy in the year 1755, and ultimately succeeded him in that charge. This chair he held for the remainder of his life, which was terminated on the 2d of October, 1817, when he had attained to the eighty-fifth year of his age. He is generally known in medical biography as Munro Secundus, and, with his father, contributed largely to the establishment of the fame of the Edinburgh school of medicine; but though a skilful anatomist and physiologist, he could lay no claim to the possession of the inventive powers and the original genius of the Hunters, with both of whom he was contemporary, and with the elder of whom he main-



tained a bitter, but now forgotten, controversy on the origin of the lymphatics. [J.M.C.]

MUNRO, SIR T., gover. of Madras, 1760-1827.

MUNSTER, Count, a Hanoverian statesman. In 1806, Hanover being invaded by the Prussians, he entered a spirited protest and retired to England, where, on account chiefly of that protest, he was so great a court favorite, that when the mental malady of George III. was past all doubt, the count was one of the commissioners appointed to protect and administer his private property. But he is chiefly known for the part he took in the congress of Vienna, 1814, and the declaration of 1815, by which Napoleon was put out of the pale of the law. Died 1836.

MUNSTER, GEORGE FITZCLARENCE, Earl of, was the eldest son of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan. He was born January 29, 1794, and after receiving the elements of instruction at Sunbury, under Dr. Moore, was at twelve years of age received into the Royal Military College at Marlow; and when scarcely fifteen he commenced actual service in the Peninsula as cornet in the Prince of Wales's hussars, and became aide-de-camp to General Slade. On the disastrous termination of Sir John Moore's expedition he returned to England for a few weeks, and then started to join the army in Portugal as aide-de-camp to Lord Londonderry, then Sir Charles Stewart, with whom the young soldier (now a captain) joined the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, when that gallant chief took the field in 1809. From this period to the conclusion of the war, he served on the staff at head-quarters, and was present at twelve general engagements; and on some of those occasions, but more especially at the celebrated battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, his conduct was marked by extraordinary skill and presence of mind; so much so, indeed, that although he was only 17, a troop was given him in the prince regent's own regiment as a reward for his valor and discretion. At Toulouse he was also severely wounded in leading a charge against cavalry. A new sphere of action now awaited him. He exchanged into the 20th dragoons, and in January, 1815, Captain Fitzclarence sailed for India as aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings, and while there he closely studied the Oriental languages and literature. During the Mahratta war of 1817, he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself, by which his military reputation was considerably enhanced. On the conclusion of peace with Scindiah, he was intrusted with what was at that time a hazardous duty, namely, the carrying home the overland despatches from India; and in 1819 he published his 'Overland Tour.' At the recommendation of his friend the Duke of Wellington, he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; soon after which he married Miss Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and had seven children. Ere his royal father had been a year on the throne, he determined to confer such defined rank upon his offspring as should at once be consistent with their birth, and agreeable to the feelings of the people; and in pursuance of such determination he created his eldest son earl of Munster, viscount Fitzclarence, and baron Tewkesbury. 'No person,' says Mr. Dodd in his Annual Obituary, 'who has observed the career of Lord Munster, can overlook the fact, that he felt himself continually urged, by his peculiar position, to both mental and physical exertions, which were perhaps beyond his strength. He was the acknowledged son of a monarch, ruling over one of the most powerful nations

of the earth; he was within view, but excluded from the possession, of dominion; his whole life was an object of attention to thousands of his father's subjects; he was exposed to all the prominence of a great man without having attained that position by his own actions; and he dared not live in retirement lest he should be thought a fool. The ill consequences of every temporary indisposition were aggravated by his mental sensibility, and in the month of March, 1842, a considerable change was observed in his manner. Not having given any very decided indications of insanity, he was accidentally left alone on the evening of the 20th of March. He took that opportunity of using one of his pistols, and having wounded himself in the right hand, he rung the bell, and despatched the servant for medical assistance. Immediately afterwards he put an end to his existence by firing a second pistol into his mouth.' Died 1842.

MUNSTER, SEBASTIAN, professor of Hebrew at Basle, one of the most learned men of his time, author of numerous works, 1489-1552.

MUNTER, B., a German divine, 1735-1793.

MUNTER, F., a Ger. Orientalist, 1760-1830.

MUNTING, ABRAHAM, father and son, distinguished as physicians and botanists, the former died 1628, the latter 1626-1633.

MURA, F. DE, a painter of Naples, died 1740.

MURAND, E., a Dutch painter, 1622-1700.



[Murat.]

MURAT. JOACHIM MURAT, *le beau sabreur* of the imperial armies, was born in 1767, near Perigord. His father was a country innkeeper. Young Murat was distinguished even in boyhood, for his courage, and for his horsemanship. He was intended for the church; but he entered the army at the age of 20, and soon became notorious for his duels, and for the fervor of his democratic opinions. In 1795, when Buonaparte put down the rising of the Sections of Paris, Murat was an officer in one of the regiments of cavalry in the capital; and he was of the greatest service to his future master by securing for him the possession of the park of artillery, which was employed by Buonaparte so effectively against the insurgents. When Napoleon was made general of the army of Italy, he placed Murat on his personal staff: and he afterwards took him with him to Egypt. Both against the Austrians and Piedmontese in Italy, and against the Mamelukes and Turks in Egypt, Murat proved his brilliant valor, and his ability as a leader of horse. He returned from Egypt with Napoleon, and throughout the consular and early imperial campaigns in Germany, he in-



creased his martial renown. His height of stature, his handsome features, his showy costume, and the unrivalled skill and grace of his horsemanship, all combined to increase the effect which his daring courage and personal prowess produced both on friends and foes. His white plume, like that of Henri Quatre, was the standard which the men followed best through the thick of every fight. He had little strategic ability. Napoleon, when at Elba, described him truly in these words—'Murat is a good soldier—one of the most brilliant men I ever saw on the field of battle. Of no superior talents; without much moral courage; timid even in forming his plan of operations: but the moment he saw the enemy, all that vanished—his eye was the most sure, and the most rapid—his courage truly chivalrous. Moreover, he is a fine man, tall, and well-dressed, though at times rather fantastically. It was really a magnificent sight to see him in battle heading the cavalry.' Murat married Caroline Buonaparte, Napoleon's youngest sister. He was made a marshal of France, when the empire was established, and in 1806 Napoleon gave him the grand duchy of Berg and Cleves. In 1808 Murat received from his imperial patron the crown of Naples, and reigned over that beautiful country for seven years. Botta, the Italian historian, says of him, 'He was courteous and affable to all; he was no lover of rapine, still less of cruelty; praise only was necessary to his happiness.' Such was Murat's general character, both before and during his royalty; but his implicit devotion to Napoleon made him on several occasions become the instrument, if not the cause, of acts of great barbarity and injustice.—In 1812 he joined Napoleon in the great expedition against Russia, and was general of the whole cavalry of the Grand Army. After the disasters of that campaign, Murat continued to serve under Napoleon against the Allies in Germany, till the great defeat of the emperor at Leipzig in the autumn of 1813, seemed to render his cause desperate. Murat then sought to secure his own possession of the Neapolitan throne. He basely betrayed his benefactor; and, joining himself to the Allied Sovereigns against France, he attacked Napoleon's forces in Italy. By this treachery he preserved himself as king of Naples during 1814; but he found that the Allied Sovereigns, though they suffered him to reign, regarded him with suspicion and ill-will. On learning Napoleon's escape from Elba in 1815, Murat determined to change sides again; and he attacked the Austrians in Italy. He was speedily defeated, and obliged to take refuge in France, before the opening of the campaign in Belgium between Napoleon and the Allies, by which the war was decided. So deep was the abhorrence among the French soldiery of Murat for his treachery in the preceding year, that Napoleon did not dare bring him to the French army; though the emperor knew well Murat's value in the day of battle. Afterwards, at St. Helena, Napoleon referred to the subject, and said, that perhaps Murat, had he been at Waterloo, might have changed the fate of that battle, and of the world. 'There were moments during the battle,' said the emperor, 'when the breaking of a single English square might have given us the victory; and if ever there was the cavalry officer who could have done it, Murat was the man.' After the second fall of Napoleon, Murat wandered about for some months in the south of France and in Corsica: and finally, on the 7th October, 1815, he landed with a small band of armed followers on the Calabrian coast, in the chimerical hope of reconquering his kingdom

of Naples. He was speedily overpowered and taken prisoner. The Bourbon Neapolitan court showed him no mercy. He was sent before a military commission, tried, condemned, and shot within half-an-hour after sentence. He met his fate with the chivalric courage that had ever distinguished him; and his last letter to his wife, written by him while the preparations were making for his court-martial, is one of the most pathetic and heroic that history has preserved. When he confronted the soldiers who were to shoot him, he refused to have his eyes bandaged, and bade them 'spare the face, and shoot straight to the heart.' Then he pointed to his heart with his right hand; and held in the left a medallion picture of his wife and children, on which he was gazing when the soldiers fired, and he was stretched a corpse at the instant, still holding the medallion to the very last. [E.S.C.]

MURAT, CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE, the son of Joachim Murat and Caroline Buonaparte, king and queen of Naples. After the expulsion of his family from Italy he resided in Austria until 1821, when he emigrated to Florida and settled there as a quiet country gentleman. Died April 15, 1846, aged 46.

MURATORI, D., an Ital. painter, born 1661.

MURATORI, LOUIS ANTHONY, an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, was born in 1672 at Vignola, in the Modenese territories; was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and, subsequently, librarian and archivist to the Duke of Modena. His literary productions are numerous and valuable, but his fame chiefly depends on the vast erudition he has shown in editing the works of others. His great historical collection, entitled '*Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, ab anno *Æræ Christianæ*,' 29 vols. folio; '*Antiquitates Italicae*, *Medii Ævi*,' 6 vols. folio; '*Anecdota Latina*,' 4 vols. 4to.; '*Anecdota Græca*,' 4 vols. 4to.; '*Annali d'Italia*,' 18 vols. 8vo.; with many others, attest the magnitude of his literary labors. Died 1750.

MURDOC, a king of Scotland, 715-730.

MURE, SIR W., a Scotch poet, died 1657.

MURENA, C., an Italian architect, 1715-1764.

MURET, J. L., a Swiss economist, 1715-1796.

MURET, M. A. F., an Ital. *savant*, 1526-1585.

MURILLO, BARTHOLOME ESTEBAN, was born at Seville 1st January, 1618. He was the pupil of his relative Juan del Castillo. In 1642 he visited Madrid, and was aided by Velazquez, then painter to the king, who procured him permission to copy in the Royal Galleries. Murillo returned to Seville in 1645, where he commenced that great series of works which have now made his name so glorious. He married a lady of fortune in 1648, which much aided his personal influence, and he succeeded in establishing an academy of the arts at Seville in 1660, and acted as president the first year. He died at Seville, 3d April, 1682, in consequence of a fall from a scaffolding at Cadiz, where he was engaged in the church of the Capuchins, painting a large altar piece of St. Catherine.—Murillo's principal works are eight large pictures which he painted for the hospital of St. George, called *La Caridad*, finished in 1674, but which were dispersed during the peninsular war: three are in this country.—'The Return of the prodigal Son,' and 'Abraham Visited by the Angels,' in the possession of the duke of Sutherland; and 'Christ Healing the Sick of the Palsy,' called 'The Pool of Bethesda,' in the possession of Mr. George Tomline, London, 'Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception,' painted in 1678, and lately purchased by the French government, for the enormous sum of £23,600 sterling, and the picture of the 'Holy Family,' or 'Trin-



ity,' in the British National Gallery, are fine examples of Murillo's later style. In the latter part of his life Murillo changed both his style and his subjects; his earlier pictures, chiefly fancy subjects, and illustrative of humble life, are painted in a forcible manner, with predominant dark shadows; his latter works are of equal truth of character, but in a more elevated and chaste style, and are almost exclusively of religious subjects.—(Cean Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico de los mas Ilustres Profesores de las Belas Artes en Espana*, Madrid, 1806; Stirling, *Annals of the Artists of Spain*.) [R.N.W.]

MURNER, TH., a French poet, 1465–1533.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Cork in 1727, and educated at St. Omer's. At the age of 18 he returned to Ireland, and was placed under a merchant, who was his relation. But not liking that profession he came to London, and tried his dramatic powers in the farce of 'The Apprentice,' which was soon followed by that of 'The Upholsterer;' and, having a great inclination to the stage, he made an effort in the character of Othello, but without success. He then produced the 'Orphan of China,' a tragedy, which was well received. He also wrote a weekly paper, called the 'Gray's Inn Journal;' and two others, in defence of government, entitled the 'Test' and the 'Auditor.' In these, however, he failed; and some ludicrous mistakes, into which he was insidiously led by his antagonists, exposed him to ridicule. Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the 'Grecian Daughter,' 'All in the Wrong,' 'The Way to Keep Him,' and the 'Citizen,' had great success, and produced the author wealth and fame. Mr. Murphy also acquired considerable reputation by his 'Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson,' published in 1792; as well as by his translation of Tacitus and Sallust, and the 'Life of Garrick.' He was zealous in defence of the government measures; and during his latter years he obtained the appointment of a commissioner of bankrupts, and a pension of £200 per annum. He died in 1805, aged 77.

MURPHY, JAMES CAVANAGH, an Irish architect and antiq., au. of works on Portugal, died 1816.

MURR, CHR. THEOPHILUS VON, born at Nuremberg 1735, distinguished as a literary *savant*, Orientalist, and bibliopole, died 1811.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, a self-taught linguist, was born in 1775, at Kitterick, in Galloway; and his father being a shepherd, he also was employed, at the age of 10, to assist as a shepherd's boy. By extraordinary application he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages; and when, in 1794, the fame of his acquirements gained him admission to the university of Edinburgh, he made a rapid progress also in the Eastern dialects. In 1806 he became assistant to Dr. Muirhead, the minister of the parish of Urr, and soon afterwards he succeeded him in his pastoral charge; but in 1812 he was called from thence to fill the chair of Oriental languages at Edinburgh, and at the same time received the degree of D.D. He left a 'History of the European Languages,' which was printed, with his life prefixed, in 2 vols. Died 1813.

MURRAY, CHARLES, a theatrical performer and dramatic writer, was born in 1754, at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. He was the son of Sir John Murray of Broughton, who acted as secretary to the Pretender in 1745; was brought up as a surgeon in the naval service, which he quitted for the stage; performed at the chief provincial towns in England;

made his debut at Covent Garden in 1796, as Shylock; and ultimately became manager of the theatre at Edinburgh, where he spent the latter part of his life. He was the author of 'The New Maid of the Oaks' and 'The Experiment.' Died 1821.

MURRAY, DANIEL, late Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1768, and educated at Salamanca, where he was ordained priest in 1790. He succeeded to the archbishopric in 1823, and during the agitation for catholic emancipation supported that measure by his influence, after which he took no part in political questions. In 1831, he was joined with Archbishop Whately and others in the commission for Irish education, and sanctioned the institution of the Queen's Colleges; he withdrew, however, on knowing the contrary pleasure of the pope. Died 1852.

MURRAY, Right Hon. SIR GEORGE, a gallant British general, governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, &c., was born at the family seat, in Perthshire, in 1772, was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, and entered the army in 1789, and gained great distinction in almost every quarter of the globe for his military achievements, and more especially for the skill and ability with which he discharged on some occasions the difficult office of quarter-master-general. In 1812 he was appointed to the government of the Canadas, but on hearing that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, he obtained his release from the governorship of Canada, and joined the English Army in France. On his return to England he was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle; and in 1819 the governorship of the Royal Military College was given him. In 1823 he became lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was soon after elected M.P. for Perthshire, and in 1828 took office as secretary of state for the colonies. In Sir R. Peel's administration of 1834–5 he filled the office of master-general of the ordnance; but lost his seat for Perthshire. At the Westminster election in 1837 he opposed and was defeated by Sir Lacy de Evans and Mr. Leader. When the Whigs resigned in 1841, Sir George again received the appointment of master-general of the ordnance. Sir George Murray came before the public as the editor of 'Marlborough's Dispatches,' 5 vols.; but it is not necessary to speak of him in any other capacity than that of a gallant and successful soldier and an able minister. He died, July 28, 1846, aged 74.

MURRAY, HUGH, a most voluminous and successful writer on geography and kindred subjects, was born at the manse of North Berwick, 1779, the living of which his ancestors had held uninterruptedly from the period of the revolution till the death of the last incumbent, his elder brother, in 1824. At an early age he became a clerk in the excise office in Edinburgh, where his official duties leaving him considerable leisure, he cultivated a taste for literature with rare and indefatigable ardor. In the early part of his career he edited the Scots Magazine, then in the hands of Mr. Constable, and contributed to the Edinburgh Gazetteer; and published successively discoveries and travels in Africa, Asia, and America, all of which acquired for their author a liberal share of popularity. At a later period of his life he contributed no fewer than 15 volumes to the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, on subjects connected with his favorite study; but the work on which his fame will chiefly rest is his 'Encyclopædia of Geography,' a stupendous monument of reading, industry, and research. Died 1846.

MURRAY, JAMES, a Scotch divine, 1702–1758.



MURRAY, JAMES, a dissenting divine, d. 1782.

MURRAY, JAMES, an American by birth, whose real name was Lillibridge, was a partisan officer in the service of the East India Company. He entered the service of Holkar, the famous Mahratta chief, about the year 1790, and soon became noted for his bravery, military skill and the good offices he performed to certain British officers, who had been taken prisoners, and who, but for his humane interference, would have been put to the sword. When the war broke out between the British government and Scindia, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray joined the British general, Lord Lake, with a body of 7,000 cavalry. The Marquis of Wellesley at that period had issued a proclamation recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes, but this order could not extend to Murray, as being an American. He was treated by the British commander with great consideration, and was employed in many dangerous and important services, still retaining the command of the cavalry which he had brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly 10,000 men, in four attempts to take the fort by storm, he was in continual action, and attained the character of being the best partisan officer in the army. Died 1807.

MURRAY, JAMES STUART, earl of, a natural son of James V., king of Scotland, was born 1531, and educated in France with his sister, Mary, but joined the reformers soon after her marriage with the dauphin. His political history is connected with the fortunes of the queen, after whose imprisonment in Lochleven castle, 1567, he was proclaimed Regent, and defeated her troops at the battle of Langside. He was shot by James Hamilton, whose wife he had seduced, 1570.

MURRAY, JOHN, an eminent physician, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he rose to eminence as a lecturer in natural philosophy, chemistry, the materia medica, and pharmacy. He was the author of 'Elements of Chemistry,' 2 vols.; 'Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy,' 2 vols.; 'A System of Chemistry,' 4 vols.; and 'A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy,' 2 vols. Died 1820.

MURRAY, JOHN, F. S. A., an eminent publisher, known wherever the English language is known, by his connection with the works of Lord Byron, was born in 1778. Mr. Murray was himself a man of considerable literary acquirements; and while his singular acuteness and judgment insured his success as a man of business, his fluency, his store of anecdote, and a certain dry quiet humor, closely allied to wit, rendered him an agreeable companion for such men as Scott, Byron, Moore, Southey, Lockhart, and a number of other celebrated writers, who were at various times his guests, and at all times, from their first acquaintance with him, his fast friends. In their dealings with him, literary men were soon convinced that no paltry attempts would be made to depreciate real merit, or to depress below a fair remunerating standard the wages due to intellectual labor: nay, so generous were his impulses, that if he found a work profitable to him beyond what he had calculated upon, he frequently added to the stipulated price of copyright—sometimes even doubling it! Of this we might adduce several instances, did our space permit: we shall conclude by observing, that as he was one of the most successful publishers, so he highly deserved success, were it only for his wise and consistent liberality. Died June 27, 1843, aged 65.

MURRAY, JOHN AND., a Swedish naturalist, 1740–1791. His brother, ADOLPHUS, professor of anatomy, 1750–1803. A third brother, J. PHILIP, distinguished as a man of letters, 1726–1776.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, a grammarian, and moral writer, was born in 1745, of Quaker parents, at Swatara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. He was originally destined for the mercantile profession; but having been severely chastised for a breach of domestic discipline, he privately left his father, who was then residing at New York, and, taking up his abode in a seminary at Burlington, New Jersey, he there contracted a love of books and study. He afterwards studied the law, and practised as a barrister; but in course of time he quitted the bar for the counting-house, and by mercantile pursuits having realized a competency, he eventually settled at Holdgate, near York. His works consist of an 'English Grammar,' 'English Exercises' and 'Key'; the 'English Reader,' with an 'Introduction' and 'Sequel' to the same; two French selections, 'Le Lecteur François,' and 'Introduction au Lecteur François,' 'The English Spelling Book,' 'The Power of Religion on the Mind,' and 'The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures.' These publications were all lucrative, and deservedly so; and it is no small satisfaction to know, that his private life was as amiable as his labors in the cause of education and morals were successful. He died in 1826, aged 85.

MURRAY, PATRICK, fifth Lord Elibank, a writer on the currency and public credit, 1707–78.

MURRAY, WILLIAM. See MANSFIELD.

MURRAY, W. H., a Scotch actor, 36 years manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 1791–1852.

MURRAY, WILLIAM VANS, a distinguished American diplomatist, was born in Maryland, about 1762. He studied the law in England, practised it in his native country, and became a Senator of the United States. As minister at the Hague he succeeded in preserving harmony between the American and Batavian republics; and the reconciliation between the United States and France was effected chiefly through his agency as envoy extraordinary to the French republic. Died 1803.

MUSA, ABU ABDALLAH MAHAMMED BEN, the earliest Arabian writer on Algebra.

MUSA, ANTONIUS, a Roman physician, celebrated for his skilful cure of Augustus.

MUSA, INN N., an Arabian general, 640–717.

MUSEUS, a philosopher and poet of antiquity, who is said to have been the son of Orpheus, and president of the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. He versified the oracles, and wrote a poem on the sphere. A hill near Athens was called by his name. He is to be distinguished from Musæus the grammarian, who wrote a poem, called 'The Loves of Hero and Leander.'

MUSEUS, a Greek poet of the 4th century, author of the 'Loves of Hero and Leander.'

MUSEUS, JOHN CHARLES AUGUSTUS, an eminent German writer, born at Jena, in 1735, was professor at the gymnasium of Weimar, and author of 'Physiognomical Travels,' 'Popular Tales of the Germans,' &c. Died 1787.

MUSCALUS, A., a German divine, died 1580.

MUSCHER, M. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1645–1705.

MUSCULUS, WOLFGANG, one of the early reformers, born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, in 1497. He was originally a Benedictine monk; and on embracing the doctrines of Luther, he was obliged to fly to Strasburg, from which city he removed to Augsburg; and afterwards went to Berne, where he was



appointed professor of divinity. His commentaries on the Scriptures are valuable; besides which he published several translations from the Greek, particularly of the ecclesiastical historians. Died 1563.

MUSGRAVE, Sir RICHARD, bart., an Irish historian, was born about 1758. He was a member of parliament, and collector of the excise for Dublin. In 1801 he published 'Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland,' 4to., a work which gave great offence to the Roman Catholics, on account of the glowing picture exhibited in it of the atrocities committed by the insurgents in 1798. Sir Richard died in 1818.

MUSGRAVE, SAMUEL, a physician of Exeter, kn. as a classical scholar and critic, died 1782.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, grandfather of the preceding, known as a medical writer and antiquarian, 1657-1721.

MUSONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, 15th century.

MUSS, CHARLES, an ingenious painter in enamel, whose 'Holy Family,' after Parmegiano, is said to be the largest piece of enamel ever painted. Died 1824.

MUSSATO, ALBERTIN, an historian and poet, was born in Padua, in 1261. He rose from a state of indigence to public employments in his native city; but notwithstanding his services, he became an object of popular fury; and in 1314 an attempt was made to murder him. The ringleaders in this conspiracy were put to death; but Mussato was afterwards banished to Chiozzo, where he died in 1330. In his exile he wrote 'Historia Augusta Henrici VII. Imp.'

MUSCHENBROEK, PETER VAN, a celebrated Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Leyden, in 1692. He applied himself chiefly to natural philosophy; held professorships at various places, and was a member of the Royal Society, and the French Academy of Sciences. His 'Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,' is a valuable work, and has been translated into English by Colson, in 2 vols. Muschenbroek was also the author of 'Tentamina Experimentorum,' 'Institutiones Physicæ,' and 'Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis.' Died 1761.

MUSSO, C., an Italian prelate, 1511-1574.

MUSURUS, M., a Greek *sevant*, 1470-1517.

MUTIANO, GIROLAMO, an Italian painter, born at Brescia. He was a great favorite with Pope Gregory XIII., who employed him to paint a picture of St. Paul the hermit, and another of St. Anthony, for the church of St. Peter. Sixtus V. also held him in esteem, and intrusted to him the designs for the bas-reliefs of the column of Trajan. At the instance of this artist, pope Gregory founded the academy of St. Luke, which Sixtus confirmed by a brief; and Mutiano gave two houses to the institution. Died 1590.

MUTIS, JOSEPH CELESTINO, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Cadiz, in 1731. In 1760 he accompanied the Marquis della Verga to New Granada, and spent nearly half a century in South America, contributing greatly to the spreading of science and the arts of civilization in that country. On his return to Europe he was appointed keeper of the royal garden at Madrid. He was the first botanist that distinguished the various species of cinchona. Died 1808.

MUTIUS, CÆLIUS, first named Codrus, and afterwards Scevola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself in the war against Porsenna. When that prince besieged Rome, Mutius entered his camp to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of

his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of three hundred who had engaged by oath to slay him, and added, 'This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer.' On saying this he thrust it into the coals which were burning upon the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scevola, or left-handed, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

MUZIO, G., an Italian writer, 1496-1576.

MYCONIUS, FREDERIC, a German divine, originally a Franciscan monk, was born at Lichtenfels, in Franconia, in 1491. When Luther declared against indulgences, Myconius opposed him, but soon changed his sentiments, and became a missionary for the propagation of the principles of the Reformation. In 1538 he accompanied the chancellor of Weimar in an embassy to England; and, while there, held a disputation with some bishops and other divines. On his return, he was employed to reform the churches of Thuringia; but he protested strongly against the alienation of the ecclesiastical and monastic revenues to secular purposes. Died 1546.

MYCONIUS, OSWALD, or GEISSHAUSER, a reformer, born at Lucerne, in Switzerland, in 1488. He studied at Basle, under Erasmus and Glareanus, after which he became successively master of the schools of St. Theodore and St. Peter. He next removed to Zurich, where he held the office of regent of the college three years; after which he returned to Basle, obtained the head pastorate of the church, and was chosen professor of theology. He wrote several commentaries on the Scripture, a Latin version of the Catechism of Ecolampadius, and a 'Narrative of the Life and Death of Zuinglius.' Died 1552.

MYDORGE, C., a French mathematician, 1585-1647.

MYLE, A. VANDER, a D. philolog., 1558-1637.

MYLIUS, J. C., a German bibliographer, 1710-1757.

MYLNE, ROBERT, an architect of considerable eminence, was born at Edinburgh, in 1734. While studying at Rome, he gained the chief architectural prize at the academy of St. Luke; of which academy, as well as those of Florence and Bologna, he was a member. Mr. Mylne was the builder of Blackfriar's Bridge, which was commenced in 1760, and completed in 1770. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipsis were substituted for semicircles. He also obtained the appointment of surveyor of St. Paul's cathedral, and was employed to erect many private edifices in various parts of the kingdom. Died 1811.

MYN. H. VANDER, a D. painter, 1684-1741.

MYRO, a Greek poetess, 3d century B.C.

MYRON, one of the most celebrated artists of antiquity, was born at Eleutheræ in Bœotia about 432 B.C. He was the pupil of Ageladas, and contemporary with Phidias and Polyctetus: he was established at Athens. Myron is remarkable among Greek sculptors for the comparative naturalism of his forms as contrasted with the ideal style of Phidias and other great Greeks; he represented man and animal with equal success; he almost, says Petronius, gave the souls of men and animals to brass. 'He was,' says Pliny, 'curious in all corporeal detail, but paid little regard to expression;' this is not a bad description of what is now termed naturalism. The works of Myron, of which very many are recorded, were mostly in bronze, of Delos; but he was also a sculptor in

marble, a carver in wood, and an engraver of metals. The celebrated Townley Discobolus, or quoit-thrower, found in the villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, in 1791, is the work of Myron, though supposed to be a marble copy of the original; still, amongst all his great works, the most celebrated was a bronze cow suckling a calf, set up in a public place at Athens: there are thirty-six epigrams on this work in the Greek anthology. So extraordinary a popularity can be owing only to life-like imitation, which must have been a comparative novelty. No quality in art is so popular, it is what the most vulgar and least informed can understand.—The following will serve as a specimen of the high reputation of this remarkable work; it is from an old Greek epigram in *Curl's Anacreon*:—

'This heifer is not cast, but rolling years  
Hardened the life to what it now appears:  
Myron unjustly would the honor claim,  
But nature has prevented him in fame.'

The cow was, in the time of Procopius, the sixth century, in the temple of Peace at Rome. See a full account of Myron and his works, by the writer, in the *Supplement to the Penny Cyclopædia*. [R.N.W.]

MYRTIS, a poetess of Boeotia, 5th cent. B.C.

MYRTIUS, CHERUBIN, a local historian, born near Treves, and settled in an Italian monastery in 1592; date of his death unknown.

MYSON, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

MYTENS, ARNOLD, a Flemish painter of scriptural history, 1541–1602.

MYTENS, DANIEL, the name of two Dutch painters, father and son, the elder, known to have been living in 1656, the younger, 1636–1688.

MYTENS, M., a Swedish painter, famous for his imitations of the antique, born at Stockholm, 1695; died at Vienna, where he was painter to the court, 1755.

MYTZES, a king of the Bulgarians, 1258.

## N

NABEGA, an Arabian poet, 6th century.

NABI-EFFENDI, a Turkish poet, 17th cent.

NABIS, a tyrant of Sparta, who commenced his reign about the year 205 B.C. He was surrounded by an armed guard, had a number of secret spies in his service, put to death or banished every suspected person, and indulged in the exercise of every species of cruelty. He contrived an instrument of torture in the form of a beautiful woman, whose rich dress concealed a number of iron spikes in her bosom and arms. When any one, therefore, opposed his demands, he would say, 'If I have not talents enough to prevail with you, perhaps my Apega may persuade you.' The automaton statue then appeared; which Nabis taking by the hand, led up to the person, who, being embraced by it, was thus tortured into compliance. He plundered Messina and Argos, and would have continued to extend his dominion still wider over Peloponnesus, had not the Romans, in alliance with the Achæans, declared war against him. He pursued the war with inveterate enmity, and was for a time successful; but he was at length defeated by Philopomen, at the head of the army of the Achæan league, and was killed while attempting to escape, B.C. 194.

NABONASSAR, a king of Babylonia, whose name marks an era commencing 26th Feb., 747 B.C.

NABOPOLASSAR. See NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

NADAB, a king of Israel, 343–341 B.C.

NADAL, A., a French miscellaneous writer, 1659–1741.

NADASTI, or DE NADAZD, THOMAS, a Hungarian nobleman, distinguished in the wars of Ferdinand of Austria against Solymán II., and in those of Charles V., 16th century. His grandson, FRANCIS, Count de Forgatsch, a patriot and historian, executed 1671.

NADAUD, JOS., a French ecclesiastic, d. 1792.

NADAULT, J., a French naturalist, 1701–1782.

NADIR SHAH, otherwise THAMASP KOULI KHAN, a famous military adventurer, who was born in Khorassan, 1688; and by 1736 had raised himself by a series of crimes and conquest to the throne of Persia. He then invaded the empire of the Mogul, and after carrying fire and sword through some of its richest provinces, enriched himself and his officers with nearly a hundred millions sterling in money, jewels, and effects. He was despatched in his tent, after a fierce personal struggle with the conspirators, 19th June, 1747.

NÆVIUS, a famous augur in the reign of Tarquin, of whom it is related, that in order to convince the king and the Romans of his supernatural power, he cut a flint with a razor, and thus turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration. Cicero, however, who had himself been an augur, treats this miraculous event as a mere fiction.

NÆVIUS, C., a Roman dramatist, d. B.C. 203.

NÆVIUS, J., a Saxon physician, 1499–1574.

NAGOD, F. C., a French ascetic, 1734–1816.

NAHL, JOHANN AUGUST, an eminent Prussian sculptor, born at Berlin, in 1710. He executed the admirable colossal statue of the landgrave Frederic, which stands in Frederic's Square. In 1755 he was created professor in the academy of arts at Cassel, and died there in 1781.

NAHUM, one of the Jewish prophets, 7th c. B.C.

NAIGEON, J., a French painter, 1757–1832.

NAIGEON, J. A., a French atheist, 1738–1810.

NAIVEN, M., a Dutch painter, 1570–1651.

NAKHIMOV, a Russian poet, 1782–1814.

NALDI, NALDO, an Italian writer, died about 1470.

NALDI, SEBASTIANO, a celebrated Italian buffo singer, who came to London early in the present century, and obtained great eclat. He was accidentally killed at Paris, in 1819, by the explosion of an apparatus which had been invented for cooking by steam.

NALSON, JOHN, a Church of England minister, author of historical works elucidating the reign of Charles I., 1638–1686.

NALSON, V., a Church of England divine, 1641–1724.

NANGIS, WILLIAM DE, a French historian of the 14th century, was a Benedictine monk in the abbey of St. Denis. He wrote the 'Lives of St. Philip and Louis le Hardi,' together with two chronicles of France.

NANI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a Venetian historian, was born in 1616. He distinguished himself as ambassador to the French court, where he obtained success for the Republic to carry on the war against Turkey. He was afterwards employed in other missions of importance, for which he was made proctor of St. Mark and captain-general of the marine. He was the author of 'Istoria della Repubblica Veneta,' and was historiographer and keeper of the archives of the republic. Died 1678.

NANEK, or NANUK, was a native of Hindostan,



and the founder of the sect of Sikhs in India, which has now grown into a powerful nation. He was born at Talwandi, in Lahore, in 1469; propagated his doctrines with great success; and died in 1539.

NANNI, GIOVANNI, an Ital. painter, called from his birth-place, Giovanni di Udine, 1494-1564.

NANNINI, A., an Italian writer, 15th century.

NANNIUS, PETR., the Latinized name of Peter Nanni, or Nanning, a Dutch philologist, 1500-57.

NANNONI, an Italian surgeon, 1715-1790.

NANTEUIL, P., a French dramatist, d. 1681.

NANTEUIL, R., a French engraver, 1630-78.

NANTIGNI, L. C., a French genealogist, 1692-1755.

NAPIER, LIEUTENANT-GEN. SIR CHARLES JAMES, who combined the talents of a great administrator with those of a conqueror, and was in many respects one of the most remarkable men of the present age, was born in 1782, and began his military career in Ireland at the period of the rebellion. He won his first laurels in the peninsular war, where he fought desperately under Sir John Moore, and became the prisoner of Ney, dreadfully lacerated by the wounds he had received during the retreat on Corunna. Being permitted to return to England on parole, he filled up a period of military inaction by writing several works on colonization, the state of Ireland, military law, and engineering. In 1811 he joined Wellington as a volunteer, and was present at some of his hardest fought actions in the peninsula, including Fuentes d'Onore and Badajoz. It was his fate to be absent on a cruising expedition when Europe was surprised by the sudden return of Napoleon, but he reached the army three days after the battle of Waterloo, assisted in what fighting there remained to do, and accompanied it to Paris. He was then some years governor of Cephalonia, and drew up a plan in conjunction with Lord Byron, for achieving the independence of Greece, won the lasting gratitude of the Cephalonians, who call him the father of their country, and was ultimately recalled. In 1841, during the administration of Lord Auckland in India, he was appointed commander of the Bombay army, and commenced that reform of abuses which rendered his name a hateful one to the magnates of Leadenhall-Street, and the authorities under their influence. On the appointment of Lord Ellenborough, his plan for a campaign in Afghanistan found support in a kindred spirit, and taking the field with only 2,000 men, he found himself face to face with an army of 30,000, whom he defeated with dreadful slaughter at the famous battle of Meeanee, 17th February, 1843. His forces were afterwards augmented to 5,000, and with these he completed the conquest of Scinde, by the defeat of Shere Mahomed at the head of 25,000 men in a pitched battle at Hydrabad. Lord Ellenborough appointed him governor of the conquered territory, and it was now that his brilliant talents as a ruler found the scope necessary for their development. Troops of bandits had to be put down, suttee abolished, a general survey of the country taken, roads made, the laws revised, the whole of the administration reorganized; yet in addition to all this, Sir Charles Napier added to his labors the social improvement and education of the people; besides writing and arguing against the opposition of the civil authorities of India. In the midst of these toils the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon finished the scheme of conquest while he was speculating on its enlargement, and in 1847 he was induced by the declining health of Lady Napier to return to England. In 1849 another Sikh war had broken out, and the anxious eyes of the country were fixed

on Sir Charles Napier, who, conscious that his only friends were in the army and the people of England, for some time declined going. He yielded at last to the duke of Wellington, whose last words were,—‘If you don't go, I must,’ and forty-three days after he was in Bombay, where he learned that the war had been concluded. The manner of his reception by Lord Dalhousie completely realized his misgivings. In ten minutes (says Sir Charles), he told me in substance, nay, the words were,—‘That in letters from England he had been warned against my endeavoring to encroach upon his power, and had answered *he would take d——d good care I should not!*’ On such terms it is rather surprising that Napier remained commander of the army two years than that he tendered his resignation at the end of that period and returned home—not, however, until he had effected further reforms in all that came under his authority. He died at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 29th August, 1853, leaving a name that will long be honored among the worthies of England—a great soldier, a great ruler, and a fearless exposé of all manner of abuses. His last appearance in public was at the funeral of the duke of Wellington, when his usual grotesque appearance on horseback was rendered painful by his too evident infirmity. The vanity so conspicuous in his writings, is rendered less objectionable than it might otherwise be, by his soldier-like frankness, and graphic skill in circumstantial description. The last from his pen is entitled ‘Defects, Civil and Military, in the Indian Government,’ lately edited by his brother, Sir W. F. P. Napier; the most interesting is his account of Scinde as he found it and as he left it. [E.R.]

NAPIER, JOHN, Baron of Merchiston, the illustrious inventor of logarithms, was the eldest son of Archibald Napier, of Edinbellie and Merchiston, master of the mint in Scotland. He was born at Merchiston castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550. After going through the usual course of study at St. Andrews, he is said to have applied himself to mathematics, during a tour to the Netherlands, France, and Italy. Upon his return to Scotland, he declined all civil employment in order that he might devote himself entirely to literary and scientific pursuits. The principal subjects of his study were mathematics and the sacred writings, and he began his career as an author by the publication of his commentaries on the apocalypse, under the title of ‘A Plain Discovery of the Revelation of St. John.’ This work was translated into French, and published, as revised by himself, at Rochelle in 1602, and afterwards in 1605 and 1607. It was highly lauded by the protestants of France, owing to the zeal and learning with which he endeavored to show that the pope was the antichrist of Scripture; but he was more successful in this discussion than in others, in which he vainly attempted to predict future events from the revelations at Patmos. The attention of Napier was at this time directed to other subjects than theology, though religious feeling was the motive which impelled him to the task. In 1596 he addressed a letter to Anthony Bacon (the original of which is in the Archbishopal Library of Lambeth), entitled—‘Secret Inventions Necessary in these Days for the Defence of this Island, and Withstanding Strangers, Enemies to God's Truth and Religion.’ The first of these inventions, is a burning mirror for destroying the enemy's ships at any distance, by reflecting to a focus the beams of the sun; and the second, another mirror for effecting the same object by reflecting ‘the beams of any material fire or flame.’ It does not appear that Napier



made any experiments with these mirrors, or placed his inventions in the hands of those who alone could apply them. When, a short time before his death, a particular friend implored him not to bury in the grave with himself such excellent inventions, he replied that there were already too many devices for the ruin and overthrow of man; and that as the malice of the human heart would not allow mankind to diminish the number of them, 'they should never be increased by any new conceit of his.' There is reason to believe that Napier had, previous to 1594, begun those investigations which led him to the invention of logarithms. We are informed by Wood in his 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' that Dr. Craig, a Scotchman, who had come from Denmark, told Napier that Longomontanus had invented a method 'of saving the tedious multiplications and divisions in astronomical calculations,' and that this was done by 'proportionable numbers,' 'which hint Napier taking, he desired him upon his return to call upon him again. Craig, after some weeks had passed, did so, and Napier then showed him a rude draught of what he called *Canon Mirabilis Logarithmorum*; which draught, with some alterations, he printed in 1614.' Wood adds, 'that it came into the hands of our author Briggs, and of William Oughtres, from whom the relation of this matter came.' It is quite possible that Longomontanus may have been occupied with the attempt to abridge astronomical calculations, but if he had made the slightest progress in such an investigation, his friend Kepler would not have failed to give him the credit which he may have deserved. Whereas, in a letter to Cruger, he distinctly states that nothing can surpass the method of Napier, (*Neperianam rationem*). The work in which Napier gave his great invention to the world, was published at Edinburgh in 1614, with the title of '*Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio*.' When the invention of logarithms was first made known to Mr. Henry Briggs, Reader in astronomy at Gresham College, and the improver of logarithms, he was so surprised with admiration that he could not rest till he saw the inventor. When Napier heard of this he invited Briggs to Scotland. When they met, 'about one quarter of an hour was spent each beholding the other with admiration before one word was spoken.' The Baron entertained his guest most nobly, and Briggs visited Merchiston castle every summer during the life of his friend. Baron Napier improved trigonometry by the invention of his universal rules, which he calls the *first circular parts*, for solving all the cases of right-angled spherical triangles, and which was published in his posthumous work, '*Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Constructio*,' which appeared in 1619. The last production of our noble author was his '*Rabdologia seu numerationis per virgolas*,' published in 1617, and reprinted at Lyons in 1618, and 1620. The instrument here described is known by the name of 'Napier's Rods or Bones,' an account of which will be found in our various encyclopædias. This was the last work written by Napier. He died at Merchiston castle, on the 4th April, o.s., 1617, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, where a stone tablet, with a Latin inscription, points out the burial-place of the Napiers. Baron Napier was twice married, and has left behind him a race distinguished by their talents, by their writings, and by their military and naval services. So high was Napier's reputation, that the illustrious Kepler dedicated to him his '*Ephemerides*,' which appeared in 1617; but the greatest compliment that has been paid to his memory was that of Laplace,

when speaking of the value of logarithms in astronomy:—'This admirable invention,' he says, 'added to the ingenious algorithm of the Indians, by reducing to a few days the labor of several months, doubles, if we may so speak, the life of astronomers, and spares them the errors and disgust inseparable from long calculations; an invention, too, which is the more satisfying to the human mind, from its having been entirely deduced from its own resources. In the arts man makes use of the materials and the forms of nature to increase his powers, but in this case, it is all his own work,' ('*Système du Monde*,' Liv. v., chap. iv. edit. 2mo, p. 326). See the '*Accounts of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of John Napier of Merchiston*, by the earl of Buchan, Perth, 1787; and the life of him by one of his descendants, Mark Napier, Esq., Edinburgh, 1834. [D.B.]

NAPIER, MACVEY, whose name will long be memorable in connection with the Edinburgh Review and the Encyclopædia Britannica, was professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh, and one of the principal clerks of the court of session. He passed as a writer to the signet in 1799; but he soon discovered a decided bias for literary pursuits and his various acquirements, literary and legal, his profound erudition, and his sound judgment, found ample scope for their development in the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, of which he became the editor. In 1829 he succeeded Mr. (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey in the editorship of the Edinburgh Review; and it is no light praise to say that, under his management, which embraced a period of 17 years, that leading organ of constitutional and liberal doctrines, and of manly and enlightened criticism, suffered no decay. Died, 1847.

NAPIER, WILLIAM JOHN, Lord, a British naval officer, was born at Kinsale, in 1787. He entered the service at the age of 16, and was a midshipman on board the *Defiance* at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1833 he was appointed superintendent of the trade and interests of the British nation in China, and he arrived at Macao, in July, 1834. Here, however, the object of his voyage was frustrated by the governor of Canton, who appeared anxious that his lordship should not reach that place until notice should have been sent to the court at Peking, and the answer of the emperor be made known upon the subject. Lord Napier was not inclined to delay the superintendence of those interests which he had been appointed to protect, and, getting into his boat on the 24th of July, sailed up the Canton River, and arrived at the factory (Canton) on the next morning. The orders and edicts of the governor, that he should return to Macao, were replied to by the latter in terms of positive refusal; commercial transactions between the British and Chinese merchants were prohibited by the governor; and he sent the *Imogene* and *Andromache* frigates up the Boyne River, which were fired at by the forts, and which, in return, battered the forts about the ears of the Chinese soldiers. This occurred on the 7th of September; but, owing to calms, the ships were obliged to come to an anchor for several days. On the 14th of the same month, Lord Napier became seriously indisposed; and that the interests of the British merchants might not be injured by a farther suspension of their arrangements, the men-of-war were ordered to 'move out of the river,' and he returned to Macao, where, on the 11th of October, 1834, he expired.

NAPIONE, C. A. GALEANI, an Ital. officer and mineralogist, died 1814. His brother, J. GALEANI, Count de Napione, dist. as a dramatic writer.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, was born at Ajac-





[Napoleon.]

cio, in Corsica, on the 5th February, 1768. He afterwards gave out that he was born on 15th August, 1769, being his saint's day, and that is usually considered as the period of his nativity; but that the former is the real date is proved in the most authentic way by the attestation of himself, his brother Joseph, and the principal members of his family, on occasion of his marriage with Josephine, in 1796, which still exists in the parish register, in Paris, where the marriage was solemnized. He had no interest at that time, and on that occasion, to make himself older than he really was, though he had a decided interest afterwards to make himself younger, as in the interval between Feb., 1768, and Aug., 1769, Corsica was annexed to France, so that he could not be a French citizen by nativity, without understating his birth. His family was respectable but not illustrious, and he always disdained to take advantage of the adventitious lustre of events. When some Italian genealogists, in the days of his greatness, tried to flatter him by tracing back his pedigree to the dukes of Treviso, he cut them short by saying that his patent of nobility dated from the battle of Montenotte, his first victory over the Austrians, in Italy. His mother was a woman of great beauty, courage, and ability, a peculiarity generally observed with those destined for future greatness; and having been taken with her pains in church, she was brought home, and Napoleon was brought into the world on a couch representing the heroes of the Iliad. He received the rudiments of his education at Ajaccio, in Corsica, where, by a curious coincidence, Count Pozzo de Borgo, afterwards his persevering and bitter opponent through life, was also instructed. Having early evinced a decided taste for military life, he was, at the age of eleven, sent to the military school, at Brienne, in Champagne, where he remained till he obtained his commission in the artillery. Pichegru, afterwards so famous, and whom Napoleon in the end destroyed, left the academy soon after the young Napoleon. At this academy, where he remained several years, his talents especially for mathematics and the exact sciences, attracted the attention of his preceptors, who reported in the highest terms on his capacity to the government of Paris, and one of their memorandum books had this entry: 'Keep an eye on young Buonaparte, and promote him as fast as possible, for if you do not he will make his way for himself.' While at school, in a severe winter, the boys made bastions

and ravelins of snow, and Napoleon distinguished himself at the head of the storming party. He received his first commission in the artillery at the age of sixteen. His figure was then diminutive and so thin that when he first appeared with his uniform on, and the huge part of it on his legs, he looked so ridiculous that Madle, Permon, afterwards duchess of Abrantes, with whom he was in love, burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, which gave no small offence to the young soldier. His first employment in real service was at the siege of Toulon, in 1794, when it was observed 'that a young lieutenant of artillery was very busy about a gun.' Even in that subordinate situation, however, his talents made themselves felt, and it was by his advice that the operations were directed against an outwork on the Mount Taron, which, when taken, by commanding the ships in the harbor, rendered the place no longer tenable. When dictating a despatch there on the head of a drum to an unknown sergeant of artillery, a cannon ball fell close to them and threw a quantity of dust on the paper. 'That is lucky,' exclaimed the sergeant, 'we shall not require sand for this paper.' 'What can I do for you,' said Napoleon, 'to evince my regard?' 'Every thing,' said the sergeant, 'you can convert my worsted shoulder-knot into an epaulette.' Napoleon recommended him for promotion, and he got his commission. His name was Juvot, and he became duke of Abrantes, and one of the most distinguished marshals of France. After the fall of Toulon, Napoleon was for some time out of employment. He was suspected, not without reason, of being implicated with the government of Robespierre; and he shared in the disgrace of its fall. He remained in consequence about five years at Paris without any occupation, and in a state of extreme poverty. So low indeed were the fortunes of the future emperor fallen at this period, that, as he himself said, he never got his boots blackened, and never wore gloves, for they were a useless expense. His imagination, however, abated nothing of its vigor by the decline of his fortunes, and despairing of effecting any thing in Europe he dreamed of the East, and entertained serious thoughts of offering his services to the grand seignor, with a view to pushing his fortunes in Asia. 'Asia,' said he, 'contains six hundred millions of men; it is there alone that any thing is to be done! Europe is worn out, there is nothing practicable here.' He was ere long, however, called to active and important duties in his own country. Though suspected and therefore unemployed by the government of the Directory, his abilities were well known; and when the directors were reduced to extremities by the insurrection of the sections in October, 1795, the first great reaction against the crown and honor of the revolution, they cast their eyes upon him as the only man who could resuscitate their tottering fortunes. The first day's conflict, in which Gen. Menou commanded, turned out entirely to the advantage of the insurgents, who were 30,000 strong, all national guards, and comprised the whole flower and educated classes of Paris. In great agitation the directors sent for Napoleon in the evening, and gave him the command of their forces, which were only 5,000, shut up in the squares of the Carrousel and the Louvre. Napoleon instantly took his line. In the night he despatched an officer, destined for future greatness, MURAT, to Sablons, a village in the neighborhood of Paris, where a park of fifty pieces of artillery was placed, which the chiefs of the national guard with inconceivable infatuation had neglected to seize. Murat got possession of the guns and brought them to the Tuileries. This decided



the affair. Next day the insurgents commenced their attack from the church of St. Roch, in the Rue d'Honore, and at the same time from the opposite side of the river. But they were received with so terrible a discharge of grape shot that after standing several rounds they broke and fled, leaving the victory to the regular troops and the government of the Directory firmly established. Napoleon was rewarded, as well he might be, for this important victory, by the command of the army of Italy. The favor of Barras as leading member of the Directory, contributed also to this elevation, as he had recently married JOSEPHINE BEAUHARNAIS, his future empress, who had been intimate with that profligate director. When young Napoleon took the command of the army of Italy he was only 27 years of age, and wholly unaccustomed to high command. He found the troops in the most miserable condition, perched on the shining summits of the maritime Alps, whither they had been driven by the united arms of the Austrians and the Piedmontese, in the preceding campaign, and in want of every thing. From their long sufferings he predicted a speedy change of their fortunes. 'Famine, cold, and misery,' said he, in his first proclamation, 'are the school of good soldiers. Here on the plains of Italy you will conquer them, and then you will find comfort and riches and glory.' He was as good as his word. Descending like a torrent from the summit of the Alps he soon carried every thing before him. Having defeated the combined armies in several battles, he appeared before the walls of Turin and forced the Piedmontese government to conclude a separate peace with France, the condition of which was the cession of all their fortresses to the conquering republic, which at once gave him a solid footing in Italy, and secure basis for ulterior operations against the Austrians. He was not long of turning this basis to the best account. Having refreshed his troops with a fortnight's rest and his prisoners with ample contributions he advanced to Milan, where he was received by the revolutionary party with transports, which were soon cooled by the imposition of a contribution of £800,000 on its inhabitants, suppressed with dreadful severity an insurrection in Pavia, and forced the 'terrible bridge of Lodi,' as he himself called it, though defended by 25,000 Austrians. It was then, as he has told us in his memoirs, that high ambition took possession of his soul; he became impressed with the idea he was destined to do great things. Following up his career of success he defeated the Austrians in several encounters and compelled their commanders to shut themselves up in Mantua, a strong fortress in the centre of the plain of Lombardy. Impressed with the importance of this stronghold, the bulwark of their possessions in Italy, the Austrian government made the greatest efforts for its relief. They successively collected three powerful armies to relieve it; one of which, after a series of desperate actions, succeeded under the veteran Marshal Wurmser in penetrating to the fortress and reinforcing the garrison. But this advantage was gained only by incurring defeats in other quarters; for Napoleon raising the siege concentrated his forces and severely defeated the Austrians, who were incautiously advancing in two columns separated from each other by the lake of Garda. The blockade of Mantua encumbered with 10,000 additional mouths, was now resumed, and the Austrians assembled a second army for its relief, but it was defeated by Napoleon with desperate loss on the dykes of Arcola. A third collected in Tyrol, com-



[Napoleon a lieutenant of artillery.]

posed of the best troops in the monarchy, and shared the same fate on the Plateau of Rivoli, on the banks of the Adige, between Verona and Trent. Despairing now of being relieved, and having exhausted all his means of subsistence, Wurmser was obliged to capitulate. Napoleon respecting his age and valor, granted him honorable terms, and this campaign closed with the French flag flying on Mantua and the whole fortresses of the Adige, the barrier in that quarter of the Austrian monarchy. Seriously alarmed now for the very existence of the monarchy, the cabinet of Vienna withdrew the archduke Charles, who in the preceding campaign, had gained successes nearly as great in Germany, as Napoleon had in Italy, to oppose the redoubtable conqueror on the Venetian plains. He brought with him 30,000 of his best troops, flushed with victory on the Bavarian plains, and the two youthful conquerors were arrayed against each other on the banks of the Tagliamento. But the star of Napoleon prevailed. With equal skill and daring he forced the passage of the Tagliamento, and drove the archduke out of the Venetian plains into the passes of the Alps, and following him up there, he drove him from one pass and one position to another, till he had placed his standards on the Simmering, the last ridge of the Alps, before they melted away into the valley of the Danube, and from whence the steeples of Vienna are visible. Driven now to their last shifts, the Austrians sued for peace, which Napoleon willingly accorded, for in truth his position, how brilliant soever, was full of peril from being too far advanced, with only 35,000 men, into the Austrian dominions. On this occasion Austria and France adjusted their differences without difficulty, for in return for large concessions to the conquering republic, the French handed over to them the whole dominions of the republic of Venice, a state which at first had been neutral, and had, in the close of the contest, effected a revolution in favor of France; one of the blackest instances of national ingratitude recorded in history. After this peace Napoleon remained inactive for about a year, an object of the utmost jealousy and terror to the French government, to whom his unbending disposition, his ambition, and fame rendered him an object of the utmost apprehension. To get rid of so formidable a rival, they fell upon the experiment of offering him the command of a great



expedition they were preparing against Egypt, and as this promised to bring Napoleon into the theatre of his early and favorite dreams of ambition, and as he conceived matters were not ripe for the revolution he meditated in Europe, he acceded to their offer. The expedition, the greatest that ever set sail in modern times from the shores of Europe, accordingly sailed, having 35,000 soldiers on board, conveyed by fourteen ships of the line and above 300 transports. Though Nelson was in the Mediterranean straining every nerve to intercept the expedition, it arrived in safety before Malta, which at once capitulated to the French arms, and then steering for Alexandria, disembarked the whole troops there in safety in June, 1798. Napoleon overjoyed with his good fortune in having escaped the English fleet, pursued his advantage with the utmost alacrity. Advancing from Alexandria towards Cairo, his army after undergoing incredible hardships in the desert, arrived in sight of the Pyramids, where they beheld the Turkish army 30,000 strong, of which 15,000 were splendid Mameluke horse, ready to receive them. Impressed but not daunted by the noble spectacle, Napoleon said to his men, 'From the summit of these monuments forty centuries are gazing upon you.' They were not unworthy of their mission. Drawn up in squares, a deadly rolling fire as from so many flaming citadels issued from their ranks, a charge of cavalry completed the rout of the Turks, Cairo opened its gates, and the French dominion was established over the whole of Egypt. Meanwhile, a dreadful reverse, apparently fatal to Napoleon's prospects in Europe, had occurred at sea, Nelson having at length discovered where the French fleet was, had stood into the bay of Aboukir, where they lay moored under the protection of the land batteries, and totally destroyed it, one only sail having escaped to carry the mournful tidings to France. This catastrophe seemed fatal to the French army, for it cut them off from any communication with their country. Napoleon, however, was not discouraged. 'We must remain here,' said he, 'or emerge from it great like the ancients;' and he immediately set about preparing an expedition into Syria. His plan was to rouse the Christian population of Lebanon and Asia Minor, and reinforcing by their aid his French troops, to approach Constantinople from the Asiatic side, and place himself on the throne of the East. Surprising success in the first instance attended his efforts. He crossed the desert which separates Asia and Africa; stormed Jaffa, and cruelly massacred 4,000 prisoners taken in cold blood, laid siege to Acre, pushed on to Nazareth, the early dwelling-place of our Saviour, and defeated 40,000 Ottomans with great slaughter, at Mount Thabor. But this was the summit of his success. Sir Sidney Smith landed with a party of marines from the British ships at Acre, placed himself with his brave followers in the breach, when the place was on the point of falling, and infused such vigor into the defences, that all the assaults of the French were repulsed, and Napoleon, abandoning all his ideas of Oriental conquest, was obliged to wend his way back with disgrace to Egypt. During the retreat, he poisoned several hundreds of his wounded soldiers, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Turks, by whom they would have been barbarously massacred, and soon after was consoled for his reverses by a victory over 20,000 Janissaries, whom the English landed in the bay of Aboukir. Yet though so great a career awaited him in Europe, Napoleon never ceased lamenting his check at Acre, and repeatedly said, especially when revolving

his eventful career in the solitude of St. Helena, when speaking of Sir Sidney Smith, 'That man made me miss my destiny.' But another fate awaited the young general. France speedily felt the want of his tutelary arm when it was withdrawn. 'The sun of Buonaparte,' as Mr. Pitt expressed it, 'was falling before the rising star of Suwarrow.' That daring and celebrated general, at the head of a combined Austrian and Russian army, had defeated the French in several pitched battles on the plains of Lombardy, regained all the fortresses, surmounted the maritime Alps, and appeared on the shores of the Var, on the frontiers of Provence. The republicans had been entirely driven out of Germany, and Massena, shut up in France with 50,000 men with difficulty maintained himself against the superior army of the archduke Charles and Korsakow. In these circumstances all eyes were turned to Napoleon as the only man capable of saving the country. He now felt, in his own words, that 'the pear was ripe,' and he resolved to return to Europe. His usual good fortune did not desert him on this occasion. Setting sail in a single frigate from Alexandria, he eluded the English cruisers who were anxiously looking out to intercept his return, and landed safe at Cannes, in Provence, in October, 1799. From thence he proceeded to Paris, where finding the government of the Directory utterly discredited, and in the last stage of decrepitude, he ventured on the bold stroke of a *coup d'état*, expelled the Legislatures from their halls by means of fixed bayonets, and under the name of 'first consul' seated himself on the throne of France. His first care after this great success, was to expel the Austrians from Italy, the scene of his earliest triumphs and of such obstinate conflicts between them and the French. His plan for this purpose was laid with equal skill and secrecy. Assembling an army, styled 'the army of reserve,' at Dijon, in the heart of France, he suddenly led them across the St. Bernard, a pass 8,000 feet high, deemed impassable for artillery or carriages, overcame the resistance of the fort of Bard, in the southern declivity of the mountain, entered Milan in triumph, defeated the Austrian advanced guard, 10,000 strong, at Stradilla, and encountered their main body 30,000 strong returning from the Var, at Marengo. After an obstinate conflict, in which he was on the point of being destroyed, he defeated them with great slaughter. The peculiar position of the two armies rendered this victory decisive, and demonstrated the strategical skill with which Napoleon's plan and campaign of the march across the St. Bernard had been laid. The Austrians, returning from the Var, fought with their faces towards Vienna, and their backs towards the maritime Alps and the bay of Genoa. Defeat in such circumstances was ruin; and Melas, the Austrian commander, was too happy to conclude a convention, in virtue of which, he was allowed to retire to Mantua, after delivering up the whole of the fortresses of Piedmont to the victorious French. Securely seated by this great triumph on the Consular throne, Napoleon ere long forced the Austrians to make peace at Luneville, and thereby pacified the whole continent. He underwent a deep mortification, however, soon after by the successful result of the English expedition, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to Egypt, and the wresting from his grasp of his whole conquests on the banks of the Nile. His projects for the destruction of Great Britain, also the great object of his life, were blasted about the same time by Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, which destroyed the northern coalition, and the death of the emperor Paul, which



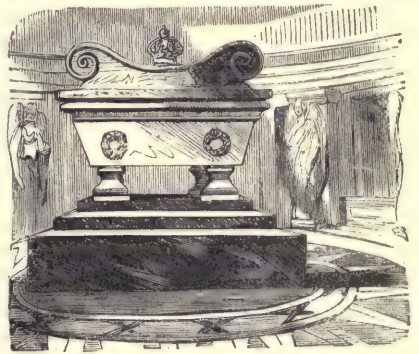
withdrew Russia from that formidable alliance. England and France now had no longer the means of fighting. They could not reach each other, for they were both victorious on their respective elements, and like monsters of the land and deep their hostility could not be exerted against each other. Sensible of this they concluded peace in June, 1801, which put the first period to the dreadful hostilities of the revolutionary war. The peace, however, proved only an armed truce. Both parties were only gaining breath for a renewal of the fight. Napoleon did great things during its continuance. He reformed the whole civil administration of the country, and commenced the code Napoleon, which has survived his fall, and forms the most glorious monument to his memory. He was indefatigable during the interval of hostilities in increasing his navy; and the English government, in obedience to the usual infatuated demand of the country for a reduction of the national armaments on the return of peace, had seriously diminished the British fleet, and Great Britain was all but overmatched on her own element when hostilities broke out again in 1803. Encouraged by this hopeful state of affairs, Napoleon formed a gigantic fleet for the subjugation of England, which was very near proving successful. Having succeeded in forcing Spain into his alliance, he had a project for assembling 70 sail of the line in the channel, who were to transport 130,000 men into England, and 30,000 into Ireland, on board of 2,000 gun-boats, which he had prepared at Boulogne for their conveyance across the channel. Vast as the plan was, it was on the very verge of proving successful. The Toulon fleet set sail from Cadiz, and decoyed Nelson into the West Indies; speedily returning, it encountered Sir R. Calder off Finisterre, who, with 15 sail of the line, defeated their 27 and took two sail of the line. This action proved fatal to the whole design. Villeneuve, who commanded the combined squadron, retreated to Terrol, where instead of proceeding to Brest, where admiral Gantheaume was ready with 21 sail of the line to join him, he went to Cadiz, where he was soon blockaded by Nelson, and totally defeated by him with the loss of twenty sail of the line, on 21st October, 1805. Thenceforward the maritime war was at an end, and Napoleon had to trust solely to continental victories for the destruction of the English. Instantly taking his line, he extracted out of his maritime defeat the means of achieving his greatest land triumphs. Russia had joined Austria, and the army of the latter, 80,000 strong, had advanced to Ulm, in Bavaria. Crossing France and the north of Germany with incredible rapidity, Napoleon defeated the Austrians in several actions, and at length shut up 30,000 in Ulm, where they were forced to capitulate the very day before the battle of Trafalgar. Advancing then, at the head of 180,000 men, down the valley of the Danube, he captured Vienna, and totally defeated the combined Austrian and Russian armies, under the emperor Alexander in person, on Dec. 2. This catastrophe drove Austria to a separate peace, which she only purchased by great concessions of territory; and the Russians, weakened by the loss of 30,000 men, wended their way back in mourning to their own dominions. Next year the Prussians with infatuated hardihood rushed into the field. Napoleon encountered them at Jena and Auerstadt, and defeated them with such loss that in a few weeks 100,000 men had disappeared out of 120,000, with which they had commenced the conflict. Prussia was speedily overrun, Berlin taken, and the remnant of their armies driven back to the

Vistula, where they were supported by the Russians, who now came up in great strength. Several bloody actions took place during the depth of winter, in which the French discovered the sturdy nature of the new antagonist with which they had to deal, and in a pitched battle fought at Eylau, on Feb. 9, 1807, the French emperor was defeated with the loss of 30,000 men. But ere long he had his revenge. Having gathered up all his reserves, and collected 150,000 men round his standard, he attacked the Russians, in June, 1807, and after several bloody actions, defeated them in a pitched battle at Friedland, on July 14. The result of this triumph was the treaty of Tilsit, which virtually destroying all lesser powers, in effect divided the whole continent of Europe between Napoleon and Alexander. Insatiable in ambition, Napoleon had no sooner achieved that great victory over his northern enemies than he turned his eyes to the Spanish Peninsula, seized on Portugal, without a shadow of a pretext, and decoyed the king, queen, and their apparent of Spain to Bayonne, where what, between threats, treachery, and cajolery, he succeeded in extracting from them all a renunciation of the throne of Spain, upon which he immediately placed his own brother, Joseph, and at the same time gave the throne of Naples to his brother-in-law, Murat. About the same time he put in force the famous Berlin and Milan decree, intended to exclude the English permanently from the whole trade of continental Europe. His abominable treachery to the Spanish royal family lighted up a frightful war in the Peninsula, which at first was attended with surprising success. Dupont surrendered with 25,000 men to Castanos, in Andalusia. Portugal was recovered by Wellington, and the French were obliged to retire behind the Ebro. But Napoleon was at hand to repair the disaster. Directing his whole reserves from Germany to Spain, he entered Navarre at the head of 200,000 men, defeated the Spaniards in several battles, retook Madrid, and pursued the English under Sir John Moore into Galicia, where, though they gained at the eleventh hour a glorious victory at Corunna over Soult and Ney, they were forced to embark and return to England, weakened by a third of their numbers, and having lost the whole objects of the campaign. Austria deemed the moment favorable when the chief forces of Napoleon were immersed in the Peninsula to endeavor to regain some of her lost provinces. She declared war accordingly in May, 1809, and advanced with 100,000 men into Bavaria, where the archduke Charles at first gained considerable success. But Napoleon fled to the spot, defeated the Austrians in three pitched battles, and treacherously gaining possession of the bridge of Vienna, made himself master of that capital. He sustained, however, a severe check soon after from the archduke Charles at the battle of Aspern, who defeated him with the loss of 30,000 men, and brought him to the very verge of ruin. He recovered himself, however, and having collected 150,000 men in Vienna, threw six bridges in one night over the Danube, and defeated the Austrians in a pitched battle which lasted two days, on the field of Wagram. This triumph won for France the peace of Presburg, which deprived Austria of a fourth of her dominions, and for Napoleon the hand of the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria. He had previously been declared emperor of France in 1804, and divorced Josephine in order to make way for this splendid alliance, and as he was now recognized emperor by all the states in Europe except England, and admitted to a matrimonial connection with the



highest and proudest of them, he seemed to have arrived at the utmost limits of earthly grandeur and felicity. Nevertheless, it turned out otherwise, and his marriage proved not only the limit of his good fortune but the commencement of his decline. The emperor Alexander was personally hurt by the Austrian marriage, for Napoleon had been on terms of proposal for his own sister, and he never forgave the affront. This, coupled with the rapid strides of the French emperor in northern Europe, who had halved Prussia, and incorporated Holland, the Hanse Towns, and nearly the whole of northern Germany with his dominions, led to a rupture with Russia in 1812. The whole of 1810 and 1811 was spent by both parties in preparing for this contest, which every one saw was approaching; and at length his preparations being complete, Napoleon crossed the Niemen, and invaded Russia in May, 1812, at the head of 500,000 men, the greatest military armament of real soldiers ever seen since the beginning of the world. The Russians had not half the force to resist this crusade, and the consequence was they were driven back into the very heart of their territories. Smolensko was stormed by Napoleon in person, and in a desperate battle fought at Borodino, on Sept. 6, when 30,000 men fell on both sides, the Russians were so far wasted that they were obliged to abandon Moscow to the conqueror. But this was the extreme point of the French emperor's success. The Russians burned their ancient capital to prevent it from affording shelter to the enemy; the French reduced now by the sword, fatigue, and sickness to 100,000 men, were obliged to retreat on the wasted line of their former advance; and the cold having set in with great severity, they were attacked by the Russians on several occasions, with such success that not 20,000 escaped across the Niemen, nearly all in the last stage of exhaustion and misery. Napoleon himself abandoned his troops in the middle of their sufferings, and made his escape to Paris on a sledge accompanied only by a single attendant. This terrible and unexampled reverse, coupled with the victorious career of Wellington in the same year in Spain, who had defeated the French in a pitched battle at Salamanca, recovered Madrid, and liberated all the southern provinces of Spain from their oppressors, produced a general insurrection in Europe. Prussia took up arms; desperate battles were fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and other places; and at length Napoleon having made a last stand at Leipzig, the battle of Giants began on 18th Oct., 1813. 300,000 Germans and Russians commenced the attack, which 200,000 French resisted. 2,500 pieces of cannon spread destruction around, and after a bloody conflict of two days' duration, Napoleon was totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and 250 guns, and with difficulty brought back 60,000 of his vast army behind the Rhine. At the same time Wellington, who had totally defeated king Joseph in person at Vittoria, had crossed the Pyrenees and was threatening Bayonne, so that the French empire on all sides was crumbling into ruins. Early in the following spring, the allies invaded France along the whole course of the Rhine, while Wellington pursued his career of success in the south of France. Driven to extremities, Napoleon exerted himself to the utmost, and exhibited the most splendid military abilities. But although he gained with forces greatly inferior several important victories over the allies, he was at length overpowered. Paris was taken by the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia in person, at the head of 200,000 men. Napoleon was dethroned, and the Bourbons restored to the French throne,

and he himself banished to the Isle of Elba, where a mimic sovereignty was permitted him to console his mind after such a dreadful series of reverses. But the restless mind and ambitious spirit of Napoleon could not long rest in this state of forced seclusion. Having ascertained that discontent was universal in the French army, the natural result of their misfortune, he set out from Elba accompanied only by 600 of the old guard who had shared his exile, and landing at Cannes, marched to Paris without opposition, dethroned Louis XVIII., and re-established himself on the throne of France. He was then immediately denounced by the allied sovereigns, who set about collecting forces on his frontiers; and despairing of averting a war by negotiation, he resolved, with his usual vigor and decision, to anticipate the allies and strike the first blow. He all but succeeded. Crossing the frontier of Flanders, on the morning of the 15th June, 1815, he attacked and defeated the Prussians, 80,000 strong, under Blucher, at Ligny, and the same day sustained a bloody conflict with Wellington's advanced guard, in which he was at length routed at Quatre Bras. But two days after he met the stroke of fate. Wellington retired to and stood firm at Waterloo, where, on the 18th, he gave battle to the French, with an army nearly equal in numerical amount, but greatly inferior in artillery and the quality of part of his troops, being not more than a half of them English. A desperate battle ensued, in which both parties displayed prodigies of valor, and victory seemed long doubtful. At length the Prussians came up late in the evening, and Napoleon was by the united allied force totally defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and 150 pieces of cannon. This victory was decisive: Napoleon fled to Paris, where he was soon after forced to abdicate the throne and surrender to the English cruisers. St. Helena was assigned as the future residence of the fallen conqueror, where he was guarded with the most vigilant care by the English troops and vessels,

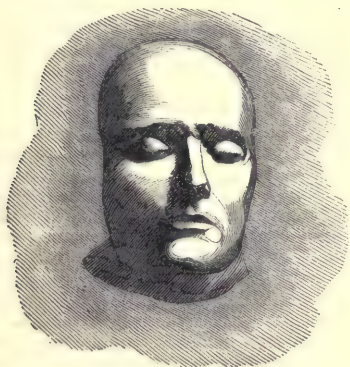


[Tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides.]

to whom the custody of the illustrious state prisoner was committed. He remained there fretting in inaction and loudly complaining of trifling indignities till the period of his death, which occurred on May 5, 1821. His conduct there exhibited alternately the grandeur of a noble and the littleness of a despicable man. He wrote several most able and interesting works, chiefly relating to his eventful biography, and which, not less than his long series of victories, have contributed to his colossal fame; but at the same time he fretted beyond measure at being denied the title of emperor, and attended even at a distance by English sentinels in his rides. He was magnificently treated by the English government,



who expended £12,000 a-year on his private establishment, and £400,000 yearly on the island; but his ardent spirit could not brook even supposed indignity and real inaction. His imaginary grievances, coupled with an hereditary malady, cancer in the stomach, of which his father had died, brought on a mortal distemper, of which he died on 5th May, 1821. He quitted this life during a terrible storm of wind and rain, which recalled to his mind the roar of battle. His last words were '*Tête d'armée*' (head of the army). He was interred in Slain's valley, in



[Mask of Napoleon taken after death.]

the island of St. Helena, from whence his remains were, in December, 1841, with the consent of the English government, translated to Paris, where on the 15th of that month they were interred in a mausoleum under the dome of the Invalides, and now repose beside the bones of Turenne and Vauban, the paladins of France. [A.A.]

NAPPER-TANDY. See TANDY.

NARBONNE, the viscounts of, distinguished for any particular merits, are,—AYMERI, died in the Holy Land beginning of the 12th century. AYMERI II., perished in Arragon, on his way to join Alphonso against the Moors, 1134. ERMENGARDE, famous for the wise administration of her government, abdicated in favor of her nephew 1192, died 1197. PIERRE DE LARA, nephew and successor of the preceding, abdicated in favor of his son 1194, died 1202. AYMERI III., son and successor of the preceding, subdued by Simon de Montfort, who took the title of duke of Narbonne, died 1239. AYMERI IV., or AMELRIC I., son and successor of the latter, died 1270. AYMERI V., son and successor of the preceding, and his successor in the government, 1270, died 1298. AYMERI VI., or AMELRIC II., son and successor of the preceding, commander of the troops of Florence for Charles II., king of Sicily, died 1328. AYMERI VII., his son, who succeeded him, died 1396. AMELRIC III., son and successor of the preceding, died 1341. AYMERI VIII., brother and successor of the latter, named admiral of France by Charles V., 1369, died 1388.

NARBONNE LARA, LOUIS, Count, born at Parma, in 1755. He was minister of war under Louis XVI.; lieutenant-general of France in the third year of the revolution; and, finally, one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp during the imperial government. He attempted to defend the constitutional monarchy; and, after the 10th of August, 1792, which decided the king's fate, was outlawed by the triumphant party of the 'Mountain.' He was saved, partly by the exertions of Madame de Stael and partly by Dr.

Bollman (who subsequently withdrew Lafayette from a similar search of the ultra Jacobins), and retired to England first, and afterwards to Switzerland. Invested with military rank by Napoleon, who greatly esteemed him, he accompanied him in most of his wars with Austria, and was in the fatal Russian campaign, in 1812. In 1813 he was ambassador to Vienna, and died at the end of that year.

NARBONNE-PELET-FRITZLAR, J. F., Count De, a French officer, died 1784.

NARBOROUGH, SIR JOHN, an English naval officer, distinguished against the Dutch and Algerines, died 1688.

NARCISSUS, the freedman and favorite of Claudius, memorable for his part in the fall of Messalina: being afterwards exiled by the influence of Agrippina, he died by his own hand 54.

NARCISSUS, Sr., patriarch of Jerusalem, died about 216.

NARDI, JACOPO, an eminent Italian historian, was born of an ancient and noble family at Florence, in 1476. Having distinguished himself by his opposition to the Medici, he was imprisoned and exiled; and he retired to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life in the cultivation of literature. He wrote a '*History of Florence*,' the '*Life of Malespini*,' &c.; and acquired much reputation by an elegant translation of Livy. Died about 1555.

NARDIN, TH., a French merchant, 1540-1616.

NARDINI, PIETRO, one of the first violinists of his time, was born at Leghorn, in 1725; studied under Tartini; and, in 1770, went to Florence, as first violinist in the chapel of the grand-duke of Tuscany. Died 1796.

NAREG, G. DE, an Armenian ascetic, 951-1003.

NARES, JAMES, an eminent English composer and doctor of music, successor of Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king, author of a '*Treatise on Singing*,' &c., 1715-1783. EDWARD, nephew of James, a clergyman of the Church of England, 1762-1841.

NARES, ROBERT, a learned critic and theologian, was the son of the preceding, and received his education at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford. After entering into holy orders he was presented to the rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire; he was also chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained the office of assistant librarian at the British Museum. He was afterwards a prebendary of Lincoln; and at the time of his death, in 1829, he was archdeacon of Stratford, canon of Litchfield, and rector of Allhallows, London. Dr. Nares, in conjunction with Mr. Beloe, established and conducted the British Critic, a high church literary review; and among his separate works are, '*Elements of Orthoepey*,' '*A Glossary of Words, Phrases, &c., in the Works of English Authors of the Age of Queen Elizabeth*,' '*A Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christ Church*,' &c.

NARNI, J. M. DE, a Capuchin preacher, 17th century.

NARSES, the companion-in-arms of Belisarius, and one of the most successful generals of the emperor Justinian, was an Asiatic slave and eunuch, whom the latter had taken into favor and appointed to a command in 538. Between that period and 552, he put an end to the dominion of the Goths in Italy, and in 553 was himself appointed exarch, and fixed his court at Ravenna. He was deposed under the emperor Justinus II. 565, and died at Rome 568.

NARUSZEWICZ, ADAM STANISLAUS, an eminent historian and poet of Poland, who, from having made an excellent translation of the works of the



grent Roman historian, obtained the appellation of the Polish Tacitus; but his fame chiefly rests on his elaborate 'History of Poland,' which he left unfinished at his death, in 1796.

NARVAEZ, PAMPHILA DE, a native of Valladolid, in Spain, who went to America soon after its discovery, and was appointed commander of the expedition against Cortez by Diego de Velasquez, governor of Cuba. He sailed, in 1528, with 400 men, intending to establish a colony in Florida; discovered the bay of Pensacola; and, having marched into the country, was never heard of more.

NARY, CORNELIUS, a catholic divine, 1660-1738.

NASELLI, F., an Italian painter, died 1630.

NASH, JOHN, a distinguished architect of the metropolis, originally a miniature painter, designer of Buckingham palace, the Brighton pavilion, the Haymarket theatre, the Regent-Street improvements, &c., 1752-1835.

NASH, FRANCIS, brigadier-general, and a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war. He displayed great bravery in an action with the insurgents in North Carolina in 1771, when he held the rank of captain. In 1775, the convention of North Carolina appointed him colonel, and in 1777 he was made a brigadier-general in the continental army. Was killed at the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777.

NASH, RICHARD, commonly called *Beau Nash*, the once celebrated arbiter of fashion at Bath, was born in 1674, at Swansea, in Glamorganshire. He was originally intended for the law, but entered the army, which, however, he soon quitted, and took chambers in the Temple. Here he devoted himself entirely to pleasure and fashion; and when king William visited the inn, he was chosen master of the pageant with which it was customary to welcome the monarch. So pleased was William with the entertainment, that he offered him the honor of knighthood, which Nash, on account of his narrow circumstances, refused. In 1704 he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath, an office for which he was admirably qualified by an elegant taste and uncommon vivacity. He immediately instituted a set of regulations as remarkable for their strictness as for their judicious adaptation to the wants and society of the place; and as he drew the whole beau monde to Bath, he was justly regarded as a public benefactor there. While in the plenitude of his power and popularity, Nash lived in the most splendid style, supporting his expenses by a long run of success at the gaming table. His dress was covered with expensive lace, and he wore a large white cocked hat. The chariot in which he rode was drawn by six gray horses, and attended by a long retinue of servants, some on horses, others on foot, while his progress through the streets was made known by a band of French horns and other instruments. His common title was the *king of Bath*; and his reign continued, with undiminished splendor, for more than fifty years. His health then began to decline, and his resources grew less plentiful. As the change in his spirits and circumstances became more evident, his former acquaintances gradually forsook him, and he died, in comparative indigence and solitude, in 1761. His remains, however, were honored with a splendid funeral, at the expense of the city; and an appropriate epitaph, written by Dr. Harrington, is placed over his tomb in the abbey church.

NASH, THOMAS, a dramatic writer and satirist, known as the literary antagonist of the puritan writer Marprelate, flourished about 1558-1601.

NASH, TREADWAY RUSSEL, an English divine and antiquary, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1758. He was a man of fortune, and died at his seat in Worcestershire, in 1811, aged 87. Dr. Nash published collections for a history of Worcestershire 2 vols. folio; a splendid edition of Hudibras, 3 vols. 4to.; and some papers in the *Archæologia*.

NASINI, J. N., an Italian painter, 1650-1736.

NASMITH, JAMES, a divine, was born at Norwich, in 1740, and educated at Bene't College, Cambridge. He took the degree of D.D. in 1797; and his last preferment was the rectory of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, where he died in 1808. Dr. Nasmyth published 'A Catalogue of Bene't College Library;' an edition of the 'Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester,' 8vo.; a new edition of Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica,' &c.

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, a celebrated painter, whose talents gave so strong and strikingly obvious an impetus to the art in Scotland, that he is not undeservedly called the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting. Those who patronized Nasmyth as a portrait painter were for the most part persons of rank and wealth; and his visits to various country seats afforded him excellent opportunities of giving his advice in landscape gardening. To that advice it is, at first generally as an amateur and in mere friendship, but subsequently as a part of his profession, that the Scottish nobility and gentry owe some of the finest of their park scenery. It may likewise be added, that to his suggestions, his native city, Edinburgh, owes not a few of the judicious changes made in her streets and buildings. B. 1757; d. 1840.

NASMYTH, PETER, an eminent landscape painter, was born at Edinburgh, in 1786. At the age of twenty he removed to London, where his talents soon attracted notice, and procured him the appellation of the English Hobbins. His works are deservedly in high repute, and there are few collections of importance in England, but what contain some of them. Died 1831.

NASSIR, EDDIN, a Persian astronomer, 1201-74.

NATALE, J., a Spanish Jesuit, who co-operated with Loyola, and became vicar-general, died 1580.

NATALI, P., a Venetian hagiographer, 14th ct.

NATALIS, M., a French engraver, died 1670.

NATHAN, a Jewish prophet, 10th cent. B.C.

NATHAN-BEN-JECHIEL, a learned rabbin, president of the synagogue at Rome, died 1106.

NATHAN, ISAAC, or MORDECAI, a learned Jewish rabbi, who, about the middle of the 15th century, published the first concordance of the Old Testament in the original tongue. This work, with considerable additions, has been several times reprinted; but little or nothing is known of the personal history of its original author.

NATHAN, NATA-SPIRA, a rabbi of the 17th ct.

NATTIER, JOHN MARK, a French artist, was born at Paris, in 1685, and died in 1766. Louis XIV. appointed him to a professorship in the academy of painting.—Another artist of this name went to Petersburg, where he died in 1763. He was an engraver of intaglios, and published a treatise on gems.

NATTIER, L., a medal engraver, died 1763.

NAU, M., a Fr. Jesuit missionary, 1631-1633.

NAUBERT, B., a German novelist, 1755-1819.

NAUDE, GABRIEL, a French physician, author of an 'Apology for Great Men Accused of Magic,' the principal argument of which is his scepticism concerning the existence of spirits, 1600-1653.

NAUDE, PHILIP, a mathematician, was born at



Metz, in 1654. Being a Protestant he retired to Berlin on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and there became mathematical tutor to the court. He was also chosen a member of the academy in that city, where he died in 1729. He published a work on geometry, and some religious pieces. His son, who succeeded him in his professorship, was a member of the royal societies of Berlin and London, and died in 1745.

NAUDET, THOMAS CHARLES, a French landscape painter, born at Paris, in 1774; died 1810. He left a collection of near three thousand designs, comprehending the most beautiful views, and the finest monuments of ancient and modern times on the Continent.

NAUMANN, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, master of the electoral chapel at Dresden, and one of the first German composers, was born of very poor parents, in a small village near Dresden, in 1741. He received his principal instructions in music from a Swedish master, named Van Weestrom, who took him to Italy and used him in a severe and niggardly manner. Though Naumann had to struggle on amidst poverty and hardships, his industry never relaxed. He pursued his studies until he made himself one of the first musicians of his age. His compositions, which were very numerous, include works of every kind, operas, oratorios, songs, cantatas, odes, compositions for the piano-forte, symphonies, &c. For the last years of his life, he devoted himself to the composition of sacred music, and left many valuable works in the library of the chapel of Dresden. He died of apoplexy, in the year 1801.

[J.M.]

NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT, an English statesman, was born at Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. After having been employed on some diplomatic concerns in Scotland and France, he returned to the university, and in 1601 was elected public orator, in which capacity he attracted the notice of James I., who made him master of the requests, surveyor of the court of wards, and secretary of state. His 'Fragmenta Regalia' contains many curious particulars of the court of queen Elizabeth.

NAUSEA, F., a Ger. prelate, about 1480-1552.

NAVAGERO, ANDREA, in Latin NAUGERICES, a Venetian noble, distinguished as a poet and orator, 1483-1529.

NAVAGERO, B., a Venetian cardinal, 1507-65.

NAVARETE, JUAN FERNANDEZ, a Spanish painter, surnamed El Mudo, from his being deaf and dumb, was born in 1562. He was appointed painter to the king, and his best pieces are preserved in the Escorial. From his fine style of coloring, he obtained the name of the Spanish Titian; but he was so found of introducing into his pictures a dog, a cat, or a partridge, that scarcely any of his sacred subjects even are without them. Died 1579.

NAVARETTA, FERNANDEZ, a Spanish missionary, who went to China in 1646, and was expelled at the time when the persecution there took place. He was afterwards consecrated bishop of St. Domingo, and died in 1689. He was the author of an excellent account of the political and religious condition of the Chinese.

NAVARE, HENRY OF, the popular designation of Henry IV., king of France, was the son of Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, descended in the direct male line from Robert of Clermont, fifth son of Saint Louis. He is sometimes called Henry of Béarn, from his birth-place, where he first saw the light in 1553. His mother, Jeanne D'Albret, educated him as a Calvinist, and though she im-

parted to him the full measure of her own intrepidity and intellectual superiority, it was unaccompanied with either her constancy of purpose or her domestic virtues. In 1569 she presented the young prince to the protestant camp at Rochelle, where he was hailed chief of the party—its leaders at that time being the famous Condé and Coligni. A few weeks afterwards, the battle of Montcontour deprived the Calvinists (or Huguenots as they were called) of 16,000 brave soldiers left on the field or taken prisoners, and on the 11th August, 1570, the civil wars were hushed for the time by the peace of St. Germain. This was followed by a negotiation for the marriage of Henry with the Princess Margaret, daughter of Catherine de Medici, and sister of the reigning king, Charles IX., the catholic party, however, darkly plotting the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which, in August, 1572, drowned the marriage festival in blood. Henry, who was in the power of the king, saved his life by embracing catholicism; and remaining at the French court till 1576, was imbued with its licentiousness and intriguing policy. Meanwhile the succession of Henry III., brother of Charles IX., in 1574, tended to a breach of the truce with the Huguenots, in consequence of the ambitious designs and religious hatred of the Guises, chiefs of the catholic league, and in 1576 Henry of Navarre made his escape from Paris, and rejoined the protestants, once more in arms. He now displayed all the qualities of a great commander, and some years following were occupied with military operations and negotiations for peace, in which the reigning king accumulated defeat and shame upon himself under the dictation of the duke of Guise; and the name of Henry of Navarre became identified with the protestant cause and the liberties of France. In 1585 he was excommunicated by Sixtus Quintus, and in October, 1587, obtained a splendid victory over the duke of Joyeuse at Coutras. The year 1588 was signalized by the attempt of the reigning king to liberate himself from the dictation of Guise, whom in December of that year he caused to be assassinated. He then made overtures to Henry of Navarre, who joined him with his troops, and took the field against the league—their reconciliation leading to his acknowledgment as the rightful successor by Henry III., who was assassinated in August, 1589. Henry of Navarre, at the head of his protestant subjects, had now to conquer his kingdom, his opponents being the duke of Mayenne, appointed lieutenant-general by the parliament of Paris, and in alliance with him the old catholic league, the house of Savoy, the forces of Spain, and the Cardinal de Bourbon, whom Mayenne acknowledged king. Henry repulsed Mayenne at Arques in 1589, and gained the great battle of Ivry in March, 1590, but was compelled to desist from the siege of Paris, and more lately from the siege of Rouen, both these cities being relieved by his active enemy the duke of Parma. The forces of the two parties were capable of carrying on the war for an indefinite period, but neither of them could hope to obtain the superiority. So at least it seemed to their leaders, and as a consequence, in July, 1593, Henry purchased the crown by his apostasy, the catholics on their part agreeing to the toleration of the Huguenots. In 1594 he entered Paris; the principal cities of the kingdom soon submitted to him, and in the same year the Jesuits were condemned to exile in consequence of an attempt on the king's life by the fanatic John Chatel. Mayenne held out in Burgundy till 1596, and the Spaniards till 1598, when the war was concluded by the treaty of Vervins. By the edict of Nantes dated this



year, Henry secured to his protestant subjects the freedom of worship and education, and they were even allowed to occupy several fortified cities as a guarantee of its fulfilment. The remaining political events of this reign are summed up in our account of SULLY, the great minister, whose designs were often crossed by Henry's intrigues with his mistresses. The article MARIE DE MEDICI may also be consulted, that princess having been married to him on the divorce of Margaret in 1601. Henry of Navarre fell by the dagger of Ravallac, 14th May, 1610, when preparing for a political war with the house of Austria, and was succeeded by his son, Louis XIII. He was the most popular monarch that ever reigned over France, and was certainly the possessor of many high and kinglike qualities. The questionable point in his career is the compromise of his faith by the public profession of catholicism as a means of peace. Granting the sincerity of his motives, there is the question whether he ever could have had the faith of a protestant in the principles of the Bible, or the trust of a devout man in the final triumph of God's justice. On the other hand, the character of the French nation must be considered, and the adaptation of Calvinism and catholicism, respectively, to the outward habits of the French people. [E.R.]

NAVARE, M., a Spanish theolog., 1493-1586.

NAVARE, P., a native of Biscay, known as a military adventurer and engineer, died 1528.

NAYLOR, JAMES, an enthusiast of the 17th cent., was born in 1616, at Ardesley, in Yorkshire. He served eight years in the parliamentary army, and on his return home, in 1651, became converted to Quakerism by the preaching of George Fox; though at a future period, in consequence of his extravagant conduct, the more formal body of Quakers were led to disown him. Misled by imaginary inspiration, he soon distinguished himself among those of kindred sentiments, both in London and other places, until, in 1656, he was committed to Exeter gaol, for propagating his opinions. On his release from imprisonment, he repaired to Bristol, where his followers formed a procession, and led him into that city in a manner which they intended to resemble the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. He was declared guilty of blasphemy by parliament, and barbarously sentenced to a double whipping at different times, branding, boring of the tongue with a hot iron, and imprisonment and hard labor during pleasure. This sentence, though illegal, was fully inflicted upon the unhappy man, who, when the delirium of fanaticism was over, humbly acknowledged and lamented the delusion under which he had labored; and died in 1660.

NEAL, DANIEL, an eminent dissenting divine, was born in London, in 1678, and was educated at the university of Utrecht. On his return he began to officiate as a preacher, and, in 1706, succeeded Dr. Singleton as minister of a congregation in Aldersgate Street, in which connection he continued for 36 years. Although assiduous as a minister, he found leisure for literary labors, and published, among other works, a 'History of the Puritans,' 4 vols.; and a 'History of New England,' 2 vols. Died 1743.

NEAL, JOSEPH C., an American miscellaneous writer, author of the popular book entitled 'Character Sketches;' died in Philadelphia, where he had been long connected with the press, 1847, aged 40.

NEAL, or NELE, T., a catholic divine, b. 1519.

NEANDER, C. F., a German poet, 1724-1802.

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST, the celebrated

Church Historian, was of Jewish descent, and born at Göttingen, 13th January, 1789. Having been placed in Hamburg to attend the classical schools of that town, he was introduced, during his residence, to the acquaintance of several Christian families, by whose conversation, as well as the religious works put in his way, he early renounced Judaism, and embraced the Christian faith. In token of the sincerity and strength of his faith, he was publicly baptized, and, farther, assumed the name 'NEANDER,' from two Greek words signifying a new man. Having resolved to dedicate his life to the pursuits of theology, he repaired in 1806-12, to study successively at the Universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Heidelberg, and at the end of that period, the extraordinary extent of his acquirements raised him at once to the status of Professor Extraordinarius of Theology. Thence, his wide-spread fame procured his removal in a few years to the Metropolitan University of Berlin, the scene of his public labors and honors, and there he spent a life of intense devotedness to the study of Ecclesiastical History and Literature. He was a very pious as well as learned man. In all his pursuits, his animating principle was the love of Christ, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom; and accordingly he was a warm supporter of Bible and Missionary Societies, to the funds of which, as well as to the cause of general charity, he frequently contributed the whole proceeds of his publications. He took the greatest interest in his students, was always ready to assist poor and meritorious young men with his counsel and his purse, and was in the habit of inviting a few of them every Saturday evening to his house, where he held a familiar and literary conversation. Neander was an interesting and most instructive lecturer. His classes were always crowded, and the hundreds of ministers, protestant, catholic, as well as of minor denominations, scattered throughout Germany, who attended his prelections, show the extent of his reputation, and the value of his literary services. From his extreme short-sightedness, as well as his fits of mental abstraction, he was rather eccentric in some of his habits. He was latterly never trusted to walk alone in the streets; a student or his sister generally accompanying him from his house to the lecture-room, and waiting at the close to conduct him home again. He was a man of warm affections, of amiable manners, and of unbounded charity. Many a poor student was indebted to him, not for gratuitous attendance on his lectures only, but for maintenance at the university; and not seldom has he been known to give all the money he had about him away, the moment an appeal was made to his benevolence. The character, as well as the writings of Neander, has exercised an extensive and beneficial influence on the religious sentiments and state of Germany. Neology found in him a stern and uncompromising, but, at the same time, a calm and judicious opponent; and perhaps none, in the modern school of evangelical divines, not even excepting Schleiermacher and Hengstenberg, have rendered such essential service in restoring his countrymen to soundness in the faith. Neander having been seized with sudden illness during the delivery of his lecture, was with difficulty conveyed home, where he lingered in great sufferings till the 14th July, 1850, when he gently fell asleep. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, many of them in the highest rank in Berlin. A funeral discourse was pronounced, in German fashion, first in his house, another address being delivered, by Dr. Krummacher, at the grave. Neander



der's works, which are also held in high estimation in England and America, as well as in his own country, comprise several volumes. The chief of them are his 'Life of Christ,' in refutation of Strauss, his 'General History of the Church,' and his 'History of the Apostolic Church.' [R.J.]

NEANDER, M., a Germ. philologist, 1525-95.

NEANDER, M., a German physician, 1529-81.

NEARCHUS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who was employed in conducting his fleet from India by the ocean to the Persian Gulf. Fragments of a narrative by this early voyager are extant, and form a curious and valuable record.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, whose name is otherwise written Nebuchadrezzar, Nabuchodonosor, &c., was a king of Assyria, who is supposed to have reigned from 669 to 648 B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, otherwise Nabopolassar, was a king of Babylonia, who united with Astyages in the conquest of Syria, and founded the second Assyrio-Babylonian empire, 626-605 B.C.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, 'the Great,' who is the king of that name so much spoken of in Scripture, was the son and successor of the preceding. He died, after a reign of 43 years, B.C. 562.

NECHAM, NECKHAM, or NEQUAM, ALEXANDER, an English monk, who became abbot of Cirencester, and died 1217. He is author of a great variety of works remaining in MS.

NECK, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, 1635-1714.

NECKER, JAMES, the famous minister at the commencement of the French revolution, was descended from a family originally German, and was born at Geneva, where his father was in practice as an advocate, 1732. Having in a few years made a handsome fortune as a banker, he became, in 1764, syndic of the French India Company, which was dissolved by the government in 1770. Necker, ambitious of rising in the public service, now made himself known as an economist by publishing, in 1773, his 'Eulogium of Colbert,' the beginning of his controversy with the economists of the school of Quesney. His next step was to forward a Memoir upon the French Finances to Maurepas, president of the Council of Finances, who persuaded Louis XVI. to appoint him to the treasury, the direction of which he retained during the five years 1776-1781. In May of the last-mentioned year he resigned, in consequence of being refused a seat in the council—the fact being that his suppression of abuses had created him many enemies at court. He then published his famous 'Compte Rendu,' in which he furnished the public with a clear statement of the condition in which he had found things, of what he had done, and what he had intended to do. The effect of this document was quite startling—it was translated into all the languages of Europe; and when the successors of Necker, Calonne and Lomenie Brienne, were compelled to retire by the disastrous state of the finances, the honest minister was recalled, and public credit began to revive again. This was on the 24th of August, 1788. On the 6th of November he summoned the old notables, who had met under Lomenie Brienne in 1787, and they remained in session till 12th December. In January of the following year the states-general were convoked, in fulfilment of the previous pledges of the government, and in May they were assembled for business. The constitution of this body was ruled by the advice of Necker, to whom therefore it was owing, that the members of the 'Tiers Etat' were equal in number to the nobles and the clergy united. This circumstance occasioned a 'dead lock,' disagreement arising on mat-

ters of form necessary to constitute the assembly, and after three weeks had been wasted in altercation, a 'Séance Royale' was resolved upon, in which instructions were to be given from the throne. The deputies being excluded from the hall while preparations were making for this sitting, held that famous meeting in the Tennis Court, presided over by Bailly, where they swore an oath to meet under all circumstances, and in all places wherever they could get together, and not to separate till they had made the constitution. The issue of the 'Séance Royale' may be read in the article MIRABEAU, add to which that Necker made a decided stand in favor of the people, resisted the attempt to coerce the assembly by the action of the army, and in the course of a fortnight, 11th July, received his dismissal. This was known to Paris on the 12th, and the people instantly rose in arms, one of their principal movers being Camille Desmoulins, and their first step, a tumultuous procession through the streets, bearing aloft the wax busts of Necker and the duc d'Orléans. On the 14th the Bastille was taken; on the 15th Necker was recalled, and his return to Paris was marked by a popular ovation, which placed him at the very summit of renown. He remained in office till 3d September, 1790, taking no salary, and advancing as much as two millions of livres to the government. During the whole of this period his popularity was rapidly declining under the rising star of Mirabeau, on the one hand, and the increasing difficulties of carrying on the government with such a court as that of Louis XVI. on the other. On the date mentioned he asked permission to resign, leaving the money he had advanced, together with his house and furniture, as the material guarantee of his previous integrity, and this being with the greatest indifference accorded him, he retired to Copet, near Geneva, where he died in 1804. Necker was married in 1764 to Mademoiselle Curchod, the daughter of a Swiss minister, who had previously won the heart of the historian Gibbon (next article), and his daughter by her became the famous Madame de Stael. This lady published the numerous works of her father, whom she almost idolized, in 15 vols. 8vo. 1821. [E.R.]

NECKER, MADAME, whose maiden name was Susannah Curchod, was born in 1739, in the mountain village of Grassy, situated between the Pays de Vaud and Franche-Comté. Her father was a man of considerable talents as a pastor of the Swiss church; her mother was descended from an ancient family of Provence, who had fled to Switzerland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. As stated in the preceding article, this accomplished lady was married to the minister Necker, and she greatly distinguished herself during his terms of office in every possible form of benevolence. She erected a hospital in Paris with her own money, was a great reformer of prison abuses, and surrounded herself with the most distinguished men of the time, who offered her the homage due to her great learning, and her rare goodness of heart. She died in 1796, the year after publishing her 'Reflections on Divorce.' Her works were published by her husband in 5 vols. 8vo. 1798 and 1801. [E.R.]

NECKER, NOEL JOSEPH, a native of the Netherlands, who became botanist and historiographer to the elector palatine. He wrote 'Elementa Botanica,' and other works, relating to his favorite science. Died, 1793.

NECTARIUS, patriarch of C<sup>o</sup>nople, 381-392.

NECTARIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem, d. 1668.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TUBERVILLE, a Roman Ca-



tholic divine, was born in London, in 1713, and educated at Douay, where he entered into orders. He died rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels, in 1781. Mr. Needham wrote observations inserted in Buffon's Natural History; also 'New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries, and the Generation of Organized Bodies,' 'Enquiries concerning Nature and Religion,' &c.

NEEDHAM, MARCHMONT, an active partisan and political writer, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1620, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford. During the civil war he distinguished himself by his political writings first against the parliament, and afterwards against the king, so that at the Restoration he obtained his pardon with difficulty. He conducted periodical journals, somewhat in the manner of newspapers, the titles of which were, *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, and *Mercurius Politicus*; and when politics no longer afforded him employment, he practised as a physician. Died 1678.

NEEDHAM, W., an anatomical writer, died 1691.

NEEF, or NEEFS, PETER, the elder of the name, a Flemish painter, 1570-1651. The younger, his son, born about 1600.

NEEL, L. B., a French author, died 1754.

NEELE, HENRY, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1798, was the son of an engraver in the Strand, and was educated for the profession of an attorney, which he practised with reputation in the metropolis till his death. He was a young man of amiable disposition and inoffensive manners, and had a decided taste for literary pursuits; but his intense application to study produced a fit of insanity, and he put a period to his existence, February 7, 1828. He was the author of 'Poems,' 'Dramatic Scenes,' the 'Romance of History,' 3 vols.; and 'Literary Remains,' published after his decease.

NEER, ARNOLD VANDER, an eminent artist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1619. He excelled in painting coast scenery, fishermen's huts, and in his beautiful delineation of moonlight. Died, 1683. His son, EGLOX HENDRICK, was an historical and portrait painter. Born, 1643; died, 1703.

NEGRI, P., a Venetian painter, 17th century.

NEGRI, VIRGINIUS, an Ital. religious, d. 1555.

NEGRO, NERO, or NIGER, ANDALONE DE, an astronomer of Genoa, born 1720.

NEGRO, F., an Italian *savant*, 16th century.

NEHEMIAH, a celebrated Jew of the captivity, who obtained permission of Artaxerxes Longimanus to rebuild the Temple, and governed the people, 5th century B.C.

NEILD, JOHN CAMDEN, an English barrister and sordid miser, who bequeathed his large property amounting to £500,000, the accumulation of a long life of mean parsimony, to Queen Victoria; died 1852 at the age of 72.

NELEDINSKJ - MELEZKJ, JURJ ALEXANROWITSCH, a Russian song-writer, 1751-1829.

NELSON. HORATIO NELSON was born 29th September, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, and the rector of Burnham Thorpe parish. His uncle, by the mother's side, Captain Suckling, commanded the *Raisonnable*, a sixty-four gun ship, on board of which young Nelson was entered as a midshipman at the age of twelve. He was a lad of weakly frame, and seemed ill suited for the hardships of a seafaring life. But he had moral courage as well as physical courage of the highest order. His strong sense of duty, sublimed by earnest religious feeling, gave him at once the keenest incentive to exertion, and a never-failing stay and support amid

the vicissitudes of fortune. As boy, and as man, he won the love as well as the confidence of all whom he acted with, whether as superiors, equals, or subordinates. The details of Nelson's early life, as given in Southey's admirable biography, abound in traits which mark out the spirit of the future victor of the Nile and Trafalgar, and of the almost idolized



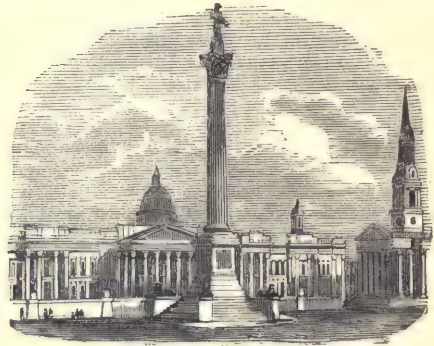
[Birth-place of Nelson.]

chief of the British navy. In 1773, Nelson served in the expedition to the Polar Seas under Commodore Phipps. In 1777 he was made a lieutenant, and two years afterwards he obtained the rank of post-captain, and the command of the *Hinchinbrooke* of 28 guns. He distinguished himself in some desperate attacks on the Spanish forts in Nicaragua, and served on the American coast till the general peace in 1783. In 1784 he was appointed to the *Boreas*, and for some time was stationed in the West Indies. He here showed his political courage and independence of character by stopping the contraband traffic which the Americans carried on with the British colonies. This had been connived at, and even sanctioned by the British authorities in the islands, and Nelson ran the greatest risk of ruin in purse and in professional prospects by the sturdy course which he pursued. He said himself afterwards of this trying part of his career, 'Conscious rectitude bore me through it;' and he obtained in the end the just thanks of the government for his patriotic conduct. While in the West Indies he married Mrs. Nisbet, the widow of Dr. Nisbet, a physician. When England took part in the wars of the French revolution, Nelson was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, a 64 gun ship. He did good service on board of her in the Mediterranean during 1793, 1794, and 1795, and he equally signalized himself on shore in Corsica, while co-operating with Paoli and the patriotic party in that island against the French. He lost an eye at the siege of Calvi. In 1797 he took a distinguished part in Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent. He commanded the *Captain* 74, in that action; and boarded and captured two of the enemy's large ships, the *San Nicholas* and the *San Josef*. He led the boarders himself from the first of these prizes to the other, exclaiming the well-known words, 'Westminster Abbey or victory!' He was now knighted, and advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1797 he led an attack on the island of Tenerife, which was beaten off with severe loss to the assailants. Nelson, who led the attack in person, lost his right arm, and his life was saved with the greatest difficulty by his son-in-law, Lieutenant Nesbit. In a memorial which he was required to present, as a matter of form, after this action, to entitle him to a pension, he gave in the following catalogue of services performed by him during the war. He had been



in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, in three cutting out expeditions, and in taking three towns. He had served ashore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries in two sieges. He had assisted in the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, eleven privateers, and fifty sail of merchant vessels. He had been actually personally engaged with the enemy one hundred and twenty times, in which service he had lost his right eye and his right arm, and received several severe wounds and contusions in the body. In 1798 he rejoined the fleet in the Mediterranean, and was sent with a squadron to watch the French expedition which was fitting out at Toulon, and which ultimately escaped by favor of the weather, and reached Egypt. Nelson did not arrive off Egypt in time to prevent Buonaparte's army from landing, but he found the French fleet in Aboukir Bay, on the 1st of August, and though it far outnumbered his own force he instantly attacked and nearly destroyed it in a battle, which it is hard to match in naval warfare, either for the genius shown by the victorious admiral in his tactics, or the heroism which he and his men displayed throughout the contest. This, the battle of the Nile, was, as Nelson truly said, not a mere victory, it was a conquest; and Napoleon in his memoirs bears ample testimony to its decisive effects on the French prospects. Nelson was now raised to the peerage, and honors of the highest kind were heaped on him by every court that was engaged in war with France. He now took an active part in restoring the royal family of Naples to the throne of that country; and formed an unfortunate attachment for Lady Hamilton, a companion of the Neapolitan Queen, which led to the destruction of Nelson's domestic happiness; and caused his fame to be sullied by his lending his aid to the cruel reprisals which the mean and cowardly Bourbons of Naples took on the chiefs of their lately insurgent subjects. In 1801, Nelson was second in command of the expedition which was sent against Denmark. On the 2d of April in that year, he led the advanced squadron of the fleet against the Danish capital, and fought the desperate battle of Copenhagen. He refused to obey the signal to retire, which the commander-in-chief, alarmed at his peril, displayed; and continued the action till the Danish line of defences was nearly destroyed. A flag of truce was then sent by him, and after some negotiation the Danes submitted to the requisitions of the English government. On the renewal of the war between England and France, after the breach of the peace of Amiens, in 1803, Nelson received the command of the Mediterranean fleet. He blockaded Toulon for many months, but at length the French squadron under Admiral Villeneuve escaped to sea, and effected a junction with the Spanish ships off Cadiz. The combined fleets now sailed for the West Indies, and thither and back again to Europe did Nelson follow them, twice traversing the Atlantic in unrelenting but unsuccessful chase. When Nelson anchored at Gibraltar on the 20th June, 1805, he went on shore for the first time since 16th June, 1803. In his own words, 'he had not had his foot out of his ship, the Victory, for two years, wanting only ten days.' For the seamanship and resolution which the English admiral showed during this arduous part of his career, the worthiest eulogium is to be found in the writings of a French naval officer, in Captain Jurien de la Graviere's History of the Last Naval War. Nelson returned to England; but when intelligence arrived that the combined enemy's fleets, after their action with Sir Robert Calder, were at Cadiz, Nelson

volunteered to take the command again against them. His services were gladly accepted, and on the 15th September, 1805, the fine old English admiral left England for the last time. He arrived off Cadiz on the 29th September; and, on the 19th of October, the enemy's admiral came out of port. They were deceived by Nelson's skilful tactics, as to the number of the English ships, and they hoped to crush him with an overwhelming force. Even as it was, they had 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates, against 27 of the line and 5 frigates under Nelson. On the 21st of October, he attacked them off Cape Trafalgar. Forming his fleet into two columns, one of which he led himself in the Victory, while Collingwood led the other in the Royal Sovereign, Nelson burst through the double line of the French and Spaniards, and brought on the close and general action, for which he had long ardently prayed. In four hours, 20 of the enemy had struck; others were flying in despair; and the marine on which Napoleon had relied for the invasion of England was annihilated. But the victory was bought at the expense of the chief victor's life. About a quarter past one, in the heat of the battle, Nelson was shot through the back by a musket ball. He survived long enough to know that the victory was complete; and his last words were, 'Thank God, I have done my duty.' His ever-memorable signal to his fleet, immediately before the battle commenced, had been 'England expects every man to do his duty,' and, if ever a man lived and died in earnest, fearless, unselfish discharge of his duty to his country, it was Admiral Nelson, victor of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. [E.S.C.]



[Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square.]

NELSON, ROBERT, a pious and learned writer, was born in London, in 1656; and received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was strongly attached to James II., and he continued to communicate with the non-jurors till the death of Bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Tillotson, and was the zealous promoter of all works of charity, having the ability as well as the disposition to give what true benevolence prompted. He was the author of many popular works; among which are, 'The Practice of True Devotion,' 'A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England,' 'The Whole Duty of a Christian,' 'The Great Duty of Frequenting the Christian Sacrifice,' &c. Died 1714.

NELSON, ROGER, general, was a soldier of the revolution, and for several years a member of Congress from Maryland. Died June 7, 1815.

NELSON, SAMUEL, born in 1759, was one of the



most ardent of the 'Irish patriots' in 1790; and edited the *Northern Star*, which produced great effects. On the rebellion being put down in 1796, he was thrown into prison, where he remained, till set at liberty by French interference, at the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. He then retired to America, where he died.

NELSON, THOMAS, governor of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, was born in New York 1738. He went at an early age to England, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. In 1761 he returned to America. In 1775 he was a member of the general convention of Virginia, and in the same year was chosen a member of Congress; but in consequence of delicate health resigned in 1777. Soon after he was appointed brigadier-general and commander-in-chief, and in 1781 was chosen governor of Virginia. Washington, in his general orders after the taking of York in October, 1781, particularly notices the services of General Nelson. Died January 4th, 1789.

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher in the 4th century, who embraced the Christian religion, and was made bishop of Emesa, in Phenicia, of which place he was a native. He wrote a treatise entitled '*De Natura Hominis*,' in which he asserts the doctrine of pre-existence.

NEMOURS, a titular name borne by several persons distinguished in French history, among whom are—JAMES D'ARMAGNAC, Duc De Nemours, cousin by marriage to Louis XI., who caused him to be beheaded 1477. LOUIS, his son and successor in the duchy, viceroy of Naples for Charles VIII., killed at the battle of Cerignola 1503. GASTON DE FOIX, son of Mary, sister of Louis XII., killed at the battle of Ravenna 1512. PHILIP OF SAVOY, uncle to Francis I., who invested him with the duchy 1528. JAMES OF SAVOY, a distinguished commander, 1531–1585. HENRY, second son and successor of James, connected with the league, and afterwards with Henry IV., 1571–1632. HENRY II., second son and successor of Henry I., born 1625, appointed archbishop of Rheims 1651, abandoned the church on the death of his elder brother, and married Mary D'Orleans, daughter of the duc de Longueville, 1657, died 1659. This lady survived her husband many years, and, in 1694, was recognized sovereign of Neuchâtel. She died in 1707, leaving valuable '*Memoirs*' of the minority of Louis XIV. and the wars of the Fronde. The title was borne again by the second son of Louis Philippe, late king of the French.

NENNIUS, a British historian, and abbot of Bangor in the 7th century, who, when the monks of his house were massacred, fled for refuge to Chester. His work is entitled '*Historia Britonum*,' and is among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum.

NENY, P. MAC, a Belgian statesman, 1712–84.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Roman historian of the time of Julius Cæsar and the first six years of Augustus. The only remains of his works are some short biographies of twenty Greek generals, and of Hamilcar and Hannibal.

NEPOS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, emperor of the West, predecessor of Augustulus, 473–475.

NEPREU, F., an ascetic writer, 1639–1708.

NERI, POMPEO, an Italian economist, 1707–1776.

NERI, ST. PHILIP DE, founder of the congregation of the Oratory in Italy, was born in 1515, of a noble family at Florence, and died at Rome in 1595. His order obtained its name from the place of its

original establishment, which was an oratory of St. Jerome's church at Rome.

NERLI, FILIPPO, an Italian historian, 1485–1556.

NERO, emperor of Rome, whose full name was LUCIUS DOMITIUS NERO CLAUDIUS CÆSAR, was the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was born in 37 at Antium, and after the marriage of his mother, in third nuptials, with her uncle, the emperor Claudius, was adopted by that prince, and married to his daughter Octavia. When Nero was about seventeen years of age his abandoned mother poisoned her husband, Claudius, and by means of her criminal favors succeeded in raising her son to the throne, over whom she expected to exercise the most absolute control. Nero became emperor in 54, and the year following disposed of the rightful heir, Britannicus, by poison. For the first few years his public conduct, under the control of Burrhus and Seneca, was unexceptionable; in private, however, he disgraced himself by the most odious vices, and his mother endeavored to retain her influence by shamefully complying with his inclinations. In 59 Nero caused this detestable woman to be murdered, and then, fearing no rival in power, gave full scope to the darkest traits of his character. In 62 he repudiated his wife Octavia. In 64 the burning of Rome occurred, which has been charged with great probability, upon Nero himself, who, however, accused the Christians of the act, and made it the occasion of the most dreadful cruelties towards them. His debaucheries and cruelties occasioned an almost general conspiracy against him, known as that of Piso, in 65, the discovery of which led to more tortures and bloodshed. The revolt of Vindex was also suppressed. That of Galba in 68 succeeded, and Nero escaped arrest by stabbing himself, being then in the thirty-first year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign. He was a lover of arts and letters, and possessed much taste



[Palace of the Cæsars at Rome.]

as a poet and histrionic performer. It was the remark of Nero's father, Ahenobarbus, that 'nothing but what was hateful and pernicious to mankind, could ever come from Agrippina and himself. Yet, the story of a strange hand that strewed flowers upon the tomb of this tyrant is well known.

[E.R.]

NERVA, MARCUS COCCÆIUS, emperor of Rome, was born 27, and was twice consul,—with Vespasian



in 71, and with Domitian in 90. He succeeded to the sovereign power on the assassination of the latter 96; died 98. Trajan succeeded him.

NESBIT, or NISBET, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquarian and writer on heraldry, 1672-1725.

NESMOND, T. DE, a French prelate, died 1272.

NESSE, C., a nonconformist divine, 1621-1705.

NESSEL, D. DE, a Ger. bibliographer, 1644-99.

NESSON, P. DE, a French poet, 15th century.

NESTOR, a monk of Kieff, whose annals are the sources of Slavonic history, 1056-1116.

NESTOR, D., a classical writer, 15th century.

NESTORIUS, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, from whom originated the sect of Nestorians, was born in Syria in the 5th century. On entering into the priesthood he became so popular for his eloquence, that Theodosius nominated him, in 429, to the archbishopric of Constantinople, in which station he displayed great zeal against the Arians and Novatians. He at length fell under censure himself for affirming that the Virgin Mary is not the mother of God: for which he was condemned in the council of Ephesus, deprived of his see, and banished. He died in 439; but his followers continue to be numerous in the East, and are organized under a patriarch.

NETSCHER, the name of three Dutch painters—GASPAR, the father, celebrated for his domestic pieces and portraits, 1639-1684. THEODORE, his eldest son, a good painter of female portraits, 1661-1732. CONSTANTINE, younger brother of the latter, distinguished for his portraits and groups, 1670-1722.

NETTELBLADT, CHRISTIAN, Baron DE, a Swedish jurist, historian, and antiquary, 1696-1776.

NETTELBLADT, DANIEL, a learned German lawyer, 1719-1791. His brother, HENRY, historian of Mecklenburg, died 1761.

NETTER, THOMAS, an English monk, professor of philosophy and divinity, and privy councillor to Henry V., died 1430.

NETTLETON, ASAHEL, an Amer. divine, and author of the 'Village Hymns,' was born in Conn. Died 1844, aged 60.

NETTLETON, THOMAS, a physician of Halifax, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1683-1742.

NEUBECK, V. W., a German poet, born 1765.

NEUHOFF, THEODORE STEPHEN, Baron, the son of a Westphalian noble, was born at Metz, about 1690. While a student at Cologne, he unfortunately killed a young man of rank in a duel, and fled to the Hague. But through the mediation of the Spanish minister he received a lieutenancy in the Spanish regiment of cavalry destined to march against the Moors in Africa, and, on account of his good behavior, was promoted to a captaincy. When the Corsicans, after several unsuccessful attempts to free themselves from the oppressions of Genoa, resolved, in 1735, to form a government of their own, Neuhoff was crowned king, had silver and copper coins struck, and established an order of knighthood, under the name of the order of deliverance. Theodore, however, could not maintain himself against the Genoese and a Corsican opposition. He fled to England. Here his Dutch creditors pursued him, and being arrested, he became a prisoner in the king's bench for some years. His liberation was at length, however, effected, through the instrumentality of Horace Walpole; but he died soon after, in 1755.

NEUKIRCH, B., a German poet, 1665-1729.

NEUMANN, CASPAR, an eminent German chemist of the 18th century. After pursuing his studies with ardor, and travelling for improvement through England, France, and Italy, he was nominated pro-

fessor of chemistry at the Royal College at Berlin, and afterwards honored by the king of Prussia with the title of aulic counsellor. His works, which at the time were important, have been translated into English. Died, 1737.

NEUMANN, G., a Germ. Hebraist, 1648-1715.

NEUMANN, J. G., a Lutheran div., 1661-1709.

NEUSER, A., a German theologian, died 1576.

NEVE, TIMOTHY, a dignitary of the Church of England, and professor of divinity, son of a divine of the same name, author of 'Sermons,' 'Notes on Cardinal Pole,' &c., 1724-1798.

NEVILLE, or NEVYLE, ALEXANDER, an English writer, was born in Kent, in 1544. He took his degree of master of arts at Cambridge; after which he became secretary to Archbishop Parker and his successor, Grindal. He died in 1614. He paraphrased the *Ædipus* of Seneca, and wrote in Latin, a narrative of the insurrection under Kett, to which he added an account of Norwich. He published the Cambridge verses on the death of Sir Philip Sidney, &c. His brother, THOMAS NEVILLE, became dean of Canterbury, and died in 1615.

NEVILLE, or NEVILLE, HENRY, a republican writer, was born in Berkshire, in 1620, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. In the rebellion he took the side of the parliament, and was elected a member of the council of state; but, on the usurpation of Cromwell, he gave up his seat. He died in 1694. He published Machiavel's works, and a piece entitled 'Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government.'

NEVIZAN, J., an Italian jurisconsult, died 1549.

NEWBOROUGH, or NEWBURGH, WILLIAM OF, commonly known as Gulielmus Newbrigensis, a monastic historian of the period, 1066-1197.

NEWCASTLE. See CAVENDISH and HOLLIS.

NEWCOMBE, THOMAS, chaplain to the second duke of Richmond, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1671-1766.

NEWCOMBE, WILLIAM, archbishop of Armagh, a learned and exemplary prelate, was born, in 1792, at Barton-le-Clay, in Bedfordshire. He completed his studies at Pembroke College, Oxford; was successively bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford; was raised to the archbishopric of Armagh, in 1795; and died in 1800. His principal works are, 'A Harmony of the Gospels,' 'An Historical View of the English Biblical translations,' and 'Attempts towards an improved Version of Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets.'

NEWCOMEN, MATTHEW, an eminent nonconformist divine of the 17th century, noted as having been one of the authors of the attack on episcopacy, entitled 'Smeectymnus,' from the initials of the names of its contributors. Died, 1766.

NEWCOMEN, THOMAS, a locksmith at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, who, towards the close of the 17th century, engaged in scientific researches, and to whom belongs the merit of the first great improvement in steam-engines, by forming a vacuum under the piston, after it had been raised by the expansive force of the elastic vapor, and thus bringing into action the atmospheric pressure.

NEWCOURT, R., an ecclesiast. lawyer, d. 1716.

NEWDIGATE, SIR ROGER, bart., a munificent patron of learning, was born at Arbury, in Warwickshire, in 1719. He was first placed in Westminster School, whence he removed to Oxford, as a gentleman commoner of University College. He represented the university in parliament for many years, was a liberal benefactor to it, and bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to furnish an annual prize for the



best copy of English verses connected with the fine arts, to be written by an undergraduate. Died 1780.

NEWELL, SAMUEL, a missionary at Bombay. Having graduated at Harvard College in 1807, he studied theology at Andover, and was ordained in 1812. In 1817 he went to Bombay, where he continued in his mission until his death by cholera in 1821.

NEWLAND, JOHN, an English abbot, employed as a diplomatist by Henry VIII., died 1515.

NEWLAND, PETER, an eminent Dutch mathematician, born in 1764. He was successively professor of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht and Amsterdam, and was appointed by the Batavian government one of the commissioners of longitude. He wrote several works on astronomy, mathematics, and political economy; and died in 1794.

NEWMAN, SAMUEL, first minister of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, a native of Banbury, England, was educated at Oxford. In 1636 he emigrated to America, and was chosen minister of the church at Weymouth. In 1644 he removed to Rehoboth. He compiled a concordance of the Scriptures which passed through several editions, under the title of the 'Cambridge Concordance.' Died July, 1663.

NEWTON, SIR ADAM, a Scottish protestant and scholar, tutor to Prince Henry, son of James I., died 1630.

NEWTON, GILBERT STUART, a painter of considerable merit, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1794; visited Italy, about 1820; and on his return to England, entered himself a student of the Royal Academy. He confined himself chiefly to small pictures, and illustrated many subjects in the 'Annals' and other elegant publications, in a highly creditable manner. His female figures are strikingly expressive of innocence as well as beauty, d. 1835.



[Birth-place of Newton.]

NEWTON, ISAAC, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Woolthorpe, near Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, on the 25th December, 1642, o.s. His father, Isaac Newton, was proprietor and farmer of the manor, and died a few months after his marriage to Hannah Ayscough, so that young Newton was a posthumous child. He was so small at his birth that 'they might have put him into a quart mug,' but he gradually attained size and strength, destined to enjoy a vigorous manhood, and to survive even the average term of life. The estate of Woolthorpe, worth only about

£30 per annum, had been in the family upwards of one hundred years. The origin of the family is still in obscurity. Newton himself, according to the usual forms, gave in his pedigree on oath to the Herald's Office in 1705, stating that he had reason to believe (from tradition), that his great grandfather's father was John Newton of Wesby, in Lincolnshire; but it is certain, that twenty years after this Newton told Professor James Gregory, that his grandfather was a gentleman of East Lothian, and it is equally certain that Newton corresponded on the subject with the last baronet of the family, Sir Richard Newton of Newton, and that this family considered Newton to be a distant relation of theirs. For three years Mrs. Newton watched over her only child with maternal anxiety till her marriage with the Rev. Barnabas Smith, of North Witham, by whom she had one son and three daughters. In consequence of this marriage Newton was left under the care of his grandmother, and was sent at the usual age to the day school at Skillington and Stoke. At the age of twelve he went to the public school of Grantham, where he was boarded with Mr. Clark the apothecary. Here he was very inattentive to his studies, and was low in the school till a quarrel with a boy above him in the class, who had used him ill, induced him to apply diligently to his lessons till he rose above his rival, and reached the head of the class. During his leisure hours he occupied himself with all sorts of mechanical contrivances, windmills, water-clocks, carriages, and paper kites; and among his early tastes may be mentioned his love for drawing and writing verses, in neither of which he was destined to excel. On the death of his father-in-law in 1656, his mother came to reside at Woolthorpe with her three children and Isaac, who was now in his fifteenth year. He was recalled from school, to assist in the management of the farm; but while he was occupied with his books, models, water-wheels, and dials, the business of the farm was neglected, and the cattle were luxuriating among the corn. Thus found to be unfit for the profession of a farmer, he was sent back to Grantham school, and in due time to Trinity College, Cambridge, with recommendations from his uncle, the Rev. W. Ayscough. On the 5th of June, 1661, when nineteen years old, he was admitted sub-sizar in Trinity College, very ill prepared for its course of instruction by his preliminary mathematical studies. He had been disposed to undervalue the ancient geometry, and he afterwards confessed to Dr. Pemberton that he had applied himself to the works of Descartes and others before he had sufficiently considered the Elements of Euclid. On the 28th April, 1664, he was elected scholar. He took his degree of B.A. in January, 1665. He was elected to Major Fellow in March, 1668, and he took his degree of M.A. on the 7th July. On the 20th May, 1665, he committed to writing his first ideas on fluxions. In 1666, having procured a prism, he discovered the unequal refrangibility of light, and the true doctrine of colors, and having drawn the erroneous conclusion that the improvement of the refracting telescope was impossible, he set himself to the construction of a reflecting telescope. While thus occupied he was driven from Cambridge by the plague in 1666, and went to Woolthorpe, where the idea of gravitation first presented itself to him, from observing the fall of an apple in his garden. Here he continued his inquiries into the application of fluxions, and after his return to Cambridge in 1668, he made a very small reflecting telescope, which he described to a friend. On the 29th October, 1669, Newton was appointed to



the Lucasian chair of mathematics on the resignation of Dr. Barrow, and from this time we may date the commencement of his great discoveries. His first communication to the Royal Society was a description of a second reflecting telescope, which excited great interest in England and abroad. The telescope itself was sent to the Society in December, 1671, 'for his majesty's perusal.' On the 18th September, 1672, he announced to the secretary, Mr. Oldenburg, a philosophical discovery which he considered the oldest, if not the most considerable detection hitherto made in the operations of nature. This was the discovery of the composition of light, which was read to the Society on the 8th February, 1672, and which led him into interminable controversies with Hook, Huygens, and several eminent foreigners. These controversies embittered his peace, and made him resolve to have nothing more to do with that litigious lady, philosophy. On the 11th January, 1671, Newton was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1673 he was disappointed in a competition for the law fellowship, then vacant; a disappointment increased by the fact that he was about this time in such circumstances as to be unable to afford the weekly payment to the Royal Society, who 'excused him.' Very soon afterwards, however, when his fellowship was about to expire, he obtained permission from the crown to hold the Lucasian chair along with a fellowship, without being obliged to go into orders. On the 9th December, 1675, Newton communicated to the Royal Society a discourse on colors. This interesting paper contained fuller details on the composition and decomposition of white light, and a new hypothesis concerning colors, with some proposition explaining the colors of thin transparent plates, and their relation to the colors of natural bodies. This discourse again brought Newton into a controversy with Hook, but notwithstanding this interruption, he was soon occupied with those profound studies, the results of which were afterwards consigned in his immortal work the 'Principia.' He had long ago deduced from the laws of Kepler the important law that gravity decreases with the square of the distance, a law to which Sir Christopher Wren, Halley, and Hook, had all been led by independent study. No demonstration of it, however, had been given, and no proof obtained that the same power which made the apple to fall, was that which retained the moon and the other planets in their orbits. Adopting the ordinary measure of the earth's radius, he had been led to the conclusion that the force which kept the moon in her orbit, if the same as gravity, was one sixth greater than that which is actually observed, a result which perplexed him, and prevented him from communicating to his friends the great speculation in which he was engaged. In June, 1682, however, he had heard of Picard's more accurate measure of the earth's diameter, and repeating with this measure his former calculations, he found to his extreme delight that the force of gravity, by which bodies fall at the earth's surface, 4,000 miles from the earth's centre, when diminished as the square of 240,000 miles, the moon's distance, was almost exactly equal to that which kept the moon in her orbit. Hence it followed that the same power retained all the other satellites round their primaries and all the primaries round the sun. In Aug., 1684, when Dr. Halley visited Newton at Cambridge, he learned from him that he had surmounted the difficulties of the planetary motion, and promised him a copy of the treatise he had written on the subject. This treatise, 'De Motu Corporum,' was after some delay completed, and presented to the Royal Society on the

28th April, 1686, being the first book of the 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.' The second book was sent to the Society on the 1st March, 1687, the third on the 6th April, and the whole work published at the expense of Dr. Halley about midsummer of that year. We have already seen that Newton discovered the doctrine of fluxions in 1666, the principle and application of which he explained in his treatise 'Analysis per Equationes numero terminorum Infinitas,' which he communicated to Dr. Barrow in June, 1667. Although this treatise was not published till 1711, its contents were circulated throughout Europe by letters between 1669 and 1672. The principle of the new calculus was published in the Principia in 1687, and the Algorithms communicated to Dr. Wallis in 1692. The great discovery of fluxions was also made by Leibnitz, and a controversy arose on the subject of priority, which has continued for nearly two centuries to agitate the mathematical world. The violent friends of each



[Newton's study.]

party falsely charged their principals with plagiarism, and thus embittered a controversy carried on with all the violence of politics or theology. There can be no doubt that Newton first invented fluxions, and that Leibnitz was an independent inventor of them before Newton had published his method. In the year 1692 a rumor prevailed abroad that Newton had become insane, either from intense mental application, or from the loss of valuable MSS. by fire. It is quite true that Newton's health had at this time suffered from inability to sleep, and that he had exhibited symptoms of a nervous indisposition in some of his letters to his friends; but his mind had never given way, and it was during this period that he wrote his four celebrated letters to Dr. Bentley, and was occupied with the profound subject of the Lunar theory. Newton had now brought to a close the great investigations which had occupied the early and the middle portion of his life. He was in the fifty-third year of his age, and no mark of national gratitude had been conferred upon him, although he was counted the pride of England, and the ornament of his species. In this position a new sphere of usefulness was unveiled to him, and wealth and honors awaited his acceptance. Charles Montague, a fellow of Trinity College, though twenty years younger than Newton, shared his friendship at Cam-



bridge. They had sat together in the convention parliament of 1688, and had entertained the same liberal opinions in politics. In 1694 Montague was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and after consulting Newton, Locke, and Halley, he resolved to restore to its intrinsic value the adulterated coin of the realm. With this view Newton was appointed warden of the mint in 1695, with a salary of about £600, and in 1699 he succeeded to the mastership, the highest office in the establishment, which was worth £1,200 or £1,500 per annum. In the same year he was elected one of the eight associate members of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris. In 1701 he was re-elected one of the members for the university of Cambridge. In 1703 he was chosen president of the Royal Society, an office which he held till his death, and on the 16th of April, 1705, the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by Queen Anne in Trinity Lodge, Cambridge. When George I. ascended the throne in 1714, Newton, then in his seventy-second year, was a favorite at court. His character, his reputation, and his piety, had gained him the favor of the princess of Wales, afterwards queen consort to George II., who took great pleasure in his conversation. She corresponded also with Leibnitz, who seems to have availed himself of this privilege to injure the character of Newton, by representing the Newtonian philosophy as false and hostile to religion. Locke was involved in the same charge, and at the king's desire an answer was prepared by Sir Isaac and Dr. Clarke, which seems to have satisfied the royal scruples. At the princess's request Sir Isaac gave her a MS., which he calls a 'Chronological Index.' The Abbé Conti having got a copy of it, published it in Paris without the leave of the author, and thus involved him in a disagreeable controversy. He was in this way induced to prepare for the press his posthumous work, entitled 'The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms,' which appeared in 1728. In the year 1722, when in his eightieth year, Newton was attacked with a complaint in the urinary organs, which continued to afflict him till the time of his death, but though he suffered also from an affection of the lungs and gout, he was able on the 28th February, 1727, to preside at a meeting of the Royal Society. He suffered, however, from the exertion which he made on this occasion, and as the master disease under which he suffered was found to be stone, no hope was entertained of his recovery. He preserved his faculties entire till two days before his death, when he became insensible, and expired on Monday, the 20th March, 1727, between one and two o'clock in the morning, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His body was removed from Kensington to London on the 28th March. It lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in a conspicuous part of which a monument was erected to him in memory in 1731 by his relatives. Newton left about £32,000, which was divided among his four nephews and four nieces of the half blood, the grandchildren of his mother: one of them the beautiful and accomplished Miss Catherine Barton, was married to Mr. Conduit, in Newton's lifetime, and they lived together. Mr. Conduit left an only child, a daughter, who married Mr. Wallop, the eldest son of Lord Lymington, and from this cause all Newton's papers came into the hands of the Portsmouth family. The most important of Newton's philosophical works are his 'Principia,' already mentioned, his 'Arithmetica Universalis,' his 'Geometria Analytica,' his 'Treatise on Optics,' published in 1705, his 'Lectiones Optice,' published after his death,

and others which have been collected by Bishop Horsley, and published in 5 vols. 4to, under the title of 'Newtoni Opera quæ Extant Omnia,' London, 1779 and 1782. His literary and theological works, included in the same collection, are his 'Chronology,' his 'Observations on the Prophecies of Holy Writ,' viz., Daniel and the Apocalypse, and his 'Historical Account of two Notable Corruptions of Scripture.' For further information respecting Sir Isaac Newton, see 'Life of Sir Isaac Newton,' by Sir David Brewster, London, 1831; a very brief but excellent Memoir of Newton by Professor De Morgan, in 'Knight's Cabinet Historical Gallery,' vol. XI., p. 78-118; and 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton,' by Sir David Brewster, in 2 vols. 8vo, (from the family Papers), now in the press. [D.B.]

NEWTON, JOHN, a mathematician, 1622-78.

NEWTON, JOHN, an episcopal clergyman of Calvinistic principles, was born in London, in 1725. He did not enjoy the advantages of a regular education, having been bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew both serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and in 1764 was ordained to the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became intimately acquainted with Cowper the poet, conjointly with whom he produced the 'Olney Hymns.' In 1779, Mr. Newton obtained the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which he held till his death, in 1807. He was the author of several works, among which may be numbered a 'Review of Ecclesiastical History,' 'Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart,' 'The Messiah, a Series of Discourses,' &c., forming altogether 6 vols. 8vo.

NEWTON, R., a learned divine, 1676-1753.

NEWTON, THOMAS, an eminent English prelate, was born at Lichfield, in 1704. After finishing his education at Westminster, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and in 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. In 1749 he published an edition of 'Milton's Paradise Lost, with Notes, and the Life of the Author;' which was followed by the 'Paradise Regained,' in a similar form. But his literary reputation rests chiefly on his 'Disquisitions on the Prophecies,' which he completed in 1758. He was made a prebendary of Westminster in 1757, and soon after precentor of York; both which preferments he resigned in 1761, on his promotion to the see of Bristol. In 1768 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and died in 1782.

NEWTON, THOMAS, a schoolmaster and physician, was born at Butley, in Cheshire; studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and Queen's College, Cambridge; became master of Macclesfield School, where he also practised physic; but, having entered into orders, in 1583, he obtained the living of Little Ilford, in Essex. His principal works are, a 'History of the Saracens,' 'An Elegiac Poem on the Death of Queen Elizabeth,' and 'The Herbal to the Bible, translated from Lemnius.'

NEY. MICHEL NEY, marshal of the French empire, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and 'The bravest of the brave' in Napoleon's armies, was the son of a cooper at Sarre-Louis. He was born in 1769. He entered the army very young; and was a subaltern in a hussar regiment at the commencement of the wars of the revolution. Ney soon attracted the notice of his commanders, especially of



Kleber and Hoche, by his valor and skill in the campaigns against the Austrian armies; and in 1798 he had attained the rank of general of division. In 1799 he shared in the glories of Massenn's campaign in Switzerland; and in 1800 he aided, under Moreau, in gaining the victories of Moeskirch, and Hohenlinden. Napoleon afterwards employed him as minister plenipotentiary to complete the submission of the Swiss to French ascendancy—a task which Ney performed with success—and thereafter stood high in Napoleon's favor. He was made marshal of the New French empire in 1804; and in the campaign of 1805 against Austria, he commanded the French at the victory of Elchingen, whence the dukedom which the emperor conferred upon him was named. Ney contributed greatly to the overthrow of the Prussians at Jena, and to the defeat of the Russians at Friedland. In 1807 he was sent to the peninsula, and for some time commanded in Galicia, and on the northern frontier of Portugal. In 1810 he acted under Massena in the invasion of Portugal, which was baffled by the genius of Wellington, and the lines of Torres Vedras. During that invasion, and during the retreat of the French army, which was its result, Ney displayed 'a happy mixture of courage and skill,' to adopt the words in which the English historian, Napier, has justly described his conduct. But the altercations between him and Massena were frequent and violent, and at last Massena deprived Ney of his command. Napier says that Massena's general views were as superior to Ney's, as the latter's readiness and genius for handling troops in action were superior to Massena's. In 1812 Ney served again under Napoleon, and took part in the invasion of Russia. He commanded the French centre at the battle of the Moskwa, and gained from that victory his princely title. His heroic bravery was still more signally displayed in the dreadful retreat from Moscow. His honorable task was to protect the French rear. On leaving Smolensko, Ney, at the head of about 7,000 men, found his path barred near the river Losmina by a large Russian army under Milaradrovich. Ney was summoned to surrender—'A marshal of France never surrenders' was his answer, and he led his men on with the bayonet against the Russian batteries. Driven back repeatedly with frightful carnage, Ney counter-marched the remnant of his column, and wheeling to the left under shelter of the night, he eluded the Russian pursuit. He reached the bank of the Dnieper at a spot where the river was frozen over, but so thinly, that the ice bent beneath the soldier's tread. He effected the perilous passage, and in a succession of desperate contests with other Russian forces that strove to intercept him, Ney fought his way with 1,500 of his men to Orcha, where Napoleon was with the wrecks of the main army. Napoleon's joy was almost rapturous when Ney rejoined him, for all had believed that the intrepid marshal must have been slain, or captive. The emperor hailed Ney as 'The bravest of the brave,' which thenceforth became his undisputed title. After Napoleon left the army, Ney still continued to fight in the rear against the advancing Muscovites. Thrice did the rear-guard which he commanded melt away beneath him by death, captivity, or flight; and as often was it reorganized by the indomitable marshal. At last, Ney, with only thirty men under him, defended the gate of Kowno, the last place in the Russian dominions through which the French retreated—against the pursuing enemies, while his comrades escaped at the other end of the town. He was himself the very last man

to retire. He fired with his own hand the last shot against the foes, threw the musket into the river Niemen, plunged into the neighboring forest to baffle the enemies who held him in chase; and after a series of almost incredible personal adventures, rejoined his comrades in the Prussian territory. In the campaign of 1814 Ney was present at the victories of Lutzen and Bautzen, but he was defeated with great loss by the crown prince of Sweden at Dennewitz. He fell in consequence under Napoleon's displeasure, and was little employed during the rest of the struggle against the allies, which ended in Napoleon's first abdication. On the first return of the Bourbons, Ney professed, and probably felt great willingness to serve them loyally; and when, in 1815, the news reached Paris of Napoleon's escape from Elba, Ney took the command of the army which was sent to oppose him. Ney expressed the utmost devotion to the royal cause, and promised Louis XVII. that he would bring Buonaparte to Paris 'like a wild beast in a cage.' There seems no reason to doubt Ney's sincerity in this unhappy crisis of his career. He was an impulsive, rather than a reflective man; and prone both to speak and act with more enthusiasm than consistency. But, as he advanced against the emperor, he received a letter from Napoleon, who summoned him by the magic name of 'The bravest of the brave' to join his old master beneath the old banner. The army which Ney was leading, showed, both officers and soldiers, their fixed resolve to fight under, and not against Buonaparte. Ney caught the contagion. He became Napoleonist with vehemence equal to that which he had displayed a few days before in the Bourbon cause, and passed over with all his troops to the emperor, who received him with expressions of the warmest passion and welcome. But, though Ney had thus deeply committed himself against the Bourbons, Napoleon seems to have mistrusted him, and to have long hesitated as to employing him in the campaign of 1815. It was only on the night of the 11th of June that Ney received at Paris an order to join the French army in Belgium. Hurrying forward to the frontier, Ney next met Napoleon on the 15th at Charleroi, after active operations had commenced. Napoleon gave him the command of the left wing, and sent him to seize the post of Quatre Bras, and oppose the English. Those who censure Ney's supposed want of promptness in this eventful campaign, should remember that the marshal had been so suddenly appointed to his command, that he did not know the strength of the regiments placed under him, or even the names of their commanding officers. On the 16th, Ney attacked the allies at Quatre Bras, but after many hours' hard fighting was repulsed; though he succeeded in preventing the English from marching to the help of the Prussians, who were being defeated by the emperor at Ligny. On the 18th, Ney acted as the emperor's lieutenant at Waterloo. He led in person several of the fiercest assaults upon various parts of the British line, and especially the final charge of the old guard. Never was his valor more nobly though unsuccessfully displayed. His horse was killed under him in the last great attack, and he was seen, both by friends and foes, on foot, his clothes torn with bullets, his face blackened with powder, striving, sword in hand, first to urge his men forward, and at last to check their flight. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, Ney was brought to trial by them for treason. He was condemned by the Chamber of Peers on the 7th December, 1815; and was shot, in pursuance of his



sentence, on the morning of the next day. He met death with the same firmness with which he had braved it on the battle-field for five and twenty years. Ney was an erring, but a noble-hearted man. He was honorably free from the impurities and vices that tarnish the fame of many of his brethren-in-arms; and, take him for all in all, he was a man in whom even deplorable faults should have been forgiven. [E.S.C.]

NEYN, P. DE, a Dutch painter, 1596-1639.

NIBLOCK, J. W., an English scholar, author of a lexicon and a classical dictionary. Died 1843.

NICAISE, C., a French antiquarian, 1623-1701.

NICAISE, St., a martyr of the 3d century, said to be the first bishop of Rome. Another martyr and saint of the name was bishop of Rheims, 5th century.

NICANOR, commander of the Syrian army for Antiochus Epiphanes, slain by Judas Maccabæus at Bethoron B.C. 161.

NICANOR, or NICATOR. See DEMETRIUS.

NICCOLAI, A., an Italian Jesuit, 1706-1784.

NICCOLAI, J. B., an Ital. mathema., 1726-93.

NICCOLI, N., an Italian writer, 1363-1437.

NICEPHORUS, the name of two saints—the *first*, a martyr of Antioch about 260; the *second*, a Greek historian and patriarch of Constantinople, born about 750, died 828.

NICEPHORUS I., emperor of the East, formerly grand treasurer and chancellor of the empire under Irene, was proclaimed on the fall of the latter 802, killed in war with the Bulgarians 811. NICEPHORUS II., born 912, succeeded 963, assassinated by Zimisceas, one of his generals, who succeeded him 969. NICEPHORUS III., commander of the Asiatic forces proclaimed 1078, deposed by Alexius Comnenus 1081.

NICEPHORUS, a Greek theologian, and metropolitan of Kiev, in Russia, 12th century.

NICEPHORUS-BLEMMIDAS, a learned Greek priest, abbot of a monastery at Miathos, 13th cent.

NICEPHORUS-BRYNNE, a Byzantine general, who became emperor of the East, and was vanquished by Nicephorus (Botonites) III. 1078. His son, NICEPHORUS, married to Anna, daughter of Alexius Comnenus, known as an historian, d. 1137.

NICEPHORUS, CALLISTUS, a native of Constantinople, was an ecclesiastical historian of the 14th century; author of a 'History of the Church,' and other works of a similar description.

NICEPHORUS, GREGORIAS, a Byzantine historian, who flourished in the 14th century. He was a great favorite of Andronicus Palæologus the elder, who made him librarian of the Constantinopolitan church, and employed him as his ambassador to the Prince of Servia.

NICERON, J. F., a Fr. mathema., 1613-1646.

NICERON, JOHN PETER, an eminent biographer, was born at Paris, in 1685. He entered into the religious order of the Barnabites, and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively professor of philosophy and theology, and librarian to his society. Died 1738. His principal work is entitled 'Memoirs of Men Illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with an Account of their Works,' 44 vols.

NICETAS, the name of several Greek writers—DAVID, author of a Life of St. Ignatius, 9th century. ACHOMINATUS, or CHONIATES, author of *Annals*, died about 1216. SERRON, author of several panegyrics and Commentaries, 11th century. EUGENIANUS, a novelist, 12th century.

NICETAS, St., abbot of Mount Olympus, d. 824.

NICETIUS, FLAVIUS, a Gaulonite jurist, 5th c.

NICETIUS, St., a bishop of Treves, appointed

527, died 566. Another of the name, bishop of Besançon, died about 612.

NICHOLAS I., pope of Rome, in whose reign the schism between the Greek and Latin churches commenced, 858-867. NICHOLAS II., reigned 1058-1061. NICHOLAS III., 1277-1280. NICHOLAS IV., author of Commentaries, 1288-1292. NICHOLAS V., a great patron of learning, founder of the Vatican library, &c., 1447-1455. An anti-pope (P. de Corbiere) assumed the title of Nicholas V., and died in prison about 1338.

NICHOLAS, an emperor of the East, deposed after a few days' reign by Alexis Ducas, 1204.

NICHOLAS, a king of Denmark, 1104-1134.

NICHOLAS, two dukes of Lorraine—the *first*, born 1448, succeeded John 1470, died 1473. The *second* succeeded his brother, Charles IV., who abdicated 1634, died 1670.

NICHOLAS, three lords of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio—the *first* reigned 1317-1346; the *second*, 1361-1388; the *third*, 1393-1422. This last, in his nineteenth year, was commander of the papal army directed against Milan, 1403. He caused his second wife, Parasina de Malatesta, to be put to death, together with his natural son, Hugues, for adultery; a circumstance which has furnished Byron with the subject of one of his poems.

NICHOLAS, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 1111.

NICHOLAS, a monk of Clairvaux, 12th cent.

NICHOLAS, EYMERICUS, inquisitor-general of Spain, au. of 'Directorium Inquisitorum,' d. 1393.

NICHOLAS OF MUNSTER, founder of a German sect in the sixteenth century, whose followers called themselves the family or house of Love. He published the 'Evangel of the Kingdom,' and other mystic works.

NICHOLAS, PAULOVITCH, emperor of Russia, was born at St. Petersburg on the 7th of July, being the third son of the emperor Paul by his wife, Mary of Wirtemberg. In July, 1817, he married Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of Frederick William of Prussia, and sister of the present king. By this marriage he had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son is the present czar Alexander Nicolaivitch, who was born in 1818. On the death of his eldest brother, the emperor Alexander in 1825, Nicholas ascended the throne in lieu of the Grand Duke Constantine, who had renounced his claims to the succession. On the accession of Nicholas, an insurrection broke out which was quelled, chiefly by the intrepidity of the czar, who thus established himself firmly on the throne. He was crowned at Moscow September, 1824. In 1828 war was declared between Russia and Turkey, and in 1829 the peace of Adrianople was concluded. In 1830 the Polish revolution broke out and Poland was finally crushed. In March 1854 war was declared by England and France against Russia, and during the excitement of this conflict, Nicholas died on the 2d of March, 1855.

NICHOLAS, WILSON CARY, governor of Virginia, served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was for many years a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1799 was chosen senator from Virginia. In 1804 he resigned this office, and became collector of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth. In 1814 was appointed governor. Died 1820.

NICHOLLS, CHARLOTTE, better known under the assumed name of Currer Bell, was the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Bronte, an English clergyman, and wife of the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls. She commenced her literary career in 1846 by the publication of a volume of poems in conjunction with her



sisters, under the title of 'Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell.' She subsequently wrote the three remarkable novels, 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' and 'Villette,' all distinguished for their minute delineations of startling and almost morbid peculiarity, yet all marked by uncommon genius and force. Died 1855.

NICHOLLS, FRANK, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent English physician, was born in London, in 1699. He was educated at Westminster School, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became reader of anatomy. On leaving the university he settled in London, and in 1743 he married a daughter of Dr. Mead. He succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as physician to George II., an account of whose death he published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Died 1779. His works are, 'De Anima Medica,' 'De Mortu Cordis et Sanguinis,' &c.; and a tract against man-midwifery.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAM, an English divine of great learning and piety, was born at Donnington, Bucks, in 1664, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Merton College, and took his degree of D.D. in 1695; at which time he was rector of Selsey, in Sussex. He died about 1712. Dr. Nicholls published several valuable works: the principal of which were, 'A Conference with a Theist,' 'A Defence of the Church of England,' and 'A Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer.'

NICHOLS, JOHN, a missionary to Bombay, was ordained at Boston 1817, and shortly after sailed for Bombay. Died of fever, 1824.

NICHOLS, JOHN, an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, who for nearly half a century conducted the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was born at Islington, in 1744. Having received a liberal education, he became apprentice, at an early age, to Bowyer, the learned printer, and was subsequently admitted into partnership with his master, on whose death he succeeded to the management of one of the first typographical establishments in London. Among his numerous publications are, 'The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire,' 'Anecdotes of Bowyer,' 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' 9 vols.; 'Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century,' 6 vols. His personal exertions as well as his pen were frequently used to promote charitable purposes, and he had sometimes the gratification of being able to assist the indigent sons of genius in his office of registrar of the Literary Fund. Died 1828.

NICHOLS, R., a poetical writer, born 1584.

NICHOLS, W., a learned divine, 1664-1712.

NICHOLSON, JAMES, a naval officer in the American service, was born at Chestertown, Maryland, in 1737, and at an early age sent to sea. This occupation he followed until 1763, when he married in New York, and resided there some years. In 1776, he obtained the command of a ship-of-war called the *Defence*, fitted out by the government of Maryland, and soon retook some vessels which the British had captured. In June, 1780, when in command of the frigate *Trumbull*, of 32 guns, he fought a severe action with the *Wyatt*. In 1801 he was appointed commissioner of loans for the State of New York. Died September 2, 1804.

NICHOLSON, JOHN B., an American commodore. Entered the navy in 1806, was fourth lieutenant of the United States when she captured the Macedonian, and first lieutenant of the *Peacock* in the engagement with the *Epervier*. Died 1846.

NICHOLSON, JOSEPH HOPPER, chief judge of the sixth judicial district, and a judge of the court

of appeals of Maryland. He was for several years a distinguished member of Congress. In 1805 he was appointed judge. Died 1817.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, an eminent writer on chemistry and natural philosophy, was born in London, in 1758, and went to India at an early age, in the maritime service. In 1776 he became agent, on the Continent, for Mr. Wedgwood; and afterwards settled in the metropolis as a mathematical teacher. He published an 'Introduction to Natural Philosophy,' a 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' and a 'Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Arts,' which was continued for several years; and various valuable compilations. He also took out patents for several inventions; but he was singularly unfortunate in his speculations, and died in indigent circumstances, in 1815.

NICIAS, an Athenian painter, 4th cent. B.C.

NICIAS, an Athenian general, companion-in-arms of Alcibiades and Lamachus, put to death after the ill success of his expedition to Sicily, B.C. 413.

NICOLAI, a Dutch painter, born 1766.

NICOLAI, CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC, a German author and bookseller, of some note in the history of German literature, was born at Berlin, in 1733, and died there in 1811. After studying at the university of Frankfort, to which city he was first sent, in order to learn the book trade, he returned to Berlin, and wrote his 'Letters on the Present State of Belles Lettres,' in 1756. With the aid of other literati, he produced his 'Letters on Modern Literature,' and in 1765 executed his plan of the 'General German Library,' a work which was continued forty years, though he ceased to edit it at the end of the 107th volume, in 1792. Among his other numerous works are, 'The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker,' a 'Tour in Germany and Switzerland,' 'Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederic II.,' &c. His criticisms were often severe, and not always just; hence he was frequently involved in disputes with his literary brethren, by some of whom he was treated very unceremoniously. Died 1811.

NICOLAI, E., a Swedish theologian, d. 1580.

NICOLAI, J., a Saxon philologist, died 1708.

NICOLAI, N. A., a German pathologist, 1722-1802.

NICOLAI, N. M., an Italian writer, 1756-1833.

NICOLAI, W., a French writer, 1716-1788.

NICOLAS, A., a French historian, 1622-1695.

NICOLAS, ARMELLE, generally called 'the good Armelle,' was a French servant girl, remarkable for her charity and pious devotion, 1606-1671. Her life was published in 1676, entitled 'The Triumph of Divine Love in the Life of a great servant of God.'

NICOLAS, SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS, an eminent antiquary, was born in Cornwall, 1799. At an early age he entered the navy, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1815, after an active and adventurous service on the coast of Calabria. But he appears to have been now tired of the sea, and to have taken steps to exchange the 'jacket' for the 'gown,' for he was called to the bar in 1825. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquities; and he thenceforward devoted himself almost entirely to antiquarian literature, particularly in the departments of genealogy and history; and the works which he produced in rapid succession bore witness at once to his critical acumen and his almost unparalleled industry. Almost all his works have a substantial historical value; such for instance as his 'History of the Battle of Agincourt,' the memoirs in 'The Siege of Carlarock,' and the 'Scrope



and Grosvenor Roll,' the 'Proceedings of the Privy Council,' his 'Life of Hatton,' and his 'Despatches of Lord Nelson;' but the most useful in aid of other literary men were his 'Chronology of History,' his 'Synopsis of the Peerage,' and his 'Testamenta Vestusta.' Besides producing these substantial works, he was a frequent correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine; in 1826 he became co-editor of the Retrospective Review; and he subsequently contributed occasionally to the Athenæum, Spectator, and Quarterly Review. In 1831 he received the honor of knighthood; a year later he was nominated chancellor; and, in 1840, grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Harris prosecuted his favorite studies almost to his latest hour. The last works on which he was engaged were a 'History of the Navy,' and the editing of the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe. Died 1848.

NICOLAS, P., a French mathematician, died about 1720.

NICOLAUS, DAMASCENUS, a native of Damascus, in Syria, who lived in the time of Augustus. He wrote 'A Universal History,' 'Memoirs of Augustus,' &c.

NICOLAUS-MYNEPSUS, a medical writer, 13th century.

NICOLAUS-PREPOSITUS, a medical writer, 12th century.

NICOLAY, L. H., a German poet, 1737-1820.

NICOLAY, N., a French traveller, 1517-1583.

NICOLE, CLAUDE, a French poet, 1611-1686.

NICOLE, FRANCIS, a mathematician, was born at Paris, in 1683. He distinguished himself by detecting the falsehood of a pretended quadrature of the circle, and thereby gained a prize of 3,000 livres, which he gave to the hospital of Lyons. Died 1748.

NICOLE, N., a French architect, 1701-1784.

NICOLE, PETER, an eminent French divine, and moralist, was born at Chartres, in 1625. He became a member of the society of Port Royal, where he taught youth with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. His principal works are, 'Moral Essays,' 23 vols.; 'The Perpetuity of the Faith,' and a 'Treatise on the Unity of the Church.' Died 1695.

NICOLEF, N. P., a Russian dram., 1753-1816.

NICOLINO, G., an Ital. singer, celebrated 1697-1717.

NICOLL, JOHN, M. D., a physician of New York, was born in Scotland, and graduated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1719, shortly after his arrival in America, he, with some others, founded the first presbyterian church in New York, and appropriated a considerable part of his property to that purpose. He died in 1743, much regretted, particularly by the poor, to whom he was a kind friend.

NICOLLE, G. H., a Fr. journalist, 1767-1828.

NICOLLS, RICHARD, colonel, first English governor of New York. In 1664 he, with Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick, was appointed to decide all complaints and appeals, either civil, military, or criminal, throughout New England. On 27th August of the same year, he compelled Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, to capitulate at Manhattan, and changed the name of New Amsterdam to that of New York, where he established a regular government. On September 14, he captured Fort Orange, and gave it the name of Albany. In 1667 he was succeeded in the government by Lovelace, by whom Staten Island was purchased from the Indians.

NICOLO, DEL ABBATE. See ABBATE.

NICOLO, properly NICOLO ISOUARD, one of the most favorite theatrical composers of France, was born at Malta, in 1777. At Naples he completed his study of composition, under the famous Guglielmi. When the French evacuated Italy, General Vaubois took him to Paris as his private secretary. Here he formed himself on the compositions of Monsigny and Grétry, and produced the popular opera of 'Cendrillon,' in 1810. In light dramatical composition, he is distinguished for the ease and sweetness of his melodies, the fertility of his imagination, and the happy combination of the modern Italian school with the French. He died at Paris, in 1818.

NICOLSON, WILLIAM, a learned English prelate, was born at Orton, in Cumberland, in 1655; was educated at Queen's college, Oxford; became, successively, bishop of Carlisle, Derry, and archbishop of Cashel; but died suddenly a few days after he was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity in 1727. He published 'The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library,' the 'Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws,' and several other works. He also distinguished himself by the zeal and ability with which he entered into the Bangorian controversy.

NICOMEDES, a Ger. geometrician, 1st c. B.C.

NICOMEDES, the first of the name, king of Bithynia, B.C. 278-250; the second, 148-89; the third, time of Mithridates, 89-75.

NICOT, JOHN, a French statesman, who being sent by Francis I. ambassador to Portugal, brought from thence the tobacco plant, which out of compliment to him received its Latin name of Nicotiana. He was the author of a 'French and Latin Dictionary,' 'Traité de la Marine,' &c. Born, 1530; died 1600.

NICUESSA, D., a Span. navigator, 16th century.

NIEBUHR, CARSTEN, a celebrated traveller, was born at Ludengworth, in Hanover, in 1733. At the age of 22 he went to Hamburg for the purpose of studying geometry, after which he devoted several years to the study of the mathematics at Göttingen. Count Bernstorff, the Danish minister, having determined to send a scientific expedition for the purpose of exploring Arabia, Niebuhr went as geographer to it, in March, 1761, and, after touching at Constantinople, proceeded to Egypt. Here they remained a year, and reached Yemen, their point of destination, in 1762. In September, 1763, he sailed for Bombay, and in December, 1764, set out on his return overland, through Persia and Turkey. He arrived at Copenhagen in November, 1767, and laid the fruits of his researches before the world in his 'Description of Arabia' and his 'Travels in Arabia,' both of which have been translated into English and other languages. He was the only one that returned from the mission, was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch, and died in 1815.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLOMGE, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, 1776. He is famous as an historian, diplomatist, and philologist—holding, in fact, such high rank in the first of these characters, that he has originated a new school of historical criticism, and our own Arnold may be numbered among his followers. His father's stories of the East and the new German literature ushered in by such writers as Klopstock, Lessing, and Goethe, fixed his attention when quite a boy; and the Turkish war of 1778, the French Revolution soon afterwards, and other great movements of that age, deeply interested him in the fortunes of states. His memory and capacity of methodizing knowledge were at the same time very great. By his eighteenth year he had acquired, at home and at school,



ten languages, to which, in a few years afterwards, he added as many more; and there were few facts in the compass of history to which he was not able to speak accurately without the aid of books. In 1794 he was sent to pursue his studies at Kiel. In 1796 he went to Copenhagen as private secretary to the Danish minister of finance, Count Schimmelmann, and in 1797, exchanged this office for an appointment in the Royal Library. From 1798 to 1800 was occupied with a literary visit to England and Scotland; and in the last named year he married his first wife, Amelia Behrens, and took up his abode in Copenhagen as secretary to the African Consulate. In 1804 he became first director of the bank and of the East India department of the Board of Trade, besides being promoted to the commission for the affairs of Barbary, of which he had hitherto been secretary. From 1806 till 1810 he was in the Prussian civil service, part of the time as minister at the court of Holland, and, at Berlin, as head of the department for managing the national debt. In 1810, Hardenberg having returned to power, Niebuhr resigned, and became professor of history at the new university of Berlin till 1813. From 1813 to 1816 he was engaged in affairs of state connected with the administration of the German countries reconquered from Napoleon, and in the negotiations of the court of Berlin with England and Holland; besides instructing the crown prince in finance. In 1816 he went on a mission to Rome, and this occupied him till 1823. His object was to procure a frank understanding and recognition of the new development of religion in Germany,—in this, however, he was disappointed, and he once shrewdly observed that he might have made his position much easier there had he only been an Atheist! He turned his lengthened sojourn to account, however, in making those archaeological observations, which enter so largely into his histories. At the close of this mission he entered on the most important period of his life, as professor of history at the university of Bonn, and died there 1831. The great work of his life is his Roman history, to which must now be added the series of posthumous works in course of publication—among others his ‘Ancient Ethnography and Geography.’ The novelty and value of these consist in their minute reproduction of the very circumstances, in the midst of which the events of history occurred, and the faculty of the author for judging of similar occurrences from the conflicts of his own times. In politics, he was the friend of constitutional freedom, with guarantees for a national education and religion, and perhaps no greater instance could be found of a statesman whose life and manners so completely represented his convictions. The men of the hour found it difficult to agree with him, simply because he *had* convictions and acted up to them. [E.R.]

NIEL, L., a French composer, died about 1760.

NIELD, JAMES, a man who, like the philanthropist Howard, devoted a great part of his life to the amelioration of human wretchedness, was born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in 1744; and, coming to London as an apprentice to a goldsmith, afterwards realized a good fortune in that business. In 1773, by his exertions, a society was formed in the metropolis, having for its object the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Of this benevolent institution Mr. Nield was unanimously chosen treasurer, and he continued to discharge that office through life, much to the advantage of the charity, and with great trouble to himself. He travelled not as most do, for pleasure or profit, but to gauge the

depths of human misery, and to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men. It was his constant practice in his prison excursions, as he called them, during thirty years, to wait upon the magistrates in cities and boroughs, and respectfully to represent what he saw amiss in their gaols. By these means he was the instrument of producing many substantial improvements, and of diffusing a kindred spirit of beneficence far and wide, so that it would be difficult to estimate the extent of his service in the humane cause to which he cheerfully and perseveringly devoted his time and fortune. He died, universally lamented, in 1814.

NIEMEYER, AUGUSTUS HERMANN, a German theologian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Halle, in 1754, and died there in 1828. He first began to give instructions in the university of Halle in 1777, was appointed professor of theology in 1780, and continued to receive various appointments till 1808, when he was made a member of the estates of the kingdom of Westphalia, chancellor, and rector of the university. In 1813 the university was abolished by Napoleon; but when the Prussian government restored it, he was re-appointed. He produced a great number of works, particularly on the subject of education, the bare titles of which would occupy a very considerable space, besides others on theology, ethics, history, &c. Died 1828.

NIEPPERG, COUNT, an Austrian general, who was a principal agent in the coalition against Buonaparte, and afterwards lived with the empress Maria Louisa, 1771–1828.

NIEREMBERG, JOHN EUSEBIUS, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, and a distinguished writer. He was born at Madrid, in 1590, took the habit of St. Ignatius, paid great attention to the study of natural history, and was appointed professor at Madrid, where he remained 14 years. His works are both numerous and important. Died 1658.

NIETO, DAVID, a Venetian rabbi, 1654–1728.

NIEUHOFF, JOHN DE, an agent of the Dutch East India Company, who wrote interesting narratives of his embassies to China, &c., 17th century.

NIEULANT, A., a Dutch painter, died 1601.

NIEULANT, W., a Dutch painter, 1584–1635.

NIEUPOORT, W. H., a learned Dutch philologist, professor at Utrecht, about 1670–1730.

NIEUPORT, C. F. A. F. LE PRUD'HOMME D'HAILLY, Viscount de, a French diplomatist, was born at Paris, in 1746. He was early in life admitted into the order of Malta; and after having served in the Austrian army, and in the Maltese expeditions, became *chargé d'affaires* at the court of the Netherlands; and eventually received from the Prince of Orange the title of chamberlain, and the decoration of the Belgic legion. He was the author of ‘*Mélanges des Mathématiques*,’ &c. Died 1827.

NIEUWELANDT, WILLIAM, VAN DEN, a Dutch dramatic author and painter, 1584–1635.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, a Dutch physician, celeb. as a philosopher and mathematic, 1654–1730.

NIEUWLAND, PETER, a classical scholar, professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at the University of Leyden, was born near Amsterdam in 1764. He wrote several works on science, and could, at an early age, solve any difficult problem in geometry. Died 1794.

NIFO, AUGUSTIN, an Ital. philosopher, d. 1538.

NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, a dissenting minister, of very considerable talent, was born in 1775, at Chowbent, in Lancashire; settled in London, and became an author; left the Methodist connection for Unitarianism, and died in 1824. Among his writings are, ‘A



Portraiture of Catholicism,' 'A Portraiture of Methodism,' several volumes of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 'English Topography,' and 'Sermons.'

NIGHTINGALL, Sir MILES, K.C.B., &c., began his military career in 1787, and proceeded to India, where he was employed under Sir W. Meadows, and in the campaigns of 1791 and 1792. In 1798 he sailed for St. Domingo; and having executed a commission to Toussaint, the black chief, he returned to England, and afterwards bore a principal part in the continental war. In 1812 he once more visited Bengal; but in 1820 he fixed his residence in England, and was several years a member of parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk. He died in 1829.

NIGIDIUS-FIGULUS, PUBLIUS, a learned Roman and Pythagorean philosopher, to whose assistance Cicero was much indebted in the defeat of Catiline's conspiracy. Being banished by Cæsar as a partisan of Pompey, he died in exile B.C. 45.

NIHUSIUS, B., a Ger. contriv. wr., 1584-1657.

NILES, HEZEKIAH, the founder and editor for 25 years of 'Niles' Register' published at Baltimore. Died 1839, aged 63.

NILES, SAMUEL, minister of Abington, Mass., was born in Braintree in 1744, and after graduating at Princeton College in 1769, he was ordained in 1771. Died 1814.

NILES, SAMUEL, minister of Braintree, Massachusetts, was born May 1, 1674, graduated at Harvard College in 1699, and in 1759, sixty years after, he took the degree of master of arts. He was ordained minister of the Second Church in Braintree, in 1711. Died 1762.

NIMMO, A., a Scottish engineer, 1788-1832.

NINGRETT or NINEGRAD, sachem of Niantick or Nehantick, was one of the Narraganset chiefs when Rhode Island was settled by the whites. In the war with the Pequots in 1637, he assisted the English; but in 1653, being suspected of joining the Dutch in a plan for the destruction of the British settlements, the authorities of the united colonies decided on making war with him. The commissioner from Massachusetts, however, not approving of such a proceeding, it was not then prosecuted. In the following year, war was again determined on against him, when Major S. Willard marched into the Narraganset country, and put him to flight. In 1660, he and other chiefs sold their territory to Mr. Atherton and his partners, and in 1662 gave them possession of it. The date of his death is unknown.

NIPHUS, AUGUSTINE, a learned Italian, was born at Sessa, in Naples, in 1473. He became professor of philosophy, first at Padua, and afterwards at Pisa, where his reputation was so great, that Leo X. made him count palatine. He wrote 'Commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes,' 14 vols. fol.; 'De Intellectu et Demonibus,' 'A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul,' and other works. Died 1537.

NISBET, CHARLES, D.D., first president of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and for many years minister of Montrose, Scotland, was born in that country in 1737. He emigrated to America in 1785, and entered on the duties of principal of Dickinson College, to which office he had been appointed before leaving England. Died 1804.

NITHARD, a grandson of Charlemagne, known as a French historian, 790-859.

NITSCH, P. F. A., a German *savant*, 1753-94.

NIVELLE, G. N., a Fr. theologian, died 1761.

NIVELLE, J. DE, a Flemish lord, known as an adherent of the duke of Burgundy, 15th century. Being dispossessed by his father, his estates passed to his third brother, WILLIAM, who was father of the

constable, Anne de Montmorency. See HORN, MONTMORENCY.

NIVELLE CHAUSSEE. See CHAUSSEE.

NIVERNOS, LOUIS JULIUS MANCINI MAZARINI, Duke de, was born at Paris, in 1716. He was, successively, ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter city he negotiated the peace of 1763. On his return to France he produced several poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Ariosto, and Milton. He also wrote 'Letters on the Use of the Mind,' 'Dialogues of the Dead,' 'Reflections on the Genius of Horace, Boileau, and Rousseau;' 'Fables in Verse,' 'Dramas,' &c. He was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793, and died in 1798.

NIVERS, G., a Fr. musical writer, died 1707.

NIXON, JOHN, brigadier general, a soldier in the revolutionary war, was born at Framingham, Massachusetts, 1725. He was at the siege of Louisbourg in 1745, also fought at Ticonderoga and the battle of Lake George, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, where he commanded a regiment. In 1776, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and in 1777 served under General Gates. He retired from the army in 1780. Died 1815.

NIXON, SAMUEL, an English sculptor, died 1854, aged 51.

NIZAM AL MULK, an enlightened Persian, who, in the 11th century, rose from obscurity to be vizier to the sultan Alp Arslan. He was an able statesman and a consummate general; but, above all, a zealous patron of learning, having founded and endowed the once famous college of Bagdad, and numerous other seminaries of education, while his palace was always open to men of genius, many of whom he pensioned. He was also distinguished as the historian of his own times. At the age of 90 he met his death from the hand of an assassin, while reading a petition which his treacherous foe had just presented to him.

NIZAM-EL-MOLOUK, or AL-MOULK, viceroy of the Deccan under Mohammed Shah, the Mogul emperor, to whose dethronement, by Nadir Shah, he was an active party; died 1748.

NIZAMI, a Persian poet, died 1180.

NOZZOLI, M., an Italian scholar, 1498-1575.

NOAH, MORDECAI MANASSEH, an American journalist, was born in Philadelphia 1785, and died at New York 1851, where he had resided for the most part of his active life, filling various political offices, and editing successively the *National Advocate*, the *Enquirer*, the *Evening Star*, and the *Sunday Times*. He was the author of a book of travels, the result of his observation while consul to Morocco, and of a drama, &c.

NOAILLES, a noble French family, many members of which are distinguished in history. The principal are—ANTHONY, admiral of France under Henry II. 1504-1562. FRANCIS, brother of Anthony, ambassador to Venice, Constantinople, and London, 1519-1585. LOUIS ANTHONY, second son of Anne, first duke of Noailles, cardinal and archbishop of Paris, noted for his vacillation in the religious quarrels of the age, first against the Jansenists, and afterwards against the Bull Unigenitus, 1651-1729. ANNE JULIUS, brother of the latter, a marshal of France, 1650-1708. ADRIAN MAURICE, son of Anne Julius, duke and marshal, distinguished in the Spanish war of succession, afterwards commander in the wars of 1733-5 and 1743 when he lost the battle of Dettingen. He was subsequently known as a statesman, and is the author of Political



and Military Memoirs, 1678-1766. LOUIS, eldest son of the latter, duke and marshal, perished on the scaffold, 1713-1793. PHILIP, his second son, known as the marshal and duke de Mouchy, perished on the scaffold, 1715-1794. JEAN PAUL FRANCIS, eldest son of Louis just mentioned, 1739-1824. EMMA-NUEL MARIE LOUIS, marquis de Noailles, brother of the latter, 1743-1822. PHILIP LOUIS MARK ANTONY, prince de Poix, eldest son of Philip, the before-mentioned marshal de Mouchy, commander of a regiment of dragoons that had been raised by his grandfather in the war of succession, and a partisan of the Bourbons, 1752-1819. CHARLES, his son and successor in the command and the dukedom, 1771-1834. LOUIS MARK ANTONY, viscount de Noailles, second son of the marshal de Mouchy, and uncle of the last mentioned, born 1753. He was one of the first among the noblesse to join the commons in the estates-general 1789, and was killed at the Havana 1804. ALEXIS, count de Noailles, son of the preceding, a diplomatist of the restoration, 1783-1835. ALFRED, brother of the latter, born 1786, killed in the retreat from Russia, 1812.

NOBILI, R., a Roman Jesuit, 1606-1656.

NOBLE, MARK, an industrious writer on history and biography, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and presented to the rectory of Barming, in Kent, in 1784, at which place he died in 1827. He was the author of 'Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell,' 2 vols.; 'Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical Tables,' 'The Lives of the English Regicides,' 2 vols.; a 'History of the College of Arms,' and a supplementary continuation of 'Granger's Biographical History of England,' 3 vols. He also wrote several papers in the *Archæologia*, and was F.S.A. Lond. et Edin.

NOBLE, PATRICK, a governor of South Carolina. He was an eminent lawyer and politician. Born in 1787, died 1840.

NOBLE, SAMUEL, a learned minister of one of the congregations formed by the receivers of the writings of Swedenborg, author of an 'Appeal' on behalf of those doctrines, and of 'The Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures,' designed to enforce and illustrate the internal sense of the Word; died 1853.

NOCETI, C., an Ital. *savant*, about 1695-1759.

NOEHDEN, GEORGE HENRY, a learned German writer, who for many years resided in England, was born in 1770, at Gottingen, where he received his education. Being introduced to the late Sir William Milner, in 1793, he attended his son to Eton in the capacity of private tutor. Here he obtained the friendship of Jacob Bryant, Herschell, &c., till the education of his young pupil being completed, he accompanied a younger son of the same family to Gottingen, where he wrote a dissertation, 'De Porphyrii Scholiis in Homerum.' After visiting the courts of Brunswick and Berlin, they returned to Eton, and in 1800 Noehden published his admirable 'German and English Grammar.' He was an excellent numismatologist, and some years before his death obtained the chief situation in that department of the British Museum. He died in 1826, leaving unfinished his 'Essay on the Northwick Coins,' an 'Introduction to Numismatology,' &c.

NOEL, F., a Germ. Jesuit, known as a Chinese scholar and missionary, born about 1640, died 1715.

NOEL, F. J., a French scholar who fulfilled many administrative and diplomatic functions, and wrote many useful works of research, the principal of which is his 'Dictionnaire de la Fable,' 1755-1841.

NOEL, P., a Flemish painter, died 1823.

NOETUS, an Asiatic theologian, supposed to have

flourished about the middle of the 3d century. The Noetian Creed, attributed to him, is an endeavor to state the doctrine of Christ's divinity, without supposing a trinity of separate persons.

NOGAROLA, ISOTTA, a lady of Verona, remarkable for her beauty, her learning, and her talents for poetry, 1428-1466. A brother of hers, named LEONARDO, is also known as a theological writer.

NOGAROLA, L., an Italian *savant*, 16th century.

NOGAROLA, T., an Ital. theologian, 18th cent.

NOIROT, CLAUDE, a Fr. writer on the origin of Masks, Mummings, &c., born 1570, published 1609.

NOLAN, LEWIS EDWARD, a brave English officer who fell killed by a shell at the age of 36 in the rash charge of the British Light Cavalry, of which he was a captain in the hussars, against the Russian artillery at Balaklava during the siege of Sebastopol, 1854. He was the author of a work connected with his profession on the organization, drill and manœuvres of cavalry corps.

NOLAN, MICHAEL, an eminent lawyer, a native of Ireland, who, after distinguishing himself at the English bar, obtained the office of chief justice of the Brecon circuit, in Wales. He published 'Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace,' and other practical law books; and was particularly conversant with the poor laws, tithe laws, &c. Died, 1827.

NOLDIUS, CHRISTIAN, a learned Danish minister and professor of divinity, 1626-1683.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH FRANCIS, was a native of Antwerp, who settled in London, where he obtained considerable reputation as a painter, and died in 1748. His style resembled that of Watteau, whom he closely imitated.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH, son of the preceding, was a celebrated sculptor, and born in London, in 1737. He was placed under Scheemakers, the sculptor, on leaving whom he went to Italy, and studied there some time under Ciavetti. While at Rome, he gained a gold medal from the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and on his return to England, in 1770, he became a royal academician, executed many works of great beauty, and was so extensively employed, particularly on busts, that he realized a fortune of £200,000. Nollekens was chiefly distinguished by his careful and accurate imitation of nature, and by the absence of a peculiarity of manner. He was a great favorite with George III., and possessed many peculiarities of character, of which his inordinate love of money was not the least. D. 1823.

NOLLET, D., a Flemish painter, 1640-1736.

NOLLET, JOHN ANTOINE, a French natural philosopher, was born in 1770, at Pimbré, near Noyon. He was lecturer on experimental philosophy to the duke of Savoy, and afterwards to the royal family in his native country; he also held the professorship of physics in the college of Navarre at Paris, and was a member of the Royal Society and other learned bodies. He wrote 'Leçons du Physique Experimentale,' 6 vols.; besides some works on electricity, and other scientific subjects. Died 1770.

NOMSZ, JAN, a Dutch poet, 1738-1803.

NONIUS, MARCELLUS, a philosopher, 4th century.

NONIUS or NONNIUS, the Latinized name of Pedro Nunez, a Portuguese mathematic., 1492-1577.

NONIUS, or NONNIUS, or NUNNEZ, LEWIS, a Spanish physician and philologist, born about 1560.

NOODT, GERARD, a famous civilian, was born in 1647, at Nimeguen, where he was chosen professor of law in 1671. He afterwards settled at Leyden, of which university he became rector, and died in 1725. He published a collection of his works in 1713, which



are wholly on subjects of jurisprudence, and are esteemed of high authority.

NORBERG, or NORDBERG, DR. GEORGE, a Swedish historian, chaplain and biographer of Charles XII., 1677-1744.

NORBERG, MATTHIAS, a Swedish Orientalist, prof. of Greek and theology at Upsala, 1747-1826.

NORBÝ, S., a Danish admiral, killed 1530.

NORDEN, FRED. LOUIS, a Danish traveller, author of 'Memoirs upon the Ruins and Colossal Statues of Thebes,' and of 'Travels in Egypt and Nubia,' both illustrated, 1708-1742.

NORDEN, JOHN, an old English writer, who is conjectured by Wood to have been a native of Wilts. He received his education at Oxford, and wrote some strange books in divinity, with very whimsical titles, as 'The Sinful Man's Solace,' 'Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear,' &c. He was also the author of the 'Surveyor's Dialogue,' 'Labyrinth of Man's Life,' a poem, 'England, or a Guide for Travellers,' and 'Topographical Descriptions of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cornwall.' He was surveyor of the king's lands, and died about 1625.

NORDENANKER, J. DE, a Swedish naval commander, author of several memoirs, last century.

NORDEN-FLEICHT, HEDWIGE CHARLOTTE DE, a lady of Stockholm, known in Sweden as a poetess, 1719-1763.

NORDENHEIM, J. CHRISTOPHER, a Swedish physician, and writer on Hereditary Diseases, died 1719.

NORDENSCHOLD, a Swedish governor of Finland, distinguished as a political economist, d. 1764.

NORDENSKJOLD, AUGUSTUS, a Swedish traveller, and one of several followers of Swedenborg who interested themselves in African enterprise, close of last c.

NORDHEIMER, ISAAC, a Hebrew scholar and professor of that language in the New York Union Theological Seminary. Died 1842.

NORDIN, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a Swedish *savant* and statesman, author of 'Materials for Swedish History,' 1749-1812.

NORFOLK, ROGER BIGOD, earl of, one of the barons who compelled Henry III. to confirm Magna Charta, died 1270. His nephew, of the same names, distinguished in the reign of Edward I., about 1301. See HOWARD.

NORGATE, EDWARD, an English artist, was born at Cambridge, where his father was master of Bene't College. He was employed by the earl of Arundel to purchase pictures in Italy; but not being supplied with remittances, he was compelled to return without executing his commissions; and was afterwards made one of the clerks of the signet, and Windsor herald. He died in 1650, and was considered one of the finest illuminators of his age.

NORIS, HENRY, a learned Italian cardinal of Irish descent, author of a 'History of Pelagianism,' and chief librarian of the Vatican, 1631-1704.

NORIS, M., a Venetian dramatist, 1640-1710.

NORMAND, CL. J., a Fr. antiquary, 1704-61.

NORMANN EHRENFELS, CHARLES FREDERIC LEBRECHT, Count de, a distinguished military officer, born at Stuttgard, in 1784. He entered the Austrian service at the age of 18, in 1809 he became a colonel, and in 1813 commanded the light cavalry of the guard of Napoleon during the campaign of Russia. After the battle of Leipsic he refused to serve against the French, and sought refuge in Saxony. On the insurrection taking place in Greece, in 1822, he embarked at Marseilles, with a number of German officers, and, on arriving at Greece, he was appointed by the government com-

mandant of the fort of Navarino. After organizing a battalion of Philhellenes at Corinth, he joined Mavrocordato, had a share in the brilliant victory of Comb'tti, was severely wounded at Peta, and died during the same year, at Missolonghi.

NORRIS, JAMES (of Nonesuch House, Devizes), an eccentric miser, who, though possessing great wealth, lived the life of a secluded pauper, and died, without a friend to solace him in his last moments, January, 1835.

NORRIS, JOHN, founder of a professorship and prize essay at Cambridge university, 1734-1777.

NORRIS, JOHN, second son of Henry, first Lord Norris, distinguished in the military service of France during the civil wars of that country. He went to Ireland with the earl of Essex, and afterwards served in Flanders under the archduke of Austria, the duke of Lorraine, and William of Nassau. In 1585 he was commander of the English troops sent to the aid of Antwerp. In 1588 he was intrusted with the power of the crown in Ireland by Queen Elizabeth, and in 1591 commanded the troops sent in aid of Henry of Navarre against the leaguers. He returned to his Irish government in 1594, and died a few years after. [E.R.]

NORRIS, JOHN, whose name ranks among the principal of our philosophical divines, was born at Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire, of which place his father was rector, 1657. He took his bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1680, and was admitted M.A. 1684. In 1689 he became rector of Newton Sodeoc in Somersetshire; in 1691 was promoted to the richer living of Bemerton near Salisbury; and died there in 1711 after a life of hard study, which probably hastened his end. Norris, at college, was an ardent student and admirer of Plato, and when, a few years afterwards, the tendency of Locke's philosophy to one extreme of belief, provoked a controversy which travelled the length and breadth of Europe, he was found with the opposite party—followers of Cartesius and Malebranche. He published his principal work in 1701, entitled 'An Essay towards a Theory of the Ideal or Intellectual World,' written, professedly, in support of Malebranche—the theory that we perceive all things in God, whose thoughts, to use such a term, are our ideal forms. Norris, in short, was an idealist, to the extent of declaring that after all that had been argued from the time of Descartes to his own, the existence of external objects of sensation is only probable but by no means *certain*. His other works, which rank in the Platonic class of divinity with those of Henry More, his contemporary and correspondent, are 'The Picture of Love Unveiled,' translated from Waryng, 'An Ideal of Happiness,' 'Theory and Regulation of Love,' 'Reason and Religion,' 'The Natural Immortality of the Soul,' together with poems and discourses on a variety of subjects. [E.R.]

NORRIS, SIR JOHN, a brave naval officer, who served his country nearly sixty years, commencing in 1689, and terminating, with his life, in 1749. The frequent accidents and misfortunes which befell the ships and squadrons under his command, and which could not be warded off by any human prudence or sagacity, procured him the appellation of 'Foul-weather Jack;' yet in the duties of his profession no man could be more assiduous; and so well did he second the exertions of his friend Sir Cloudesly Shovel in the Mediterranean, that the queen knighted him, and otherwise handsomely rewarded him.

NORRIS, JOHN, one of the founders of the theological seminary in Andover, and a munificent benefactor to that institution. He was, for many years,



engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he acquired a large fortune. He was elected to the senate of Massachusetts at different times. Died 1808.

NORRIS, ROBERT, a native of Liverpool, famous for his sojourn of eighteen years on the coast of Guinea. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Reign of Bossa Ahadee, king of Dahomey, an inland country of Guinea, to which is added the author's journey to Abomey the capital,' published in London, 1789.

NORRIS, S., a theological writer, died 1630.

NORRMAN, L., a Swed. Oriental., 1654-1703.

NORRY, C., a French architect, author of a Memoir of the Expedition to Egypt, which he accompanied, 1756-1832.

NORTH, SIR EDWARD, an eminent lawyer in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, by the latter of whom he was created baron North, of Catlidge, in Cambridgeshire.

NORTH, DUDLEY, Lord, great grandson of the preceding, was born in 1581, and succeeded to the title in 1600. In the civil war he espoused the cause of the parliament, and died in 1666. His son, of the same name, wrote a 'History of the Life of Edward Lord North,' &c., and is classed by Walpole among the 'Royal and Noble Authors.' He left four sons, all of whom attained political or literary eminence.



[Lord North.]

NORTH, FREDERIC, earl of Guildford, better known as Lord North, was of the same family as the foregoing, and was born in 1732. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Oxford. After having held several less important offices, he was, in 1767, appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and, in 1770, first lord of the treasury. His administration continued through the whole of the American war, a period of peculiar difficulty and danger, during which he was incessantly assailed by the opposition, and was often threatened with impeachment. On his resignation of office however, in 1782, instead of instituting against him that impeachment which they had so long threatened, a coalition was formed between him and the Whigs; but this heterogeneous administration lasted only a few months, after which Lord North held no responsible station in the state. He was distinguished for urbanity of manners and a

turn for repartee. For several years previous to his death he was afflicted with blindness. Died 1792.

NORTH, GEORGE, an English antiquary and writer on numismatics, was born in London, in 1710; received his education at St. Paul's School, and Bene't College, Cambridge; became rector of Codicote, in Hertfordshire; and died in 1772.

NORTH, WM., a miscellaneous writer, born in England but removed to New York, where he died by his own hand in 1854, at the age of 30.

NORTHAMPTON, EARL OF. See HOWARD.

NORTHAMPTON, SPENCER JOSHUA ALWYNE COMPTON, marquis of, well known for his love of science and literature, was born 1790, and succeeded to the title of his father in 1828. He was known in the House of Lords as an advocate of popular measures; but the arena in which he chiefly distinguished himself was that already indicated. From 1838 till 1849 he held the presidency of the Royal Society, and during this period his mansion was the scene of frequent and brilliant reunions of the most distinguished men in philosophy, art, and literature. The marquis of Northampton was also one of the presidents of the British Association, and he filled the same office in the Royal Society of Literature at the time of his death, 1851.

NORTHCOTE, JAMES, an eminent portrait and historical painter, was born in 1746, at Plymouth, where his father was a watchmaker. Having a taste for the fine arts, and being flattered by praises bestowed on his early productions, he pursued the practice of drawing and painting with so much assiduity, that Dr. Mudge, a physician of Plymouth, recommended him as a scholar to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he remained five years; and on leaving that great artist he commenced business on his own account, with great success, as a portrait painter. Aspiring, however, to the loftier, though less lucrative department of historical painting, he visited Italy in 1777, and remaining there three years, he returned to London with a vastly increased reputation. In 1787 he became a royal academician; and for a period of 30 years his productions formed a conspicuous part of the exhibitions at Somerset House. He studied deeply, was an acute observer of human nature, and possessed a sound judgment, a quick perception, and great conversational powers. He wrote 'The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' also 'Fables,' 'Conversations,' and 'The Life of Titian,' in all of which he was assisted by Mr. Hazlitt. He amassed a large fortune by his profession, and his habits were too penurious to dissipate it. He died, aged 85, in 1831.

NORTON, LADY F., a religious wr., died 1720.

NORTON, JOHN, a writer in the reign of Charles II., who published a curious book, called 'The Scholar's Vade-mecum,' in which he endeavored to alter the orthography of the English language.

NORTON, JOHN, a minister of Boston, was a native of Hertfordshire, England. After studying theology, he conformed to the creed of the puritans, and in 1635 emigrated to America, and settled in the ministry at Boston. He published several works on theology. Died 1663.

NORTON, JOHN P., an Amer. chem. and prof. of agricultural chemistry in Yale College. Died 1852.

NORTON, THOMAS, an English writer of the 16th century, was a native of Bedfordshire. He was a zealous Calvinist, and wrote an 'Epistle to the Queen's poor deceived Subjects of the North Country,' a 'Warning against the dangerous Practices of the Papists,' and other tracts against Popery. He was also the author of 27 of the Psalms of David,



in the version of Sternhold and Hopkins; and he assisted Thomas Sackville in his tragedy of 'Ferrex and Porrex.' Died 1584.

NORVIUS, M. DE, a French writer, author of a 'History of Napoleon.' Died 1854.

NORWOOD, RICHARD, an English geometrician of the 17th century, was the first person who measured a degree of the meridian in England. This was executed in 1635, the operations being carried on between London and York. He wrote treatises on navigation, trigonometry, and fortification; but no particulars of his life are recorded.

NORZI, SOLOMON, an Italian rabbin, 17th cent.

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAËL, a physician of Provence, known as an astrologer in the time of Catherine de Medici. He composed 'Seven Centuries of Prophecies' in enigmatical rhymes, some of which are admitted to have been most exactly fulfilled; among others his prophecy, a hundred years before its occurrence, of the execution of Charles I., and still more surprising, of the exact date of the French Republic, 1792. He died in 1566. His brother, JOHN, known as an historical writer, died 1590. His son, CÆSAR, a poet and historian, flourished 1555-1629. MICHAËL, another son, known as an astrologer and prophet like his father, died 1574.

NOTARAS, C., a patriarch of Jerusalem, d. 1733.

NOTT, JOHN, M.D., an elegant poet and oriental scholar, was born at Worcester, in 1751. After studying surgery at Birmingham, he visited Paris for further instruction, and subsequently went out to China, as surgeon in an East Indiaman. In 1788 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attended the Duchess of Devonshire to the Continent, in quality of family physician; in 1793 he returned to England, and settled at Clifton, where he continued to reside till his death, in 1826. Among his numerous writings are, 'Alonzo, a poetic Tale,' 'Poems from the Italian of Petrarch,' the 'Cynthia' of Propertius; some elegant translations of the odes of Hafiz; an edition of 'Catullus,' with the Latin text rendered into English verse, and classical notes, 2 vols.; 'The Odes of Horace,' 2 vols.; a translation of the 'Basia' of Johannes Secundus, 'Sappho, after a Greek Romance,' &c. He also published some professional works, viz.: 'A Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Asciano,' 'A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia,' &c.

NOTT, Major-general Sir WILLIAM, one of the successful heroes of the late Afghan war, was the son of an extensive mail-contractor and proprietor of the Ivy-bush hotel at Carmarthen, where the distinguished soldier was born in 1782. From his earliest youth he had shown a strong predilection for the profession of arms, and he went out to India as a cadet in 1800; but although his talents and gallantry were well known, he was unpatronized, and no striking event occurring to accelerate his progress, we find him only arriving at a majority after a servitude of 26 years. His health at that time being seriously affected, he returned on leave of absence to England, visited his native place, and there purchased an interesting seat called 'Job's Well,' where he resided a few years. The failure of the Calcutta bank in which he had invested the greater part of his savings, having rendered it necessary for him to resume his active duties as a soldier, he, at 50 years of age, returned to India to engage in a fresh career. 'To relate "the moving accidents by flood and field" through which this gallant officer led the troops under his command, would be to write a volume, for which the materials are alike interesting and abundant. By an exercise

of skill, judgment, and valor, not often equalled, and probably never surpassed, he extricated the British army from difficulties by which they were surrounded in Afghanistan, and succeeded in conveying them, and several captives, whom he released, across the frontier, bringing them with perfect safety, and without any loss of honor, within the limits of her majesty's dominions. The victories which he achieved in Candahar closed the Afghan war, and drew forth the gratitude and applause of the whole British empire; even the Duke of Wellington departed from that peculiar severity of taste which marks his generally sparing eulogium, and with a fervor unusual to him, he—the best possible judge of Indian warfare—pronounced in a manner the most emphatic his unqualified admiration of General Nott. The crown, of course, lost no time in conferring on him, the highest military distinction—that of a knight grand cross of the Bath; neither was parliament slow to give expression to the national sentiment.' The Afghan war concluded, Sir William hastened to return to England, the hardships of a military life and the insalubrity of an Indian climate seeming to render repose absolutely necessary for the restoration of his shattered health; but he had not long revisited his native town when the unfavorable symptoms increased, and he died on the 1st of January, 1845.

NOTTINGHAM. See FINCH, HOWARD.

NOUE. See LANOUE.

NOUET, JAMES, a French ascetic, 1605-1680.

NOUET, N. A., a French astronomer, d. 1811.

NOUGURET, P. J. B., a Fr. novelist, 1742-1823.

NOULLEAU, J. B., a Fr. theolog., 1604-1672.

NOUR-DJAHAN, wife of the Mogul emperor, Djihan-Guir, famous for the happy influence which she exercised over him, and said to be the discoverer of the essence of roses, reigned 1611-1645.

NOUR-ED-DEEN-ALI, sult. of Egypt, 1257-59.

NOUR-ED-DEEN-MAHMOUD, MELEK-EL-ADEI, commonly called NOURADIN, or NOUR-ED-DEEN, a celebrated Moslem ruler of Syria and Egypt, born 1117, succeeded his father in Syria 1145, commenced the conquest of Egypt after the death of Baldwin III., king of Jerusalem, 1162, died when he was preparing to march against his ambitious lieutenant, Saladin, 1174.

NOUWAYRI, SHEHAB-ED-DEEN AHMED, an Arabian historian and encyclopædist, 1283-1331.

NOVA, J. DA, a Spanish navigator, 16th cent.

NOVALIS, the literary cognomen of FREDERICK VON HARDENBERG, a German literateur and poet, born at Mansfield near Eisleben, 1772, died 1801. His works were published by Tieck and Schlegel in 1814—the principal of them being lyrical poems and the philosophical romance 'Heinrich Von Ofterdingen.'

NOVATUS, a presbyter of the church of Carthage in the time of Cyprian, who procured his excommunication for heresy, and gave him occasion to form a new church. After this, in 251, Novatus went to Rome and became a partisan of his namesake, the subject of the following article.

NOVATUS, NOVATIAN, or NOVATIANUS, supposed to be a native of Phrygia, and to have been educated as a Stoic philosopher, was a presbyter of the Roman Church, distinguished for his learning and eloquence. He is called the first anti-pope, from being chosen bishop of Rome by a minority of the clergy at the same time as Cornelius, whose election was confirmed by a council in 251. The party of Novatian was distinguished by their refusal to re-admit apostates to the communion of the church. This, with some other points of discipline,



gained for them the appellation of Cathari, or Puritans. The time of his death is uncertain.

NOVELLO, MARY SABILLA, an English novelist, wife of the musical composer V. Novello, and mother of Mary Cowden Clarke. Died 1854, aged 67.

NOVERRE, JOHN GEORGE, a great master of the art of dancing, was born at Paris, in 1727. He was destined by his father, who was an adjutant in the army of Charles XII., for the military profession; but his taste led him to prefer the graceful movements of Terpsichore. In 1746 he composed for the comic opera his noted Chinese ballet, which made an extraordinary sensation; and he acquired so much celebrity, that Garrick invited him to England, where his talents attracted great admiration. After adding to his fame, and receiving honors and rewards from several princes on the Continent, he entered into the service of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, who appointed him chief ballet master of the royal academy of music; but he suffered greatly at the revolution, and passed the latter years of his life in indifferent circumstances. In his 'Lettres sur la Danse' he proposed a radical reformation of his art; and at the time of his death he was engaged on a 'Dictionary of the Art of Dancing,' intending to rectify the errors of the Encyclopédie on the subject. Died 1810.

NOVES, LAURA DE, immortalized by the pen of Petrarch, was born near Avignon, in 1307; married Hugh de Sade in 1325; and died, 1348.

NOVIKOFF, N. I., a Russian au., 1744-1818.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, a dignitary of the Church of England, and the last surviving father of the reformation in England, was born at Whalley, in Lancashire, 1507 or 1508. He was first employed as second master of Westminster school, and, in 1551, became one of the prebendaries of Westminster. He was among the exiles at Strasburg in the reign of Queen Mary, and, returning on the accession of Elizabeth, he became dean of St. Paul's in 1560. He is the author of the Church of England Catechism, and the founder of a free grammar school in his native county, and of thirteen Oxford scholarships. Died 1602.

NOWELL, LAURENCE, younger brother of the preceding, became dean of Lichfield, and is known as the author of a Saxon Dictionary, now in the Bodleian library; died 1576.

NOWELL, INCREASE, secretary of the Massachusetts colony, emigrated to America with Winthrop in 1630. He was soon chosen ruling elder, but resigned in 1632. In 1634 he was a commissioner for military affairs, and in 1644 was appointed secretary, which office he held till 1649. Died in 1655, in indigent circumstances.

NOY, WILLIAM, a celebrated lawyer of the 17th century, who may be considered as one of the main authors of the civil war between Charles and his subjects, inasmuch as the fatal project of attempting to raise supplies, by what was called ship-money, is said to have been advised by him. He had originally labored to abridge the royal prerogative; but being made attorney-general, he suddenly veered about, and became its most strenuous supporter. Died 1634. Among his works are, 'A Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Law of England,' 'The Perfect Conveyancer,' and 'The Complete Lawyer.'

NOYES, ELI, an American Baptist divine, and author of a Hebrew Grammar, &c. Died 1854.

NOYES, JAMES, a distinguished minister of Stonington, Conn., also practised as a physician (chiefly gratuitously), was born in 1640, graduated at Har-

vard College in 1659, and was ordained in 1674, having preached for ten years previously. He was one of the first trustees of Yale College, also a councillor in civil affairs. Died 1710. His brother, MOSES NOYES, was minister of Lyme. Died 1729. His son, JOSEPH, was minister of New Haven. Died 1761.

NOYES, JAMES, one of the first ministers of Newbury, Mass., was a native of Wiltshire, England, born in 1603, and was educated at Oxford. Not wishing to comply with the forms of the established church, he emigrated to America with Mr. Parker in 1634, and in the following year was established with him at Newbury, where he remained for twenty years. Mr. Noyes was much esteemed by his congregation, and had the reputation of being one of the most eminent men of his time. Died in 1656.

NOYES, NICHOLAS, minister of Salem, Mass., was born in Newbury, Dec. 22, 1647, graduated at Harvard College in 1667, and after preaching for several years at Haddam, was ordained in 1683. Died 1717.

NUCK, ANTHONY, a skilful Dutch anatomist, who was professor of anatomy, and president of the college of surgeons, at Leyden, where he died in 1692. He was the discoverer of a new salival duct, of the communication between the red veins and the lymphatics, and of a mode of making preparations of the lungs by inflation. His principal works are, 'De Vasis aquosis Oculi,' 'De Ductu Salivali novo,' and 'Operationes et Experimenta Chirurgica.'

NUGENT, GEORGE GRENVILLE, Lord, second son of the Marquis of Buckingham, and brother of the late duke, was born 1789. In his younger days he was known as Lord George Grenville; under which name he published a long poem on that portion of the Peninsular war of which Portugal was the scene. In 1812 he succeeded to an Irish barony on the death of his mother, who had been created a baroness in 1800, with remainder to her second son. During four parliaments previous to the reform bill, he sat in the House of Commons for Aylesbury, displaying great ardor as a politician, and taking an active part in promoting parliamentary reform, and all the liberal measures of the day. On the accession of the Whigs to office in the year 1830, he was appointed a junior lord of the treasury, and in that capacity he introduced the only legislative measure with which his name was ever mixed up; a bill for the abolition of certain oaths, which it was formerly necessary to take for the most ordinary objects connected with the revenue laws, and the substitution of simple declarations in their place. In 1832 he vacated his seat in parliament on being appointed lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which office he held until 1835. He was recalled during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, and he was an unsuccessful candidate for Aylesbury at the general elections of 1837 and 1839, but succeeded in being returned in 1847. Besides the poem above mentioned, Lord Nugent was the author of several other works. His 'Memorials of Hampden and his Times,' published in 1831, was favorably noticed in the Edinburgh Review by Mr. Macaulay; and his 'Lands, Classical and Sacred,' possesses much merit. Died 1850.

NUGENT, ROBERT CRAGGS, Earl, a native of Westmeath, in Ireland, was bred in the Roman Catholic faith, but quitted it for that of the established church, and then became a member of the English parliament. He was three times returned for Bristol. In 1767 he was created Viscount Clare, and, in 1776, earl Nugent. He was the author of a



volume of poems, some of which possess considerable merit.

NUGENT, THOMAS, was a native of Ireland, but settled in London, where he produced numerous works. He was an LL.D. and F.S.A.; and occupied himself in writing and compiling a variety of publications, several of which possess much merit. Among them are, 'A French and English Dictionary,' which has been often reprinted; 'Travels through Germany,' 2 vols.; 'Observations on Italy and its Inhabitants,' 2 vols.; 'The Tour of Europe,' 4 vols.; 'Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge,' 'Henault's History of France,' &c. Died 1772.

NUMA POMPILIUS, said to be the successor of Romulus as king of Rome, and distinguished as a philosopher and legislator, was of Sabine origin, and died after a reign of forty-three years, B.C. 672. He was the founder of the most important religious institutions of the Romans, and left writings explanatory of his system, which were burnt by order of the senate, when accidentally discovered four hundred years after his time.

NUMENIUS, a Christian Platonist, 2d century.

NUMERIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, emperor of Rome, succeeded his father, Carus, 283 or 284, and is supposed to have been murdered a few months afterwards by his father-in-law, Arrius Aper, who was stabbed without trial by Diocletian.

NUMITOR, said to be the son of Procas, king of Alba, and grandfather of Romulus.

NUNEZ, or NUNNEZ, the name of several distinguished Portuguese and Spaniards—AMBROSE, a physician and professor at Salamanca, died 1553. FERDINAND, a learned philologist and classical editor, about 1473–1553. JUAN and PEDRO, distinguished painters; the former in the 16th century, the latter about 1614–1654. MATTHEW, *Nunez de Supelveda*, fresco painter to Philip IV. in 1640, and *Nunez de Villavicencio*, a pupil of Murillo, 1635–1700.

NUNEZ DE BALBOA, a Spaniard, governor of the small colony of Darien, guided by reports of the Indians, that a great sea existed a few days' journey to the south, undertook a most difficult and hazardous journey across the marshy tracts of the isthmus in September, 1513, in the hope of discovering the ocean so long the object to Columbus of a fruitless search. Nearing at length the watershed, his impatience became uncontrollable, and he ran forward in advance of his men to an eminence in sight. Having reached this, and mounted into a tree, his delighted eye rested on the vast expanse of the boundless Pacific. He now hurried forward, and

plunging into the waves, claimed the sovereignty of the 'Great South Sea' for the crown of Spain. From the natives of the coast he received the most wonderful accounts of the power and wealth of the nations occupying the lands to the far south, which they affirmed to have no end. Thirteen years after, the former statement was fully confirmed by Pizarro; six years after Magellan disproved the latter. Messengers were immediately sent to Spain with the important tidings; but instead of a reward, or important appointment arriving from De Balboa, he was in a short time superseded in his government by Davila, a mean, envious, and cruel man, who, four years after, on some trifling accusation, had the heroic discoverer of the Pacific put publicly to an ignominious death. [J.B.]

NUNNING, J. H., a Ger. antiquarian, 1675–1753.

NUVOLONE, the name of three painters of Lombardy—PAMFILO, the father, born about 1608, died 1651. CARLO FRANCESCO, his eldest son, surnamed the Guido of Lombardy, 1608–1661. GIUSEPPE, younger brother of the latter, called *Il Pamfilo*, a great painter of altar-pieces, 1619–1703.

NUZZI, MARIO, commonly called Mario da Fiori, a celebrated flower painter, was born in 1603, at Penna, in the kingdom of Naples. His pictures were highly esteemed, and he was chosen a member of the academy of St. Luke. Died 1673.

NYE, PHILIP, an eminent Nonconformist divine, was born in Sussex, in 1596, and took his degrees in arts at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became minister of St. Michael's church, Cornhill; but in 1633 he went to Holland, and remained there till the rebellion, when he obtained the living of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. He was also one of the assembly of divines, and rector of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange. In 1647 he was appointed one of the chaplains who attended the commissioners empowered to treat with Charles I. in the Isle of Wight; and he lost no opportunity of showing his enmity to the cause of royalty. His conduct, in fact, had been so violent, that he was not only deprived of his living at the Restoration, but an act was passed, restraining him from holding any office in future. Died 1672.

NYERUP, ERASMUS, a Danish hist., 1759–1829.

NYMANN, G., a Germ. anatomist, 1594–1638.

NYSTEN, PIERRE HUBERT, a French physician, distinguished for his researches in electro-physiology, author of a Dictionary of Medicine, Pathological Chemistry, and Experiments upon the Muscular Organs of Man, and of the Red-blooded Animals, 1771–1818.

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OAKES, URIAN, President of Harvard College, was born in England, in 1631, and brought to America when a child. Having graduated at Harvard, he returned to England and was appointed minister at Titchfield, Hampshire, but being silenced in 1662 as a nonconforming minister, he accepted an invitation from the inhabitants of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1668, to become their minister, but did not enter on the duties till 1671. He was appointed president of Harvard College in 1680, and died in the following year.

OATES, TITUS, well known to English history as a political intriguer in the reign of Charles II., was the son of an anabaptist preacher, and was born about 1619. He was educated for the Church of England, and became chaplain in one of the king's

ships, but was dismissed in disgrace, and joined the Jesuits. In September, 1678, having rejoined the Church of England, he made a disclosure of a pretended popish plot, which caused the execution and imprisonment of many eminent men: and for which he received a handsome pension, and a residence at Whitehall, till the end of Charles II.'s reign. On the accession of James, he was convicted of perjury and publicly whipped, but recovered his liberty, and was pensioned again by William III. Died 1705.

OBEID-ALLAK, a famous Arabian commander, successively governor of Khorassan, Basrah, and Koufah; killed 685.

OBEID-ALLAH, ABU MOHAMMED, the first caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, reigned 910–933.

O'BEIRNE, THOMAS LEWIS, a learned Irish pre-



late, was born in 1748, in the county of Longford, in Ireland; was educated at St. Omer's for the priesthood, but renounced the creed in which he had been brought up, and at the commencement of the American war sailed with Lord Howe as chaplain to the fleet. In 1782 he accompanied the Duke of Portland to Ireland as private secretary, obtained two valuable livings in Northumberland and Cumberland, was promoted to the see of Upper Ossory, and translated to that of Meath. He wrote several political pamphlets, sermons, and charges on various occasions; 'The Generous Impostor,' a comedy, and 'The Crucifixion,' a poem. Died 1823.

OBEREIT, J. H., a Swiss alchemist, 1725-98.

OBERKAMP, F. J., a German physician, 1710-1768. His son, F. PHILIP, professor of anatomy, died 1793.

OBERKAMPF, C. PHILIP, the originator of the French manufacture of printed cotton, 1738-1815.



[View of the Ban de la Roche.]

OBERLIN, JOHN FREDERIC, pastor of Waldbach, was born at Strasburg, on 1st August, 1740. His father held office in the Gymnasium of that city; and being a man of great vivacity, as well as assiduous devotedness to his duties, was in the habit of taking his children on holidays to a small patrimonial farm he possessed a few miles out of town. There entering into all the feelings and sports of boyhood, he joined in every active and healthy amusement, and especially, as playing 'at soldiers' was a favorite pastime, the father invariably acted the part of drummer and major. The mother, a woman of great talents, energy, and piety, imbued her family not only with her earnest spirit and sound principles of religion, but also with her own passionate fondness for sacred music, and never did the children separate at night without her leading the juvenile circle in chanting one of Luther's beautiful hymns. Dr. Lorentz, an evangelical minister of high popular gifts, was her favorite preacher, and as young Frederic frequently accompanied her to the Lutheran chapel, the tones, manner, as well as strains of the Doctor's preaching made such an impression on the susceptible and pious heart of the boy, that he early cherished the desire of devoting his future life to the service of God and the good of his fellow-men. Having completed his studies, and acted a few years as tutor in the family of an eminent surgeon in Strasburg, Oberlin entered on the duties of his sacred profession, by engaging to act in the capacity of chaplain to a French regiment which was quartered in the city. During the four years he filled that situation he prosecuted his private studies with great ardor, and at the expiry of that term, he

resigned the office on obtaining a curacy in the Ban de la Roche, or Steinthal, a mountainous district in Alsace. It was an extensive valley lying in a state of wild uncultivated nature, divided into two parishes, of which the Waldbach was one, and comprising from eighty to a hundred families. These whose sequestered condition had hitherto placed them almost beyond the pale of civilization, were in a state of rude simplicity or rather barbarism, indolent and filthy—because almost entire strangers to all the useful arts of life; and their state as to religion may be imagined from the fact, that they knew nothing of the Bible, except that it was a large book, said to have come from God. The idea of undertaking the pastoral duties of such a wild and neglected people, was a prospect from which most persons would have shrunk. But Oberlin was known to possess the self-denying spirit, the energetic fortitude, and the enterprising genius suited to the exigencies of the place; and accordingly being urged by those who were interested in the regeneration of that people, he at length accepted the onerous charge. Oberlin was precisely of the cast of mind adapted for the Waldbach. A person of literary attainments or studious habits would have been perfectly useless in such a parish. The pastor who aimed at doing any good required bodily activity far more than study, and was under a necessity of combining physical and social with spiritual improvement. Wedded to habits of hereditary indolence, the people made open resistance to Oberlin's first attempts at innovation; and although his experimental measures were of an obviously useful and practical character, they excused themselves in the usual spirit of the sluggard, on the plea that what had done for their fathers might well satisfy them. The resolute minister, no way discouraged, proceeded to the execution of his projected schemes; and the first attempt he made was to form roads. Throughout the whole parish there was nothing but foot tracks, which were impassable during the greater part of the year, and the Bruche, a stream that bounded it in the direction of Strasburg, was crossed only by a series of stepping-stones, which, when the river was swollen by the winter rains, were submerged, so that for nearly nine months the inhabitants were completely secluded from all intercourse with the world. Oberlin proposed to throw a wooden bridge over this stream, and by excavating the mounds or blasting the rocks, construct a road to the city. Having assembled his parishioners in a field, he explained his design, and finishing his address with the words 'Whoever is persuaded of the benefits of the bridge, let them follow me,' he shouldered a pick-axe, and accompanied by his servant, commenced the work of excavation. The effect of his words and his example was electric. When the first surprise was over, all classes—old and young, offered their assistance, and from morning to night continued to labor for six months at their pastor's side with unabated assiduity till the bridge was erected. When opened, it received the name of *Le pont-de charité*. The obvious advantage of this bridge disposed the parishioners to listen the more readily to other undertakings which their public-spirited pastor contemplated for their benefit. He opened roads to the neighboring towns—introduced the use of agricultural implements—sent the more promising boys, some to the nearest counties to learn farming, and others to Strasburg to be taught the knowledge of different trades—erected neat cottages instead of the wretched cabins of turf in which the inhabitants dwelt—introduced the culture of the potato instead of the wild apples



and pears which had hitherto formed their staple subsistence—showed them the use of many common plants for food and physic—instructed them in every useful art that tended to the comfort and advancement of social life, and made so many improvements in the villages, houses, fields, and gardens of the Steinthal, that the parish which at his entrance was a neglected waste, a dreary desert, began to blossom as the rose. These improvements on the domestic, social, and agricultural economy of the Steinthal, were only preparatory to other and higher reformatory he contemplated on the moral state and religious character of the inhabitants. The confidence he had gained by his benevolent exertions for their temporal good he employed for promoting their spiritual welfare by establishing weekly prayer-meetings, introducing infant schools, as well as seminaries of a higher character, in which, besides the common branches of education, astronomy, agriculture, and various mechanical arts, such as plaiting straw, knitting, cotton-spinning by the hand, and the manufacture of silk ribbons were taught by masters and mistresses properly qualified for the office. He himself superintended the religious instruction of the children, teaching them not only to read and understand the history and principles of the Bible, but instructing them in a knowledge of sacred music by chanting the hymns sung in the church, and also of several branches of natural history, with a view of illustrating the perfections of God. By means of a printing press he had in his own house, he prepared religious tracts for distribution, and established itinerant libraries which, after being devoted to one village for three months, were then removed for the use of another. The expense of all these various schemes he was enabled to meet by the liberality of some Christian friends in Strasburg. Oberlin having been deprived of his wife, who had entered with intelligent and zealous activity into all his undertakings, her place in the care of his house as well as in the domestic duties of the parish was supplied by a pious and sensible young woman, Louisa Schelper, who had long been resident in his family. There was need of so economical and prudent a manager; for during the disorders consequent on the great French revolution, Oberlin no longer enjoyed his scanty stipend, and his maintenance was derived wholly from the contributions of his parishioners. During the reign of terror, however, when all worship elsewhere was proscribed, he was allowed to minister to his flock,—an immunity for which he was indebted partly to the poor and isolated position of his parish, and partly to the excellence of his own character. As at once the result and the evidence of the great improvements he had made, the population of the Steinthal during his incumbency rose from eighty, or a hundred, to three thousand. Oberlin was a simple, earnest, evangelical preacher, and one characteristic of his discourses was the numerous anecdotes he introduced of persons eminent for piety, known to him by reading or intercourse. The population of his parish being of a mixed character, he preached on Sabbaths in French, and on Friday evenings in German. Other meetings he held for reading to the people, and as he studied always to improve every moment of time, he caused the women to knit stockings; and when he had read or spoken long, he used to stop and say, 'Children, are you tired yet?' or, 'you have had enough for this night.' He was decorated by Louis XVIII. with the legion of honor. Oberlin died in 1826, at the age of eighty-six, having earned the character of

being one of the most useful men that have appeared in any country in modern times. [R.J.]

OBERLIN, JEREMIAH JAMES, a German antiquary and philologist, was born at Strasburg, in 1735. He began his career as teacher in the gymnasium of his native place, and after he had extended his knowledge and reputation by his travels, he was transferred to the university; in 1782 he obtained the chair of logic and metaphysics; to which, in 1787, was added the office of director of the gymnasium. The French revolution interrupted his learned labors; and in 1793 he was imprisoned at Metz, and treated with great cruelty; but at the termination of Robespierre's tyranny he was liberated, and resumed his literary occupations. He published valuable editions of Tacitus, Caesar, Ovid, and Horace; and produced a number of works on archæology, statistics, &c. Died 1806.

OBICINI-OBIZZING, THOMAS, a catholic missionary, afterwards professor of Oriental languages, died 1636.

OBRECHT, ULRIC, a Fr. jurisconsult, 1646–1701. O'BRIEN, RICHARD, consul-general of the United States to Barbary. Having been at an early age sent to sea, he became a successful privateer during the Revolution, and afterwards distinguished himself as a naval officer of the regular service. Having fallen into the hands of the barbarians of Africa, he was kept in slavery in Algiers. Was afterwards appointed consul-general. In the latter part of his life, he was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. Died 1824.

OBSEQUENS, JULIUS, a Latin writer, who flourished about A.D. 395. He was the author of a treatise 'De Prodigis.'

OBSOPEUS. See OPSOPEUS.

OCAMPO, F. D., a Spanish historian, 16th cent.

OCARIZ, or OCARITZ, DON JOSEPH, Chevalier D', a Spanish diplomatist, who held the post of *chargé d'affaires* at Paris in 1792, and distinguished himself by endeavoring to save Louis XVI., born about 1750, died 1805.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, WILLIAM OF: born at Ockham in the county of Surrey about the close of the thirteenth century; taught with brilliant success in Paris, in the early part of the fourteenth; a Franciscan, like his master, *Duns Scotus*; the greatest of the later Schoolmen—by title the 'Invincible Doctor;' the philosopher who gave the final blow to the fantastic Realism of the middle ages, and perhaps the first effective blow to the authority of the Pope; the predecessor of D'Ailly and Gerson, and, not remotely, the progenitor of LUTHER.—It cannot be expected that in a work like this, any extensive appreciation can be given of a subject so thorny and strange as the Scholastic Philosophy; nevertheless, occasion may be taken of our mention of Occam, to warn the Student against hastily adopting those crude and common views of its deserts, and its place in the history of Thought. Difficult to peruse, as most of the writings of these singular disputants unquestionably are, and in great part from the apparent barbarism of their language, it must not be overlooked that this difficulty and uncouthness belonged almost necessarily to the excessive subtlety and sagacity with which they attacked the highest problems that can engage the Human Intellect. It falls to every new metaphysical school, or rather to every great school in a new epoch, to invent in so far its own language: take for example the writings of the Philosopher of Königsberg, who, strangely enough, was long reputed obscure and even unintelligible,



because of the very pains he took to render his expression of profoundest Thought, about the clearest and most precise, of which any language contains a record: nor is the remark of Mr. Hallam to be doubted, that as words are meant to express precise ideas, 'it was as impossible,' in the times of which we speak, 'to write metaphysics in good Latin, as modern naturalists have found it to describe plants and animals.' Besides the strangeness of terminology too, we must keep in mind that every age has a position peculiar to itself, around which, as a centre, the battle of Thought is contested; and it is only by taking account of this specialty, and separating from it the tactics and efforts of the contending Parties, one can come to recognize the identity in all ages, of these Parties and Tactics—that one can discern in the East, in Greece early and late, in those Middle Ages, and in modern Europe, the representatives and movements of Forces, whose antagonism is perpetual, and amid whose conflicts we live. The form in which these Schoolmen placed the great question they discussed, was mainly a *grammatical* one; but, underneath that form, those precise problems were debated which divided the followers of Aristotle and Plato, which sever Descartes and Hobbes, Locke and Kant. If sometimes subtle to a fault, and minute apparently to painful affectation—an error into which the grammatical form of their speculations inevitably led them—Aquinas, Scotus, Roscelin, Abelard, and Occam, were neither pedants nor sciolists, but brave divers into the depths of human thought: men who struggled fearlessly with the difficulties, the doubts, and hopes of the Soul: and, by their energy of purpose, eloquence in speech, and the firmness of the grasp with which they held the tendencies of their time, they again emancipated the World. Let us note in illustration, and in general and catholic terms, the inquiries which engaged Occam. It is universally known that Schoolmen became finally divided into two great sects—Realists and Nominalists. The former, whose leaders were Aquinas and Duns Scotus, had a subdivision into *Thomists* and *Scotists*; the latter—including the Conceptualists—following the great names of *Roscelin, Abelard, and Occam*. The following were the positions upheld by Occam. In those days as now, the first field of dispute was the Theory of Perception. How do we perceive? How do Mind and Matter meet? Occam maintains that we know only two things, viz., the existence of an *object*, and the existence of a *mental impression*. The notion of images transmitted, he declares a pure fantasy. Certain senses, he says, receive an image of external objects (*sight*, for instance), but this reception *accompanies* the act of perceiving, and does not constitute it. There are but two partial causes of sensation—the Subject, which feels; and the Object, that is perceived:—further, we know nothing and need not inquire. And so of objects remembered: he rejects with equal decision the theory then in vogue, that we perceive or *image* what is past, through effect of Resemblances of objects continuing, as essences or shadows in the Mind: he says that Recollection is a power of the mind, and that we cannot define it more minutely. So also with regard to general terms or notions. They result from the action of the Intellect, on things perceived. Intelligible Species or Entities, representing general ideas, he utterly repudiates. The Mind, which has the faculty to perceive objects, has also a power to abstract, to compare, to differentiate, to combine. And so, it forms conceptions corresponding to these operations, and expresses their results. There was a prevalent belief or position connected with this sub-

ject, in reference to the Divine mind. His attributes of Justice, Goodness, Wisdom, &c., were imagined separate Entities, with which he held council, on proceeding to act. No! said Occam, these are modes or forms of the Supreme Reason; they are attributes, and not Entities. The *Nominalism* of Occam as thus expressed, certainly does not reach that of Hobbes and Locke; nor indeed can we easily distinguish it from views that would not be termed Nominalist, in these our modern times. But is it not easy to recognize, in the basis of such disputations, the most important difficulties of Philosophy—those very problems that agitate us still? One thing at least is clear;—questions of such sort regarding all things Human and Divine, clothed in any garb—even in the grammatical—could not be presented with the ardor of an Abelard, or the logic of Occam, without stirring men's souls to an extent, so that no dogma of Popish Infallibility, could lay the tumult again. Occam, as we have said, was therefore a legitimate progenitor of Luther: but another point of most anxious interest is inseparable from the subject we contemplate,—we mean the singular influence on the fates of the World, of the genius of the French or Gallic race. It may be taken now almost as an historic maxim, that the Teuton *originates* Thought, France *diffuses* it, and the Anglo-Saxon *realizes* it, and gathers its good fruits. How strange in the providence of God, that Paris, even under its most absolute Monarchs, should have been the source—moral, as well as material—of mightiest Revolutions! Is it that the peculiar genius of the Gallic Race endows it with the gift to foresee, as well as the facility to be dazzled, by new Ideas? Paris when most Catholic, was, *par excellence*, the seat of those intellectual strifes which ultimately destroyed the Pope: Paris when most absolute, was, through the popularity of the Encyclopædists, the centre of those influences which first introduced the wildest Republicanism into Europe; Paris under a profound despotism, ploughed up the roots of every despotism in the old Continent: Paris, now, in its fresh anomalous condition, has, we doubt not, a similar and singular Destiny to fulfil. [J.P.N.]

OCCIALI, the common appellation of Kilig-Ali, captain pacha under Selim II., distinguished at the battle of Lepanto 1572, died about 1577.

OCCO, ADOLPHUS, a Ger. numism., 1524–1605.

OCELLUS-LUCANUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, supposed author of a work 'On the Universe,' B.C. 500.

OCHINUS, or OCHIN, BERNARDIN, an Italian monk, was born at Sienna, in 1487. His eloquence was so much admired, that pope Paul III. made him his confessor. Ochinus however, on meeting with the works of Luther, turned Protestant, and went first to Geneva, and next to England, where he obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral; but on the accession of Mary he retired to Strasburg, whence he removed to Zurich, and became minister of the Italian church; but was banished in 1563, for writing his dialogues in defence of polygamy. He then went to Moravia, where he joined the Socinians, but died of the plague the year following. His 'Sermons,' in Italian, 5 vols. 8vo., are scarce. He also wrote several controversial books.

OCHS, PETER, a chevalier and grand tribune of the state of Basle, was born in 1749; and having finished his academical studies, was soon distinguished for his legal and political knowledge. In 1795 he was chosen by his fellow-citizens to negotiate with M. Barthelemy, agent of the French directory; and he at length became president of the



assembly convened to organize a constitution for the state of Basle, under the influence of France. Being subsequently displaced, he went to Paris, and, after remaining there some years, was appointed by Buonaparte a member of the council of state, under the new Helvetic government, which subsisted till the return of the Bourbons in 1814. He was the author of 'Histoire de la Ville et du Pays du Bâle,' 5 vols.; 'Projet de Constitution Helvétique,' and some dramatic pieces. Died 1821.

OCKTERLONY, SIR DAVID, bart., of the East India Company's service, was born at Boston, in New England, in 1758. At the age of 18 he went to India as a cadet, and rose, by regular gradation, to the rank of major-general, in 1814. In the Nepaulese war he distinguished himself by a series of skilful operations and brilliant successes, and was rewarded with the order of the Bath, the dignity of baronet, and a pension of £1,000 per annum. Died 1825.

OCKLEY, SIMON, distinguished for his Oriental learning, and his zeal in promoting the culture of the Arabian language, of which he was professor at Cambridge, was born at Exeter 1678, and died, prematurely, 1720. His principal works are a 'History of the Saracens,' a 'Life of Mahomet,' a 'History of the Present Jews,' from the Italian of Leo Modena, 'An Introduction to the Oriental Languages,' and 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan,' translated from the Arabic.



[Colossal Marble Statue of O'Connell, Royal Exchange, Dublin.]

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, was born near Cahir Siveen in the county of Kerry, on the 6th of August, 1775. In his youth, and subsequently as the hospitable lord of Derrynane Abbey, he lived much amid the wild scenery, and as wild population of his native district. It is still a scarcely accessible territory, with but scanty road communication through the narrow gaps in the mountain ranges, and so sterile, as to present even a part of Ireland thinly peopled. It is impossible to look at O'Connell's career and character without believing that the spot with which his career was so closely connected, had a characteristic influence on his mind. His father was a petty landowner. Whether O'Connell was of high or humble birth, has been a matter ever disputed. He claimed high descent, and it was conceded to him by his

Irish followers; but this is one of the characteristics without which that singular people would never acknowledge leadership. It was necessary as a point of policy that he should be reported to come of the true old blood, and when he swept through the crowd in his great family coach, broadly emblazoned with a quartered shield and conspicuous supporters, it was evident that the large-built, handsome, rather highly dressed man, who looked around with the air of an Eastern prince, was by no means the democratic leader of a republican people. He had an uncle who rose high in the military service of France, of whom he used to speak as ashamed to own that his nephew occupied the humble position of an *avocat*. He was educated at St. Omers and Douay, and at first destined for the church, but the relaxation which admitted Roman Catholics to the bar, opened for him a more brilliant career. He kept his terms at the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the Irish bar in Easter term, 1798. He was a very hard student, and is described by Sir Jonah Barrington as having 'bottled' a quantity of legal knowledge for subsequent use. His great characteristic, indeed, as a daring leader of the people against the existing order of things, was the wonderful sagacity with which he could march along the boundary line of strict legal action without crossing it, or committing either himself or his followers. At the Irish bar he was beyond all question the first advocate of his day, whether for oratory or a ready adaptation of the law. And thus, when it is known that he collected large subsidies from his fellow-countrymen in the form of what was termed the patriotic rent, it must at the same time be remembered that he gave up a practice as lucrative as the Irish bar could afford. His later career is intimately connected with the recollections of all who have paid attention to the passing politics of the day. It may be mentioned, however, as chronologically fixing the commencement of his historical career, that it was in the year 1809 that he first came forth as a champion of the Irish Roman Catholics, by boldly proposing, in a small meeting of the body in William-Street, Dublin, the establishment of a general committee. In 1815 he made himself unpleasantly notorious, by killing in a duel Mr. D'Esterre, who challenged him for calling the corporation of Dublin beggarly. When the 'Catholic Association,' afterwards formed by him, was denounced by the law, he found means of evading the penalties, and reconstructing the association on a firmer basis. When he proceeded systematically to obtain elections of persons who could not take the oaths, statesmen saw the necessity of concession, and the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. After the Reform Bill he became conspicuous as the head of a parliamentary body, who, acknowledging his leadership, and voting together, were called 'O'Connell's Tail.' About the year 1840 he struck out the agitation for the repeal of the union, which became a failure in his hands. In January, 1844, the government of Sir Robert Peel resolving to grapple with him and the repeal agitators, began criminal proceedings, and obtained a conviction, followed by a sentence of imprisonment, but it was reversed in the House of Lords. O'Connell, however, was now an old man—the trial shook his nerves and his position. It was followed by the miseries of the potato blight, and on the 15th of May, 1847, he died during a sojourn in Italy, which was called a pilgrimage, and supposed to partake of a penitential or religious character. [J.H.B.]

O'CONNOR, GENERAL ARTHUR, uncle of the notorious Feargus O'Connor, and one of the princi-



pal actors in the Irish rebellion of 1798, was originally a barrister, and having the good fortune to escape punishment, after that event went to France, where the first Consul appointed him general of division. In 1809 he married the daughter of the famous Condorcet, niece on her mother's side to Marshal Grouchy, and in 1834 purchased the chateau of Bignon from the heirs of Mirabeau, where he died 1852.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, a learned catholic clergyman, who, for many years was a resident in the family of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, as librarian to that nobleman. He was the author of 'Columbanus's Letters,' 2 vols.; a 'Narrative of the most interesting Events in Modern Irish History,' and a collection of the ancient Irish chronicles; his studies having been chiefly directed to the elucidation of the history and antiquities of Ireland. He died in 1828, at Balinagar, the seat of his brother, the O'Connor Don.

O'CONNOR, RODERICK, king of Connaught, in the time of the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.

O'CONNOR, TURLOGH, called 'the Great,' a king of Connaught, who aimed at the entire sovereignty of the country, 1088-1156.

OCTAVIA, the sist. of Augustus, illustrious for her virtues, her beauty, and her accomplishments, was the widow of Claudius Marcellus, by whom she had a son and two daughters, when she was married, at the instance of her brother, to the triumvir, Mark Antony. The latter neglected her for Cleopatra, queen of Egypt; notwithstanding which, Octavia displayed the most noble fidelity to his house and fortunes, and devoted herself to the education of all his children. She died of the dejection into which she was thrown by the loss of her son by Marcellus, who was the intended heir of Augustus, and who was idolized by the people of Rome, B.C. 11. [E.R.]

OCTAVIA, a daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina. She was the sister of Britannicus, and, at the age of sixteen, became the wife of Nero. The latter divorced her and married Poppæa, at whose instance she was put to death in the twentieth year of her age, A.D. 62.

ODARRI, G., an Italian painter, 1663-1731.

ODENATUS, SEPTIMIUS, son of an Arabian sheik, who allied himself with the Romans against Sapor, king of Persia, and, after defeating the latter, was associated with Gallienus in the empire. He was married to Zenobia, who remained queen of Palmyra after his death. Assassinated 267.

ODERICO-DE-PORTENAU, a cele. Franciscan missionary, author of his travels, 1286-1331.

ODERICO, GASPAR LOUIS, a learned antiquary and medalist, was born at Genoa in 1725, and entered into the society of the Jesuits. His love, however, for coins, medals, and other relics of antiquity, prevailed over theological studies, and he was admitted a member of the Etruscan academy of Cortona, under the name of Theodemio Ostracinio. On the suppression of the order, he was made conservator of the library of Genoa, and was subsequently chosen a member of the Institute. He published some valuable works on numismatics and ancient inscriptions, and died in 1803.

ODESCALCHI, MARC ANTONIO, an Italian of high rank, who devoted his time and fortune to acts of philanthropy. He was cousin to pope Innocent XI., who offered him many high dignities in the church. Observing that though Rome contained several hospitals for the relief of the poor of different nations, there were many strangers who could find no asylum in any of them, but were obliged to

take shelter in the porches of churches, the porticos of palaces, or the ancient ruins of the city, he converted his house into an hospital for the reception of these outcasts, without distinction. Here he fitted up 1000 beds, and employed a number of tailors constantly in making clothes for the objects of his bounty. If in his rides he chanced to observe a forlorn wanderer, he would stop, take him into his carriage, and convey him to his mansion. At his death in 1670, he left all his property to the support of the hospital.

ODESCALCHI, THOMAS, another member of the same family, who was almoner to pope Innocent XI. In imitation of the preceding, he gave himself up to works of charity. Perceiving that in the hospital of St. Gale there were a number of children destitute of education, he conceived the idea of erecting an asylum for their reception; which he carried into execution, beginning with 38 children, who were instructed, and brought up to industry. The number soon increased, through the liberality of pope Innocent, to 70; and, in 1686, Thomas Odescalchi laid the foundation of a large hospital for the education and employment of poor children in weaving cloth. This pious prelate died in 1692, and left considerable funds for the support of his institution, to which he gave the name of St. Michael de Ripegrande.

ODIER, LOUIS, an eminent Genevese physician, was born in 1748; studied at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris; and returning to Geneva, commenced a course of lectures on chemistry. He practised medicine with great reputation in his native city, filled several public offices, distinguished himself by his successful endeavors to introduce vaccine inoculation on the continent, and was the author of a 'Manual of Practical Medicine.' Died 1817.

ODIER, P. A., a Fr. administrator, 1774-1825.

ODILON, Sr., a famous abbot of Clugny, distinguished as a Latin poet and theologian, 962-1048.

ODINGTON, WALTER, called Walter of Evesham, was a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, and lived in the reign of Henry VIII. He was an astronomer, mathematician and musician; on each of which subjects he wrote treatises. 'De Motibus Planetarum et de Mutatione Aeris,' is attributed to him; and Dr. Burney observes of his treatise, entitled 'Of the Speculation of Music,' which is preserved in the library of Bene't College, Cambridge, 'that if all other musical tracts, from the time of Boethius to Franco and John Cotton were lost, with this MS. our knowledge would not be much diminished.'

ODO, Sr., a celebrated abbot of Clugny, in France, was born at Tours, in 879, and died about 943. He introduced the most rigorous discipline into his order, obtained a high reputation for sanctity and wisdom, and wrote several books full of superstitious notions and legendary tales.—Another of this name, called ODO OF KENT, was a Benedictine monk, who became abbot of Battle, and died in 1800.

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, was born at Weinsperg in Franconia, in the year 1482. He was educated at Heilbrun, and afterwards at Heidelberg. At Stutgard he met with the famous Reuchlin, under whom he studied Greek so ardently as in a short time to compose and publish a Greek grammar. In 1515 he began to preach, and he cordially assisted Erasmus at Basle in publishing his Annotations on the New Testament. After this he entered the monastery of St. Bridget at Augsburg, but after two years left it for more active labors. In 1521 the protestant light began to dawn upon him, and



he soon came to the assistance of Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, and concurred with him in his views of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in opposition to Luther. He was mingled up for many years in those discussions, and in the conventions held to secure agreement. He disputed with Dr. Eck at Baden, and the debate lasted eighteen days. Basle was his head-quarters, and the scene of his earnest and multiplied pastoral labors. In 1531 he was seized with severe and sudden sickness, and he died in December of that year, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He has left behind him several works, but his special memory lies in his living diligence, meekness, prudence, self-denial, and success in carrying on the Swiss reformation from Popery. His original name was *Hauseheim*, *House-lamp*, which he, according to a prevalent custom, changed into the Greek surname *Oecolampadius*, of similar meaning.

[J.E.]

OECUMENIUS, an ancient greek commentator upon the Scriptures, was bishop of Trica, in Thessaly, in the 10th century.

OEDER, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Anspach, in 1728. He studied at Gottingen, under Haller, by whose interest he became professor of botany at Copenhagen; but, on account of his intimacy with the unfortunate Struensee, he was obliged to retire to Oldenburgh, where he died in 1791. His works are 'Flora Danica,' 3 vols. fol.; 'Elementa Botanica,' 'Nomenclator Botanicus,' and 'Enumeratio Plantarum Floræ Danicæ.'

OEFELS, A. F. D', a Ger. *savant*, 1706-1780.

OEHLenschLOEGER, ADAM, the most celebrated dramatic poet of Scandinavia, was born at Copenhagen, 1777. When still a child he evinced great skill in writing verses; and even in his 9th year he wrote short comedies for private theatricals, in which the chief performers were himself, his sister, and a friend. These and other similar attempts created the wish to go upon the stage; and when he was in his 17th year he put his design in execution. But he soon found that the stage was not in unison with his inclinations; and he abandoned it first for the study of law, and afterwards for general literature. In 1805 he left Copenhagen with a stipend from the Danish government, on a lengthened tour through Germany and Italy; and on his return in 1810, he was appointed to the chair of literature in the university of Copenhagen, where he labored assiduously till his death. His earliest works were composed in Danish, but he rewrote most of them in German, and Germany has given them a prominent place in her own literature. His most important works are, 'Hakon Jarl,' 'Correggio,' 'Palnatoke,' 'Aladdin,' 'Der Hirten-Knabe,' &c. His 'Autobiography,' is a beautiful performance, fully displaying the qualities for which he was distinguished through life—strong feelings and earnestness of purpose—and which gained him universal respect while he lived, and more than regal honors at his death. Died January 28, 1850.

OEHLMULAR, D. J., a Ger. archit., 1791-1823.

OELRICHS, G., a Germ. antiquarian, 1727-89,

OELRICHS, JOHN CHARLES CONRAD, a German historian and bibliographer, was born at Berlin, in 1722; became professor of history and civil law at the academy of Stettin; published many valuable works in Latin and German; obtained the post of counsellor of legation, and resident of the Duke of Deux Ponts, at the court of Berlin, in 1784; and died in 1798.

OELRICHS, J. G. A., a Ger. *savant*, 1767-91.

OENOMAUUS, a Greek philosopher, 2d century.

OENOPIDES of Chio, a Pythagorean philosopher, 5th century B.C.

OERN, N., a traveller and wr. on Lapland, 1707.

OERNHEIM, or ORNSJOELMS, CLAUDIUS, called in Latin Aorhenius, a Swed. hist., 1625-95.

OERNSCOELD, P. ABRAHAM, Baron De, founder of the manufacture of linens and prints in Sweden, died 1770.

OERSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, professor of physics at the university of Copenhagen, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences in that city, was born 1777. He is the author of numerous works in physics—more especially in magnetism and chemistry, most of which are written in Latin. His last production, in Danish, entitled 'Aanden a Naturen,' caused a great sensation. Died 1851.

OESER, A. F., a painter and engraver of Presburg, 1717-1799. His son, FREDERIC, died 1792.

OETINGER, FRED. CHRISTOPHER, a learned philologist and mystic divine of Germany, who finally became prelate of Muerhard in Wurtemberg, and died at the age of eighty, 1782. His principal work is the 'Earthly and Heavenly Philosophy of Swedenborg and Others,' which included notices of Behmen, Malebranche, Newton, Cluvers, Wolffe, Plouquet, Bagliv, and Fricker. This publication involved him in considerable trouble with the Consistory; and in a controversy with Faber. Oettinger, however, was protected by the duke of Wurtemberg, as Dr. Tafel has been in the same cause by the present king. The son of Oettinger published a work, entitled 'Metaphysica et Chemica,' his father at the time being interdicted from writing. This prelate was a great master of the philosophy of Leibnitz.

[E.R.]

OETTINGER, a Russian writer and translator of Kotzebue, died 1853.

OETTER, S. W., a German historian, 1720-92.

OEXMELIN, A. O., a Flem. buccaneer, au. of a 'History of the Adventures to India,' publ. 1686.

O'FARRIL, G., a Spanish general, 1784-1831.

OFFA, the successor of his uncle Ethelbald, as king of Mercia, was placed on the throne after a successful insurrection in 757. He greatly extended his kingdom, and added that of the East Angles to it by treacherously murdering Ethelbert. In his latter years, he made peace with his conscience by the foundation of St. Alban's Abbey, and an annual payment to the pope, known in after ages as Peter's pence. Died 796.

OGDEN, DAVID B., a New York lawyer of eminence, died 1849 aged 80.

OGDEN, JACOB, a distinguished physician, was born at Newark, New Jersey in 1721, and practised medicine at Jamaica, Long Island, for many years. In 1769 and 1774, he published letters on the malignant sore throat distemper, and was considered the first physician who introduced the use of mercury in that complaint. He died in 1779.

OGDEN, MATTHIAS, a brigadier-general in the American army. He accompanied Arnold to Canada in 1775, and was at the attack upon Quebec, where he was severely wounded. He was afterwards appointed to the command of a regiment, and at the termination of the war, congress promoted him to the rank of a brigadier. Died 1791.

OGDEN, SAMUEL, an eminent divine, was born at Manchester, in 1716, and educated at the grammar school there, from which he was removed to King's College, Cambridge, and next to St. John's, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he became master of the school at Halifax, but resigned



that situation in 1753, and, returning to Cambridge took his degree of D.D., and was presented to the vicarage of Damerham, in Wiltshire. In 1764 he was appointed Woodwardian professor, and in 1766 obtained the rectories of Lawford, in Essex, and Stansfield in Suffolk. He published two volumes of sermons, which, from their pithy and animated character, obtained considerable celebrity. Died 1778.

OGE, a creole of St. Domingo, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, having occasion to visit Paris on mercantile affairs, was there admitted into the society of Amis des Noirs, or Friends of the Negroes, and warmly solicited, though ineffectually, the National Assembly to grant to men of color the rights of equality. Returning to his native city in 1790, with a determination to effect by force what was denied to his solicitations, he issued a proclamation, inviting all the people of color, as well as the negro slaves, to join him. At first the insurgents demanded nothing but what was just—freedom and political equality; but their cause was soon disgraced by crimes of the most atrocious description. These, however, were not attributable so much to Oge, as to his lieutenant Chavannes, a sanguinary wretch, who delighted in deeds of violence. At length they were overpowered by the regular troops sent against them, and Oge and Chavannes were condemned to be broken on the wheel. When the former heard his doom, he took a quantity of black seeds in the hollow of his hand, and covered them with a small quantity which were white; he then shook them together, and the former remaining uppermost, he exclaimed to his judges, 'Where are the whites?'—an impressive allegory, which was fatally verified in the subsequent revolution in that colony.

OGE, J., a French geographer, 1728–1789.

OGIER, C., a French writer of his travels and residence in the North of Europe, 1595–1654.

OGILBY, JOHN, a multifarious writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1600. He became a teacher of dancing, in the practice of which he contracted a lameness, but still continued to give instruction in families. On going to Ireland with the Earl of Strafford, he was made deputy master of the revels in that kingdom, and he also built a theatre at Dublin; but in the rebellion he lost all his property. After suffering great vicissitudes, he returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he published a translation of Virgil. At the age of 54 he learnt Greek, and gave a specimen of his proficiency in the translation of the Iliad, published in 1650, which was followed by the Odyssey in 1655. While at Cambridge, he edited a superb impression of the Bible, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords; and, in 1661, he was appointed to conduct the poetical part of the coronation pageantry. He was also restored to his place of master of the revels in Ireland, where he again built a theatre. In London, after the great fire, he erected a printing office, and was appointed king's cosmographer: in which capacity he published several volumes of a large atlas, and an account of the great and cross-roads of the kingdom, from his own actual survey. Died 1676.

OGILVIE, JAMES, an orator, was born in Scotland, and emigrated to America at an early age. When only eighteen years old, he had the charge of an academy at Milton, Albemarle county, Virginia. In 1807 he resigned this employment, and commenced a series of lectures in the principal cities. Having returned to Europe, he lectured in London and Edinburgh very unsuccessfully. Died at Aberdeen

1820, shortly after his succession to the lordship of Finlater.

OGILVIE, JOHN, an able and pious Scotch divine and poet, was born in 1733; received his education at the university of Aberdeen; was for more than half a century minister of Midmar, in Aberdeenshire; and died in 1814. Among his works are 'Britannia,' an epic poem; 'Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition,' 'An Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy' and 'Sermons.'

OGINSKI, COUNT, a Polish patriot, 1731–1803.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English general, was the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, of Godalming, Surrey, and born in London, in 1698. He served under Prince Eugene, and, in 1733, distinguished himself by his exertions to found the colony of Georgia, for which he obtained the royal charter. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent against the rebels, but did not overtake them, for which he was brought to a court martial, and honorably acquitted. He died in 1785, at the advanced age of 97, being the oldest general in the service. The private character of Oglethorpe was extremely amiable, and he has been eulogized by Thomson, Pope, and Johnson.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, an Irish antiquary, He was born in 1728, was brought up and practiced as a surgeon, and wrote several medical treatises. But it is as an antiquary and historian that he is now principally known. In 1772 he published an 'Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland,' 4to., which was followed by a 'General History of Ireland,' 2 vols. 4to. Died 1807.

O'HARA, JAMES, one of the founders of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was a native of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1772, and traded with the Indians for some time. He acted as quarter-master general under General Wayne, in which office he was very efficient. Died December 1819.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, who had much musical taste, and a happy talent of adapting verses to old airs. His chief productions are, 'Midas,' which was extremely well received, and is still a favorite; 'The Golden Pippin,' 'The Two Misers,' 'April Day,' and 'Tom Thumb.' Died 1782.

OIPENART, A., a Spanish historian, 16th cent.

OISEL, or OUZEL, J., a Ger. civilian, 1631–86.

OISEL, or OUSEL, P., a Ger. Hebr., 1671–1724.

OISELAY, J. D', a French poet, 15th century.

OJEDA, DON ALONZO DE, remarkable for his daring spirit, accompanied Columbus in his second voyage. In 1494 he explored the interior of Hispaniola. He was afterwards governor of New Andalusia, at Darien, and failed in 1513 in his attempt to establish a colony there.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, a celebrated dramatist, was born at Dublin, in 1748, and was originally intended for the profession of a painter; but his taste for theatrical amusements interfered with his studies, and he soon forsook the easel for the sock and buskin. Having been introduced to Mr. Mossop, he obtained an engagement at the Dublin Theatre; and he continued to perform in that city, and in the towns to which the company made summer excursions, for 12 years, as a comedian, with considerable success. His ambition to figure as an author was coeval with his theatrical taste; for, at the age of 15, he attempted a comedy in five acts. Among his early productions which attracted notice, was a kind of histrionic monologue, called 'Tony Lumpkin's Rambles through Dublin,' which afforded him abundant scope for the exhibition of broad humor, and was received



with applause, not only in Dublin but at the Haymarket Theatre, London. He at length left Ireland, about 1780, with the view of obtaining an engagement in London; but, as he did not succeed in his endeavor, he applied himself with assiduity to dramatic composition; and between 1781 and 1798 he produced nearly 50 comedies, comic operas and farces. Many of these acquired a flattering popularity and some still keep possession of the stage; among which are, 'Wild Oats,' the 'Castle of Andalusia,' the 'Agreeable Surprise,' the 'Poor Soldier,' 'Peeping Tom,' the 'Young Quaker,' &c. In 1800, O'Keefe, who was then blind, and had been reduced by misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, had a benefit at Covent Garden Theatre, when between the acts of his comedy of the 'Lie of the Day,' which was performed on that occasion, he was led on the stage to deliver a poetical address of his own composition, in which humor and pathos were very happily blended. He subsequently published his 'Recollections, or Biographical Memoirs;' and died, at Southampton, in his 86th year, in 1833.

OKEN, LORENZ, a great Swiss naturalist, and author of 'Physico-Philosophy,' and other scientific works. Died at Zurich, in the university of which he was professor, 1851, age 73.

OKOLSKI, F. S., a Polish historian, 17th cent.

OLAFSEN, the name of several distinguished Icelanders—MAGNUS, a clergyman, and Latin translator of the Edda, 1573-1636. STEPHEN, translator of the Edda and Voluspá, died 1688. EGGERT, a minister, distinguished as a naturalist, 1721-1776. His brother, JOHN, an antiquarian, 1731-1801. A third brother, MAGNUS, an administrator and writer, 1728-1800.

OLAHUS, NICHOLAS, archbishop of Strigonia in Hungary, and chancellor of that kingdom, was born at Hermanstadt, in 1493, and died in 1568. He was a liberal prelate, and published a 'Chronicle of his own Times,' a 'History of Attila,' and a 'Description of Hungary.'

OLAUS, or OLOF, the first of the Swedish chiefs who received the title of king, born 984; received at his baptism the English name of Siegfried 1008, died 1026.

OLAUS, the name of two Danish kings—the first of whom reigned in Jutland only, and was killed 814. The second reigned 1086-1095.

OLAUS, the first of the name, king of Norway, reigned 994-1000. The second, 1014-1032. The third, shared the throne with Magnus II., 1066-1096, and reigned alone 1069-1093. The fourth reigned, with his two brothers, 1103-1116. The fifth, born 1370, became king of Denmark after Waldemar, 1376, and king of Norway on the death of his father, 1380; died 1387.

OLAUS, P., a Danish chronicler, 16th century.

OLAVIDES, PAUL ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count de, was born in 1725, at Lima, in Peru, but was educated at Madrid. Charles III. created him a count, and appointed him intendant of the province of Andalusia. He undertook the great work of fertilizing the Sierra Morena, or the Black Mountains; and by his perseverance, and the colonies of Germans he brought thither, it became the seat of agricultural and commercial industry. Notwithstanding the benefits which this worthy man had thus rendered his country, he fell into disgrace, was charged with heresy, tried by the merciless tribunal of the Inquisition, and condemned to eight years' imprisonment in a monastery, and to be incapable of all public employment ever after. He contrived to escape from the convent, and took refuge in France, whi-

ther monastic hate pursued him, and he was forced to seek an asylum at Geneva. After the death of Charles III. he was permitted to return to France. He resided there at the revolution; and under the reign of terror, he was imprisoned at Orleans, but was released after the fall of Robespierre. He employed the period of his confinement, and his subsequent leisure, in writing an excellent work, entitled 'The Triumph of the Gospel;' and the zealots who had persecuted the author, assuming the merit of having converted him, obtained his recall to Spain, and he retired to his estates in Andalusia, where he died in 1803.

OLBERS, H. W. M., a Ger. astron., 1758-1840.

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, Lord Cobham, the first martyr among the English nobility, was born in the reign of Edward III. He was an adherent of Wickliffe, whose doctrines he propagated with such zeal, that in the reign of Henry V. he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape into Wales. A report was then circulated by the clergy, and sent to the king, that 20,000 Lollards were assembled in St. Giles's for his destruction, with Lord Cobham at their head; upon which a bill of attainder was passed against him, and he was burnt alive in St. Giles's Fields, in 1417. He was a man of high spirit and extensive acquirements, and was the author of 'Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England.'

OLDENBURGH, HENRY, a physician, born in the duchy of Bremen 1626, who became one of the first members, and the colleague of Dr. Wilkins, in the secretaryship of the Royal Society. He published the 'Philosophical Transactions' from 1665-1677, and died 1678.

OLDERMAN, J., a learned German, 1686-1723.

OLDFIELD, ANN, a celebrated English actress, was born in London, in 1683. Sir John Vanbrugh recommended her to Mr. Rich, patentee of the king's theatre, by whom she was engaged. Her great excellence lay in comedy, though she often appeared with great éclat in tragic parts; and having the advantages of a good figure and a fine voice, she soon became a general favorite. She was at first the mistress of Mr. Arthur Maynwaring, and after his death of General Churchill; yet she was much esteemed in private life. She died in 1730, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

OLDHAM, HUGH, an English prelate, supposed to have been born at Oldham, near Manchester, founder of the grammar school in the last named town, and a great benefactor of Corpus College, Oxford; died 1519.

OLDHAM, JOHN, an English poet, was born at Shipton, in Gloucestershire, in 1653. He was appointed tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a son of Sir William Hicks. He next resided with the Earl of Kingston, and died of the small pox in 1683. His poems were published in 4 vols., and there is much force and spirit in many of them, though they partake largely of the licentious sentiments which disgraced the age in which he lived.

OLDMIXON, J., an historical wr., 1673-1742.

OLDONI, A., an Italian *savant*, 1612-1682.

OLDSWORTH, E., an Eng. writer, 1688-1747.

OLDSWORTH, WILLIAM, an English writer, who was one of the original authors of a periodical paper called the Examiner. He also published a volume called 'State Tracts;' and another entitled 'State and Miscellaneous Poems,' &c. Died 1734.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, distinguished as a biographical writer, and for his great knowledge of English



books, was the natural son of Dr. W. Oldys, chancellor of Lincoln, and was born 1696. He was almost constantly employed by the booksellers, and died 1761. His principal works are a 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh,' 'The British Librarian,' a translation of Camden's 'Britannia,' and the lives signed G. in the 'Biographia Britannica.'

OLEARIUS, the name by which ADAM OELSCHLÄGER is generally known, a famous German traveller and mathematician, author of *Stories from the Persian*, a *Voyage to the Indies*, a *Chronicle of Holstein*, &c., 1569-1671.

OLEARIUS, GODFREY, a German divine, author of biblical translations, &c., 1604-1685. JOHN, his son, author of 'Sacred Hermeneutics,' and various theological works, 1639-1713. JOHN GODFREY, elder brother of the latter, an ecclesiastical biographer, 1635-1710. GODFREY, son of John, author of historical and theological works, 1672-1715.

O'LEARY, ARTHUR, a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Cork, and educated at St. Maloes, where he became a Franciscan. On his return to his native place he distinguished himself by persuading his brethren to take the oath of allegiance; for which, and his other exertions in the cause of loyalty, he obtained a pension, and won the esteem of moderate men of all parties. He afterwards settled in London, and officiated as principal minister in the Roman Catholic chapel in Soho Square. He died in 1802. His addresses to the Catholics of Ireland, and other tracts, were collected into one volume, 8vo.; besides which he published 'A Defence of his Conduct and Writings,' in reply to the bishop of Cloyne. O'Leary was an acute and spirited writer, and was remarkable for his powers of wit and humor.

OLEASHER, J., a Portuguese divine, died 1663.

OLENSCHLÄGER, J. D., called 'Olearius,' a German publicist and historical writer, 1711-1778.

OLESNIKI, S., a Polish cardinal, died 1455.

OLEY, BARNABAS, a learned divine, who became archdeacon of Ely after the restoration, and died 1686. He published the works of Dr. Jackson and Herbert's 'Country Parson.'

OLGA, a woman of obscure birth, who became the wife of Igor, grand duke of Russia; and after the death of her husband, in 945, governed the country for ten years as regent. Having become a Christian, and contributed to the spread of the faith, she is regarded as a saint in the Greek church; died 968.

OLGIERD, grand duke of Lithuania, 1330-81.

OLIER, J. J., a French ascetic writer, 1608-57.

OLIN, STEPHEN, an American Methodist divine, president of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and author of 'Travels in the East,' died 1851.

OLINA, J. P., an Italian naturalist, 16th century.

OLIVA, ALESSANDRO, an Ital. cardinal, 1408-63.

OLIVA, F. P. D., a Span. wr., abt. 1497-1533.

OLIVA, JOHN, an eminent antiquary, was born in 1689, at Rovigo, in the state of Venice. He became, successively, professor of ethics, at Azzolo, secretary to the conclave at Rome, and librarian to Cardinal de Rohan, at Paris, where he died in 1757. He published a treatise 'On the Study of Medals,' and another 'On the Progress and Decay of Learning among the Romans;' besides a dissertation entitled 'De Antiqua in Romanis Scholis Grammaticorum Disciplina,' &c.

OLIVAREZ, GASPER GUZMAN, Count Duke D', a Spanish statesman, devoted to the house of Austria, descended from the Guzmans of Castile, born

at Rome, during his father's embassy to Sextus Quintus, about 1587, minister for twenty-two years during the reign of Philip IV. and his political enemy, Richelieu, died a few months after his dismissal, 1645.

OLIVECRANTZ, JOHN PAULIN, a Swedish statesman, and master of polite literat., 1633-1707.

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY, a Benedictine monk of the 11th century, chiefly memorable as the first Englishman who attempted to travel through the aerial regions. He is said to have been well skilled in mechanics; but in attempting to fly from a lofty tower, with wings of his own construction fastened to his hands and feet, he fell, and broke both his legs.

OLIVER, ANDREW, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard College in 1724. In 1765, while he was secretary of the province, he rendered himself very obnoxious to the people of Boston, by accepting the appointment of distributor of stamps for the district. He was appointed lieutenant governor in 1770, which office he held until his death. Died March 3, 1774.

OLIVER, DANIEL, an American physician and medical writer, author of 'First Lines of Physiology;' born in Massachusetts 1787; died 1842.

OLIVER, ISAAC, an English painter, was born in 1556. His miniatures were painted in a style of exquisite beauty, and he also executed some good historical pictures. Died 1617. His son, PETER OLIVER, who died about 1654, was also an admirable artist in the same line, and much employed by Charles I.

OLIVER, PETER, LL.D., chief justice of Massachusetts, was born in 1713, and graduated at Harvard College in 1730. He was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1756. Died in England 1791.

OLIVER, W., a physician of Bath, died 1764.

OLIVER, WM. ANTHONY, a celebrated naturalist and traveller, was born in 1756 at Frejus. Died 1814.

OLIVET, JOSEPH, THOULIER D', a learned critic, was born at Salins, in France, in 1682. He entered into the society of Jesuits, but left them to lead a retired life at Paris, where he was admitted a member of the academy, whose history he continued in 2 vols. His greatest work, however, is his edition of Cicero, in 9 vols. 4to., or 10 vols. 8vo. The Abbé Olivet also published translations from Cicero and Demosthenes, executed in a spirited and elegant manner. Died 1768.

OLIVETAN, PETER ROBERT, a relative and townsman of Calvin, said to have been poisoned at Rome in 1536, and, by other accounts, to have died at Ferrara 1538. He was one of the first reformers, and published a French version of the Scriptures, which became the foundation of the Genevan Bible.

OLIVEYRA, FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Portuguese knight, and gentleman of the household to the king, was born at Lisbon, in 1702. On going to Vienna, as secretary to the embassy, he became a convert to the Protestant faith; to profess which he came to England in 1746. He published 'Memoirs of his Travels,' 'Familiar Letters,' 'A Pathetic Discourse to his Countrymen, on the Earthquake at Lisbon in 1756,' 'The Chevalier d'Oliveyra burnt in Effigy as an Heretic, why and wherefore?' &c.; and he left at his death, which happened at Hackney, in 1783, a great number of MSS., including 'Oliveyriana, or Memoirs, historical and literary,' 27 vols. 4to.

OLIVEYRA, S., a Portuguese rabbin, d. 1708.

OLIVIER, C. M., a French critic, 1701-1736.

OLIVIER, F., chancellor of France, 1497-1560.

OLIVIER, GUILLAUME ANTOINE, an eminent



French naturalist and traveller, was born in 1756, at Frejus. He made botany and entomology his especial study, went on a scientific mission to Persia in 1792, returned with a valuable collection after an absence of six years, and died in 1814. He published the result of his researches in the East, under the title of 'Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypt, et la Perse,' 3 vols. 4to., with an atlas and plates; also, a 'Natural History of Coleopterous Insects,' &c.

OLIVIER, JAMES, a president of the parliament of Paris, born about 1460, died 1519. His son, JOHN, a poet, and grand almoner, afterwards bishop of Angers, died 1540.

OLIVIER, S., prof. of canon law, 1538-1609.

OLIVIER, W. A., a Fr. naturalist, 1756-1814.

OLIVIERI, ANNIBAL, a learned Italian antiquary, born at Pesaro, in 1708; author of 'Marmora Pesaursiensia a Notis illustrata,' 2 vols.; 'Memoirs of the ancient Port of Pesaro,' and 'Memoirs of the Chevalier Passeri.' He was honorary chamberlain to pope Clement XIII., and perpetual secretary of the academy of Pesaro.

OLIVIERI, D., an Italian painter, 1679-1755.

OLLIVIER, R., a French writer, 1727-1814.

OLMOS, F. A., a Span. missionary, died 1571.

OLYBRIUS, FLAVIUS ANICUS, emperor of the West, died after a three months' reign, 472.

OLYMPIAS, daughter of Pyrrhus, and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus, died about 240 B.C.

OLYMPIAS, wife of Philip, king of Macedonia, and mother of Alexander the Great, was the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus. Her haughtiness, and, more probably, her infidelity, induced Philip to repudiate her; and as Philip's murder soon followed this disgrace, some have attributed it to her intrigues. Antipater, the successor of Alexander on the Macedonian throne, left the administration of the country to Polyperchon, who, to confirm his power, recalled Olympias from Epirus, whither she had fled, and confided to her the guardianship of the young son of Alexander. She now cruelly put to death Aridæus, son of Philip, with his wife Eurydice, as also Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with 100 leading men of Macedon, who were inimical to her interest. But such barbarities did not long remain unpunished. Cassander besieged her in Pydna, where she had retired with her family; and being obliged to surrender, after an obstinate siege, she was put to death.

OLYMPIODORUS, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, commencement of the 6th century. Another philosopher of the same name and place, author of a commentary on Aristotle, about the end of the 6th century. A third *savant* of this name was deacon of Alexandria about the end of the 7th century, and wrote Commentaries.

OLZOFFSKI, ANDREW, a Polish statesman and prelate, distinguished for his wisdom and patriotism, born 1678.

OMAR, the first caliph of the name, and father-in-law of Mahomet, succeeded Aboubeker 634, conquered Jerusalem 637, and Alexandria 640. It was on this occasion that the great library of the Ptolemies was destroyed, and in the reign of Omar that the institutions of the Mahomedans began to assume their proper form. He was assassinated by a Persian slave 644. The second Omar succeeded 717, and was assassinated 720.

OMAR, the fourth and last Arabian king of Badajoz, suc. his brother 1082, and was killed 1090.

OMAR, a cel. Mussulman doctor, abt. 1068-1142.

OMAR-PACHA, dey of Algiers, 1815-1817.

OMAYYAH, or OMMIAH, a prince who ruled the Arabian tribe of Khoreish, the same to which Mahomet belonged, before the advent of the latter at the commencement of the 7th century. He was the stock of the Omniade caliphs.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, the confidential medical attendant of the emperor Napoleon in his last days, and author of 'A Voice from St. Helena,' was a native of Ireland, and born about 1778. He was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and was on board the Bellerophon in that capacity, on the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed Dr. O'Meara's skill in attending to some of the crew, and his knowledge of Italian, made overtures to him, on being transferred to the Northumberland, to accompany him to St. Helena as his surgeon, his own not being able to go with him. Having obtained Admiral Keith's permission, Dr. O'Meara assented, and remained with the ex-emperor till July, 1818, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank. He was latterly an active partisan of O'Connell's, at one of whose agitation meetings he is said to have caught the illness which terminated fatally, June 3, 1836. In the following month a sale of his effects took place; and it is surprising what competition there was for such articles as had been the property of the French emperor. A few lines in his handwriting sold for 11 guineas; a lock of his hair, £2 10s.; one of his teeth, 7 guineas and a half; and the instrument used by O'Meara in extracting it, 3 guineas!

O'MEARA, THEODOSIA BEAUCHAMP, wife of the preceding Barry O'Meara, but who styled herself Lady Leigh, died in 1830. She was the widow of Captain John Donellan, who was hung at Warwick, in 1781, for poisoning Sir Theodosius Boughton; she next married Sir Egerton Leigh, bart.; and at his death, in 1818, she gave her hand to the author of 'A Voice from St. Helena.'

OMMEGANCK, B. B., a Fle. painter, 1775-1826.

ONESICRITUS, a Gr. historian, 4th century B.C.

ONIAS, the name of several high priests of the Jews—the first of whom governed the Hebrew republic, 322-302 B.C. The second, 233-219 B.C. The third, who is much spoken of in the book of the Maccabees, 199-170 B.C. The fourth, called also Menelaus, reigned 172-162 B.C.

ONKELOS, a celebrated rabbin, supposed to have been a native of Babylon, and to have flourished about the time of our Lord. He wrote the Chaldee Targum, or paraphrase on the Pentateuch, which is remarkable for the purity of its language, and conformity with the Hebrew text.

ONOMACRILUS, a Greek poet, 6th century B.C.

ONOSANDRUS, a Greek Historian, whose only remaining work is a discourse on the duties and virtues of the general of an army, 1st century.

ONSLOW, GEORGE, an English musical composer. Died 1853, age 69.

OORT, LAMBRECHT VAN, a Flemish historical painter, born in 1520. ADAM, his son, 1557-1641.

OOST, JACOB VAN, the elder, a Flemish painter, greatly distinguished for his numerous altar-pieces, born about 1600, died 1671. His son, of the same names, called the Younger, a portrait and historical painter, 1637-1713.

OOSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, a pupil of J. De Heam, celebrated for her exquisite fruit and flower painting, 1630-1693.

OPIE, AMELIA, was the daughter of the late distinguished physician, Dr. Alderson, of Norwich, and the sister of Mr. Baron Alderson. She was married to John Opie, the eminent historical painter, in



1784, and survived him nearly half a century. From an early period she devoted herself to literary pursuits, principally in the composition of works of fiction and moral tales. These have been chiefly admired for their simplicity and genial feeling. Her public literary career extended from 1805, when she published her 'Adeline Mowbray,' down to 1834, when her 'Lays for the Dead' issued from the press. Besides these she is the author of 'Detraction Displayed,' 'Father and Daughter,' 'Madeline,' 'Temper,' 'Valentine's Eve,' &c. But her happiest effort is considered to be the 'Illustrations of Lying.' For the last twenty-five years of her life she was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived in the strictest retirement at Norwich, where in 1853 she died, aged 84.

OPIE, JOHN, an eminent historical painter, was born, in 1761, at St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall. At the age of 12 he was considered a phenomenon of learning; he had mastered Euclid, and commenced teacher to the peasants in that immediate neighborhood. His father, who was a carpenter, saw his dwelling-house hung with likenesses and sketches of landscapes with anger, at what he thought a mere idle propensity; but his uncle witnessed these efforts of early genius with pleasure. His talents at length attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcot, the satirist, whose instructions greatly served him. He commenced as a portrait painter, and visited the neighboring towns in quest of employment, and on one of these occasions he returned home well dressed, with 20 guineas in his pocket. This money he gave to his mother, of whom he was excessively fond, and told her that in future he should maintain himself. He accordingly removed to London, and was introduced to Sir J. Reynolds. Wolcot was impatient to see his progress; and as his fame had preceded him, the London connoisseurs were all eager to behold the Cornish wonder. He was then 20 years of age, people of distinction crowded his door, and it became the fashion to sit to him; but as the novelty wore off, so did the fashion; and, by the time he was 40, though he gradually improved, he was comparatively deserted. The first specimen he gave of his literary ability was in a life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pilkington's Dictionary. He then published 'An Enquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England;' and he delivered lectures at the Royal Institution. On Fuseli's death, he was appointed to succeed him as professor of painting to the Royal Academy. He died in 1807, and was interred near Sir Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's cathedral. His wife AMELIA OPIE, born in 1771, at Harwich, was highly distinguished for her literary abilities, and was the author of 'A Life of Opie,' 'Adeline Mowbray,' 'Simple Tales,' 'The Eve of St. Valentine,' &c.

OPINEER, P., a Dutch annalist, 1526-1595.

OPITZ, or OPITIUS, HENRY, a German divine and Orientalist, whose singular opinions as the pupil of Matthias Wasmuth, subjected him to much enmity among the learned, 1642-1712.

OPITZ, or OPITIUS, MARTIN, a German poet, was born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, in 1597. He became schoolmaster at Weissenburg, and afterwards secretary to a nobleman, at whose expense he travelled to Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with Grotius. He is called the father of German poetry. Died 1689.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet, who lived under Caracalla, in the beginning of the 3d century, wrote poems distinguished for elegance and sublimity, two only of which are now extant, his 'Halieuticon,' or five

books on fishing and four books on hunting, entitled 'Cynageticon.' He died in his 30th year, A.D. 213.

OPPIUS CAIUS, the name of two Romans—the first, a tribune of the people, B.C. 215. The second, one of Caesar's lieutenants, 50 B.C.

OPSOPÆUS, J., a German critic, 1556-1596.

OPSOPÆUS, V., a Ger. philologist, died 1540.

OPSTRAET, J., a French Jansenist, 1651-1720.

ORANGE, FREDERIC HENRY of Nassau, prince of, Stadtholder of Holland, was born at Delft in 1584, and succeeded his brother Maurice in 1625. Died 1647.

ORANGE, WM. of Nassau, prince of, founder of the Dutch republic, was born at Dillemburgh, in 1533. Being attached to the court of Charles V., he was appointed by that monarch to the command of the army in the Netherlands. Having, however, united himself to the Flemish nobles as the advocate of the liberties of the Netherlands, he incurred the hatred of Philip II., and was compelled to fly. He soon took up arms against Spain, and at length wrested a part of the Netherlands from that country. He was assassinated at Delft by Balthazar Gerard, in 1584.

ORCAGNA, A., an Italian painter, 1320-1389.

ORDERIC, VITALIS, an English monk of French descent, kn. as an ecclesiastical historian, 12th cent.

ORDINAIRE, C. N., a Fr. naturalist, 1736-1809.

OREGGIO, A., an Ital. theologian, 1577-1635.

O'REILLY, ALEXANDER, a native of Ireland, who entered into the Spanish army, where he obtained the favor of Charles III., and was raised to the highest military rank for his eminent services. Born 1735, died 1794.

O'REILLY, ANDREW, Count, a general of cavalry in the Austrian service, was a native of Ireland. He was a brave and skilful officer, and had filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian army, with the exception of that of field-marshal. At the battle of Austerlitz, so fatal to their cause, the remnant of the army was preserved from destruction by his courage and skill; and when, in 1809, he held the post of governor of Vienna, the difficult task of making an honorable capitulation with the French emperor devolved on him. He died in the 91st year of his age.

ORELLANA, FRANCIS, a Spanish officer, who is regarded as the discoverer of the river Amazon, in South America. At least, he was the first European that navigated that mighty stream, and it still bears his name. Died 1549.

ORESME, N., an eminent Fr. prelate, died 1382.

ORFANEL, HYACINTH, a Spanish missionary and hist. of Japan, where he was burnt alive, 1622.

ORFILA, M., a physician, celebrated for his contributions to toxicological chemistry, born at Port Mahon in 1783, died in Paris 1853.

ORGAGNA, ANDREW, an Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1329. He was also a sculptor and architect. In a picture of the Last Day, he represented his friends in paradise, and his enemies in hell. Died 1389.

ORIANI, B., an Italian astronomer, 1758-1832.

ORIBASIIUS, a Greek physician, 4th century.

ORIENT, J., a Hungarian painter, died 1747.

ORIENTIUS, St., bishop of Auch, d. about 460.

ORIGEN, surnamed ADAMANTIUS, was born at Alexandria about the year A.D. 186. His father, Leonides, an intelligent and educated Christian, was martyred in the year 203, and Origen, his mother, and six younger sons, were left in great destitution. The fatherless pupil studied under Clemens Alexandrinus and Ammonius Saccas, and made so great pro-



ficiency that in his eighteenth year Demetrius the bishop raised him to the office of catechist. In this position his success in teaching Christianity was so great, that his life was threatened by his pagan adversaries. During this period he practised peculiar austerities, and subjected himself to a strange mutilation, agreeably to what he deemed the correct meaning of the statement in Matthew xix. 12. He sold his library of secular books for a perpetual income of four oboli a-day, went without shoes, and slept on the ground. About the year 212 he made a brief visit to Rome. On his return to Alexandria he devoted himself more exclusively and assiduously to biblical studies. Among the persons recovered from error by him, was a man of wealth, named Ambrose, who gratefully supplied his teacher with seven amanuenses and as many copyists. The danger in which persecution placed him, obliged him to leave Alexandria in 215, and he took refuge in Cæsarea. Here, though invested with no ecclesiastical office, he publicly expounded the Scriptures. In the year following he was recalled to Alexandria, and still pursued his scripture studies. Immediately afterwards he journeyed into Greece; on his way through Palestine he was ordained a presbyter, and at Antioch had an interview, at her earnest request, with Mamaea, mother of the emperor Alexander Severus. The bishop Demetrius, who had been for some time jealous of the growing fame of Origen, now openly attacked him on his return. In an assembly of prelates he pronounced sentence of exile upon Origen, and having in another degraded him from the priesthood, he sent a circular to all the bishops demanding their concurrence in the judgment. In Palestine, however, Origen was protected; he lived, studied, and preached in Cæsarea. Persecution broke out again under Decius, and he was imprisoned and tortured. He showed himself prepared for martyrdom, but was at length released. His sufferings, however, shortened his life, and he died at Tyre in the year 253, about his sixty-ninth year. The private life and character of Origen were marked by great piety, moderation, meekness, humility, and industry. Under trying provocation he maintained an unruffled temper, and in times of danger he was never unnerved. His orthodoxy was impeached during his lifetime, and Origenism became in succeeding centuries an interminable theme of wrangling and accusation. The fancy of Origen did lead him often astray into wild and extravagant speculations, such as the dream of an ante-natal existence, the pre-existence of Christ's human soul, and the final restoration of men and fallen spirits. His grammatical knowledge did not preserve him from the common and enticing error of spiritualizing, or allegorizing Scripture. As a defender of the faith, Origen was far before any of his contemporaries, as may be seen in his book 'against Celsus,' and the remains of the Philocalia, which was compiled out of his writings by Basil and Gregory of Nazianzus, and principally from this clever defence. In the shape of commentary, scholia, or homilies, he published on nearly the whole of Scripture, though only a few portions of these voluminous works have been preserved. His treatise 'De Principiis' is extant in the Latin version of Rufinus. Others of his numerous works exist only in scanty fragments. The 'Exhortation to Martyrdom,' and the book 'On Prayer,' have come down to us. Eusebius speaks of having collected a hundred of his letters. But one chief province of Origen's literary labors was upon the text of Scripture. His famous Hexapla, the best known of his

editions, presents, in successive columns the Hebrew, Hebrew in Greek characters, and the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the Seventy, and Theodotion; other Greek versions were occasionally added in additional columns. This was a critical attempt to amend the text of the Septuagint. The surviving remains of this noble and costly polyglot were published by Montfaucon, in 2 folio volumes, Paris, 1714. The earlier editions of Origen's works were chiefly in Latin versions, such as those of Merlin, Erasmus, Panzer, and Genebrard. Huet published the exegetical works in 2 folios, Rouen, 1688; but the *Editio princeps* is the Benedictine one, of De La Rue, Paris, 1733-59, 4 vols., folio, reprinted in fifteen volumes by Oberthür, Würzburg, 1785. A later edition by Lommatzsch in twenty-five 12mo volumes, was printed at Berlin, 1832-48, and a good life was published by Redepenning in two octavos at Bonn, 1846. With all his skilled diligence in biblical literature, Origen was not a safe guide in theology. There is at the same time no doubt that many of his works were interpolated, yet it is plain that he was prone to theorize, and to propound hypotheses which could not be sustained. His hints were by and by broadened by others into assertions, and his conjectures changed into positive affirmations. We cannot but admire his industry and erudition, though we smile at his psychology, and refuse to admit the truth of many of the dogmas with which his name has been so long connected. [J.E.]

ORIGEN, the disciple and friend of Porphyry, lived at the same time as the preceding, and was the successor of Plotinus in the chair of philosophy at Alexandria.

ORLANDI, CL., an Italian architect, 1694-1775.

ORLANDI, PEREGRINE ANTHONY, a learned bibliographer and writer on the history of the arts, was professor of theology at Bologna, where he died in 1730.

ORLANDINI, N., an Italian Jesuit, known as the first historian of his order, 1554-1606.

ORLAY, B. VAN, a Flem. painter, b. about 1490.

ORLAY, J. VAN, a Flem. painter, b. about 1656.

ORLEANS, an ancient dukedom, and titular name borne by the princes of the blood royal in France, of which there are two lines:—1. The first line has given the following names to history:—LOUIS I. of France, duke d'Orleans, second son of Charles V., born 1371, became regent in consequence of the mental incapacity of his brother, Charles VI., 1393, and was murdered by his cousin, the duke of Burgundy, 1407. This event was the source of the bloody feuds between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy. CHARLES, son of the preceding, duke of Angouleme in his father's lifetime, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, died while attempting the conquest of the Milanese, which he claimed in right of his mother, 1465. He left a son, LOUIS II. of Orleans, who, in 1498, succeeded to the crown as Louis XII. Between the first and second houses we find JOHN BAPTIST GASTON, third son of Henry IV. and Mary de Medici, born 1608, created duke of Orleans 1626, and noted for his intrigues during the reign of his brother, Louis XIII. He was banished to Blois by Mazarin in 1652, and died there 1660. 2. The second house of Orleans commences with PHILIP I., second son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, born 1640, received the title of Orleans on the death of his uncle, Gaston, 1660, and the next year was married to his cousin, Henrietta Anne, daughter of Charles I. of England. He is suspected of having poisoned this princess, and, in 1671, was married to Elizabeth of Bavaria, of whom his suc-



cessor was born; died 1701. PHILIP II., born 1674, succeeded to the title of the preceding 1701, and became the celebrated regent Orleans after the death of Louis XIV. He was educated in profligacy by abbé Dubois, and brought the kingdom to the verge of an insurrection (see LAW); died suddenly 1723. Louis, son and successor of the latter, born 1703, was distinguished for his accomplishments as a universal scholar and linguist. He died, after passing his life in a literary and religious retirement, 1752. Louis PHILIP, son and successor of Louis the preceding, born 1725, was lieutenant-general in the Flemish wars and governor of Dauphiné. He was a man of taste and a lover of literature, and died generally regretted 1785. Louis JOSEPH PHILIP, son of the last named, see article below. Louis PHILIP, his son and successor, same as the late king of French. See Louis PHILIPPE. FERDINAND PHILIP Louis CHARLES HENRY, eldest son of the late king of the French, was born 1810 at Palermo, and distinguished himself in 1831 at the siege of Antwerp, and more recently in the African campaigns. He was killed by a fall from his carriage, near Neuilly, 13th July, 1842. His sons are the present Count de Paris, born 1838, and the duc de Chartres, born 1840. His sister, MARIE, princess of Orleans, born at Palermo 1813, was greatly distinguished for her love of art, and especially for her skill in sculpture. She was married to the duke of Wurtemberg in 1837, and died of consumption 1839. Her greatest work is the statue of Joan of Arc, in the museum of Versailles.

ORLEANS, Louis PHILIPPE JOSEPH, Duc D', father of the late king of the French, and cousin of Louis XVI., was born at St. Cloud, with the title of Duc de Montpensier, 1747, became duc de Chartres 1752, and succeeded to the title and estates of his father in 1787. In 1769 he married the daughter of the duc de Penthièvre, and enjoyed some measure of the popularity that belonged to her as member of a family beloved by the people. In the conflict between the court and the parliaments, which preceded the revolution, Louis d'Orleans fully justified his preference by opposing the former, and, as a natural consequence, was received coldly by the royal family, and exposed to many mortifications at court; one considerable instance of which was the refusal of the king to appoint him grand admiral of France—a dignity that had fairly reverted to the duc d'Orleans by ordinary custom. His predilection for the popular cause was accompanied by a private character undeniably bad. It may be enough to say on this point, that, as he frequently visited England, he was the boon companion of the prince of Wales, and shared in all those nameless crimes against morality that we commonly understand by 'blackguardism.' The scene of his orgies in France was the *Palais Royal*. 'He changed the noble and spacious gardens of his palace into a market of luxury, devoted by day to traffic (as a means of repairing his shattered fortunes), and by night to play and debauchery—a complete sink of iniquities, built in the heart of the capital—a work of cupidity which antique manners never could forgive this prince; and which, being gradually adopted as their forum by the indolence of the Parisian population, was destined to become the cradle of the revolution.' The duc d'Orleans, in fact, and the *Palais Royal*, became the centre of the great conspiracy that was striding onwards to overthrow all that should have been dear to the descendant of a line of kings. Honor, decency, the privacy of the domestic life of royalty, and the fair name of his cousin Marie Antoinette, were all sacrificed by

the man whose natural place at such a crisis was among the chief defenders of the throne. In 1792 Louis d'Orleans took his seat with the republicans in the national Convention, and adopted for himself and his heirs the name of *Egalité*—even voting for the king's death, 'simply occupied with his duty,' as he expressed himself, 'and convinced that the enemies of public liberty deserved to die.' It has been affirmed that he went to see Louis executed, but this is by no means certain; for his position, especially after the king's death, as first prince of the blood, was such as to bring upon him the hatred and suspicion of all parties. He was accused, at last, of plotting to re-establish the monarchy, either in his own person, or in his family, and the Jacobins were resolved to rid themselves of the embarrassment of his presence. A revulsion of feeling seems to have taken place after his arrest, and he conducted himself with unexpected courage, propriety, and self-possession on the day of his trial and execution—which took place after several months' imprisonment, on 6th November, 1793. On being asked 'Whether he had not voted the death of the tyrant with the ambitious premeditation of succeeding him?' 'No,' he replied, 'I obeyed my heart and conscience.' 'Since you were determined to condemn me,' he added, 'you should have found more specious pretexts, for you will never persuade any one that you believed me really guilty of the treason you charge me with.' Louis d'Orleans, in truth, understood the temper of the people too well to think of aspiring to the crown, and had made himself too familiar with them to dream of any respect in such a character. The republicans sacrificed him for future security, as they would have done every member of the royal family if it had been possible to secure their persons. [E.R.]

ORLEANS-DE-LA-MOTTE, Louis FRANCIS GABRIEL D', born 1683, became bishop of Amiens 1733, and died 1774. He is regarded as the model of a Christian minister, and is author of 'Spiritual Letters,' published 1777. His life, by Proyard, was published 1788.

ORLEY, B. VAN, a Flemish painter, 1490–1560.

ORLEY, RICHARD VAN, and his son, JOHN, distinguished at Brussels as miniature painters, and engravers; the former 1652–1732.

ORLOFF, GREGORY, a Russian general and political intriguer, who greatly promoted the elevation of his mistress, Catharine II., to the throne. Being disappointed in his hope of sharing the crown with her, and declining a private marriage, he was supplanted by a new favorite, and died insane 1783. He had one son by the empress, named Bobrinski. ALEXIS, his brother and fellow-conspirator, was a man of gigantic stature and strength, and is said to have strangled the emperor Peter with his own hands. He was a favorite of Catharine, and was married to the princess Taranoff, daughter of the empress Elizabeth; died 1808. GREGORY VLADIMIROVITZ, a nobleman of the same family, bearing the title of Count ORLOFF, was distinguished for his patronage and culture of letters. He is author of 'Historical, Political, and Literary Memoirs of Naples,' a 'History of the Arts in Italy,' flour. 1778–1826.

ORME, ROBERT, an historian, was born in 1728, at Anjengo, in the East Indies, where his father was a physician in the company's service. He was educated at Harrow, obtained a civil appointment in India, became a member of the council at Fort St. George, and was a commissary and accountant-general. In 1758 he returned to England, and employed himself in writing 'The History of the Mili-



tary Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan,' the first volume of which was published in 1763, and the second in 1778. The author compiled also a work entitled 'Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas,' &c. Died 1801.

ORMEROD, OLIVER, a Church of England minister and polemical writer of the time of James I., author of 'the Picture of a Puritan,' and 'The Picture of a Papist,' died 1626.

ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, Duke of, an eminent statesman, was born in 1610, in London, and succeeded to the earldom of Ormond in 1632. During the wars between Charles I. and the parliament he strenuously labored, though with very inadequate force, to uphold the king's authority in Ireland; and on the ruin of the royal cause, he retired to the Continent, and exerted himself to promote the re-establishment of monarchy in England. After the restoration of Charles II. he was created a duke, and was twice appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1670 he narrowly escaped with his life from a plot formed against him by the desperado Colonel Blood. Died 1688.

ORMONDE, MARQUIS JOHN BULLER, an English nobleman of refined tastes and considerable literary culture, author of 'Autumn in Sicily,' &c. Died 1854, aged 46.

OROBIO, BALTHASAR, a Spanish Jew, who became professor of metaphysics at Salamanca, and afterwards a physician at Seville, where his family were nominally Christians. Orobio at last fell under the suspicion of the holy office, and was tortured and imprisoned. At the expiration of three years he obtained his release, and then went to Toulouse; from which place he removed to Amsterdam, where he made an open profession of Judaism, submitted to the rite of circumcision, took the name of Isaac, and practised as a physician. He wrote a book against Spinoza, entitled 'Certamen Philosophicum.' Limborch had a conference with him on the subject of the Christian religion, of which he published a celebrated book, entitled 'Amica Collatio cum erudito Judeo.'

ORONO, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. Died at Oldtown, 1801, aged 113 years.

OROSIUS, PAUL, a Spanish ecclesiastic of the 5th century, was a native of Tarragona, and a disciple of St. Augustine. He wrote a 'History of Human Calamities,' which was considered his chief work, and was afterwards translated by Alfred the Great. The time of his death is not known.

ORK, HUGH, a gunsmith, was born in Scotland in 1717, emigrated to New England in 1733, and settled at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he carried on an extensive manufactory. He invented a machine for the manufacture of cotton, also for cleaning flaxseed. He was for some years a senator. Died 1798.

ORR, JOHN, served under General Stark in the battle of Bennington, and severely wounded. He was for several years representative and senator of New Hampshire. Died 1822.

ORRENTE, P., a Spanish painter, died 1642.

ORSATO, J. B., an Italian antiq., 1673-1720.

ORSATO, SERTORIO, an Italian antiquarian and historian usually called Ursatus, 1617-1678.

ORSI, J. A., an Italian historian, 1692-1761.

ORSINI, a noble Italian family, the most celebrated of whom are—NICHOLAS, count of Pitigliano, a Venetian general, time of the league of Cambray, 1412-1510. His cousin, LORENZO, or RENZO DE CERI, conquered the duchy of Urbino, in the interest of Leo X., and defended Rome against the constable

Bourbon, died 1536. FULVIO, in the Latinized form, FULVIUS URSINUS, a distinguished scholar and antiquarian writer, 1529-1600. The popes, Nicholas III. and Benedict XIII., were of this family, and a branch of the family entered the Neapolitan service, and became the counts of Nola and dukes of Gradina. FRANCESCO and PAOLO, of this branch, were strangled at Sinagaglia by Cæsar Borgia, and the cardinal Orsini was poisoned by Cæsar's father, the pope Alexander VI. See also URSIUS.

ORTE, Viscount D', whose name deserves to be recorded as an instance of manly integrity and true honor, was governor of Bayonne at the time of the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew. Having received an order from Charles IX. to put to death all the Protestants in his government, he replied in the following words, 'Sire, I have communicated your majesty's letter to the garrison and inhabitants of this city. I have found only brave soldiers and good citizens, and not a single executioner.'

ORTEGA, C. G. DE, a Span. botanist, 1730-1810.

ORTELL, or ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, a learned geographer, born at Antwerp, in 1527. After travelling on the Continent and in Great Britain, he published an Atlas, which gained for him the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. His principal works are, 'Thesaurus Geographicus,' and 'Theatri Orbis Terrarum.' Died 1598.

ORTON, JOB, an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1717. He was the author of a 'Life of Dr. Doddridge,' 'Sacramental Meditations,' 'Discourses on Christian Worship,' 'Discourses on Practical Subjects,' &c. After his death, which happened in 1783, was printed his 'Practical Exposition of the Old Testament,' 6 vols.

ORUS APOLLO, otherwise HORUS APOLLO, and HORAPOLLO, the supposed author of two ancient books concerning the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, first published by Aldus in 1505, was a native of Egypt, and first taught as a grammarian at Alexandria, and then at Constantinople, in the reign of Theodosius, about 380. The interesting fragment known by his name is supposed to be, substantially, of much older date, and to have been written in the Egyptian tongue, the books we now have (according to this hypothesis) being a reproduction or abridged version in Greek. The explanations of Orus Apollo have exercised a good deal the curiosity of the learned, and some of the signs are admitted to have the value he assigns to them. The book has often been republished since the time of Aldus, and several times with a Latin version, the latest being that of Leemans, Amsterdam, 1834. The following will give some idea of the meanings of Orus Apollo:—The scarabæus—virility, paternity, strength; the stars—fate and providence; the dew, or soft rain—doctrine; fire and water, as emblems of lustration and expiation—purity; the ox—temperance and strength; the crocodile—insane fury, rapacity, fecundity; the frog—an imperfect or unformed man; the lion's head—watchfulness; the anterior members of the lion—power; the lamp burning—life; the eye—God; the face without eyes, or two eyes represented over a mask—the manes, or infernal gods; the black dove—constancy in widowhood. It is quite clear that this interesting fragment of antiquity contains the remnant of some traditions of remote times, mingled with later inventions or guesses. Orus Apollo gives the meaning of the cross as future life or salvation, and confesses that he cannot explain why. This is the crux ansata, erroneously regarded as the *key of the Nile*, and usually held by Osiris. [E.R.]



ORVILLE, JAMES PHILIP D', an eminent writer on classical literature, was born at Amsterdam, in 1696. He travelled in England, Italy, France, and Germany, visiting every where the public libraries, and forming an acquaintance with the most celebrated classical scholars of the age. He occupied the chair of history, rhetoric, and Greek literature at Amsterdam, from 1730 to 1742, published several critical works, and died in 1751.

ORY, F., a French juriconsult, died 1657.

ORZECOWSKI, STANISLAUS, in Latin, ORICHOVIUS, a Polish orator and historian, 16th century.

OS, J. VAN, a Dutch flower painter, 1744-1808. His son, T. WILLIAM, a landscape painter, b. 1776.

OSBECK, P., a Swedish navigator, died 1805.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS, an English gentleman, was born in Bedfordshire, about 1588. He became master of the horse to the Earl of Pembroke, and in the civil wars he joined the parliament. Mr. Osborne wrote 'Advices to a Son,' and 'Letters and Poems,' 2 vols.; 'Historical Memoirs on the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James,' 'Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy,' &c. Died 1658.

OSBORN, SELLECK, a poet, was born in Connecticut, and brought up to the business of a printer. He was editor of the Boston and American Watchman, at Wilmington, Delaware. Died 1826.

OSEOLA, an Indian chief of the Seminoles, known also by the name of Powell. He was the leader of the long border warfare, and died at Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island near Charleston, 1838, aged 35.

OSGOOD, SAMUEL, postmaster-general of the United States, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1748, and graduated at Harvard College in 1770. In 1781, he was a member of Congress, and in 1785 he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury. In 1789 Washington made him postmaster-general, and in 1803, he was appointed naval officer for the port of New York. Died 1813.

OSIANDER, ANDREW, a celebrated protestant theologian, who joined the party of Luther when he declared against indulgences, and took part in all the discussions when the confession of faith was formed at Augsburg. Born at Guntzenhausen, in Franconia, 1498, died 1552. His son, LUKE, called the elder, a famous controversialist, 1534-1604. LUKE, son of the latter, chancellor of the university of Tubingen, 1570-1638. ANDREW, another son of the elder Luke, well known as a theologian and commentator, 1562-1617.

OSIANDER, JOHN ADAM, a theologian and philologist, professor of Tubingen, 1622-1697. His son, of the same names, a physician, 1659-1708. The son of the latter, who also bore the same names, 1701-1756. JOHN, son of the first John Adam, distinguished as a philologist, 1657-1724.

OSIO, F., an Italian historical critic, 1587-1631.

OSIUS, a Spanish theologian, bishop of Cordova at the period of the council of Nice, 256-358.

OSMAN, son of Ibrahim, emperor of the Turks, who was taken captive when a child by certain Maltese adventurers, and being educated as a Christian, became vicar-general of Dominicans at Malta; died 1676.

OSMAN BEY, NEMSEY, a colonel in the Austrian service, who having been accused of robbing the regimental chest, and received for it a year's imprisonment, determined to go to Constantinople, and turn Mahometan. He accordingly arrived there in 1779, made profession of the Moslem faith, and received from the grand seignor a handsome pension, with an estate in Magnesia, in Asia Minor. He possessed a taste for the fine arts, and for the study of archæolo-

gy and numismatics; and he amused himself in adding to his collection all the scarce coins and medals he could collect. He had continued thus to employ himself for some years, when he was murdered by two of his servants, who were tempted to the deed by the hope of obtaining a large booty, a considerable sum of money being in his possession at the time. This happened in 1785.

OSMOND, J. B. L., a Fr. wr. on books, d. 1775.

OSMOND, ST., bishop of Salisbury in the 11th century, accompanied William the Norman to England, and was not less distinguished for military renown in the early part of his life, than for his learning and piety at a subsequent period. He erected a cathedral at Old Sarum, in which he was interred, but his ashes were afterwards taken up and enshrined. He wrote a 'Missal,' or service book, which became the most popular manual of public devotion among the English clergy, and has principally contributed to hand down his name to posterity.

OSORIO, J., a Portuguese prelate, 1506-1580.

OSSENBEECK, J. VAN, a D. painter, 1627-78.

OSSIAN, an ancient Gaelic bard, is supposed to have lived in the 3d century, and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian hero, whom he accompanied in various military expeditions. His name has derived its celebrity from the publications of Macpherson, which comprise a remarkable series of ballads, on the deliverance of Erin from the haughty Swaran, king of Lochlin, by Fingal. They have been translated into all the European languages, and please by their successful delineation of the passions, picturesque expressions, bold but lovely images and comparisons, deep pathos, and tender melancholy tone.

OSSOLI, THE COUNTESS, better known as Margaret Fuller, was born in Massachusetts, U.S., 1810, and when quite a girl was remarkable for the avidity with which she applied herself to classical and literary studies. She became mistress of a brilliant reputation in Boston and New York, chiefly founded on her conversational powers, and the leading part she took in the friendly *conversazioni* made up at her friends' houses, and in a less degree on the genius and sensibility displayed in her writings. In 1847, while on a tour in Italy, she became the wife of the marquis Ossoli, and on returning to America in 1850, they both perished by shipwreck on the beach of Fire Island. With her perished the MS. of a work on Italy, containing the last and ripest fruits of her genius.

OSSORY, THOMAS, count of. See ORMOND.

OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a painter of the Flemish school, was born at Lubeck, in 1610, and studied under Francis Hals. His pictures are characterized by an exact imitation of nature, and usually consist of alehouse interiors, with Dutch peasants smoking, quarrelling, or drinking. His coloring is rich and clear, his touch spirited and free, and all his works are highly finished. Died 1685.

OSTERVOLD, JOHN FREDERIC, a Swiss Protestant divine, was born at Neufchatel, in 1663; became pastor of the church in that place in 1699; and died in 1747. His chief works are, 'A Catechism of the Christian Religion,' 'Arguments and Reflections on all the Books of the Bible,' 2 vols.; 'Treatise against Uncleaness,' 'Treatise on the Sources of Corruption,' and 'Sermons.'

OSTERWICK, MARIA VAN, who is ranked among the most celebrated flower painters, was born at Nootdorp, near Delft, in 1630, and died in 1693. She was patronized by the emperor Leopold, William III., and Louis XIV.; and her pictures were eagerly



sought after, and admitted into the choicest collections.

OSTIUS, a Latin poet, 1st century.

OSTROJSKI, vaivode of Kieff, died 1608.

OSTROWSKI, a Polish general, 16th century.

OSTROWSKI, TH. ADRIAN RAWICZ, a Polish statesman and friend of the constitution, 1739-1817.

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, was obliged, after the death of Ethelred his father, to take refuge in Ireland; his uncle, Edwin, having usurped the throne. He became a Christian in his retreat; and returning to his own country, defeated Cerdwalla, king of the Britons, who lost his life. Oswald reunited the two kingdoms of Northumberland; but was slain in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, in 643.

OSWALD, E., an Austrian *savant*, 1511-1579.

OSWALD, J., a Scottish philosopher, last cent.

OSYMANDYAS, an ancient king of Egypt, who flourished about 1500 years B.C., or, as some authors conjecture, 2300 years. He erected the gigantic works of Thebes, built the Memnonium in the city of the hundred gates, and, according to Diodorus, inscribed on his colossus, 'I am Osymandyas, king of kings; if any man will know my greatness and my resting-place, let him destroy one of my works.'

OTFRID, a German poet, and divine, 9th cent.

OTHER, OHTHER, or OTTAR, a Norwegian traveller of the age of Alfred the Great.

OTHMAN, or OSMAN, the founder of the Ottoman empire and the dynasty of the Osmanlis, was a Turkish chief who made himself master of Bithynia, flourished 1259-1326. A *second*, of the same name, was the sixteenth Ottoman sultan, reigned 1618-1622. A *third*, who was the twenty-fifth sultan, reigned 1754-1774.

OTHMAN AL RHADY, ABOUL SAID, a king of Fez and Morocco, reigned 1310-1331.

OTHMAN-IBN-AFFAN, son-in-law of Mahomet, succeeded to Omar as third caliph 644. He was murdered by Mohammed, son of Abubekr, 656.



[Otho the Great.]

OTHO I., emperor of Germany, distinguished as the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, duke of Saxony. He was born 912, elected king of Germany 936, and crowned emperor 962, after subduing Bohemia and Italy, besides waging a successful warfare with Nicephorus, emperor of the

East. Died 973. OTHO II., son of the preceding, was born 955, consecrated king of Lombardy 962, and reigned as emperor after his father 973-983. OTHO III., son and successor of the latter, was a boy when his father died, and died when only thirty years of age, probably of poison, 1002. OTHO IV., son of Henry, the lion duke of Saxony, was born about 1175, and succeeded 1197. He was not recognized over all Germany till 1208, nor consecrated till 1209. In 1214 he was totally defeated by Philip Augustus. Died 1218.

OTHO, duke of Saxony, was the first hereditary lord of that country, and reigned from 880 to 912. OTHO II., same as the first emperor of that name.

OTHO, a duke of Burgundy, 956-965.

OTHO, the first of the name, count of Burgundy, third son of the emperor Frederick I., succeeded him in the county 1190, died 1200. The *second* of the name succeeded the preceding by marrying his widow, Beatrice, 1200, and died 1234. The *third*, son of the preceding, died 1248. The *fourth*, eldest son and successor of Alix, 1279, died 1302.

OTHO OF BAVARIA, elected king of Hungary 1305, was compelled to abdicate 1307. OTHO, duke of Saabia, obtained the duchy of Bavaria in 976, and was killed the same year. The *second* Otho of Bavaria received the duchy from Agnes, mother of Henry IV., in 1061, and was slain after many reverses in 1083. The *third*, called 'the Great,' was nominated by Frederic Barbarossa, and reigned 1180-1183. The *fourth*, called the Illustrious, succeeded his father, Louis I., 1231, died 1253.

OTHO OF BRUNSWICK. See BRUNSWICK.

OTHO, HENRY, Count Palatine, reig. 1556-59.

OTHO, MARCUS SALVIUS, a Roman emperor, was born at Rome, A.D. 32, of a family which descended from the ancient kings of Tuscany. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba, but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69. He was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army, and, in a battle between the two rivals near Cremona, Otho was defeated, on which he slew himself, after reigning three months.

OTHO, Sr., the apostle of Pomerania, 1060-1139.

OTHO, or OTTO, bishop of Freysingen, son of Leopold, margrave of Austria, and Agnes daughter of the emperor Henry IV., celebrated as a chronicler; died 1158.

OTHO, OTHON, or OTTON, GEORGE, a German Orientalist and rabbinical philosopher, 1634-1713.

OTIS, JAMES, was born in Massachusetts, on the 5th of February, 1725, and educated at Harvard where he took his degree of Bachelor in 1743. He devoted himself to the law, and soon attained to a great reputation for integrity and talents. In 1761 he greatly distinguished himself by pleading against the writs of assistance. At the next election he was chosen a representative to the legislature, where he soon became an acknowledged leader of the popular party. He was a member of the Congress which met in New York in 1765, and in the same year published a masterly defence of the rights of the colonies in opposition to the stamp act. In 1767 he resigned the office of judge advocate, and all other employments under an administration which had encroached upon the liberties of his country. He was hasty in temper and speech, and very obnoxious to the commissioners of the customs and other officials of the crown in Boston. He published some severe strictures upon them, and soon after met John Robinson, one of the commissioners in the evening.



[The Osgood Farm, Andover, where Mr. Otis was killed.]

at a public room. An affray followed, when he was assaulted by several ruffians, who left him and a friend who attempted to defend him, covered with wounds. He did not die of the brutal treatment, but, on his recovery, his fine mind was in ruins, and for several years he lived in a state of imbecility. He sued Robinson and obtained a verdict for £2,000, but on receiving a written apology from him, he cancelled the judgment. He was killed by a flash of lightning in Andover, on the 23d of May, 1783.

OTIS, JOHN, colonel and judge, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1657. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of probate. Died 1727.

OTIS, JOSEPH, general and a patriot of the revolution, was born in 1728. He was for some years clerk of the court of common pleas, brigadier-general of militia and a member of the legislature. Died 1810.

OTIS, SAMUEL ALLYNE, secretary of the Senate of the United States, graduated at Harvard College in 1759, and carried on the business of a merchant in Boston. In 1776 he was appointed a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Massachusetts, also a member of the board of war. In 1788 he was sent to Congress, and after the adoption of the Constitution was appointed secretary of the Senate. Died 1814.

OTRANTO, JOSEPH FOUCHÉ, duke of, minister of police under Buonaparte, was born at Nantes in 1763. When the revolution broke out he made himself conspicuous by the extravagance of his harangues in the patriot club of that city, and in 1792, was sent to the convention. His career as a teacher of philosophy before the revolution was probably the reason of his appointment, in convention, on the Committee of Public Instruction. This function, however, presented little scope for his ambition, and he soon worked himself into the Committee of Finance. In this capacity he displayed his abilities by realizing a good deal of confiscated property for the use of government; and his public spirit was so highly approved that he was next sent to raise a battalion of troops in the city of Troyes. The trial of Louis XVI. was now approaching, and Fouché, who had identified himself with the party of Marat, voted for the instant execution of the king. In September, 1793, he was sent to the department of the Nièvre, to see the decrees of the convention executed; and besides suppressing public worship, he loaded himself with the spoil of the churches. This mission being satisfactorily executed, he was associated with that of Collot D'Herbois

to Lyons, and there the most horrible atrocities were committed. His maxim was, that nothing ought to arrest the will of the people, 'the explosion of the mine, the devouring activity of the flame, should express their power . . . their determination, like that of the tyrant, should be felt as a thunder-clap.' Such was the language of the day to which Fouché lent himself with Jesuitical cunning; and for him there is no apology, as for a Marat, in his sincerity. 'Brought up in a cloister, Fouché had learnt that monkish humility which stoops only to rise the higher; and he devoted himself to the tyranny of the people, until he became the instrument of a new Caesar. More of an actor by nature than Collot was by profession, he played the part of a Brutus with the soul of Sejanus.' He was not yet, then, in his real element; the overthrow of altars, the disgrace of the cross and the Bible, which he caused to be dragged through the streets at the tail of an ass, the plunder of mansions and churches, and the wholesale butcheries of the city of Lyons, were coolly calculated the price paid for popular influence. After the fall of Robespierre accusations were heard against him on all sides, and in June, 1795, he was driven out of the convention. Enabled to return by the amnesty of October, Fouché remained quiet for about two years, and then, under the *Directory*, became in succession ambassador to Milan, ambassador to Holland, and minister of police. This latter was the very function for which nature had organized Fouché, and for which his career had thoroughly prepared him. He was to the political Jesuits all that Buonaparte became to the army; in him the native cunning of the born conspirator and the finished spy arrayed itself against the daring of the soldier, and the genius of the statesman. He was wise enough to be aware that power like his could only be exercised in secret, and hence his willingness to contribute to the establishment of Napoleon as consul; the successful soldier, on the other hand, seems to have been always conscious of the meanness and danger of employing such an instrument; but in this he had no choice, for unless he would have assassinated Fouché, the only means of keeping such a man harmless, was to employ him in his own interest. Fouché had mixed with men of all parties, was thoroughly conversant with their projects, and held the threads of a thousand conspiracies in his hands. Napoleon finding such a man in authority, and his system of *espionage* in full action, continued him in office till the peace of Amiens in 1802, when his functions were united to those of the minister of justice, M. Rénier, and Fouché was sent to Aix with the dignity of senator. In 1806, after Napoleon had become emperor, a new coalition was formed against him, and to meet certain of its emergencies, Fouché resumed his post as minister of police; his evening parties from this time becoming more brilliant than ever, for he was now created duke of Otranto, and opened his drawing-room to the old French nobility, many of whom acted as his spies. Napoleon, in the midst of his brilliant successes, was restive under the general persuasion of Europe that his throne was dependent on such a system; yet he retained the minister till his marriage with the Austrian princess, when he vainly supposed that his dynasty was established. Preceding that event in 1809, Fouché had made a daring exhibition of his power. During Napoleon's absence in the campaign concluded by the peace of Schönbrunn, the English made a descent upon Belgium. Fouché at this time was minister of the interior as well as minister of police, and without consulting the emperor, he organized an army of the



National Guard with astonishing rapidity, and having put Bernadotte at its head, who was not in favor with Napoleon, sent him to expel the enemy; about the same time he had, virtually, his own private agent at the court of St. James's in the person of M. Ouvrard. The complications arising out of these circumstances determined the emperor's course, and after his second marriage Fouché was appointed governor of Rome, the duke of Rovigo becoming minister of the interior. It was well understood that this change was equivalent to his disgrace, and Fouché remained in a splendid retirement till the disastrous campaign of Russia in 1812, when the emperor, sensible of the mischief he might now do, appointed him governor of the Illyrian provinces, and on the loss of Germany, still to keep him at a distance, governor of Naples. The services of Fouché were not enlisted by the provisional government of 1814, and there is a question how far he was a party in any way to Napoleon's return from Elba. He resumed his old function, however, as minister of police during the hundred days, and after the battle of Waterloo, advised the emperor to abdicate, at the same time making his own peace with the Bourbons at Ghent. The services of Fouché were retained some time by Louis XVIII., but he soon found his position untenable, and thought it convenient to make good his retreat by going as ambassador to Dresden. The law of 1816, passed generally against all the regicides, deprived him of this last political refuge, and after travelling some time in Germany, he settled at Trieste. Fouché died in 1820, leaving a fortune estimated at half-a-million sterling. [E.R.]

OTT, JOHN HENRY, a Swiss divine, 1617-1682. His son, J. BAPTIST, cel. as an Orientalist, b. 1661.

OTT, PET. CHARLES, Baron, an Austrian field-marshal, disting. against the Turks, and more recently in the wars of Italy against France, d. 1809.

OTTER, JOHN, a Swedish Orientalist, 1707-48.

OTTH, ADOLPHUS, a Swiss physician, 1803-39.

OTTINI, PASCAL, an Italian painter, d. 1630.

OTTLEY, WM. YOUNG, F. R. S., F. S. A., and keeper of the prints in the British Museum. During the whole of his life, Mr. Otley devoted himself to the fine arts, and was known as an artist, a collector, and an author. When scarcely 20 years of age he proceeded to Italy, where, wrapt in admiration of the endless treasures of art, he not only employed his own talents, but the talents of others, in taking copies of the most esteemed paintings, and in collecting whatever appeared most interesting and valuable. There he remained about 10 years; and on his return to England he produced a series of fac-similes of the original drawings of the best masters, under the title of the 'Italian School of Design,' a magnificent work, consisting of 84 plates. His other principal works are, 'The Florentine School,' the 'Origin and Early History of Engraving,' 2 vols.; 'The Stafford Gallery,' and 'The Critical Catalogue of the National Gallery.' Born 1772; died 1836.

OTTO. See GUERICKE.

OTTO, EVERHARD, a Ger. juriscôn., 1685-1756.

OTTO, LOUIS WILLIAM, count de Mosloy, an eminent French diplomatist, was born in Baden, in 1754, and educated in the university of Strasburg. He was employed in 1779, secretary and *chargé d'affaires* to the United States in America, where he remained till 1792. He was then employed by the committee of public safety in the foreign department of the state; but, on the fall of the Girondists, shortly after, he was sent to the Luxembourg prison, where he remained till the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. In 1800 he was sent to England, and he remained there, as

minister-plenipotentiary, till the peace of Amiens, when he was succeeded by Gen. Andreowsky. In 1809 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he negotiated the marriage of Buonaparte with Maria Louisa, the archduchess; and remained there till 1813, when, on his return to Paris, he became minister of state. At the restoration, in 1814, he was unemployed; and in 1815, during the hundred days, was made secretary for foreign affairs. He was, after the battle of Waterloo, employed by Napoleon to negotiate for his personal security with the English government; but the object failed, through not receiving passports.

OTTO, VENIUS, an Italian painter, 1556-1634.

OTWAY, THOMAS, was born in 1651, at his father's parsonage in Sussex. From Winchester school he was sent to Oxford, but left the university for London in his twenty-first year, without a degree. Going on the stage, he failed completely, and began to write plays in 1675. His tragedy of 'Don Carlos' was extremely popular; two or three comic pieces, though very indifferent, were licentious enough to please the debauched patrons of the theatres: the author was likewise a jovial companion; and one of Charles II.'s natural sons procured for him, in 1677, a commission in the army then serving in Flanders. Very soon, however, he retired from service, returned to London in great poverty, and recommenced authorship. He now wrote some translations, and many occasional and miscellaneous poems, and produced a new series of plays. Among these were the two tragedies through which his name is remembered; 'The Orphan' appeared in 1680, and 'Venice Preserved' in 1682. Both of these, especially the latter, abound in that deep pathos which was so cordially admired by Dryden, and which attracted the sympathy of the poetic and imaginative Collins. Otway continued to be poor; and his unfortunate life came to a close in his thirty-fourth year. He died, 1685, in a house in Tower-Hill, where he was hiding from his creditors; and it is asserted that, suffering from hunger, he eagerly swallowed a crust of bread, and was choked by it. [W.S.]

OUDENAERDE. See AUDAENRDE.

OUDENDORP, F. D', a D. philolog., 1696-1761.

OUDET, JAMES JOSEPH, a French republican officer, of distinguished merit, who was supposed to have been concerned in the formation of a secret society, directed against the imperial power of Napoleon. His movements were accordingly watched by the government with great suspicion; and, after having been alternately employed and exiled, he had the command of a division at the battle of Wagram, where he highly signalized himself, and soon after died of the wounds he received on that occasion.

ODIN, CASIMIR, a French monk, was born at Mezieres, in 1638. He entered among the Premonstrés, and, while in the abbey of Bucilly, in Champagne, attracted the notice of Louis XIV. so much by his talents and genius, that his superiors employed him to make collections for a history of their order. He afterwards embraced the Protestant religion at Leyden, and was made librarian of the university. His works are, 'History of Ecclesiastical Writers,' 'Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis, illorumque scriptis,' &c., 3 vols.; 'Veterum aliquot Gallie et Belgia Scriptorum Opuscula Sacra.'

ODIN, CÆSAR, a French interpreter and diplomatist, time of Henry IV., author of a translation of Don Quixote, died 1625. His son, ANTHONY, of the same profession, and author of a history of the Flemish wars, died 1653.

ODIN, C. F., a French writer, 17th century.



ODUDIN, F., a Jesuit and Latin poet, 1673-1752.

ODUDINET, MARC ANTHONY, a learned French Jesuit; professor of law in the university of Rheims, and author of several esteemed works on medallie history and antiquities. Born 1643; died 1712.

ODUDINOT, CHARLES NICHOLAS, Duke of REGGIO, marshal of France, was the son of a merchant, and born in 1767. He entered the army early, and in 1791 was captain of the 3d battalion of volunteers who served in the department of the Meuse. Distinguishing himself by his courage and military skill, he attained the rank of general of division, and was placed on the staff in Massena's army, whom he accompanied into Italy in 1799, and by his courageous conduct during the siege of Genoa, in going twice through the English fleet to communicate with General Suchet, saved the French troops from becoming the victims of famine. In 1800 he joined General Brune's army in Italy, where he gained fresh laurels in forcing the Austrians to repossess the Adige; and when war again broke out between France and Austria, in 1805, Napoleon confided an honorable station to General Oudinot, who appeared covered with glory in the field of Austerlitz. In 1806 he was sent to take possession of Neufchatel, where Oudinot conducted himself with so much disinterestedness, as to gain the esteem of its inhabitants, who, in token thereof, presented him with the freedom of their city. He assisted at the siege of Dantzic; and after the battle of Wagram, Napoleon made him marshal of the empire, and created him duke of Reggio. In 1810 he went to Holland to take possession of the throne, which Louis Buonaparte had quitted in disgust. He afterwards shared in the disastrous invasion of Russia, and was there seriously wounded. In 1814 he was again called into action, and again was distinguished for his courage, his great military talents, and a conduct that was never tarnished by the slightest accusation of inhumanity. On the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814, the duke agreed to the determination of the provisional government, and did not see Napoleon after that day. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he placed himself at the head of the grenadiers; but finding it impossible to secure their fidelity to the cause of Louis XVIII., he retired to his seat at Montmorenci. He subsequently received the command of the national guard at Paris; was made a peer of France and a minister of state; and during the war with Spain, in 1823, he entered Madrid, of which he retained the situation of governor a few months, and then returned to Paris. In 1830 he adhered to the new dynasty; and in 1842 succeeded Marshal Moncey as governor of the 'Invalides.' Died 1847.

ODUDRY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter of portraits and historical subjects. His skill in animals, particularly dogs, was such, that Louis XV. is said to have recognized his favorite ones whenever he saw them in the groups of Oudry, who was pensioned by that monarch, and had apartments in the Tuileries. Born 1685, became a member of the academy in 1717, and died in 1755.

ODUGHTRED, WILLIAM, an English divine and mathematician, was born in 1574, at Eton; was educated there, and at King's College, Cambridge; obtained the living of Shalford, in Surrey, which he exchanged for that of Albury; and died in 1660, as is said, of joy, at hearing of Charles's restoration. Though a profound mathematician, his method of treating his subjects was both dry and obscure. He wrote treatises on trigonometry, arithmetic, conic sections, &c.

ODULOUGH-BEYG. See ULUGH-BEIGH.

OULTNEMAN, HENRY D', a Flemish historian, 1546-1605. His br., PHILIP, an ascetic, died 1652.

OUSEL. See OISEL.

OUSELEY, SIR WILLIAM, an oriental scholar and wr. on Persian history and literature, 1771-1842.

OUTHIER, R., a Fr. astronomer, 1694-1774.

OUTRAM, or OWTRAM, WILLIAM, a Church of England minister, celebrated for his learning as a theologian, 1625-1679.

OUVILLE, ANTHONY LE METEL D', the brother of Boisrobert, the favorite of Cardinal Richelieu. He was the author of some dramas and tales, the latter of which rivalled those of La Fontaine in licentiousness, but were far inferior to them in wit and humor. Died 1657.

OUVRARD, JULIAN, was born at Nantes, in 1772, and was a grocer at the era of the revolution. Being an excellent calculator, and of great address and boldness, he soon made a rapid fortune. He was a contractor under the republican, the imperial, and the restored Bourbon regime; he had the provisioning of the foreign armies during their occupation of France by the allied troops in 1816, and of the French army in Spain during the war in 1823. He was often denounced for his contracts during the revolution, and escaped the guillotine in 1794, by General Boivin concealing him in his house at Nantes. Under the successive regimes, he owed many an escape to the influence of his friend Fouché. In 1810 he was sent on a secret mission by the latter to England, while Napoleon also sent a mission to negotiate a peace. The two ambassadors counteracted each other—the British government evaded what it considered as a trap—they were dismissed; and, on their return, Fouché was disgraced, and Ouvrard imprisoned by Napoleon. He subsequently became bankrupt, but he lived in such extraordinary luxury in prison, that his creditors held him confined there for a long time. Great complaints were made in the chamber of deputies in 1824, of the intrigues, extravagance, and material deficiencies of his contract for supplying the French army in Spain; but it was supposed he was protected by the strong arm of authority, as no inquiry into these financial operations was made. He subsequently resided in England, where he died 1847.

OUVRARD, RENÉ, a French divine, poet, musician, and mathematician, was born at Chinon in Touraine. He published several works in each capacity, became music-master of the Holy Chapel at Paris, and afterwards canon of Tours, where he died in 1694.

OVANDO, DON NICHOLAS DE, governor of Hispaniola in 1501, an unprincipled tyrant, whose memory is rendered infamous by his cruelty to the natives.

OVERWEG, DR. ADOLPH, explorer of the interior of Africa. Died 1852, aged 30.

OVERALL, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in 1559; and, after taking his degrees, became master of Catherine Hall. Through the patronage of queen Elizabeth, he was made dean of St. Paul's, afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and, in 1618, he was translated to the see of Norwich. He compiled a work called "The Convocation Book," in which he maintained the divine origin of government. He had also some concern in the present translation of the Bible, and wrote the sacramental part of the Church Catechism.

OVERBECK, BONAVENTURE VAN, a Dutch historical painter and designer, 1660-1706.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, known as an elegant miscellaneous writer, but more especially for his tragical death at the instance of the earl of Rochester and the countess of Essex, was born in Warwickshire about 1581. He contracted an intimacy with



the earl, then Robert Carr, at the court of James I., and provoked the anger of the countess by endeavoring to dissuade his friend from marrying her; the fact being that he was privy to their intrigues, and well acquainted with the infamous character of the lady. Rochester had the address to procure the imprisonment of his friend in the Tower of London, by creating a cause of offence between him and the king, and, some months later, caused him to be poisoned there, September 15, 1613. Though suspicions were entertained at the time, it was not till 1616 that this deed of darkness was discovered, when the inferior agents were all apprehended, tried, and executed. Rochester, now earl of Somerset, and the countess, were also tried and condemned, but they were both pardoned by the king for private reasons. A nephew of Sir Thomas Overbury, who bore the same names, and inherited his estates, was author of some curious tracts, published 1676-1677.

OVID. PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, the love poet of the Romans, was born at Sulmo, (now *Sulmona*,) a town in the country of the Peligni, about ninety miles south-east from Rome, on the 20th of March, B.C. 43, the year which witnessed the fall of the Roman consuls under the walls of Modena, the formation of the second triumvirate, and the cruel murder of Cicero. The leading events of his life have been transmitted to us chiefly in his own writings. His father belonged to an old equestrian family, and the future poet was the second son, his elder brother being exactly twelve months his senior. At an early age he was brought to Rome along with his brother, and there educated under the most distinguished masters. When the usual period arrived he repaired to Athens for the purpose of completing his studies; and, before returning to Rome, visited, along with the poet Macer, the magnificent cities of Asia Minor. Ovid had manifested even in boyhood a decided taste for poetical composition; but his father, believing that poetry did not necessarily lead to wealth or political distinction, endeavored to check the youthful aspirations of his son, and urged him to adopt the profession of law, as that which opened up to him the highest offices of the state. Parental authority for a time prevailed, and his poetical studies gave place to attendance in the forum. On attaining the legal age, he performed successively the duties of several of the minor offices of state; but his bodily health and his mental constitution alike disqualified him for active or public life. Poetry was his delight; and, therefore, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his father, he resolved to abandon the forum, and to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of the muses. He now courted the society of the most eminent poets of the day; and the admiration which he cherished for them is pleasingly evinced by his statement, that, when they were assembled, he regarded them as so many divinities. Among his most intimate friends were Macer, Propertius, Ponticus, and Bassus. Ovid was married three times. His first wife, to whom he was united when scarcely beyond boyhood, was, he tells us, unworthy of his affection, so that the union was of short duration; the second, though of blameless character, was also soon discarded, without any serious charge being alleged against her. His third wife, who belonged to the Fabian family, appears to have been every way worthy of the sincere affection which the poet entertained for her till the day of his death. By her he had a daughter, Perilla, who was twice married, and had a child by each husband. Till the end of his fiftieth year, Ovid had spent a life of uninter-

rupted prosperity and enjoyment. His fortune though moderate, placed within his reach the luxuries of refined life, and his fame as a poet collected around him a large circle of devoted admirers. The favor and patronage of Augustus and the imperial family were also extended to him. But a reverse of fortune, as sudden as it was unexpected, was destined to overtake him. At the close of the year A.D. 8, he was ordered by an imperial edict to transport himself to Tomi, a colony in the country of the Gætæ, on the shore of the Euxine, a little to the south of the mouths of the Danube. Resistance was vain. Overwhelmed with grief he tore himself from the arms of his afflicted wife, and set out in the month of December for the place of his destination, which he reached the following spring. The cause of his banishment is a question which has long exercised the ingenuity of scholars; and though various solutions of it have been proposed, it still continues to be a subject of discussion. The ostensible reason was the immoral tendency of his *Art of Love*, which had been published for nearly two years, and to this Ovid frequently alludes; but there is no room for doubt that the wrath of the emperor had been excited by some other and more grave offence. The poet himself declares that his offence was an inadvertence, rather than a crime; but his expressions, when alluding to it, are ambiguous, and even inconsistent. This sudden transition from the luxury and refinement of Rome to the inhospitable soil and the barbarism of Moesia, would have tested severely even the sternest philosophy; and it must be admitted that Ovid did not display great fortitude in submitting to his fate. He died at Tomi, A.D. 18, in the sixtieth year of his age, and the tenth of his banishment. Ovid was born a poet—he ‘lisp’d in numbers, for the numbers came;’ and that he possessed high poetical genius is unquestionable. His judgment and taste, however, are sometimes at fault, and the vigorous fancy and warmth of coloring displayed in some parts of his works are required to counterbalance the false taste and frigid conceit which present themselves in others. At the same time, it must be granted that no poet, either ancient or modern, has expressed beautiful thoughts in more appropriate language. The works of Ovid consist of the *Amores*, or *Loves*, in three books; the *Heroides*, or *Heroic Epistles*, twenty-one in number; the *Ars Amatoria*, or *Art of Love*; the *Remedia Amoris*; the *Metamorphoses*, in fifteen books; the *Fasti*, in six books; the *Tristia*, in five books; the *Epistles from Pontus*, in four books, besides some minor poems.

OVIDO, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Illescas. In 1554 he was consecrated bishop of Heliopolis, and went to Abyssinia, where he obtained the title of patriarch; translated several works into Ethiopic, and died there in 1557.

OVIDO, JOHN GONZALES, a Spaniard, who soon after the discovery of America visited the West Indies, to examine the natural productions of that part of the world. He published the result of his researches; and, according to Fallopius, was the first who discovered the virtues of guaiacum in the cure of syphilis. Died 1540.

OVIDO Y VALDES, GONZALVA HERNANDEZ D., a Spanish military officer, who was intendant or inspector general of commerce in America, in the reign of the emperor Charles V. He wrote a complete ‘History of the Indies;’ from which succeeding writers have drawn much of their information relative to the intercourse of the Spaniards with America.



OWAIN, a famous British or Welch name borne by a son of Mexen Wledig, who was elected king in the time of the Romans, and is numbered with the British saints. Another OWAIN was prince of Powys 1110-1114, when he was killed by Gerald, constable of Pembroke, whose wife he had seduced. A *third*, OWAIN CIVELOG, known as a warrior and poet, died about 1197.

OWAIN-GLANDWR. See GLENDOWER.

OWAIN, or OWEN TUDOR, the grandfather of Henry VII., was lord of Pennrynydd, in Anglesea. In 1426 he married Catherine, the widow of Henry V., and had three sons by her. The eldest became a monk. The *second* was EDMUND, earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII., and the *third*, JASPER, earl of Pembroke.

OWEN, GEORGE, an English physician, d. 1558.

OWEN, HENRY, a learned divine of the Church of England, was born in Monmouthshire, and educated first at Ruthin School, and next at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D., but afterwards entered into orders, and obtained the vicarage of Edmonton, in Middlesex, and St. Olave, Hart Street. He died in 1795, aged 80. His chief works are 'Observations on the Scripture Miracles,' 'Remarks on the Four Gospels,' 'An Inquiry into the Septuagint Version,' 'Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture,' 2 vols.; and 'An Introduction to Hebrew Criticism.'

OWEN, JOHN, D.D., a scion of an ancient Welch family, was born in 1616 at Stadham, Oxfordshire. His precocious talents and acquirements procured him admission into Queen's College at the age of twelve, and he was made Master of Arts at nineteen. Devoted to his studies at that age, he spent only four hours in bed, but at the same time was fond of all manly and athletic sports, which tended greatly to give vigor and stamina to his constitution. When only twenty-one, he headed the students in a determined resistance to some superstitious rites which the then chancellor of Oxford, Archbishop Laud, designed to impose: and though successful in putting down the innovation, Owen paid dearly for the part he acted, for he was obliged to leave the university. He immediately took orders, although he entered into no pastoral duties owing to the state of his bodily as well as mental health, for he became subject for a time to a deep and desponding anxiety about his spiritual interests. Owen's prospects in life were greatly affected by the part he acted on the outbreak of the civil war. Having zealously espoused the parliamentary cause, an incensed uncle, who had promised to make him heir to his large estate, expunged his name from his will; and he was left accordingly to his own resources. He went an entire stranger to London, and there commenced his career of authorship by publishing his 'Display of Arminianism,' a work suited to the times. The society for purging the church of heresies rewarded him through their Chairman with the living of Frodham in Essex, and during the year and a-half he resided in that parish, his popularity as a preacher was so great, that crowds flocked to hear him from all the surrounding districts. He resigned this living for a charge at Coggeshall, a market town about five miles distant, where he changed from the presbyterian form of church government to the congregational, as being more accordant with the primitive church of the New Testament. His name and character had risen so high, that he was invited to preach before the parliament, on 20th April, 1646, and on several occasions afterwards he performed the same duty, being selected particularly from his

energy as well as his full approval of the proceeding to preach before that body on the day after the execution of Charles I. He became a favorite with Cromwell, who took him as his chaplain first to Ireland, and at a later period into Scotland. On returning home, his design was to resume his pastoral labors at Coggeshall. But the parliament having nominated him dean of the university of Oxford, he removed thither in 1651, and was soon after chosen vice-chancellor. During his administration of the chancellorship, which he held for five years, he rendered important services, and by his moderation, amid the sectarian contests that were then bitterly carried on, secured the love and respect of all parties. His duties as chancellor, though onerous, were not allowed to interfere either with his labor in preaching, or his pursuit in literature. He preached every Sabbath at St. Mary's, and he published several of his best works, such as 'The Perseverance of the Saints,' in 1654, 'The Vindicatæ Evangelicæ, or the Mystery of the Gospel Vindicated,' and 'Communion with God,' which has been valued by many as one of his greatest performances. The restoration of the Stuart dynasty led, amongst other changes of government, to Owen's ejection from his university offices: and having gone to reside at Stadham, a small estate he possessed, lived there in retirement, till, things having become settled and tranquil, he returned to London, and took a public share in works connected with the interests of religion and learning. The rancor of the royalists and High Church party raged so violently against dissenters generally, and Owen in particular, that he contemplated seriously two successive offers made him of important offices in American colleges. His personal safety was sometimes endangered, for on one occasion, his mansion at Stadham was beset by troopers, and he narrowly escaped being made prisoner, by flight through a postern door. He was, even when invested with power and the chief direction of affairs, an enlightened and consistent advocate of the right of private judgment and religious toleration. A brief period of respite was granted to the nonconformists, during Buckingham's administration which commenced in 1667, and Owen undertook the charge of a numerous and influential congregation in Leadenhall Street. But this interval of indulgence was of short duration. A bill against conventicles was passed into a law in 1670, and by the fines and imprisonments it imposed, gave a heavy blow and great discouragement to the cause of dissent. Owen about this time began to decline in health. His great and long-continued labors had made serious inroads on a frame naturally robust and athletic, and having retired to a house at Ealing occupied himself in preparing his last work, 'The Glory of Christ,' for the press. He expired on 24th August, 1683, and was interred in the cemetery of Bunhill Fields. Owen has been often styled 'The Prince of Divines,' and his works, though marked by the tedious prolixity of the age, are a storehouse of valuable matter.

[R.J.]

OWEN, JOHN, an epigrammatist, was born in Caernarvonshire; was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; after which he became master of Warwick School, and died in 1622. His Latin epigrams possess great point, and several of them are inferior only to Martial.

OWEN, JOHN, a divine of the Church of England, was born in London in 1765, and received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Cambridge. Having taken orders, he became a popular preacher at Fulham, and obtained from Bishop Porteus the liv-



ing of Paglesham, in Essex. Dr. Randolph, the successor of the bishop in the see of London, insisting upon Mr. Owen's residence at his rectory, he was obliged to relinquish the curacy of Fulham, the inhabitants of which parish presented him with a purse of near £700. He was one of the earliest members of the Bible Society, of which institution he continued to be the principal secretary till his death in 1822. Besides various tracts and sermons, he was the author of 'The Retrospect, or Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain,' 'The Christian Monitor for the Last Days,' 'Vindication of the Bible Society,' its 'History,' &c.

OWEN, THOMAS, a learned judge, was born at Condovery, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford; from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he became Lent reader to the Society, in 1583. In 1590 he was made serjeant-at-law, and afterwards a judge of the common pleas. Died 1598.

OWEN, WILLIAM, one of the ablest English portrait painters, was born at Ludlow in Shropshire, in 1769. He came to London, by the advice of Payne Knight, at the early age of seventeen, and became the pupil of Catton the Royal Academician. He attracted also the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds by a copy he made of the 'Perdita' of that painter. Owen first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1792; his connections increased so rapidly that in the following year he exhibited several portraits. He frequently very much enhanced the value of his portraits by making them generally interesting as fancy pictures, such as 'Venus'—'The Bacchante'—'Cottage Child from Nature'—'The Children in the Wood,' &c. His success was certainly very great; notwithstanding the rivalry of Lawrence, Beechey, and Hoppner; he had painted the Lord Chancellor and William Pitt before his thirtieth year; and the list of Owen's portraits comprises a very large proportion of the men of rank and talent of the early part of this century. He was superior to Lawrence in male heads: they were void of the simpering prettiness and delicacy of complexion which injure many of Lawrence's heads: the sitting full length of William Scott, Lord Stowell, in his robes, is worthy of Vanduyck. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1806; in 1810 he was made principal portrait painter to the Prince Regent, and in 1813 he declined the honor of knighthood. He died 11th February, 1825, in his fifty-sixth year, after a lingering illness, though the immediate cause of death was his taking opium instead of an aperient draught, owing to the mistake of the druggist, who had misplaced the labels.—(Cunningham, *Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

OWTRAM. See OUTRAM.

OXBERRY, W. H., a popular English comedian, 1808–1851.

OXENBRIDGE, JOHN, a celebrated divine and popular preacher, was a native of England and educated at Oxford. In 1642 he was a fellow of Eton College. He emigrated to America and became pastor of the first church in New England in 1669. Died 1674.

OXENSTIERNA, AXEL, Count, one of the greatest statesmen that Sweden ever produced, was born at Fano in Uppland, 1583, and educated in several of the German universities. He made his first appearance at court in the reign of Charles IX., father of Gustavus Adolphus, and was employed in an important diplomatic mission as early as 1606. Gustavus and Oxenstierna were great friends, and



[Oxenstierna.]

when the former succeeded to the crown in the eighteenth year of his age, the latter, only ten years older, stood by his side as high chancellor. From that time, 1611, to the majority of Christina, 1644, the name of Oxenstierna occupies a large space in Swedish history,—indeed in the history of Europe, as the political antagonist of Richelieu. Gustavus reposed the most unlimited confidence in his honesty and statesmanship, and we shall see immediately that Christina, though far from feeling the same friendship for him as her father, was compelled to do homage to his true worth and ability. We can only give a few principal dates to mark his career. In 1613 he negotiated the peace between Sweden and Denmark. In 1617 he concluded the peace of Stolbova, which followed the Russian campaign, and in 1630, when Gustavus took the field against the imperialists, he was invested with full authority in all civil and military affairs on the Rhine. On the fall of the Swedish hero at Lutzen, 1632, it devolved on the chancellor to take measures for the security of the kingdom, and the senate intrusted him with full powers, so that, in fact, he became virtual king during the minority of Christina. The burden of the war and the administration both rested on his shoulders, and he was not the man to shrink from the responsibility of either. In October, 1633, he presented his memorial to the council, which embraced a complete plan of public defence and finance, provided for the improvement of towns, the abolition of burdens on trade, and the security of civil freedom. He was necessarily intrusted with great power, and it is a proof of his greatness, that he retained it without losing his popularity; and though it was a period of reform and reorganization, he consolidated the state, and placed the daughter of his friend on an unimpaired throne. In 1642 Christina began to preside at the council; in 1644 she assumed the government, and in the month of August, 1645, Oxenstierna concluded the peace of Denmark, on which occasion she created him count of Södermøene. He was, of course, a principal party to the conclusion of the thirty years' war, by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, and sent his son, John Oxenstierna, as plenipotentiary to the convention of the powers on that occasion: it was in answer to his expressions of

diffidence that the chancellor used the words which have become proverbial,—‘You do not know, my son, with how little wisdom men are governed!’ Oxenstierna vainly opposed the intention of the queen to abdicate, and he died a few months afterwards in the same year, 1654. It is thus the daughter of Gustavus writes of him :—‘This great man had large attainments, having studied much in his youth. He contrived to read in the midst of his great occupations. He had a great capacity and knowledge of the affairs and interests of the world. He knew the strong and the weak points of all the states of our Europe. He had consummate wisdom and prudence, a vast capacity, a great heart. He was indefatigable. He had an assiduity and application to business incomparable. He made it his pleasure and his only occupation; and when he took relaxation his diversion was business. He was sober, as much as one could be in an age and country where that virtue was unknown. He was a full sleeper, and said that no affair had ever hindered him from sleeping in his life except twice: the first was the death of the late king, the other the loss of the battle of Nordlingen. He has often told me that when he went to rest he stripped off his cares with his clothes, and let them repose till the next day. For the rest, he was ambitious, but faithful, incorruptible, a little too slow and phlegmatic.’ [E.R.]

OZANAM, JAMES, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Boligneux, in Brescia, in 1640. He was educated for the church; but on the death of his father he relinquished that pursuit, and applying to the study of the sciences, was for many years in high repute as a mathematical teacher. Died 1717. He wrote a great number of useful works, the principal of which are, ‘Dictionnaire des Mathématiques,’ ‘Cours des Mathématiques,’ 5 vols.; ‘Récréations Mathématiques et Physiques,’ 4 vols.; ‘La Perspective Théorique et Pratique,’ &c.

OZAROUSKI, PETER, born in 1769, hetman of

the crown of Poland; was one of the most zealous of the partisans of Russia in destroying the new constitution of 1792. In the insurrection at Warsaw in 1794, his hotel was plundered, and himself hung before his door by the people. His two sons remained faithful to the patriot cause, and served in the Polish army.

OZELL, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in England, of a French family, and was intended for the church, which profession he declined, and obtained the offices of auditor-general of the city and bridge accounts, of the accounts of St. Paul’s Cathedral, and St. Thomas’s Hospital. His principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, among which are Rabelais, Don Quixote, and Moliere. He is described by Pope, in his Dunciad, as a man of consummate vanity; which he resented by an extraordinary advertisement, signed with his name, in a paper, called ‘The Weekly Medley,’ wherein he drew a comparison between Pope and himself, of course very unfavorable to the former, with regard to their general learning and poetical genius. Died 1743.

OZERETZKOFFSKY, NICHOLAS YAKOVLEVICH, one of the earliest members of the academy of sciences at St. Petersburg; author of ‘Memoirs of the Progress of the Sciences in Russia, from 1803 to 1810,’ ‘Elements of Natural History,’ and various other publications serviceable to the advancement of science and literature. Born 1751; died 1827.

OZEROFF, VLADISLAS ALEXANDROVITSCH, a celebrated Russian tragic poet, was born in 1707; entered the army, in which he attained the rank of major-general, and afterwards obtained a civil appointment. He wrote the tragedies of ‘Fingal,’ ‘Demetrius Donskoi,’ ‘Œdipus,’ and ‘Polyxena,’ which exhibit beauties of a high order; he also wrote some lyric poems. Died 1816.

OZI, STEPHEN, a French composer, 1754–1805.

OZIAS, the chief of Bethulia, when it was besieged by Holofernes. See HOLOFERNES, JUDITH.

## P

PAAW, PETER, an eminent Dutch physician and botanist, born at Amsterdam, in 1564. He was appointed professor of medicine at Leyden, where he founded the botanical garden, and published several works on anatomical and botanical subjects, which, though surpassed by subsequent productions, are still esteemed. Died 1617.

PACA, WM., one of the signers of the declaration of independence. He was originally educated as a physician, but became an eminent political character, was a delegate to Congress from Maryland and afterward governor of that State. In 1788, was one of the members of the convention of Maryland which ratified the general constitution. In 1789 was made district judge. Died 1799.

PACATIANUS, TITUS CLAUDIUS MARCIUS, a Roman usurper, killed by Decius about 249.

PACATUS, LATINUS DREPANUS, a poet and orator of the time of Theodosius the Great, 4th cent.

PACCA, Cardinal, was born at Benevento, 1756. After rising through the usual ecclesiastical degrees, and discharging the office of nuncio at various courts, he received from pope Pius VII. the cardinal’s hat in 1801, drew up the famous bull which excommunicated Napoleon in 1809, and was in consequence imprisoned at Fenestrella. In 1813 he rejoined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau, where he induced him to withdraw the concessions a short time previously established with Napoleon by a concordat, returned to

Rome with the pope in 1814, and finally retired from office in 1816, after having re-established the order of the Jesuits. Died 1844. His interesting ‘Memoirs’ have been translated into English by Sir G. Head.

PACCHIONI, A., an Italian anatom., 1664–1726.

PACCIOLI, L., an Ital. mathematician, 16th c.

PACCORI, A., an ascetic writer, 1649–1730.

PACE, or PACIO, an Ital. juriscn., 1550–1635.

PACE, or PAICE, RICHARD, one of the most eminent diplomatists and men of learning in the 16th century, was born in Hampshire about 1482, and educated at the university of Padua. He commenced his public life in the service of Cardinal Bambridge, or Bainbridge, whom he accompanied to Italy, and was afterwards often employed in state affairs by Wolsey. Having fallen under the displeasure of that haughty prelate, he was imprisoned two years in the Tower; and his mind was so much affected that, in the later years of his life, he was only in the possession of his faculties at intervals. He wrote several learned pieces, and was highly esteemed by his friends, Sir Thomas More and Erasmus. Died 1532.

PACHECO, FRANCESCO, a Span. paint. and art-writ., taught by the master of Velasquez, 1571–1654.

PACHECO, DONNA MARIA. See PADILLA.

PACHYMER, GEORGE, a Greek historian of the 14th century, was born at Nice, of a noble fam-



ily, and rose to high offices in church and state. He died in 1810. He wrote a 'History of Michael Palæologus and Andronicus,' published in Greek and Latin, at Rome, in 1666, in two vols. folio; and a compendium of Aristotelic philosophy was published from his MSS. at Oxford in 1666.

PACIAN, Sr., a Spanish prelate, 4th century.

PACIANDI, PAUL MARIA, an Italian ecclesiastic, antiquary, and historian, was born at Turin, in 1710. He studied at Bologna, became professor of philosophy at Genoa, and in 1761 he settled at Parma as librarian to the grand-duke, who also appointed him his antiquary and director of some public works; besides which he was historiographer of the order of Malta. He died in 1785. His principal works are, 'A Series of Medals representing the most remarkable Events of the Government of Malta,' 'Monumenta Peloponnesia,' 2 vols. 4to.; and 'Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem,' 3 vols. 4to.

PACIFICUS, an Italian mechanician, 776-844.

PACIFICUS, M., a Latin poet, 15th century.

PACIO, GIULIO, an Italian *savant*, 1550-1635.

PACK, R., a miscellaneous writer, died 1728.

PACUVIUS, MARCUS, a tragic Latin poet, was a native of Brundisium, and flourished at Rome about 154 B.C. He obtained great reputation by his tragedies, and was much esteemed by Lælius and Cicero, who placed him above Sophocles; but we have nothing of his left by which to judge of his merits, except a few fragments in the 'Corpus Poetarum.' He died aged 89, at Tarentum.

PADILLA, DON JUAN DE, a Spanish noble, who distinguished himself as leader of the popular party in a revolt against Charles V., during the period 1620-1622. He organized a general convention of the malcontents under the title of a junta, by which body he was appointed chief commander of a force of 20,000 men, but not until the cause had been greatly endangered by an unskilful leader. He was taken prisoner at the rout of Villatar, April 23, 1622, and shot the following day. His wife, DONNA MARIA DE PACHECO, exhibited the same heroic spirit as her husband, and, after his death, defended the city of Toledo till reduced to the last extremity. She then made her escape to Portugal, where she died in poverty.

PADILLA, LORENZO DE, a Span. antiquarian and histor. writer, died about 1540. His nephew, FRANCIS, au. of an ecclesiastical history of Spain, 1527-1607.

PAER, F., an Italian composer, 1774-1839.

PAEZ, F. A., a Portuguese divine, died 1532.

PAEZ, PEDRO, a famous Spanish Jesuit and missionary, author of a Description of Abyssinia, where he introduced the Roman Catholic faith, 1564-1622. Another of the name, GASPARD PAEZ, also distinguished in Abyssinia, 1582-1635.

PAGAN, a king of Bulgaria, reigned 764-771.

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANÇOIS, Count de, an eminent Fr. military engineer, was born at Avignon, in 1604. He entered into the army at an early age, and lost an eye, in 1621, at the siege of Montauban. After this he distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the passage of the Alps and the barricade of Suza, where he was the first to lead the way over a dangerous height. In 1642 he lost his sight entirely; notwithstanding which he pursued his military studies, and in 1645 published an excellent work, entitled 'Traité de Fortification.' Died 1665.

PAGANACI, J., a French writer, 1729-1797.

PAGANEL, PETER, a member of the French Legislative Assembly and Convention, was born in 1745. He was chosen a deputy in 1791; and when, on the

10th of August, 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. sought an asylum in the hall of the representatives, he was one of the first to join in a deputation to the people, in order to restrain their violence; yet he afterwards voted for the king's death. He was consequently obliged to quit France in 1816, and he died at Brussels in 1826. Paganel was the author of 'Essai Historique et Critique sur la Revolution Française,' 3 vols., and some other works of minor importance.

PAGANI, the name of several Italian painters:—VICENZO, died towards the end of the 15th century. LATTANZIO, his son and scholar, known as a painter till 1553, when he abandoned the art. FRANCESCO, flourished at Florence, 1531-1561. GREGORIO, son of Francesco, 1558-1605. PAOLO, distinguished at Venice and Milan, 1671-1716.

PAGANINI, NICOLÒ, one of the greatest violinists that ever lived, was born at Genoa in 1784. His first lessons in music were imparted to him by his father, who seems to have discovered in the early infancy of the young Nicolo germs of that marvellous genius, which afterwards struck the musical world with wonder. At eight years old the boy was so far advanced that he took a prominent violin part in public saloons, as well as in the orchestra of the church. After having studied under Costa, Rolla, Ghiretti, and Paer, he was appointed director of the orchestra to the court of Lucca. In 1828, after having performed in various cities in Italy, he visited Vienna, where a charge of having murdered his wife was brought against him. He was able, however, to successfully refute the ill-founded charge. In 1831, Paganini went to Paris, where he created an immense sensation. After this he went to Brussels, where his wonderful slight of hand on the violin created only laughter. In the year last named the 'Wizard of the Bow,' as he was called, came to England, where he met with astonishing success, and where he received larger sums for his public performances than ever had even been dreamed of before his advent. Paganini died at Nice, in 1840, from a disease of the larynx, leaving an immense fortune. It has been said that though this great and original artist and inventor of difficulties and novel effects on the violin, was inordinately fond of money, he frequently ventured large sums at play in the gaming houses at Paris and other capital cities. His reputation is tarnished from the fact that he often condescended to mean tricks that he might secure the worthless applause of the crowds of 'pretended amateurs,' who flocked to his exhibitions. In person Paganini was tall and thin, with emaciated features, an aquiline nose, and long black elf locks, which personal peculiarities added greatly in the eyes of the unskilled, to enhance the merit of his performances. [J.M.]

PAGE, JOHN, governor of Va., from 1802 to 1805. Died 1808.

PAGE, WILLIAM, a divine of the Church of England, au. of 'The Peace-Maker,' &c., 1590-1663.

PAGEAU, M., a French poet, 16th century.

PAGES, FRANCIS XAVIER, an indefatigable French romance writer, &c., was born at Aurillac in 1745, and died at Paris in 1802. Among his numerous works are, 'Histoire secrète de la Révolution Française,' 6 vols. 8vo., and 'Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde, en Asie, en Amérique, et en Afrique, précédé d'un Voyage en Italie.'

PAGES, GARNIER, a French politician, d. 1841.

PAGES, PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS, Viscount de, a celebrated French navigator, was born at Toulouse, in 1748. He sailed from Cape François, in St. Do-



mingo, in 1797, with a view to explore the Indian Seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean; but on arriving at the Philippine Islands in October, 1768, and finding it impossible to penetrate China, he went by sea to Bassora, and travelling thence the desert to Syria, he reached France in December, 1771. He afterwards sailed in Kerguelen's expedition to the south pole, and on his return proceeded as far as 81 degrees and a half of north latitude. He served in the American war, after which he retired to his estate in St. Domingo, where he was murdered during a revolt of the negroes in 1793.

PAGET, EUSEBIUS, a puritan divine, 1542-1617. His son, EPHRAIM, a divine, 1575-1647.

PAGET, LORD WILLIAM, a statesman and ambassador, reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., died 1564.

PAGI, ANTHONY, a learned ecclesiastic of the order of cordeliers, author of *Annotations on the Annals of Baronius*, 1624-1690. His nephew, FRANCIS, a cordelier and historian of the popes, 1654-1721. A nephew of the latter, called the ABBE PAGI, author of a history of the Netherlands, about 1690-1740.

PAGNERRE, M., a French bookseller, the publisher of the works of Lamartine, Louis Blanc, and Cormenin, and through the influence of these notabilities made secretary of the French provisional government in 1848. Died 1854.

PAGNEST, A. H. C., a Fr. painter, 1790-1819.

PAGNINO, S., an Ital. Orientalist, 1470-1536.

PAHLEN, PETER, Count, descended from a noble Livonian family, was born 1744. He was appointed military governor of Petersburg by the emperor Paul; but fearing to fall a victim to the capricious disposition of that despot, he formed a conspiracy against him, caused him to be strangled in 1801, and proclaimed his son Alexander emperor. Soon afterwards he withdrew from public life. Died 1826.

PAILETT, LEON, a French journalist, d. 1854.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, a distinguished American lawyer and signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Boston 1731. In 1774, was a member of the General Congress, also one of the committee which drafted the State Constitution of Mass., and subsequently judge of the supreme court. Died 1814. His son, of the same name, was a popular lyric poet. His song of 'Adams and Liberty,' brought him the handsome sum of \$750. Died 1811.

PAINE, THOMAS, a deistical and political writer, was born in 1737, at Thetford, in Norfolk, where his father, who was a Quaker, carried on the business of a staymaker, and brought up his son to it. He, however, subsequently became an exciseman, and was living at Lewes, in Sussex, when he lost his situation in consequence of keeping a tobacconist's shop, which was considered incompatible with his duties. His literary abilities having appeared in a pamphlet composed by him in order to show the necessity of advancing the salaries of excisemen, he was introduced to Dr. Franklin, who urged him to go to America, and use his pen in behalf of the colonies. He accordingly went there, and reached Philadelphia in 1774. At first he conducted the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, which from the boldness of its arguments attracted considerable notice. He then published his celebrated pamphlet, entitled 'Common Sense,' which being written with great vigor, and addressed to a highly excited population, had a prodigious sale, and undoubtedly accelerated the famous Declaration of Independence. For this production the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him £500. He was afterwards also rewarded with a grant

of 500 acres of well cultivated land from the State of New York, and made clerk to the committee for foreign affairs. While in this office he published a series of political pamphlets on what he termed the 'Crisis.' In 1787 he embarked for France, and, after visiting Paris, went to England, with a view to the prosecution of a project relative to the construction of an iron bridge, of his own invention, at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. This scheme involved him in considerable difficulties; but his writings, in which he foretold, or rather recommended, the change that was approaching in France, brought him a supply of money. On the appearance of Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*, he wrote the first part of his celebrated 'Rights of Man,' in answer to that work. The second part was published early in 1792; and, May the 21st, in that year, a proclamation issued against wicked and seditious publications, evidently alluded to, though it did not name, the 'Rights of Man.' On the same day, the attorney-general commenced a prosecution against Paine as the author of that work. While the trial was pending, he was chosen member of the National Convention for the department of Calais; and, making his escape, he set off for France, and arrived there in September, 1792. The garrison at Calais were under arms to receive this 'friend of liberty,' the tricolored cockade was presented to him by the mayor, and the handsomest woman in the town was selected to place it in his hat. Meantime Paine had been declared in Paris worthy of the honors of citizenship, and he proceeded thither, where he was received with every demonstration of extravagant joy. On the trial of Louis XVI., he voted against the sentence of death, proposing his imprisonment during the war, and his banishment afterwards. This conduct offended the Jacobins, and, towards the close of 1793, he was excluded from the convention, on the ground of being a foreigner (though naturalized); and, immediately after, he was arrested, and committed to the Luxembourg. Just before his confinement, he had finished the first part of his work, entitled the 'Age of Reason;' and, having confided it to the care of his friend Joel Barlow, it was published. On the fall of Robespierre he was released; in 1795 he published the second part of his 'Age of Reason;' and, in May 1796, he addressed to the council of five hundred a work, entitled 'Decline and Fall of the System of Finance in England,' and also published his pamphlet, entitled 'Agrarian Justice.' Fearful of being captured by English cruisers, he remained in France till August, 1802, when he embarked for America, and reached Baltimore the following October. His subsequent life was by no means happy; for, although occupied in various mechanical speculations, and other engrossing pursuits, and possessed of decent competence, his attacks upon religion had exceedingly narrowed his circle of acquaintance; and his habitual intemperance tended to the injury of his health, and the ultimate production of a complication of disorders, to which he fell a victim in 1809. The Quakers refused to admit his remains among their dead, and he was buried on his own farm. Cobbett boasted of having disinterred him in 1817, and brought his body to England; many, however, assert that Cobbett did not take that trouble, but brought over from America the remains of a criminal, who had been executed.

PAINTER, W., an English writer, 16th century.

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, was born at Tarento, in 1741. Having been placed at the Jesuits' college, in his native city, Paisiello soon distinguished himself amongst his fellow-pupils when they had, ac-



cording to the rule of the college, to join in singing the hymn to the Virgin. His father was then induced to send him to Naples, that he might study music, where he was placed under the tuition of Durante, a celebrated master of the period; and, after five years' study, he became first master among the pupils of the Conservatoire. His first opera was brought out at the theatre of Bologna, in 1763. The reputation of Paisiello rose so high, that he had engagements to compose operas for all the principal states of Europe, and in the prosecution of his artistic career he visited Germany, Austria, Russia, and France. Paisiello, whose compositions were the most popular of the day, composed about sixty operas, besides masses, cantatas, concertos, songs, &c. He was named member of many learned societies in Italy, and was elected an associate of the French Institute, on the 30th of December, 1809. He died in Naples in the year 1818, when his remains received a public funeral, attended with all the pomp which the catholic church knows so well to employ on grand occasions. On the evening of his funeral his 'Nina' was performed, when the king of Naples and the whole court attended. [J.M.]

PAITONI, J. M., a Venetian writer, died 1774.

PAJOL, PIERRE, a distinguished soldier, was born at Besançon, 1772. Entering the army in 1791, he served in all the campaigns of the Republic, and gradually rose to the highest military honors. Nominated general of division in 1812, he commanded the vanguard in the Russian campaign, when he took Minsk and some other towns; was left for dead at the battle of Leipsic in 1813, recaptured Montereau from the allies in 1814, and had gained possession of Namur, at the moment when the battle of Waterloo decided the fate of France. He then retired from the service of his country, but re-entered it in 1830, when the revolution of July broke out, and directed the attack of the Parisians upon Rambouillet, which led to the flight of Charles X. For these services he was made a peer of France. Died 1844.

PAJON, C., a Fr. protestant writer, 1626-1685.

PAJOU, H., a French author, died 1776.

PAJOU, A., a French sculptor, 1730-1809.

PAKENHAM, SIR THOMAS, a famous naval commander in the last general war, 1758-1836.

PAKINGTON, DOROTHY, Lady, supposed by Dr. Hiekes to be the authoress of the 'Whole Duty of Man,' died 1679.

PALADINI, FILIPPO, a painter of the Florentine school, 1544-1614. His daughter, ARCHANGELA, a painter, poet, and musician, 1599-1622.

PALÆMON, QUINTUS RHEMMIUS, a grammarian, who lived at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He was the son of a slave at Vicenza, and acquired his learning by attending on the son of his master at school, in consequence of which he was rewarded with his freedom, and became a teacher at Rome. There are extant, under his name, 'Ars Grammatica' and 'De Ponderibus et Mensuris.'

PALÆFATUS, an ancient Greek philosopher.

PALÆOLOGUS, the surname of several emperors of the East:—1. ANDRONICUS II. and ANDRONICUS III., which see. 2. JOHN VI., born at Constantinople 1332, succeeded his father, Andronicus, 1341, shared his power with Cantacuzenus till 1355, died, after a debauched life and many reverses, 1391. He was succeeded by his son, Manuel. 3. JOHN VII., grandson of John VI., born 1390, associated with his uncle, Manuel, 1419, succeeded him 1425, died 1439.

PALAFIX-Y-MELZI, DON JOSEPH, the brave

defender of Saragossa, was a Spanish officer descended from an old family of Arragon. He was living in privacy at Alfranca, near Saragossa, when that city was menaced by the French armies in 1808, and was proclaimed governor by the people, though only twenty-nine years of age, and without experience, on the 25th of May in that year. Such was the heroism of the people of Saragossa, headed by Palafox, that the French were compelled to retreat, after a murderous siege and bombardment of sixty-one days. They returned, however, in much greater force, under Marshals Monecy and Mortier, in the month of November, and the former, a few weeks later, was succeeded by Lannes. The city held out till the 20th of February—men, women, and children fighting in its defence till it became a heap of ruins, and suffering dreadfully from an epidemic fever. Palafox himself being prostrated by the disease, and hopeless of success, then resigned the command to St. Marc, and the next day the city capitulated. Its defender became a prisoner at Vincennes till the restoration of Ferdinand, who, in June, 1814, appointed him captain-general of Arragon. Died 1847. [E.R.]

PALAFIX-Y-MENDOZA, JUAN DE, a Spanish statesman and prelate, best known by his 'History of the Siege of Fontarabia,' and 'History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars,' 1600-1659.

PALAPRAT, J. B. DE, a French dramatist, 1650-1721.

PALAZZI, J., a Venetian historian, 1640-1713.

PALEARIUS, A., an Italian scholar and theologian, executed at Rome for heresy, 1570.

PALENCIA, A. DE, a Spanish historian, 15th century.

PALEOTTI, G., an Italian cardinal, 1522-1597.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIETRE ALOISIA DA, sometimes, also, called PIERLUIGI, was born at Palestrina, the ancient Præneste, near Rome, about the year 1524. It is believed that his first instructor in music was Claude Goudimel, a Huguenot, native of Besançon, who was murdered at Lyons in 1572, on the fatal day of the St. Bartholomew. Having distinguished himself as a composer he was, about the year 1551, admitted into the pope's chapel at Rome, where he was soon afterwards appointed master by Pope Julius III. In 1555, it having been discovered that Palestrina had quitted the state of celibacy, Pope Paul IV. abruptly dismissed him from his post, to which he was afterwards restored in 1571. He having brought church harmony to a degree of perfection that had never before been attempted and never since excelled, departed this life on the 2d of February, 1594. In the course of this master's life, the council of Trent having, amongst other matters, taken the state of church music in consideration, appointed two cardinals to superintend the reform, which they had resolved upon. Immediately, by their direction, Palestrina set about the duty, and produced his celebrated work, known as 'The Mass of Pope Marcellus.' Such was the effect this work produced, that, when it was first performed, every person was enraptured, and the pope compared it to the heavenly melodies which the apostle John heard in his visions. The following account of Palestrina's death was entered in the register of the Pontifical chapel:—'February 2, 1594, this morning died the most excellent musician, Signor Giovanni Palestrina, our dear companion, and *maestro di capello* of St. Peter's church, whither his funeral was attended, not only by all the musicians of Rome, but by an infinite concourse of people, when 'Libera me, Domine,' (as composed



by himself) was sung by the whole college.' Upon his coffin was inscribed '*Joannes Petrus Aloysius Prænestinus Musicæ Princeps*.' His works, which were very numerous, were chiefly ecclesiastical. Several of his motets and sacred songs are in use in England at the present day. [J.M.]

PALETTA, J. B., an Ital. anatomist, 1747-1832.

PALEY, WILLIAM, D.D., a celebrated divine of the Church of England, was born in 1743 at Peterborough, Northamptonshire. At the age of sixteen he entered Christ's College, Cambridge. But unhappily, seduced by the influence of a few gay and dissolute companions, the first two years of his university residence was entirely lost or misspent. Having had the wisdom and fortitude, however, to disentangle himself from this disgraceful connection, he resolved on a course of devoted study; and such rapid progress did he make that, in 1768, he became a fellow of the college, and soon after colleague to Dr. Law in his public lectures on Moral and Political philosophy, as well as on the New Testament. This early occupation directed the mind of Paley to those subjects, which, when more maturely studied, he gave to the public in works which have obtained him extensive fame as an author. Both as a college lecturer and a preacher, he was greatly admired for his sound sense and discretion, especially for his extraordinary skill in simplifying the most abstruse and difficult subjects, and bringing them down to the level of the humblest capacity. His early patron, Law, who had become bishop of Carlisle, and who was well aware of Paley's merits, promoted his views in the church by presenting him first to the vicarage of Dalston, Cumberland, then to Appleby, in Westmoreland, till in the course of years, he rose to be archdeacon of Carlisle. It was not till 1785, that his '*Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy*' appeared. It was almost immediately adopted as a text-book in Cambridge; and although its leading principle,—that of expediency, has often drawn down upon the moral system of which it is the foundation, the weight of severe censure, the work from the sound sense that pervades it, as well as from the clearness and force of its arguments, still maintains its ground. Not long after, Paley again came before the world as an author by the publication of *Horæ Paulinæ*, or '*The Truth of the Scripture History*' proved from undesigned coincidences in the epistles of Paul. More than any other of Paley's works, this treatise displays the characteristic qualities of the author's mind, and it formed a most important contribution to sacred literature, not only from the intrinsic value of the work, but from its opening up a new line of argument in illustration of the evidences. Paley did not take any open or prominent part in the discussion of public or political questions. But his hostility to the slave trade roused all his energies; and having drawn up an answer to the claims of the slave dealers, sent it to the parliamentary committee immediately previous to the discussion of the subject in the House of Lords. It produced a deep impression, and the author was rewarded not only by seeing the adoption of his views, but by promotion to the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth, one of the most lucrative situations in the Church of England. It was there he composed and published his '*Natural Theology*,' amid the paroxysms of a painful disease which brought him gradually to the grave. Dr. Paley was suspected of heterodoxy, having discovered a strong inclination to Arian sentiments. In other respects, he was a genial, warm-hearted, benevolent man, distinguished for shrewdness and strong good sense; and those

mental qualities which he possessed in so eminent a degree were brought to bear predominantly on the subjects of religion. Died 1805. [R.J.]

PALFIN, J., a Flemish anatomist, 1649-1730.

PALISSOT DE BEAUVOIS, AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, an eminent naturalist, was born at Arras, in the French Netherlands, in 1752. After studying at the college of Harcourt, at Paris, he was, in 1772, admitted a counsel of the parliament of that city; and subsequently became receiver-general of territorial imposts, till the suppression of that office in 1777. He then devoted himself to the study of natural history, and he undertook a voyage to the coast of Guinea, with an intention to travel across the African continent to Egypt; but being unable to execute that design, he sailed for St. Domingo, in 1788, and there occupied some official situations. Having opposed the revolutionary attempts of the negroes, he with difficulty effected his escape to America, purposing to return to France, when he learnt that he had been proscribed as an emigrant. He occupied himself while in America as a teacher of languages and as a musician, but he did not neglect his favorite pursuits; and on hearing that his name had been erased from the proscribed list, he returned to his native country, taking with him the rich collection of natural curiosities which he had formed. He died in 1820.

PALISSOT-DE-MONTENOY, CHARLES, a Fr. dramatic writer and literary critic, 1730-1814.

PALISSY, BERNARD DE, a celebrated French potter and chemist, was born at Agen, and for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works was patronized by Henry III. He made considerable discoveries in natural history, and is said to have been the first who gave a true theory of fountains. Palissy was a zealous Calvinist; and, during the fury of the league under Henry III. in 1584, he was committed to the Bastille. Died 1590.

PALLADINO, GIACOMO, or JAMES, an Italian prelate and theologian, generally called Giacomo de Teramo, author of '*Consolatio Peccatorum*,' a religious romance, 15th century.

PALLADIO, ANDREA, one of the greatest classical architects of modern Italy, was born at Vicenza, in 1518, and learnt the principles of his art from Trissino. He went to Rome, where he acquired a maturity of skill and science from an examination of the productions of ancient and modern art which that capital afforded. Returning to his native country, he established his fame by his designs for many noble edifices both there and in other parts of Italy, which have afforded models for many beautiful structures of most parts of Europe. He wrote a '*Treatise on Architecture*,' which has been many times reprinted. He was likewise the author of a work, entitled '*Le Antichità di Roma*,' and an illustration of Cæsar's Commentaries. Died 1580.

PALLADIUS, the name of several ancient *savants*:—1. A bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia, author of a '*History of the Hermits of the Desert*,' and friend of Chrysostom, born about 368. 2. An author of a '*Dialogue of the Life of Chrysostom*,' written at Rome 408. It is a question among the learned whether or not he is the same as the preceding. 3. A Roman writer on agriculture, son of a Gaulish præfect, born about 405. 4. A Romish prelate, mentioned as 'the first apostle of the Scots,' died about 450. 5. A physician of Alexandria, surnamed Sophista, or Satrosophista, author of medical works in Greek, 6th century.

PALLAS, the freedman of the emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy as to per-



suade him to espouse Agrippina his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Nero caused him to be put to death secretly, but erected a monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.

PALLAS, PETER SIMON, a celebrated traveller and naturalist, was born at Berlin, in 1741; and studied at Halle, Gottingen, and Leyden. The empress Catharine, seeking for a naturalist to explore her immense empire, invited Pallas to Petersburg, and, in 1777, he became a member of the committee for the measurement and topography of Russia. As it was his desire to reside in the Crimea, the empress gave him several estates in the most fertile part of it. There he remained 15 years; but at length he quitted Russia, and settled at Berlin, where he died in 1811. Among his numerous works are his 'Travels,' which Saussure denominated an inexhaustible mine for the naturalist and statesman; 'Historical Documents on the Monguls,' and a 'Physical and Topographical Description of the Taurida.'

PALLAVICINI, or PELAVICINO, the Marquis Oberto, a chief of the Ghibellines, died 1269.

PALLAVICINO, FERRANTE, a satirical poet and man of letters, born 1618, beheaded 1644.

PALLAVICINO, SFORZA, an Italian cardinal, author of a 'History of the Council of Trent,' 1607-1667.

PALLIERE, V. L., a French painter, 1787-1820.

PALLIOT, P., a French genealogist, 1608-1698.

PALLISER, SIR HUGH, an English admiral, was born in 1721. He entered into the navy early in life, and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the taking of Quebec. In 1773 he was made a baronet; but being second in command to Admiral Keppel, in the memorable battle off Ushant, July 27, 1778, some misunderstanding took place, and these two officers preferred charges against each other. Keppel was acquitted, and Palliser censured. This sentence, however, was considered as more the effect of party than of justice; and he was made governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he died in 1796.

PALLUEL, F. C. DE, a French agriculturist, 1741-89.

PALM, J. G., a German divine, 1697-1743.

PALM, JAMES PHILIP, a citizen and bookseller of Nuremberg, who, in 1806, being accused of having distributed a pamphlet against Buonaparte, entitled 'Germany in her deepest Humiliation,' was arbitrarily arrested, by virtue of an order sent from Paris, and conducted to Breunau, where he was arraigned before a military commission, pronounced guilty, and shot. This act of tyranny was every where regarded with horror. Palm was considered throughout Germany as a martyr, and public subscriptions were entered into for his widow and children.

PALMA, JACOB, the name of two Italian painters, the elder of whom was born at Bergamo 1518, and died at Venice 1574. The younger, his great nephew, flourished at Venice, 1544-1628.

PALMELLA, Duke of, a distinguished Portuguese statesman, was born in 1781. He took an active part in all the political troubles of his country during the last thirty or forty years; and it was owing to his aid and counsels that the queen of Portugal was indebted, in a great measure, for her establishment on the throne of her ancestors. A very considerable part of his life was dedicated to the diplomatic service of his country, which he represented at the congress of Vienna and in London. In 1820 he made a fruitless voyage to Brazil, to paci-

fy the revolution which had burst forth. He was also selected to attend at the coronation of Queen Victoria; and his great wealth enabled him to vie on that occasion with the representatives of the other courts of Europe. He was several times called on to offer advice to his sovereign, but only held office for a limited period. Died 1850.

PALMER, H., a learned divine, 1601-1647.

PALMER, JOHN, an English actor, was born in London about 1742, and commenced his career as an actor in inferior parts at the Haymarket and Drury Lane theatres. Gradually increasing in reputation, he was at length appointed manager to a new theatre proposed to be built in the east of London, but not being able to procure a patent, he returned to Drury, under circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment, which ultimately induced him to resolve to emigrate to America, which country, however, he never visited. His death was remarkable. It took place on the stage of the Liverpool theatre, while performing the character of the Stranger, and uttering the exclamation—'There is another and a better world.' This event occurred 2d August, 1798. Mr. Palmer was one of those actors who are made by time and practice. He was a modest and punctilious man, much respected, with, it would seem, a dash of superstition in his character; and, according to Boaden, seems to have had a presentiment of his death. [J.A.H.]

PALMER, JOHN, the first projector of mail-coaches, was a native of Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city, which concern proved eminently successful under his management. Being much in the habit of travelling from place to place, for the purpose of securing rising performers, the idea occurred to him that a better mode of conveying the mails was most desirable, and he accordingly matured the plan of transmitting letters by coaches with guards, now superseded by the railway. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition; but the utility of the plan soon became manifest, and he was made comptroller-general of the post-office, with a salary of £1,500 a year. Some disputes, however, occurring, he lost the situation in 1792; and though he afterwards, through petitions, was reimbursed by parliament, the compensation was very inadequate to the per centage he was to have received, in case his plan succeeded. Died 1818.

PALMER, S., an historian of printing, d. 1732.

PALMIERI, M., an Italian annalist, 1405-1475.

PALMIERI, V., an Ital. theologian, 1753-1820.

PALMQUIST, MAGNUS, Baron De, a Swedish mathematician, and president of the Company of Miners, 1660-1729.

PALMSCHOELD, ELLAS, a Swedish historical antiquarian employed at Stockholm, died 1719.

PALOMINO DE VELASCO, ACISCLES ANTONIO, an eminent Spanish painter, was born near Cordova, in 1653, and was a pupil of Valdes. He was appointed royal painter, with a pension; and he distinguished himself also as an author, having written a work on the theory and practice of painting, with the lives of the most celebrated artists, &c. D. 1726.

PALSGRAVE, JOHN, a polite writer, died 1554.

PAMELE, J. DE, a French theologian, 1536-1587.

PAMPILIUS, a Greek painter, 4th century.

PAMPILIUS, St., a presbyter of Casarea, in Palestine, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Maximianus, 309.

PANARD, C. F., a Fr. poet, about 1691-1764.

PANASIUS, a Stoic philosopher, 2d century B.C.



PANCIROLUS, Guy, an eminent Italian civilian, was born, at Reggio, in 1523. He became professor of the Institutes at Padua; and, after filling that chair seven years, was appointed to that of the Roman law, but resigned it in 1571, to go to Turin, where he obtained the professorship of civil law. In 1582 he returned to Padua, where he died, in 1599; having given to the world several excellent works on jurisprudence, besides a curious treatise on the ancient inventions which are lost, and on those inventions which belong to the moderns.

PANEKOUCKE, ANDREW JOSEPH, a Flemish bookseller and literateur, 1700-1753. His son, CHARLES JOSEPH, distinguished as a journalist at Paris, founder of the 'Moniteur,' &c., 1736-1798.

PANEL, A. X., a Fr. numismatist, 1699-1777.

PANETIUS, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Rhodes, and flourished 150 B.C. He studied at Athens with such credit as to be offered the rights of citizenship, which he refused, saying, 'a modest man is content with one country.'

PANGASIS, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

PANIGAROLA, F., an Italian prelate, 1548-94.

PANIN, NAKITA IVANOWITZ, Count de, a Russian statesman, was born in 1718. His father, who was a lieutenant-general in the service of Peter I., was originally of Lucca, in Italy. Young Panin, by his artful address, gained the favor of his sovereign, who sent him, in 1747, to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Stockholm, with the title of minister plenipotentiary. On his return he was made governor of the grand-duke, and, lastly, prime minister to Catherine II. Died 1783.

PANNINI, GIAN PAOLO, an Italian architect and landscape painter, 1691-1764. His son, FRANCIS, distinguished in the same line of art, dates unknown.

PANNONINO, J., a Hungarian poet, 1484-72.

PANTÆNUS, a Christian philosopher of the stoic sect, in the 2d century. He is supposed to have been a native of Alexandria, and to have taught philosophy there about A.D. 180. He went on a mission to Ethiopia, from whence he is said to have brought the gospel of St. Matthew, written in Hebrew. Died 213.

PANTALEON, H., a Fr. historian, 1522-1595.

PANVINIO, O., an Ital. historian, 1529-1568.

PANZACETTA, MARIA HELENA, an Italian lady, distinguished as an historical painter, 1668-1709.

PANZER, G. W. F., a Ger. bibliog., 1729-1805.

PAOLI, D. S., an Italian literateur, 1684-1751.

PAOLI, HYACINTH, or GIACINTO, a native of Corsica, distinguished for his part in liberating his country from the Genoese, 1729. He became one of the chief magistrates of the country, and acted as the lieutenant of the king elected by the patriots. He retired to Naples on the invasion of the French, and died there about 1755. His son, PASCAL, is the subject of the following article. An elder son, CLEMENT, also a distinguished patriot, died in Italy, and with him, as he left only daughters, the name of Paoli became extinct.

PAOLI, PASCAL, was born in Corsica in 1726. His native island had long been under the oppressive domination of the Genoese, which the Corsicans made repeated efforts to shake off. Paoli was raised to the headship of the liberating party in 1755. He organized a regular civil and military government, and for thirteen years carried on the war of independence against the Genoese with unvarying spirit, and with general success. In 1768, the Genoese sold their right of sovereignty over Corsica to France. The French endeavored to induce Paoli to recognize their dominion and adopt their interests, by lavish offers

of rank and money. But Paoli rejected all their bribes, and made a gallant though unsuccessful resistance to the troops which they poured into Corsica. After the French conquest was completed, Paoli took refuge in England, where he was received with merited respect. The British government settled a pension on him, and he passed many years in honored friendship with Burke, Johnson, and other distinguished Englishmen of the age. When the war of the French Revolution commenced, Paoli headed an expedition to Corsica, by which it was sought to detach that island from France, and unite it to the British dominion. This attempt, after some temporary successes, ultimately failed. Paoli returned to England, where he passed the remainder of his life in tranquillity. He died in 1807. He deserved the eulogium which the English historian Lord Mahon has pronounced on him, of being 'a brave and skilful soldier, and an upright and disinterested statesman.' He was also a warm and sincere friend; his literary acquirements were considerable; and he was a man of spotless integrity and pure morals in private life. [E.S.C.]

PAOLINI, P., an Italian dramatist, 1663-1726.

PAPA, J. DEL, an Ital. physician, 1649-1753.

PAPIAS, a grammarian of the 11th century.

PAPIAS, ST., a bishop of Hierapolis, 2d century.

PAPILLON, A., a French poet, 1487-1559.

PAPILLON, JOHN, two French wood engravers, father and son—the former, 1639-1710; and the latter, 1661-1710. A younger son, NICHOLAS, same profession, 1663-1714. A grandson of the elder John, named JOHN BAPTIST, noted for his foliage and flowers, 1698-1776. A brother of the latter, J. B. MICHEL, 1720-1746.

PAPILLON, P., a French canonist, 1667-1738.

PAPILLON, T., a Fr. jurisconsult, 1514-1596.

PAPIN, DENYS, an eminent natural philosopher and physician, was born at Blois, in France. After taking the degree of M.D., he visited England; and, in 1680, became a fellow of the Royal Society. While here he made many attempts to bring the steam-engine to perfection, and published an account of an invention, which still bears his name. His work is entitled 'The New Digester, or Engine for the Softening of Bones,' 4to. Papin assisted Mr. Boyle in his pneumatic experiments; and, on leaving England, he went to Marburg, where he was made mathematical professor in 1687, and died in 1710.

PAPIN, ISAAC, a French divine, 1657-1709.

PAPINIAN, ÆMILIUS, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born in the year 175; and became advocate of the treasury, and afterwards prætorian prefect under the emperor Severus, who recommended his sons, Caracalla and Geta, to his care. When the former murdered his brother, he ordered Papinian to justify the deed, which he not only refused, but nobly observed, that it was easier to commit a parricide than to excuse it, and that slander of innocence was a second parricide. He was accordingly soon after put to death, A.D. 212.

PAPON, J., a French Hellenist, 1505-1590.

PAPON, JOHN PETER, an ingenious writer, was born in Puget, near Nice, in 1736. He was a priest of the congregation of the Oratory, but he quitted that society to become keeper of the library at Marseilles. During the stormy era of the revolution, he removed to the Puy de Dôme; and, after remaining there some years, he returned to Paris, where he died in 1803. His principal works are, 'Histoire générale de Provence,' 4 vols.; for which he obtained a pension; and 'Histoire de la Révolution de France,' 6 vols., a posthumous publication.



**PAPPENHEIM**, Count, one of the most illustrious generals of Austria during the thirty years' war, 1594-1632.

**PAPPONI**, J., an Italian jurist, died 1605.

**PAPPUS**, a mathematician of Alexandria, 4th c.

**PAPPUS**, J., a German divine, 1549-1610.

**PAQUOT**, J. N., an Austrian hist., 1722-1803.

**PARABOSCO**, G., an Italian poet, 16th century.

**PARACELSUS**. **PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS THEOPHRASTUS PARACELSUS BOMBAST, AB HOHENHEIM**, was born about the year 1403, near Zurich. Although he has left no discovery behind him, he is highly distinguished as the founder of the modern science of medicine. He instituted an immense number of experiments on the influence of chemical remedies in disease, and acquired much fame by the successful result of his treatment. He travelled extensively throughout Europe for the purpose of adding to his stock of knowledge, and of studying nature in her varied departments. He was professor of physic and surgery at Basle, from 1526 to 1527, when he abdicated his office and afterwards became a wanderer through various parts of Germany, Colmar, Moravia, Vienna, Hungary, and finally Salzburg, where he died in 1541, in his forty-eighth year. Paracelsus was a man of most dissolute habits and unprincipled character; and his works (Opera) are filled with the highest flights of unintelligible bombastic jargon, unworthy of perusal, but are such as might be expected from one who united in his person the qualities of a fanatic and a drunkard. [R.D.T.]

**PARADIN**, **WILLIAM**, a French historian, 1510-1590. His brother, **CLAUDE**, a writer on genealogy, &c., about the same period. **JOHN**, cousin of the preceding, distinguished as a poet, about 1508-1588.

**PARADIS**, **PAUL**, a Jewish convert, first professor of Hebrew at Paris, died 1559.

**PARADIS DE RAYMONDIS**, **JOHN ZACHARIAH**, a French moralist and agriculturist, 1746-1800.

**PARADISI**, **COUNT AGOSTINO**, an Italian poet, professor of civil economy and the Belles Lettres at Modena, born at Vignola, Reggio, 1736, died 1783.

**PARADISI**, **COUNT JOHN**, son of the preceding, born about 1760, became director of the Cisalpine republic in 1797, and, at a later period, president of Napoleon's Italian senate. He died 1826, distinguished as a philosopher and man of letters.

**PARASINA MALATESTA**. See **NICHOLAS**.

**PARCELLES**, **JOHN**, a Dutch painter, noted for his storm-pieces, 1597-1641. His son, **JULIUS**, born about 1628, painted in the same style.

**PARCIEUX**. See **DEPARCIEUX**.

**PARCK**, **THOMAS**, an engraver, 1759-1834.

**PARDIES**, **J. G.**, a French *savant*, 1636-1673.

**PARDOUX**, **B.**, a French physician, 1545-1611.

**PARE**, **AMBROSE**, one of the greatest surgeons of modern times, called the father of French surgery, was born in 1509, and was professional adviser of four French sovereigns. Though a Huguenot, he was in the fullest confidence of Charles IX., and by his favor escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew; died 1590.

**PAREJA**, **JUAN DE**, a painter, was born in the West Indies, in 1610, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja amused himself in drawing and copying his works, but secretly, for fear of giving offence. Philip IV., king of Spain, coming one day to visit Velasquez, Pareja contrived to place one of his own pictures in his way, with which his majesty was extremely pleased. The slave then fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty;

but the faithful Pareja would not quit Velasquez till his death. His portraits are very fine. He died in 1670.

**PARENT**, **A.**, a Fr. mathematician, 1666-1716.

**PAREUS**, the name of three distinguished theologians and philologists of Germany:—**DAVID WOENGLER**, author of many commentaries, 1548-1622. **PHILIP**, his son, about 1576-1650. **DANIEL**, son of the latter, 1605-1635.

**PARFAIET**, **F.**, a French dramatist, 1698-1753.

**PARIJI**, **J.**, an Italian architect, died 1635.

**PARINI**, **JOSEPH**, an eminent Italian poet, was born in 1729, at Basiglio, in the Milanese. He raised himself to eminence by his talents, which he employed in satirizing the vices and follies of the age. He first exerted his poetical abilities to procure the means of support for himself and his widowed mother; but he was obliged to struggle through nearly 20 years of obscurity and indigence, ere he emerged into reputation and competence. He was professor of belles lettres, eloquence, and the fine arts, at Milan; and died in 1799. His works form 6 vols. 8vo.

**PARIS**, **A.**, a French ecclesiastic, 1631-1683.

**PARIS**, **F.**, a notary of Paris, known at the period of the revolution as a friend of Danton.

**PARIS**, **F.**, a French religious writer, d. 1718.

**PARIS**, **FRANCIS**, commonly called the **ABBE PARIS**, was a French ecclesiastic, born 1690. He died after a life of religious mortification and charity 1727, and was buried in the cemetery of Saint-Medard. Here the most extraordinary scenes took place, occasioned by the alleged miracles wrought at his tomb, where persons went into convulsions and transports of prophetic delirium. An account of these occurrences was written by the magistrate Montqueron, and they only ceased when the government took active measures, prosecuted some of the parties, and walled up the ground.

**PARIS**, **J. B. F.**, Fr. general, about 1748-1820.

**PARIS**, **JEAN J.**, a political writer, died 1824.

**PARIS**, **L. M.**, a writer on grammar, 1740-1806.

**PARIS**, **MATTHEW**, one of our earliest English historians, was a Benedictine monk of St. Albans, and is known from 1245, to the year of his death, 1259. He was a man of the highest character, and distinguished as a musician, poet, orator, theologian, painter, and architect. His practical talents were turned to the reformation of monastic discipline, on which account he was sent to Norway by the pope. His principal work, first published in 1571, extends over English history from the reign of William the Conqueror to his own times, the earlier portion being lost. Other works of his exist only in MS.

**PARIS**, **M. A.**, a French general, killed 1814.

**PARIS**, **P. A.**, a French architect, 1747-1819.

**PARIS**, **P. L.**, an actor of the French revolution, originally a priest of the oratory, executed 1794.

**PARISAN**, **P. G.**, a French dramatist, 1755-93.

**PARISEAU**, **N. DE**, born in 1753; a celebrated victim of the 'mistakes' of the guillotine. Pariseau was director of the opera ballets at Paris, and ardently espoused the cause of the revolution in 'La Feuille du Jour.' He was arrested by the revolutionary tribunal in 1793, and beheaded by mistake, instead of Parisot, a captain of the king's guard.

**PARISOT**, or **NORBERT**, **PETER**, a Capuchin, was born at Bar-le-Duc, in 1697. In 1736 he went as a missionary to the East Indies; but having quarrelled with the Jesuits, they had him removed to America. He returned to Europe in 1744; and soon after published a work, entitled 'Historical Memoirs relative to the Missions in the Indies,' which giving offence to his own order, as well as the Je-



suits, he withdrew to England, where he established two manufactories of tapestry. After visiting part of Germany and the Peninsula, he at length returned to his native country, became reconciled to his order, and again abjured it. His most important work is a 'History of the Society of Jesus, from its first foundation by Ignatius Loyola.' Died 1770.

PARK, SIR JAMES ALLAN, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Newington, Surrey, and was educated at the free grammar school at Northampton. He was called to the bar in 1784, and speedily brought himself into notice by the profound knowledge he displayed in mercantile law and marine insurance. A work which he published on this latter subject rapidly became the complete text book of the profession, and continues so to this day. At the bar he was an admirable speaker; and when raised to the bench in 1816, as one of the justices of the court of common pleas, he proved himself a no less admirable judge. In addition to the legal work of which we have made mention, he published, in 1801, 'An Earnest Exhortation to a Frequent Reception of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, addressed to Young Persons, by a Layman.' Died 1839.

PARK, MUNCO, was born at the farm of Fowlshields, near Selkirk, on the 10th September, 1771. An aptness for learning which he early showed, and a reserved and thoughtful manner, and grave deportment, which were natural to him, and distinguished him through life, induced his parents to select him as the most fitting of their sons for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. His education was directed accordingly; but his own tastes and aspirations took a different turn, and choosing the medical profession, he was apprenticed, at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. Here he remained three years, and then went to study at Edinburgh college, where his attendance on the usual course was continued for three successive sessions, the term necessary for graduation as a surgeon. A taste for botany acquired at this period, and freely indulged in during his summer rambles, was of the greatest use to him afterwards, and may be said to have in a great measure determined his future career. A young neighbor, James Dickson, afterwards his brother-in-law, going to London to seek employment as a gardener, was engaged by a nurseryman at Hammer-smith, to whose gardens Sir Joseph Banks was a frequent visitor. Dickson's superior intelligence attracted Sir Joseph's notice; and when some years afterwards he began business on his own account as a seedsman, and waited upon Sir Joseph, he was most kindly received by him, and offered the free use of his library. Dickson gladly availed himself of the advantages thus presented to him, and became afterwards a distinguished botanist, author of a work on cryptogamic plants, and of many valuable papers in the Linnean transactions. He took Park with him on a botanical tour in the Highlands while he was a student; and when Park afterwards went to London, on the completion of his course, he introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks, through whose influence the situation of assistant surgeon in the Worcester East Indiaman was soon obtained. Park sailed in February, 1792, and returned the following year. He brought home some interesting plants, and contributed to the Linnean Society a paper on eight new fishes from Sumatra. He now remained for some time inactive, enjoying intercourse with scientific men, to whom he was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, then president of the Royal Society, whose warm friendship towards him knew no inter-

ruption during his entire career. Sir Joseph was an active member of the African Association, formed in 1778, for the exploration of the central portions of that continent; and Park's attention must, of course, have been much drawn to the subject. Having no ardor in the pursuit of his profession, and probably even no fondness for it, while he had long cherished a strong desire for foreign travel, it was natural that Park should offer himself to the Association when they were looking out for a successor to Major Houghton, who had perished in a late attempt to reach the Niger from the west coast. Park's knowledge of natural history and medicine, his age—the full vigor of youth—his previous experience of a hot climate, his enthusiasm, and a reputation for courage and address, founded, it would seem, rather upon an observation of his personal qualities and general bearing, than upon any thing which he had yet done, formed recommendations of so strong a nature that the Association accepted his offer. After due preparation he left England on the 22d May, 1795; and on the 5th July reached Pisanía, a British factory, 200 miles up the river Gambia, where he remained some time with Dr. Laidly, the resident agent. Beginning his journey on the 2d December, he first crossed the country E.N.E. to Yara, and then turning S.E. traversed the kingdoms of Leedamar and Bambarra, till he came in sight of the Niger near Sego: 'I saw with infinite pleasure the great object of my mission, the long sought for majestic Niger, glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing slowly to the eastward. I hastened to the brink, and having drunk of the water, lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer to the great Ruler of all things, for having thus far crowned my endeavors with success. Thus, the first step was gained in the solution of a most difficult problem, deemed by his country of great importance, and which had already baffled the skill of numerous enterprising travellers, and the efforts of powerful states. Park was determined to work the problem fully out, by tracing the mysterious course of this great river. He found it impossible, however, to proceed farther down than Silla, near Jenné, and on the 30th July he began his homeward journey towards the Gambia. Following the Niger as far up as Bammakoo, and there turning to the right, he crossed the country watered by the streams of the Senegal, by a route more southerly than his former track, and at length reached Pisanía on the 10th June, 1797; having thus accomplished a journey whose hardship and suffering are, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of inland discovery. Soon after he returned home; and residing mostly at his native place occupied himself in preparing an account of his travels. In August, 1799, being then in his twenty-eighth year, he married the daughter of his former master, Mr. Anderson, and in October 1801, settled in the town of Peebles for the practice of his profession. During the few years which he spent here, he enjoyed much domestic happiness, and the privilege of associating with Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Adam Ferguson, the historian, and other persons of note. His mind was, however, kept in an unsettled state up to the end of 1804, by several proposals from government for new schemes of discovery. One for a new expedition to Central Africa was at length matured, and Park was requested to take the command. 'Park,' says his biographer, 'was so much afraid of encountering the distress of his family, that he proceeded directly to London from Edinburgh without returning to bid them a formal adieu.' Towards other friends he



practised the same constraint upon his feelings. He sailed from Portsmouth January 30th, 1805. Pisanía was again fixed on as the point of departure. His companions on his former journey were two negroes, and even these had accompanied him no farther than Yarra, so that for more than three-fourths of his journey he was quite alone. On the second journey he had stipulated for a good escort; and the presence of two friends, Mr. Anderson, his wife's brother, as surgeon, and Mr. Scott, a young neighbor, as artist. With these two friends, five artificers from the royal dock-yards, Lieutenant Martyn, thirty-five privates from the garrison at Goree, and Isaaco, a Mandingo, a priest and trader, as guide and interpreter, and forty asses with baggage, Park left Pisanía on the 4th of May, 1805. He chose the route by which he had returned on his first journey; but the time of starting was most unfortunate and ill-chosen,—less by any fault of his, than the delay of the government in despatching the ships from England. On the 8th June the rainy season set in, and the misfortunes of the expedition began. On the 19th August, Park reached the summit of the mountain ridge, dividing the river basins of the Senegal and Niger, and came once more in sight of the latter, 'rolling its immense stream along the plain,' and, on the evening of the same day, pitched his tent on the banks of the Niger at Bammakoo, where he had struck off from the river on his homeward route. Only seven men now remained: most of the rest had died of fever and dysentery by the way, among whom was Mr. Scott the artist; a few had been left sick in charge of friendly natives, but were not afterwards heard of. Nearly a month before, the last of the forty asses had died. The expedition now descended the river in two canoes to Sansanding, between Sego and Silla, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Anderson, and two of the men, fell victims to the dreadful climate. Lieutenant Martyn and three soldiers were all who now survived. With their aid, Park constructed a vessel, which was named the schooner Joliba, 40 feet long by 6 broad, and drawing, when loaded, only one foot water; and having engaged a guide and interpreter, named Amadi Fatouma, instead of Isaaco, who was sent back to the Gambia with his journal and letters, purchased three slaves, and laid in a stock of provisions, he set sail down the river on the 17th November, in the hope of tracing the remaining course of this famed stream, the lower part of which, according to the theory which he had formed, was identical with the Congo, or Zaire, entering the Atlantic in lat. 15° S. This, however, it was destined that the intrepid and enthusiastic traveller was not to accomplish. His despatches, forwarded by Isaaco, contained the last intelligence ever received from him, and for many years his fate was involved in mystery. It was at length distinctly made out by information gleaned from various quarters, that, about the beginning of June 1806, he had descended the river as far as Boussa, 650 miles below Timbuctoo; that here his interpreter, whose engagement now terminated, was sent on shore with a present for the king of Yaouri; that this was withheld by the Dooty, or chief, to whom it was given, and the king was told the white men had gone to return no more; that the king hereupon imprisoned the interpreter, and sent a band of armed men to intercept Park's passage at rocky narrows near Boussa; and that here, after a vain struggle against superior numbers, Park and all his companions, except one of the negroes, leaped into the river to attempt their escape by swimming, and were drowned. Fatouma was afterwards re-

leased, and met with this negro. Their narratives and Park's journal, with an introductory sketch of his life and labors, were published together in 1815. Government paid to his widow, according to stipulation before he left home, the sum of £4000. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter; the latter, married to H. W. Meredith, Esq., of Pentry-Bichen, Denbighshire, and his youngest son, Archibald, an officer in the East India Company's service, are still alive. All his brothers and sisters had families, many of whom are still living; and several of his relatives occupied stations of high respectability in Glasgow. In person, Mungo Park was tall and muscular, and possessed an extraordinary power of enduring fatigue; and by his many noble, mental, and moral qualities, was no less fitted for the right conduct of the important enterprises in which he was engaged. [J.B.]

PARK, THOMAS, a celebrated bibliographer, who, after having published many works, and been admitted a fellow of the society of antiquaries, withdrew his name from its roll, and retired to Hampstead; where he devoted his latter days to affairs of a purely local nature. He died in 1834, aged 75.

PARKE, JOHN, a celebrated musician, born in 1745, was the best hautboy player of his time, and succeeded Fischer at Vauxhall, in 1770. About the same time Garrick engaged him, on very liberal terms, to play at Drury Lane, and in 1783 he was attached to the Carlton House band at a yearly salary of £100. He was now in the highest reputation; he performed at the concert of ancient music, at the best private concerts, and was also regularly engaged at the great provincial music meetings. Died 1829.

PARKER, GEORGE, earl of Macclesfield, son of the first earl, who was lord chancellor of England, distinguished as a mathematician, died 1766.

PARKER, HENRY, Lord Morley, one of the barons who threatened Clement VII. with the loss of his supremacy if he refused his consent to the divorce of Henry VIII. He bears the reputation of a man of letters, and some of his works exist in MS., 1476-1556.

PARKER, ISAAC, a chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1768-1830.

PARKER, MATTHEW, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich 1504, and was early distinguished by his progress in every branch of knowledge connected with the study of divinity. In 1533 he became chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, and was charged by her with the care of her daughter Elizabeth. He remained in concealment during the reign of Mary, though search was several times made for him, and was elevated to the primacy on the accession of Elizabeth. He was among the first selected to prepare the Reformed Liturgy; and the 'Bishops' Bible,' which remained in use till the present translation was effected, was printed under his inspection. Archbishop Parker was also a great antiquarian, and had some share, either as patron or editor, in the work 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ ecclesiæ,' besides being the founder of the first Society of Antiquaries. He died 1555.

PARKER, RICHARD, an English sailor, notorious as the ringleader of the mutineers on board Admiral Bridport's squadron, lying at the Nore, in 1797. He was born at Exeter, about 1760, received a decent education, and entered into the navy. Being on board the fleet at the Nore at the time of the mutiny, he took a very active part in it, was made principal of the delegates, and so far acquired the



confidence of the men by his boldness and talent, that they appointed him admiral of the fleet. He ruled with great authority for some time; but the revolt having at length been suppressed, through the prudent management and firmness of Lord Howe, Parker was tried at Sheerness, condemned, and hanged on board the Sandwich, to which ship he had belonged, June 30, 1797.

PARKER, ROBERT, a puritan writer on theological subjects, known from 1583 to 1607. His son, THOMAS, a theological and religious writer, took refuge in America 1634, died there 1677.

PARKER, SAMUEL, bishop of Oxford in the reign of James II., was born at Northampton, in 1640. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity College. In 1665 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and published a work in Latin entitled 'Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo;' for which Archbishop Sheldon made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He also obtained a prebend in that church, and other preferments; in return for which he displayed his zeal by writing against the Nonconformists, in a 'Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity.' At the commencement of the next reign he was made bishop of Oxford, and constituted by mandamus president of Magdalen College, Oxford. He wrote many works, among others a 'Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature and the Christian Religion;' but though he was a prelate of considerable learning, he was contemptible from his versatility and time-serving disposition. Died 1687.

PARKER, SAMUEL, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, 1745-1804.

PARKES, SAMUEL, an ingenious and scientific chemist, was born in 1759, at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire; and was educated at Market Harborough, under Dr. Addington. He was an eminent experimental chemist, belonged to several literary and philosophical institutions, and was the author of some very useful works, viz: a 'Chemical Catechism,' 'Rudiments of Chemistry,' an 'Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures,' and 'Chemical Essays.' He died in 1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, bishop of Norwich in the reign of Elizabeth, and previously the teacher of Bishop Jewel, at Merton College. He was a prelate of eminent learning and piety, 1511-1574.

PARKHURST, JOHN, author of the well-known Hebrew and Greek lexicons, was born in Northamptonshire 1728, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He entered into orders, but held no preferments in the church, and, possessing considerable property, devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was a man of high principle, and a receiver of the philosophy of John Hutchinson. Died at Epsom, 1797.

PARKINS, J., a writer on law, 16th century.

PARKINSON, J., a writer on botany, d. 1567.

PARKINSON, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, was born at Kirkham, in Lancashire, in 1745, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He became rector of Kegworth, archdeacon of Leicester, chancellor of Chester, and a prebendary of St. Paul's, London. In 1789 he published 'A System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics,' a work of great value; and, while at college, he was employed by the board of longitude in the laborious calculation of tables of the series of parallax and refraction. Died 1890.

PARMA, ALEXANDER FARNESE, duke of, a famous general who won an early renown at the battle of Lepanto. Died 1592.

PARMA, FERDINAND CHARLES JOSEPH NIANA VITTORIO BALTHASAR DE BOURBON, duke of, a worthless prince, was born 1823, succeeded to the duchies of Parma, Piacenza and the states annexed, in 1849, on the abdication of his father. His rule was arbitrary and unprincipled. He extorted the money of his subjects without shame, and spent it recklessly. He acted the tyrant, and died as he deserved, by the indignant hand of one of his subjects, on the 26th March, 1854. On his death his favorite and prime minister, a Yorkshire jockey yeelped Baron Ward, was forced to fly, and his widow, the daughter of the Duc de Bern, assumed the government.

PARMENIDES, of Elea, in Magna Græcia, born about 536 B.C.; one of the chief of the Eleatic school. That great search concerning the substance of things occupied Parmenides; but instead of finding Unity in Nature, he discerned it in Mind alone. It is the Reason which conceives and bestows Unity on Plurality; so that true Reality is subjective. The scheme of Parmenides is a pure Idealism, and open to all the objections to which one-sided schemes are liable. He exercised, however, much influence on the speculations of Plato.

PARMENIO, a Macedonian general, died B.C. 329.

PARMENTIER, ANTHONY A., a famous French agricultural writer and philanthropist, 1737-1813.

PARMENTIER, J., a Fr. painter, 1658-1730.

PARMENTIER, J., a French navigator, known also as a versifier and translator, 16th century.

PARMIZIANO. See MAZZUOLI.

PARNELL, THOMAS, born at Dublin in 1679, took orders, and became archdeacon of Clogher. He received, also, other preferments through the interest of Swift, when he deserted the Whig party on their fall in the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne. He was a contributor to the Spectator and Guardian, and, after flying to London from his Irish parsonage, became intimate with the leading men of letters. His poetry comes nearer to Pope's, in sweetness of versification, than do any other verses of the time: and he has not only much felicity of diction, but also a very pleasing seriousness of sentiment, shown in such pieces as his popular allegory 'The Hermit.' His death, which occurred in 1718, is said to have been hastened by intemperate habits, and these have been attributed to the grief he felt for the loss of his wife. [W.S.]

PARNY, EVARESTE, D. D., VICOMTE DE, a French elegiac poet, b. on the island of Bourbon, 1753, d. 1814.

PARODI, FILIPPO, a Genoese sculptor, born about 1640, died 1708. DOMENICO, his son, an historical painter, 1668-1740. BATTISTE, brother of Domenico, 1674-1730. PELLEGRINO, son of Domenico, a portrait painter, died after 1741.

PAROLETTI, VICTOR MODESTE, an Italian physician, dist. as a philos. and naturalist, 1765-1834.

PARR. See CATHARINE PARR.

PARR, RICHARD, an Irish divine, au. of Sermons, and a 'Life of Archbishop Usher,' 1617-1691.

PARR, SAMUEL, a learned divine and a profound scholar, was born in 1746, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, and was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He accepted the situation of usher at Harrow, under Dr. Sumner; at whose death he offered himself as a candidate for the mastership, but without success. He first opened an academy at Stanmore, which commenced under very promising appearances; but which, ultimately failing, he gave up in 1776, and then became master of the grammar school at Col-



chester; whence, in 1778, he removed to that of Norwich. In 1783 he obtained the perpetual curacy of Hattton, in Warwickshire, and a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1790 he exchanged Hattton for the rectory of Wadenhoe, in Northamptonshire, though he still continued to live at the former place, to which he was much attached, and the parish church of which he greatly ornamented. In 1802, Sir Francis Burdett gave him the rectory of Graffham, in the county of Huntingdon, and this completed the course of his church preferment. As an elegant classical scholar Dr. Parr stood pre-eminent among his cotemporaries; his prodigious memory and extent of research rendered him astonishingly powerful in conversation; and it is to be regretted that the greater part of his labors as an author had reference to topics which were of a temporary nature, and therefore, though written with vigor, are fast sinking into oblivion. He died in 1825.

PARR, THOMAS, noticed here as an extraordinary instance of longevity, was a native of Shropshire. He was born in 1483, and labored in husbandry till after he was one hundred and thirty years old. He died in 1635, when nearly one hundred and fifty-three years of age; and even then Dr. Harvey, who, opened his body, found no internal signs of decay. His grandson died at the age of one hundred and twenty.

PARR, W., a partisan of Mary Stuart, ex. 1584.

PARRENNIN, D., a Fr. missionary, 1665-1741.

PARRHASIUS, a painter of antiquity, who was a native of Ephesus, though others say he was an Athenian, where he flourished in the time of Socrates, and was the rival of Zeuxis. He was so excessively vain as to wear a crown of gold, and to carry a staff studded with gold nails, to indicate that he was the prince of painters.

PARRHASIUS, AULUS JAMES, an Italian grammarian and classical editor, 1470-1534.

PARROCEL, BARTHOLOMEW, a French painter, died 1660. His son, JOSEPH, a great painter of battles, 1648-1704. CHARLES, son and pupil of Joseph, 1688-1752. IGNATIUS, nephew and pupil of Joseph, died 1722. PIERRE, younger brother of the latter, also a pupil of his uncle Joseph, about 1720-1765. IGNATIUS, son of Pierre, and last painter of the family, died about 1774.

PARRY, CALVE HILLIER, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and naturalist, was born in 1756, and after graduating in the university of Edinburgh, settled for some time at Norwich, and there married a sister of Dr. Rigby. From thence he removed to Bath, and resided there above forty years, with great reputation, as one of the physicians of the hospital. He was the author of a 'Treatise on Angina Pectoris,' another upon 'Wool,' and a work on 'Hydrophobia,' but his greatest performance is entitled 'The Elements of Pathology,' published in 1816. He died in 1822, leaving two sons; the eldest, a physician at Bath, and the other, Sir Edward Parry, the distinguished commander of the Arctic expedition.

PARRY, R., bishop of St. Asaph, died 1620.

PARRY, R., a divine and theologian, 1722-1780.

PARRY, W., an English painter, 1742-1791.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD. In the year 1803, William Edward Parry, son of Dr. Parry, of Bath, England, entered the naval service of his country as midshipman, in which capacity, as well as that of lieutenant, which rank he attained in 1810, he served several years on the coast of North America. During this period he drew up a little treatise on nautical astronomy, containing directions for finding the principal fixed stars visible in

the Northern hemisphere. Through the influence of the late Sir John Barrow, then Secretary of the Admiralty, he was appointed, early in 1818, to the *Alexander*, as lieutenant commanding under Commander John Ross, in the *Isabella*, for 'the discovery of a passage through Davis's Straits, along the northern coast of America.' The expedition sailed in April, 1818, and returned late in the fall, having accomplished nothing beyond a verification of the wonderful accuracy of the old navigator, William Baffin, in his descriptions of that mighty bay which bears his name, and the discovery by Commander Ross that Lancaster Sound was merely a deep bay or indentation of the coast. In January, 1819, Lieut. Parry was appointed to the command of the *Hecla*, bomb vessel, 'for the discovery of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific,' and in May sailed, with the brig *Griper*, Lieutenant Liddon, under his orders. It was on this voyage that Parry sailed up Lancaster's Sound to Melville island, beyond which no ship has since penetrated, where he wintered, and, after a weary imprisonment of over ten months on that dreary shore, arrived in England on the 3d November, 1820. On the 8th May, 1821, Commander Parry, in the *Fury*, bomb, having under his orders the *Hecla*, Commander George Francis Lyon, sailed on his third voyage of Arctic exploration. His orders on this occasion were to proceed 'towards or into Hudson's Strait, thence to penetrate to the westward through that strait until he should reach, either in Repulse Bay or on some part of the shore of Hudson's Bay, to the north of Wager river, some portion of the coast which he should feel convinced to be a portion of the continent of North America.' Failing in this, he should proceed to the northward, seeking a practicable passage to the westward, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, &c. Two dreary winters were passed among the howling tempests and terrific dangers of this horrible region, and on 18th October, 1823, Parry once more returned to England. His next voyage was as post captain in the *Hecla*, having the *Fury*, Commander H. P. Hoppner, as his second. They sailed on the 10th May, 1824, to explore Regent's Inlet, with a view to finding a passage between the oceans. The voyage resulted in the loss of the *Fury*, which occurred on the 2nd August, 1825, on the western shore of Regent's Inlet, now called North Somerset. The *Hecla* arrived safe, with the *Fury*'s crew, in England, on the 12th October, 1825. On the 4th April, 1827, Captain Parry sailed in the *Hecla* for Spitzbergen, where he left his ship and endeavored to reach the North Pole in sledge boats over the ice, but after an absence of sixty-one days from the ship, they got on board again, having succeeded only in reaching the latitude of 82 deg. 45 min. north, owing to the rough and difficult travelling over the ice, and a strong southerly current. Arriving in England the 29th September, 1827, this voyage terminated Captain Parry's services afloat. Since then, however, he received the honor of knighthood, and filled various Admiralty appointments, gradually advancing in the naval service until he attained the rank of Rear Admiral. He died in 1855.

PARSIN, J., a Dutch engraver, 16th century.

PARSONS, A., an English traveller, died 1785.

PARSONS, JAMES, an eminent English physician and medical writer, was born at Barnstable, in Devonshire, in 1705. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, &c., are indebted to his skill and industry for many important discoveries. His most remarkable production is his 'Remains of

Japhet,' being historical inquiries into the affinities and origin of the European languages. Died, 1770.

PARSONS, JOHN, an anatomist, 1742-1785.

PARSONS, PHILIP, a minister of the Church of England, known as a miscellaneous wr., 1729-1812.

PARSONS, ROBERT, whose name is sometimes written PERSONS, an English Jesuit, famous for his intermeddling in affairs of state, 1547-1610.

PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, a chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, an eminent lawyer, 1750-1813.

PARUTA, PAUL, a Venetian diplomatist, and historiographer to the state, 1540-1598.

PARUTA, PHILIP, an antiquarian, died 1629.

PAS, ANTHONY DE, marquis de Feuquieres, one of the greatest generals of his age. He was so severe a disciplinarian, that it was usually said, 'He must be the bravest man living, since he slept every night in the midst of 100,000 enemies.' He died in 1711.

PAS, or PAAS, CRISPIN DE, a Dutch designer and engraver, born about 1536, had three sons in the same profession:—CRISPIN, the eldest, born 1570; WILLIAM, the second, dates unknown; SIMON, the third, a portrait engraver, born 1574. His daughter, MADELEINE, also distinguished herself in the art, born 1576.

PASCAL, the first of the name pope, 817-824. The second, 1099-1113. The third, an antipope, elected in opposition to Alexander III., and supported by the emperor Frederick, 1164-1168. Another antipope, of the name, headed a faction some time in 687.

PASCAL, BLAISE, was a native of Clermont in Auvergne, where he was born 19th June, 1623. His ancestors had, for several generations, held high offices in the French government, and his father was a provincial judge in his native county. Even in boyhood, the extraordinary power and acuteness of Blaise Pascal displayed itself. His father, who was an eminent mathematician, undertook the sole management of his son's education, and for that purpose removed to Paris. The bias of young Pascal's mind being strongly inclined towards mathematical science, the prudent father, afraid lest the favorite subject might engross his mind to the neglect of other necessary branches, took care to give him little or no access to his library. He confined his son's attention, as much as possible, to the study of languages. But nature could not be repressed, and the daily pastime of the boy was to draw mathematical diagrams, with charcoal, on the floor. In this stolen enjoyment, his father surprised him, and the figure that was then absorbing his thoughts was the 32d proposition of Euclid; showing that he had already mastered all the previous elements that enter into that demonstration. His father thenceforth set him to the regular study of Euclid; and so great was his proficiency in the science, that, before completing his sixteenth year, he had composed a treatise on conic sections, invented an arithmetical machine, for which, in 1649, he obtained a patent; and at the age of twenty-three had finished those important experiments, in pneumatics and hydrostatics, which have so honorably connected his name with the progress of natural philosophy, and raised him to the same rank with Toricelli and Boyle. A serious illness, brought on by intense application to study, obliged him, for a long time, to suspend his favorite pursuits, and on his recovery, circumstances occurred that powerfully diverted his thoughts into a different channel. During his protracted sickness, he had received deep impressions of religion, so that



[House in which Pascal died.]

under an overwhelming sense of its importance, he resolved to renounce all the scientific and secular pursuits, to which his taste and genius so strongly directed him, and to apply his mind exclusively to the study of theology, and the means by which he might promote the best interests of his fellow-men. Through the loopholes of his pious retreat, however, he took an occasional glance at what was passing in the world, and on the outbreak of the fierce contests that were waged between the Jansenists and the Jesuits, Pascal showed himself a keen and powerful advocate of the former. It was in connection with the controversy respecting Arnauld, that he wrote his famous 'Letters of a Provincial to one of his Friends,' which first appeared in the year 1656, under the fictitious authorship of Louis de Montalte. They contain a most withering exposure of the false morality of the Jesuits, and the sentiments are expressed in a style of elegance, accompanied with the most sparkling wit and bitter sarcasms, which, although enlisted in a foreign and bygone controversy, have secured to the work a lasting fame. Pascal meditated a work of high importance, viz., an inquiry into the character and evidences of Christianity, and in the hands of so original, profound, and independent a thinker, there was reason to expect a production which would interest and instruct the whole Christian world. But his *Pensées*, or 'Thoughts on Religion,' a posthumous volume of loose and desultory fragments, which were meant to be woven into a regular composition, is all that was accomplished of this grand design, for he was arrested in the midst of his work by death in 1662, which happened so suddenly and in such suspicious circumstances, as gave some color to the charge of his being carried off by poison. [R.J.]

PASCH, G., a German philologist, 1661-1707.

PASCH, J., a professor of philosophy, d. 1709.

PASCH, JEAN, a Swedish landscape and marine painter, 1706-1769. LAURENCE, of the same family name, is known as a portrait painter, and his daughter, ULRICA FREDERICA, was a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 1735-96.

PASCHAL. See PASCAL.

PASCHAL, CHARLES, an eminent writer on ethics, antiquities, and jurisprudence, in the 17th century, was a native of France. He was the author of an elaborate work, in 10 books, entitled 'De Corona,' and another, called 'Virtutum et Vitiarum Characteres.' Died 1625.



PASCHAL, F., a Fr. dramatist, 17th century.

PASCHTUS, G., a Ger. philologist, 1661-1707.

PASCO, JOHN, an English admiral, who was flag lieutenant on board the Victory in the battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson gave the order, 'England confides that every man will do his duty,' to Lieut. Pasco, who suggested the alteration 'England expects,' &c., and thus the famous signal which thrilled through every English heart on the day of victory, and has become a household word. Died 1853, aged 79.

PASCOLI, A., an Ital. anatomist, 1669-1757.

PASCOLI, L., an Ital. art-writer, 1674-1744.

PASINELLI, L., an Ital. painter, 1629-1700.

PASQUALIS. See MARTINEZ.

PASQUIER, STEPHEN, an eminent French civilian, born at Paris, in 1529, who first rose into reputation, as an advocate, by pleading against the Jesuits before the Parliament. In his writings also he proved himself a formidable adversary of that dangerous and encroaching order. Died, 1615.

PASS, PASSE, or PAAS. See PAS.

PASSAROTTI, BARTOLOMEO, an Italian painter and engraver, died 1592. He had two sons, also distinguished in art:—TIBURZIO, died 1612; and AURELIO, who died between 1592 and 1605.

PASSEMANT, CLAUDE SIMON, a mathematician, was born in Paris in 1702. He published an account of a large reflecting telescope made by him in 1738. He also constructed an astronomical pendulum surmounted on a celestial sphere, which he presented to Louis XV. Died 1769.

PASSERAT, J., a French poet, 1534-1602.

PASSERI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian antiquarian and naturalist, 1694-1780.

PASSERI, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian painter and poet, 1610-1679. His nephew, GIUSEPPE, also a painter, 1654-1714.

PASSEROTTI. See PASSAROTTI.

PASSIGNANO, DOMINICO CRESTI DA, a disting. painter of the Florentine school, 1568-1638.

PASSIONEI, DOMINIC, a cardinal, was born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1682; and studied in the Clementine College at Rome. In 1706 he went with Gualterio, the nuncio, to Paris; and in 1708, he became a secret agent for the pope in Holland. He was also employed on several other missions, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account, entitled 'Acta Legationis Helveticæ,' folio. Innocent XIII. made him archbishop of Ephesus. Clement XII. raised him to the purple, and Benedict XIV. appointed him librarian of the Vatican, in which situation he promoted Dr. Kennicott's great undertaking, by causing the Hebrew manuscripts to be collated for his use. D. 1761.

PASSWAN-ÖGLOU, OSMAN, a pacha of Widdin, in Bulgaria, who revolted against the porte, after his father had been put to death; and, after a long struggle, compelled the sultan to confirm him in the government. He was afterwards faithful to the Turks in a war with the Russians, 1758-1807.

PASTEUR, J. D., a Dut. naturalist, 1763-1804.

PASTORIUS, J., a Ger. historian, 1610-1681.

PATARASI, L., an Ital. naturalist, 1674-1727.

PATEL, PETER, a French landscape painter, killed in a duel, 1654-1703. His son, of the same name, painted several emblematic subjects; dates unknown.

PATER, PAUL, a Hungarian *savant*, 1656-1724.

PATERCULUS, CAIUS VELLEIUS, an ancient historian, was born in the year of Rome 735; served under Tiberius in Germany, as commander of the cavalry; and, in the first year of that emperor's

reign, was nominated prætor. He died in his 50th year, leaving an abridgment of Roman history in 10 books, of which the greater part is lost.

PATERSON, C. W., a Brit. admiral, 1756-1841.

PATERSON, SAMUEL, a bibliographer, was born in London, in 1728. He became an orphan at the age of 12 years, and was sent, by a dishonest guardian, to France, where he acquired such a knowledge of books as induced him to open a shop in the Strand, but without success. He next turned auctioneer; and, in 1757, sold the manuscript collections of Sir Julius Cæsar, which circumstance brought his talents into notice, and he was employed in the formation of catalogues and the sale of libraries. His principal performance in this line is the 'Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta.' He also wrote 'Cursory Remarks on a Journey through the Netherlands, by Coriat, Junior,' 3 vols. Died 1802.

PATICHI, A., an Italian painter, 1762-1788.

PATIN, GUY, a French physician, distinguished in the disputes which divided the profession concerning chemical remedies, as the determined enemy of antimonial and similar preparations, 1601-1672. His letters, which have been published since his death, are curious and interesting. CHARLES, his second son, distinguished as a physician and numismatist, 1633-1693. The wife of the latter, and their two daughters, CHARLOTTE and GABRIELLE, were women of remarkable learning, and have left some writings.

PATISSON, M., a Fr. Hellenist, died abt. 1600.

PATKUL, JOHN REGINALD DE, a gentleman of Poland, who distinguished himself by his endeavors to shake off the Swedish yoke in the reigns of Charles XI. and Charles XII. He was treacherously given up to the latter by Augustus, and broken on the wheel 1707.

PATON, R., an English painter, last century.

PATOUILLET, L., a Fr. Jesuit and controversialist, au. of 'Apology for Cartouche,' 1699-1779.

PATRAT, J., a French playwright, 1732-1801.

PATRICK, A., a Polish prelate, 16th century.

PATRICK, PETER, one of Justinian's ambassadors, and finally master of the palace, was a native of Thessalonica. Very little is known concerning his history; and of his work, 'The History of Ambassadors,' written in Greek, only some fragments remain.

PATRICK, Sr., the apostle or patron saint of Ireland, is supposed by some to have been a native of Cornwall, whose zeal prompted him to cross the Channel for the conversion of the pagan Irish. By others, however, he is said to have been a native of Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde; and that his name was Saccuthus, until changed by pope Celestine. Others again assert, that he was born in Brittany, and carried by some freebooters to Ireland, where he was at first employed in keeping sheep. Be this as it may, it is allowed by all that his endeavors were crowned with great success, and that he established there a number of schools and monasteries. Nennius states that his missions continued 40 years, and various miracles are attributed to him, particularly the often-repeated assertion of the absence of all venomous creatures from Ireland, ascribed by the superstitious to his holy benediction. We can no more reconcile the conflicting testimonies relative to the place of his birth, than we could determine the validity of his miraculous powers; and perhaps, for the sake of truth, the least that is said of either the better. It would seem that the latter years of his life were devoted to acts of piety and religious meditation; and that he died, at an ad-



vanced age, about the year 493. His works, or at least those ascribed to him, were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware, in 1658.

PATRICK, SAMUEL, a divine and classical critic, editor of an edition of Hederick's Greek Lexicon, died 1748.

PATRICK, SIMON, a learned prelate, born at Gainsborough 1626, died bishop of Ely 1707. His works are—'Heart's Ease, or a Remedy against all Troubles,' 'Jewish Hypocrisy,' 'A Convert to the Present Generation,' 'Parable of the Pilgrim,' 'Exposition of the Commandments,' a 'Debate between a Conformist and Nonconformist,' 'Treatise on the Holy Communion,' 'The Devout Christian,' 'Jesus and the Resurrection Justified by Witnesses in Heaven and Earth,' 'A History of the Church of Peterborough' (of which he was dean), various paraphrases and commentaries on the Prophets, and a number of occasional sermons. When rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, he greatly endeared himself to his parishioners by remaining with them during the whole time of the plague in 1665.

PATRIN, EUGENE LOUIS MELCHIOR, a celebrated French geologist, was born at Lyons, in 1742. After ten years' travelling through the north of Europe, for the purpose of forming a collection of mineral specimens, he revisited France, and was chosen a member of the National Convention for his native city. Having voted for the banishment of Louis XVI., he was proscribed, and obliged to conceal himself during the reign of terror. On the creation of the School of Mines, he presented his museum of minerals to that institution, of which he was made librarian. His principal work, 'Histoire Naturelle des Minéraux,' in 5 vols., forms a sequel to the works of Buffon. Died 1815.

PATRIX, P., a French poet, 1585–1672.

PATRIZI, A., an Italian historian, died 1496.

PATRIZI, F., an Italian Platonist, 1529–1597.

PATTE, P., a French architect, 1723–1814.

PATTEN, T., an English theologian, 1754–90.

PATTISON, GRANVILLE SHARP, a professor of anatomy in London University, and subsequently in Philadelphia and New York, born in Scotland, and died in New York 1857, aged 59.

PATTERSON, ROBERT, President of the American Philosophical Society, and director of the United States Mint, was born in Ireland in 1743. Died 1824.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM, Governor of New Jersey in 1790, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and member of the convention in 1787 which framed the federal constitution, died 1806.

PATTISON, JAMES, well known as member of parliament for London, and governor of the Bank of England, was born 1786. He was the representative of an old commercial family. His parliamentary career began in 1835. In 1841 he was unsuccessful, but was returned on the death of Sir W. Wood in 1843, and again at the general election in 1847. Died 1849.

PATTISON, WILLIAM, a native of Sussex, who distinguished himself as a poet, and died in his twenty-first year, after a miserable life, 1706–1727.

PATUZZI, J. V., an Ital. theologian, 1700–69.

PAUCOTON, M. J. P., a Fr. mathematic., 1736–98.

PAUDITZ, C., a German painter, 17th century.

PAUL, or SAUL, (Acts xiii. 9,) was a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, and inherited the privileges of a Roman citizen. (Acts xxii. 28, 29.) His descent and education were wholly Jewish, and the latter was of the highest order. Under the instruction of Gamaliel, a distinguished Jewish rabbi at Jerusalem, (Acts v. 34,) he became master of the Jewish law.

(Acts xxii. 3; Gal. i. 14.) He had been also taught a useful mechanical trade, according to the custom of the nation, for the Talmud says, he that does not train his son to some secular occupation is as bad as if he taught him to steal. The handicraft to which Saul was trained was that of a 'tent-maker.' Tent-making is a common and popular branch of business in the East, where these light and portable edifices are in so great and constant requisition. Cilicia, Saul's native province, was famed for a certain species of goat's hair, which was woven into hair-



[Paul preaching at Athens.]

cloth. This form of industry may have been Saul's early employment, and as such tent-cloth was largely used in the army, this manufacture may have suggested to the apostle's mind the many military figures and illusions which are scattered through his writings. (Acts xviii. 3.) His residence at Jerusalem commenced at an early period, (Acts xxvi. 4,) and he was probably from twenty-two to twenty-five years old when Christ commenced his public ministry. He belonged to the sect of the Pharisees, as did also his father. (Acts xxiii. 6.) The preaching of the gospel by the apostles, and especially the fact of Christ's resurrection from the dead, on which they placed their chief stress, excited, of course, a violent opposition among the Jews, which, before long, broke out in open violence. Stephen, an eloquent and powerful advocate of the new religion, was seized and stoned to death. Among the spectators, and perhaps promoters, of this bloody deed, was Paul; who, we may suppose, from the manner in which he was regarded by the murderers, and, indeed, from his own confession, was fully with them in the act. (Acts vii. 58. Comp. xxii. 20.) His temperament, talents, and education fitted him to become a leader in the persecution of the apostles and their adherents; and he commenced his career with a degree of zeal bordering on madness. He 'breathed out threatenings and slaughter.' His whole spirit was excited against the new religion, and he even sought for authority to go to Damascus, whither many of the disciples had fled after the murder of Stephen, and bind and drag to Jerusalem, without distinction of age or sex, all the followers of Christ whom he could find. Just before he reached Damascus, however, he was arrested by a miraculous light, so intense as to deprive him of vision. He fell to the earth in helpless prostration and terror. (Acts xxii. 11.) At the same time Christ revealed himself as the real object of his persecution. (Acts xxvi. 15. Comp. 1 Cor. xv. 8.) Paul on being con-



verted did not wait very long in Damascus; and we are not to infer from the narrative of Luke that immediately on leaving Damascus he went to Jerusalem. The time which he spent in Arabia may be estimated at from one year and a-half to two years; for immediately after his conversion, he must have spent at least some months at Damascus, before, as an apostle, he gave himself to his missionary journeyings,—and such was his journey into Arabia. When now he had returned to Damascus, he commenced making known, unreservedly and energetically, the gospel of Christ in the synagogues of the Jews, in the same manner that he did in his first abode in that city. The following chronological arrangement will enable the reader to connect the principal events in the life of Paul:—

	A.D.
Paul's conversion. (Acts ix.) 21st year of Tiberius, . . .	36
He goes into Arabia, and returns to Damascus; (Gal. i. 17.) at the end of three years in all, he escapes from Damascus and goes to Jerusalem, (Acts ix. 28, &c.,) . . .	39
From Jerusalem Paul goes to Cilicia and Syria. (Acts ix. 30; Gal. i. 21.) From Antioch he is sent with Barnabas to Jerusalem to carry alms, (Acts xi. 30.) . . .	45
The first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas from Antioch, continued about two years, (Acts xiii, xiv.) commencing. . . . .	45
After spending several years in Antioch, (Acts xiv. 28.) Paul and Barnabas are sent a second time to Jerusalem, to consult the apostles respecting circumcision, &c., (Acts xv. 2.) . . . . .	52
The Jews expelled from Rome, A.D. 52-54; Paul, on his second missionary journey, (Acts xv. 40.) after passing through Asia Minor to Europe, finds Aquila and Priscilla at Corinth, (Acts xviii. 2.) . . . . .	54
Paul remains eighteen months in Corinth. (Acts xviii. 11.) After being brought before Gallio, he departs for Jerusalem the fourth time, and then goes to Antioch, (Acts xviii. 22.) . . . . .	56
The apostle winters at Nicopolis, (Tit. iii. 12,) and then goes to Ephesus, (Acts xix. 1.) . . . . .	57
After a residence of two years or more at Ephesus, Paul departs for Macedonia, (Acts xx. 1.) . . . . .	59
After wintering in Achaia, Paul goes the fifth time to Jerusalem, where he is imprisoned, (Acts xxi. 40.; xxiii.) . . .	60
The apostle remains two years in prison at Cesarea, and is then sent to Rome, where he arrives in the spring, after wintering in Malta, (Acts xxiv. 27.; xxv., xxviii.,) . .	63
The history in Acts concludes, and Paul is supposed by some to have been set at liberty, . . . . .	65
Probable martyrdom, . . . . .	66

[J.E.]

PAUL, the name of two saints besides the apostle, the earlier a hermit of the Thebaid, about 229-341. The later, a patriarch of Constantinople, elected 340, put to death 350 or 351.

PAUL, the *first* of the name, pope, reigned 757-767. The *second*, 1464-1471. The *third*, of the Farnese family, succeeded Clement VII., 1534, excommunicated Henry VIII. 1535, concluded a league with the Venetians and Charles V. against the Turks 1538, concurred in the foundation of the Jesuits 1540, convoked the council of Trent 1542, died 1549. The *fourth*, reigned 1555-1559. The *fifth*, of the Borghese family, succeeded Leo XI. 1605, sustained a quarrel with Venice, which was terminated by Henry IV. 1605-1607, died 1621.

PAUL I., emperor of Russia, son of Catharine the Great and Peter III., was born 1754, and succeeded on the death of his mother 1796. He was assassinated 1800, and succeeded by his son, Alexander.

PAUL, an exarch of Ravenna, killed 728.

PAUL OF BURGOS. See PAUL OF S. MARIA.

PAUL THE DEACON, or PAULUS DIACONUS, was a native of Friuli, and a monk in the abbey of Monte Cassino, where he wrote a 'History of the Lombards.' Died 743.

PAUL-DE-LA-CROIX, an Italian founder of a religious congregation, 1720, died 1775.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, bishop of that place, on the

Euphrates, and patriarch of Antioch, flourished from 260 to 273. He was deposed for heresy 270, but could not be expelled from his dignities till after the fall of Zenobia. The sect of *Paulians* or *Paulianists*, was named after him, and condemned by the council of Nice. Their doctrines were a form of Socinianism.

PAUL OF SANTA MARIA, a converted Jew, born at Burgos in 1353, died a dignitary of the church 1435. His three sons, ALPHONSO, GONSALVO, and ALOARES, also rose in the church, the elder of them becoming bishop of Burgos. He is the author of an abridgment of Spanish history.

PAUL THE SILENTIARY, a Christian poet, chief of the officers who had charge of Justinian's palace.

PAUL, ST. VINCENT DE, an ecclesiastic of the Church of Rome, was born in 1576. In a voyage which he made from Marseilles, his ship was taken by the Turks, and he remained in slavery some years; but having made a convert of his master, he obtained his liberty, and returned to France. Louis XIII. made him abbot of St. Leonard de Chalme, and he also had the living of Clichy, where he built a church at his own expense. He was next placed at the head of the council of conscience, and chief of the house of St. Lazare, in which situations his zeal and charity knew no bounds. He projected missions into all parts of the world, and instituted a number of benevolent establishments. He died in 1660, and was afterwards canonized.

PAUL, A. L., a French ecclesiastic, 1740-1809.

PAULA, a sainted lady of Rome, died 404.

PAULDING, JOHN, was with Van Wart and Williams a captor of Major André, died 1818.

PAULET, J. J., a Fr. medical wr., 1740-1805.

PAULET, W., an English courtier, 1475-1572.

PAULI. See PAULLI.

PAULIANS, AIME HENRI, a learned Fr. Jesuit, author of several philosophical works, 1722-1802.

PAULIN-DE-SAINT-BARTHELEMY, the name by which JOHN PHILIP WERDIN, an Austrian Carmelite and missionary, is generally known. The principal scene of his labors was in the East Indies, and he has left some valuable Oriental works, 1748-1806.

PAULINUS, the name of three saints:—1. A bishop of Treves, elected 349, deposed 353, died in exile 359. 2. A famous ecclesiastical writer, born in Gaul 323, died bishop of Nola 431. 3. A patriarch of Aquileia, 726-804.

PAULLI, SIMON, a Danish physician and naturalist, 1603-1680. His son, of the same name, settled at Strasburg as painter 1661, author of miscellaneous publications, 1664. Another son, JAMES HENRY, was professor of anatomy and of history at Copenhagen, and was employed in affairs of state by Christian V. A third son, OLIGER, born at Copenhagen 1644, became secretary to the India Company, and acquired a large fortune by commerce. He then suddenly announced himself as the subject of certain visions, in obeying the mandates of which he lost his property, and endeavored to engage the Christian powers in a crusade against the Turks, for the purpose of restoring Israel. He published numerous works, in Flemish and German, and suffered imprisonment in pursuit of this object, and at last died in obscurity, 1715.

PAULINI, C. F., a Ger. naturalist, 1643-1712.

PAULMIER DE GRENTMESNIL, JULIAN LE, a French physician, who witnessed the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and wrote on surgery, 1520-1598. His son, JAMES, a learned antiquarian and philologist, 1587-1670.

PAULMY, MARK ANTONY RENÉ DE VOYER,

Marquis de, minister of state, and a member of the French academy, was born at Valenciennes, in 1722. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count d'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published 'Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque,' 69 vols. 8vo., and a work entitled 'Essays in the Style of those of Montaigne,' 9 vols. 8vo. Died 1787.

PAULUS OF ÆGINA, a medical writer, 7th cent.

PAULUS ÆMILIUS LUCIUS. See ÆMILIUS.

PAULUS, H. E. G., a distinguished German oriental scholar and critic, professor of Church History and biblical exegesis in the University of Heidelberg. Died 1837, aged 90.

PAULUS, JULIUS, a Roman lawyer, 3d century.

PAULUS, PETER, grand pensionary of Holland, was born in 1754. As a minister of the marine department he displayed great activity and intelligence; but having offended the stadtholder's government, he was removed from his situation in 1787, and retired into France. He afterwards returned, and held very important offices in the state. Died 1796. Paulus was the author of a 'Commentary on the Treaty of Utrecht,' 3 vols., a 'Memoir on the Equality of Mankind,' and other works.

PAUSANIUS, a Greek geographer, 2d century.

PAUSANIAS, a general of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, who distinguished himself at the battle of Plataea, and was afterwards detected in a treasonable attempt to deliver his country to the Persians. Having fled to a temple of Minerva, the sanctity of which secured him from violence, the Greeks surrounded the building with heaps of stones, and thus starved him to death, B.C. 467.

PAUSIAS, a Greek painter, 4th century B.C.

PAUSON, a Greek painter, 5th century B.C.

PAUW, C. DE, a Dutch *savant*, 1739-1799.

PAUW, J. C., a Dutch classic, 17th century.

PAUW, REIGNIER, a Dutch magistrate and diplomatist, 1564-1686. ADRIAN, his son, grand pensionary of Holland, 1631, plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster, 1648, died 1653. CORNELIUS, brother of the latter, a statesman, 1593-1631.

PAUWS, P., Dutch physician, 1564-1617.

PAUWELS, J., a Belgian composer, 1771-1804.

PAVILLON, JOHN FRANCIS DU CHEVRON DU, a French naval commander, 1730-1782.

PAVILLON, NICHOLAS, a famous preacher, born at Paris 1597, died bishop of Aleth 1677. STEPHEN, his son, a man of letters, 1632-1705.

PAYNE, J., an English engraver, 1608-1648.

PAYNE, JOHN HOWARD, an American writer and dramatist, was born in the city of New York, June 9th, 1792. While his father lived in Boston, to which city he had removed, his son, then only a child, is said to have made his appearance on some public occasion, and to have met with such success, in the delivery of an address, as to have fixed his taste for the stage. He, however, commenced his career as a merchant's clerk, and was placed at the age of thirteen in a counting house in New York. At this very early period he had already evinced such an inherent and precocious talent for literature and the stage as to establish a weekly journal, 'The Thespian.' He was subsequently placed under the care and instruction of the Rev. Dr. Nott, at Schenectady, and while there, his literary ardor was exhibited by the publication of a semi-weekly paper, 'The Pastime.' In his sixteenth year he made his first appearance on the stage at the Park Theatre in New York, as Young Norval. This was the commencement of considerable success as an actor, in this country and in England, where he went in 1813. While in Lon-

don he established a theatrical journal the 'Opera Glass,' and began the career of a playwright. He industriously adapted many pieces from the French to the English stage, which were generally popular. The favorite air of 'Home, Sweet Home,' was composed by Payne, and introduced into the play of 'Clara, or the Maid of Milan.' The few simple words of this song have done more for the reputation of Payne than all his labored productions of many years. He returned to America in 1834, after a long residence in Europe, and published the prospectus of a universal magazine, under the fanciful Persian title of *Jam-Jeham-Nima* (the cup of the universe). The proposed plan never got farther towards consummation than a prospectus and a subscription list. After an interval of several years of expectation, with occasional literary activity, he was appointed Am. consul to Tunis, where he died in 1852, at the age of 60.

PAYS, RENÉ LE, a French poet, 1636-1690.

PAZ, J. A. DE, a Spanish Jesuit, 1560-1620.

PAZZI, JACOPO, chief of the Italian faction opposed to the Medici, put to death 1478.

PEACHAM, HENRY, an accomplished gentleman, who is supposed to have been tutor in the earl of Arundel's family, and who wrote many works known to the readers of polite literature: among these are some complimentary poems, 'The Gentleman's Exercise,' intended as a treatise on art; 'Minerva Britannica,' a collection of emblems in verse, illustrated with plates; and 'The Complete Gentleman.' This latter work is the one for which he was most celebrated, and it has been frequently reprinted. Died about 1640.

PEACOCK, REGINALD, a learned and worthy prelate, was successively bishop of St. Asaph and Gloucester, by the favor of Humphry, the good duke of Gloucester. But he was deposed for resisting the papal authority and denying transubstantiation, with other articles of the Roman Catholic faith. He was obliged to recant his notions, and his books were publicly burnt; after which he was confined in Thorney Abbey, where he died in 1460.

PEALE, CHARLES WILSON, an American painter, 1741-1827. His brother, REMBRANDT, was also an artist.

PEARCE, NATHANIEL, a sailor, was born in 1780, at Acton, near London. In 1805 he accompanied Lord Valentia to Abyssinia; and being, by his own desire, left there, married, and enjoyed for many years the favor of the king. He died, on his journey to England, in 1820, at Alexandria. Though an uneducated man, Pearce was a shrewd observer, and has contributed much to our knowledge of the present state of the country in which he was domiciled.

PEARCE, ZACHARY, bishop of Rochester, a prelate of great learning and piety, was born in London in 1690; was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; became, successively, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, dean of Winchester, bishop of Bangor and bishop of Rochester. His principal works are, erudite editions of Longinus and Cicero, a 'Review of Paradise Lost,' a 'Commentary on the Four Evangelists,' &c., 2 vols.; and 'Sermons,' 4 vols. He left, among other charitable bequests, £5,000 to the college for clergymen's widows at Bromley.

PEARSALL, R., a nonconf. divine, 1698-1762.

PEARSON, EDWARD, a learned minister of the Church of England, author of a Norrisian prize essay on the 'Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ,' a 'Collection of Prayers,' and Tracts against the theory of Paley on moral obligation, 1756-1811.



**PEARSON, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S.**, was a native of Rotherham, in Yorkshire. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Leyden; was one of the physicians of St. George's Hospital; and rendered essential benefit to the lovers of chemistry by his experimental knowledge of the science. The component parts of Dr. James's febrifuge powders having been kept a profound secret, Dr. Pearson analyzed the composition, and proved them to be composed solely of antimony and phosphate of lime. Died 1828.

**PEARSON, JOHN**, a learned English prelate, was born in Norfolk, where his father was rector of Creaque and Snoring, 1612, and died, bishop of Chester, 1686. He is regarded as the greatest divine of his age, and is best known by his 'Exposition of the Creed,' published while he was vicar of St. Clement's Eastcheap, 1650. The principal of his other works is a 'Defence of the Epistles' of St. Ignatius.

**PEARSON, MARGARET EGLINGTON**, a lady distinguished for her skill in the art of enamelling, or painting on glass, was the daughter of Samuel Paterson, the bibliographer, and married an artist named Pearson, with whom she established a manufactory of stained glass at Hampstead. Some of her productions have scarcely ever been equalled, particularly her copies of Raphael's cartoons. Died 1823.

**PECCHIO, G.**, an Italian economist, 1785-1835.

**PECEI, J. A.**, an Ital. antiquarian, 1693-1768.

**PECHANRE, N. DE**, a Fr. dram., 1638-1709.

**PECHMEJA, J.**, a Fr. literateur, 1741-1785.

**PECK, FRANCIS**, a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford, in 1692. He took his several degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge; became rector of Godeby, in Lincolnshire; obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and died in 1743. His principal publications are 'The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford,' 'Desiderata Curiosa,' 'Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell,' and 'Memoirs of John Milton.'

**PECK, WILLIAM DANDRIDGE**, an American naturalist and Professor of Harvard College. Died 1822.

**PECKHAM, J.**, archb. of Canterbury, d. 1292.

**PECKWELL, H.** a Calvinist divine, 1737-87.

**PECQUET, ANTHONY**, grand master of the waters and forests of Rouen, known as a writer on the forest laws and general politics, 1704-1762.

**PECQUET, JOHN**, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Dieppe, and died at Paris in 1674. He discovered the thoracic duct and the receptacle of the chyle, and traced the progress of the chyle into the left subclavian vein. He wrote 'Experimenta Nova Anatomica' and other works.

**PEDRAZI, P.**, an Ital. antiquarian, 1644-1720.

**PEDRO I., ANTONIO JOSE D'ALCANTARA**, Don, emperor of Brazil, was the eldest son of John VI. king of Portugal, elder brother of Don Miguel and nephew of Ferdinand VII. king of Spain. He was born in 1798, and was taken in 1808, with the rest of the royal family, to Brazil. In 1817 he married Leopoldine, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I., by whom he had five children, among whom was the present queen, Donna Maria. Leopoldine died in 1826; and in 1829 he married Amelia, princess of Leuchtenberg, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois. On account of the events which led to Pedro's abdication of the crown of Brazil, in favor of his son, Pedro II., he embarked on board an English ship of war for Europe, in the spring of 1831, and arrived in London in July, as a private gentleman, bearing the title of the Duke of Braganza. Operations immediately commenced for displacing his brother, Don Miguel, from the throne of Portugal, and many severe conflicts took place;



[Senate House, Rio Janeiro.]

at length, in July 1832, the fleet of Pedro, under the command of Admiral Napier, signally defeated that of Miguel; which event, with other successes of the Pedroite party, led to his brother's abandonment of the throne, and the accession of Donna Maria. Don Pedro died in 1834.

**PEEL, SIR ROBERT**, father of the celebrated statesman, was the third son of Mr. Peel, of Peel Cross, Lancashire. He was born in 1750, and amassed great wealth in the cotton trade, became a member of parliament, and in 1801 was created a baronet. Died at Drayton Manor, 1830.

**PEEL, SIR ROBERT**, was born on 5th February, 1788. His father was a celebrated manufacturer, whose successful career was intimately connected with the development of the industrial energies of Britain during the great European war. The elder Peel left a princely fortune to be inherited by his distinguished son, and there is no doubt that the peculiar position in which he was placed had much influence on the mind of the statesman. In wealth and rank he was nominally among the aristocracy, and his own character was reserved and somewhat haughty. In the external movements of society he would feel his place a high one, and the proudest aristocracy were naturally ever willing to acknowledge a considerable position to the clever, rich, and highly educated cotton-spinner's son. Yet he would have opportunities of being conscious that he was not admitted within the sacred arena of the old feudal aristocratic families, whose generations had been intermarrying for centuries. His was a nature to see and feel this, while the history of his father's rise, and all the antecedents of his own greatness, would concur to throw his sympathies into the cause of progress and energy. He studied at Harrow and Oxford, where he early distinguished himself among the most brilliant men of his day. When just twenty-one years of age he entered parliament as member for Cashel, and thenceforth the sphere of his exertions and triumphs was the House of Commons, in the history of which his career will form a large feature. He was no orator, nor was he properly speaking a natural and simple debater. His manner was the artificial one of thorough training, but for an artificial manner it was a good one, and the house from his practice got to like it, though to a stranger it was generally unpleasant. He could state his case clearly and forcibly, but he seldom liked to abandon a subject until he had discussed it at great length. He avoided in a marked manner the statement of general principles, as if he feared that he might after-



wards have to say or do something inconsistent with them, and he generally made out his case on the details of the matter, rather than on any wide rule or principle of political opinion. At the beginning of his parliamentary career he was appointed to serve on Horner's bullion committee, and the peculiarities of his mind were then distinctly remarked. It was seen that he went into the inquiry with opinions totally unformed—that he proceeded with the examination systematically and calmly, as if it had related to some philosophical question about the composition of metals, but that after having formed his opinions, he deemed it his function and duty to carry them resolutely into practice. In 1811 he was made under-secretary for the colonies, and in 1812, while only twenty-four, he received the very responsible appointment of chief secretary for Ireland. After carrying his celebrated currency measure of 1819, he became in 1822 home secretary. Refusing to take office under Canning, he joined the ministry of the duke of Wellington in 1828. Here by conceding catholic emancipation, against which he had previously protested, he did one of those acts which have been called tergiversation by some, and the result of honest conviction, rising above original prepossession by others. He still, however, professed to belong to



[Birthplace of Sir Robert Peel.]

the Conservative party, and he became a strenuous opponent of Earl Grey's ministry and the Reform Bill. When a Conservative government was, from mere accidental and personal causes not well explained, established in 1834, he gallantly undertook the attempt to work it, though conscious that the task was hopeless. He became prime minister in 1841 with better prospects. The position in which he was placed was that of the head of a protectionist government, established to defeat and suppress the free trade party. As circumstances developed themselves in the few critical years from 1841 to 1846, some indications of opinion created alarm among the thorough protectionists, and it was seen that the prime minister becoming convinced of the truth of free trade, was determined to carry its principles into practice. After a repeal of the corn laws and other measures in the same spirit, he resigned office to the party to whom his later opinions legitimately belonged, in the summer of 1846. He died on the 2d of July, 1850, of internal injuries caused by a fall from a horse.

[J.H.B.]

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatist and poet of the Elizabethan age, was a native of Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1579. On going to London he formed an acquaintance with Shakspeare, Jonson, and other

dramatic writers, and wrote for the stage. He wrote five plays, which were well received; also, some pastoral and other poems. There is a scarce book still extant, entitled 'The Merry conceited Jests of George Peele,' &c. He died about 1598.

PEGEL, M., a German *savant*, died 1610.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, father and son, both of the same name, distinguished as antiquarian writers—the former, a minister of the Church of England, flourished 1704–1796; the latter, a barrister, 1731–1800. SIR CHRISTOPHER, son of the younger Samuel, was regius professor of medicine at Oxford, and died 1825.

PEINS, G., a German painter, 1500–1556.

PEIRCE, J., a nonconform. divine, 1673–1726.

PEIRESC, NICHOLAS CLAUDE FABRI, a learned Frenchman, was born at Beaugensier, in 1580, and distinguished himself by his application to the study of antiquities, and by his extraordinary abilities, while at the Jesuit's college, at Avignon. He afterwards fixed his residence at Padua, and made himself master of the mathematics, and of the Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic languages. In 1605 he visited England, and became acquainted with Camden and other English literati. In 1607 he was admitted a Senator at Aix, and in 1618 he obtained the abbey of Guistres, in Guienne, where he employed himself in literary and scientific pursuits till his death, in 1637.

PEIROUSE, PHILIP PICOT, Baron De La, a distinguished French naturalist, 1744–1818.

PELAGIUS, sometimes surnamed Brito, is usually supposed to have been a native of England, his Greek name being a translation of his Celtic one,—MORGAN. The opinions which he afterwards advocated were probably the growth of many years, for at first during his residence in Rome, whither he came in the year 400, he was noted only for his earnest zeal and austere activities. He had even the address to hold intercourse with Augustine, when he visited Africa, and also with Jerome, without his being suspected of heresy. At length the agitation commenced. Pelagius, who had meanwhile gone to the East, was accused before John of Jerusalem and the synod of Diospolis, but acquitted, though he was formally anathematized by Pope Innocentius, in A.D. 417. Other sentences were passed upon the heresiarch, and his subsequent history is unknown. His doctrines were a denial of the distinctive truths of scripture and evangelical theology,—such as original sin and depravity, moral inability, and the need of divine grace to renovate. In fact, the tenets ascribed to Pelagius, ignore the guilt of man, and all but make him his own deliverer. In attempting to denude redemption of mystery, he robbed it of reality. His opponents, however, complained of his lubricity, and perhaps his own views are not to be judged of by the extreme sentiments of his pupils. Several of the works of Pelagius have descended to us, such as his 'Commentaries on Paul's Epistles,' and his 'Confession of Faith.'

[J.E.]

PELAGIUS, a king of the Asturias, died 737.

PELAGIUS, the first of the name, pope, in the reign of Justinian, 555–559; the second, 578–590.

PELAGIUS, MAGLOIRE, a man of color, who became a general in the French army, died 1804.

PELAGIUS, ST., a convert of Antioch, 5th ct.

PELETIER, CLAUDE LE, one of the most distinguished members of the ancient French magistrature, provost of merchants, and builder of the quay which bears his name at Paris, 1631–1711. His brother, MICHAEL, a learned man and councillor of state, died 1725.

PELETIER, JAMES, a French mathematician and



man of letters, 1517-1582. JOHN, his brother, a theologian, died 1583. JAMES, their nephew, an ecclesiastic, executed in effigy for his alleged share in the death of the president Brisson, 1595.

PELL, JOHN, a learned divine and mathematician, who settled at Breda as professor of philosophy and mathematics, and was a great correspondent of Cavendish. Besides the works published by him, his MSS. and letters, in the British Museum, occupy nearly forty folio volumes. Born at Southwick, in Sussex, 1610, died 1685.

PELLEGRIN, SIMON JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic, kn. as a dramatic wr. and poet, 1663-1745.

PELLEPRAT, P., a Fr. missionary, 1606-1667.

PELLERIN, JOSEPH, a French antiquary, who was commissary-general and clerk of the marine, at Paris, where he died at the age of 99, in 1782. He published ten volumes in quarto on the subject of medals; and his cabinet, which was one of the richest in Europe, was purchased by the King of France.

PELLETIER. See LEPELLETIER.

PELLETIER, BERNARD, an ingenious French chemist, was born at Bayonne, in 1761, and died of a consumption, brought on by inhaling oxymuriatic acid gas, in 1797. He made a number of discoveries, the particulars of which were communicated to the public in the *Journal of Natural History*, of which he was the principal conductor.

PELLEW, EDWARD. See EXMOUTH.

PELLICAN, C., a Germ. Hebraist, 1478-1536.

PELLICER, J. A., a Span. *savant*. 1740-1806.

PELLICO, SILVIO, was born at Saluzza, in Piedmont, 1789. He was known in early life as a poet and dramatic writer, especially by his fine tragedy 'Francesca da Rimini.' In 1819, he started the 'Conciliator,' a literary and scientific journal, which brought him under the Austrian censorship, and in 1821, he was arrested and condemned to death with Count Gonalonieri and others; all charged with conspiracy as members of the *Carbonari* societies. This punishment was commuted on the scaffold, and the patriots consigned to a horrible imprisonment; that of Silvio Pellico, chiefly passed in the fortress of Spielberg, lasting till the general amnesty of 1830. The pathetic account of his sufferings, 'Le Mie Prigioni,' produced an immense effect, and the name of Pellico, connected with those of Gioberti and Balbo, has kept alive the purest flame of patriotism that has yet burned in their unhappy country. He died in the house of the Marchesa Barolo, in Feb., 1854. [E.R.]

PELLIEUX, J. N., a Fr. antiquary, 1749-1832.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, an eminent historian and member of the French Academy, who was educated for the law, and at the age of twenty-one published a 'Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian.' He is famed also for the courage with which he defended his old protector, Fouquet, on whose disgrace he was consigned to a five years' imprisonment in the Bastille. His works are a 'History of the French Academy,' 'History of Louis XIV.,' 'History of the Conquest of Franche-Comté,' and 'Reflections upon Religious Differences.' Born at Béziers 1624, died 1693.

PELLOUTIER, SIMON, an historian, was born at Leipsic, in 1694. He became pastor of the French church at Berlin, counsellor to the consistory, and librarian of the academy. He wrote a work replete with research, entitled 'Histoire des Celtes.'

PELOPIDAS, a famous Theban general, companion-in-arms of Epaminondas, died B.C. 364.

PELS, A., a Dutch miscellaneous wr., d. 1681.

PELTAN, T. A., a Germ. theologian, 1552-84.

PELTIER, J. G., a Fr. journalist, died 1825.

PEMBERTON, HENRY, professor of medicine at Gresham College, and a member of the Royal Society, bears a distinguished name as a mathematician and natural philosopher. He was the contemporary and friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Born in London 1694, died 1771.

PEMBERTON, THOMAS, an American chronicler, who left behind a large MS. collection of historical facts, died 1807.

PEMBLE, W., a learned divine, 1591-1623.

PEMBROKE, MARY HERBERT, wife of Henry, earl of, a poetical writer, died 1821.

PEMBROKE, T., a painter, about 1700-1728.

PENA, JOHN, a Fr. mathematician, 1530-1560.

PENA, JOHN NUNEZ DE LA, a Spanish historian of the Canary Islands, 1676.

PENA, PETER, a French botanist, 16th century.

PENHALLOW SAMUEL, a colonial chief justice, and historian of Indian wars, died 1726.

PENNINGTON, ISAAC, son of an alderman and mayor of London, famous as a writer among the Quakers, was born about 1617, joined that religious body 1658, and died 1679. A daughter of his wife, by her former husband, was married to the celebrated William Penn.

PENN, JOHN, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Virginia 1719, but removed to N. Carolina and represented that State as a delegate to Congress, died 1788.

PENN, WILLIAM, an English admiral, was born at Bristol in 1621. He commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica in 1655. After the Restoration he served under the Duke of York, in the successful battle with the Dutch fleet in 1664, for which he was knighted. He died at Wanstead, in Essex, in 1670.



[William Penn.]

PENN, WILLIAM, was born in Windsor, on the 14th of October, 1644. His father was Sir William Penn, a distinguished admiral, who boasted a high and ancient lineage. While the young man studied at Oxford, the great feud between the Puritan and Carabie party then raging was interrupted by the appearance of a new claimant to their allegiances, in a representative of the startling opinions of George Fox. From their boldness and originality, and their rejection of the authoritative restraints laid on both the other factions, this had a charm for one of young Penn's bold and original nature, and he joined the new sect resolving to brave all the consequences. A



far more painful portion of them, even than his expulsion from college, encountered him in the domestic circle, where the feelings of the proud old admiral were deeply wounded by finding his son a schismatic. It was one of the veteran's maxims, however, that conscience and honor were before all things, and the spirit and manliness with which his son carried out the principles he adopted seem to have appeased his indignation. In 1668, Penn published the first of his voluminous works 'Truth Exalted,' and two years afterwards he was imprisoned, under the conventicle act, for seditious preaching. In 1677, he travelled on the continent with his celebrated brethren, Robert Barclay and George Fox. It was in the year 1681 that, in compensation for a debt to his father by the crown, he received a grant of the province on the Delaware, called the New Netherlands. It was a signally fortunate incident that in the reckless disposal of such gifts at that time, one should have fallen into hands like his. Such was the foundation of the colony of Pennsylvania, now an empire. It was commenced in a spirit of magnanimous justice, incomprehensible to that age, in an agreement with the natives, and the admission that they had claims to be considered before the colonists took absolute possession. When the relaxations with which James II. wished to purchase the assent of the dissenters to his Romish projects began, the conduct of Penn created suspicions and accusations which have clouded his fame. His position was peculiar, since it was not easy to find among the dissenting bodies any other man whose rank and importance made him so likely a medium of communication with the court, and, at the same time, the Quakers not having much harmony with the others, and being little liked by them, were more apt to accede to measures not generally acceptable to dissenters at large. Thus Penn had friendly communications with the court, and gave his support to its measures. Whether he dishonorably implicated himself, is matter of too extensive controversy to be here entered on, and reference must be made to the vindication in Mr. Hepsworth Dixon's Memoirs, published in 1851. One charge against him is that when in Monmouth's rebellion, some young girls of Taunton were threatened with the punishment of death for having worked standards for Monmouth, Penn became the looker for their pardon, as a pecuniary consideration in favor of the maids of honor. Mr. Dixon has given reason to suppose that the negotiator was a different person named George Penne. After the Revolution, Penn lived under the suspicion of favoring the Jacobite cause, and his latter days were clouded. The death of his first wife in 1693, was followed by that of his eldest son. He married a second time in 1696. He was afterwards encumbered with debt, and died on the 30th of July, 1718.

[J.H.B.]

PENNA, L., an Italian composer, died 1693.

PENNANT, THOMAS, a celebrated naturalist, was born in 1726. He died in 1798. His father was the proprietor of an estate in Flintshire, north Wales, to which he succeeded at the age of thirty-seven. He devoted almost all his spare time to travelling and the study of natural history and antiquities. He is the author of many works, some of which retain a considerable reputation. His 'British Zoology' is a work of much excellence, and his 'Tour in Scotland' obtained for him a high character as an accurate observer. He made that country much better known to the English than it had hitherto been, and he assisted Lightfoot materially in his excellent work 'The Flora Scotica.' Amongst his other works we

may more particularly mention his 'Synopsis of Quadrupeds,' and the 'Arctic Zoology;' his 'Tour through Wales,' and the 'Antiquities of London.' He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and many others, both at home and abroad, and corresponded with Linnæus, Buffon, Haller, and many of the distinguished men of the day. Foster has named a genus of plants after him, *Pennantia*.

[W.B.]

PENNI, G. F., a Florentine painter, 1488-1528. His brother, LUCAS, was born about 1500.

PENNICUIK, A., a Scot. physician, 1652-1722

PENNY, EDWARD, a painter, 1714-1791.

PENNY, THOMAS, an Engl. naturalist, 16th c.

PENROSE, THOMAS, a poetical wr., 1743-79.

PENRY, or AP HENRY, JOHN, a violent Puritan, better known by his assumed name, Martin Marprelate, was born in Wales in 1559, and educated at Peter House, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts, and entered into orders. In the controversy between the Puritans and the hierarchy, he wrote some scandalous libels against the church, under the assumed name of Martin Marprelate, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed, in 1593.

PENTHIEVRE, L. J. M. DE BOURBON, Duc De, regarded as one of the most upright statesmen of France in the last century, 1725-1793.

PENTZ, G., a German engraver, 1500-1550.

PENZEL, A. J., a Ger. philologist, 1749-1819.

PEPIN OF HERISTAL, called also PEPIN LE GROS, was the stock of the second dynasty, or Carolingian line of French kings. He was grandson by the mother's side to Pepin de Landen, who governed Austrasia in the reign of Dagobert, and stood in the same relation by his father to the famous Arnaud, archbishop of Metz, who combined in his own person the characters of a warrior, statesman, diplomatist, and prince of the church. Pepin of Heristal took his surname from his seat on the Meuse, near Liege, while the Christian prefix derived from his maternal grandfather may have been chosen as a recommendation to the people of Austrasia. The Austrasians, in fact, when Ebroin, mayor of the palace of Neustria, became their legal governor by the death of Dagobert II. in 680, preferred the hazard of a contest in favor of Pepin, to the yoke of the well-known tyrant, and a struggle was then begun which produced the assassination of the latter, and made Pepin of Heristal the virtual master of the Frank monarchy. It is an historical question how far Clothaire II. and the Dagoberts contributed to the elevation of this family, who at length overthrew their dynasty, but there can be no doubt about two facts,—1, that it was the period of a struggle between the local and the national powers, such as we often recognize at a later age in the history of feudalism; and 2, that the Merovingian, or first line of kings, descended from Clovis, had become a feeble, cruel, and debauched race. Thierry, who reigned nominally during this struggle, was no exception to the rule in point of feebleness; and when Ebroin was vanquished, who had tyrannized over him as well as the people, he refused to make the *amende honorable* to those who had been injured. It was the disaffection thus produced that armed the followers of Pepin against their common sovereign, and the king being defeated, found that he had exchanged a master hated by all his subjects for one whom they regarded as their saviour. Pepin, however, contented himself with the old title, 'Mayor of the Palace,' and not only propped up Thierry himself, but crowned three of his descendants after him, who are called in French



history, *Les Rois Fainéants*—‘Do-nothing kings.’ The real power was firmly grasped in the hands of Pepin Heristal, who subdued the tributary princes by continual victories, and consolidated the order of the state without daring to assume the pageantry of it. He died in 714, leaving his natural son, Charles Martel, to take the next step in advance, which consisted in administering the kingdom, not with the title of king indeed, but with the throne absolutely vacant. [E.R.]

PEPIN LE BREF, son of Charles Martel, and grandson of the preceding, is the first king of France of the Carolingian dynasty. He succeeded to his father's authority conjointly with his brother Carloman, in 741, and by filling the throne with Childeric, a foolish prince of the Merovingian line, surnamed ‘the idiot,’ acquired the sanction necessary to support the continued assumption of power by his own family. While Childeric acted the part of the *roi fainéant*, Pepin le Bref, so named from his short stature, was reaping glory in the field, and in 746 was left without a competitor by the retirement of Carloman to a monastery. The clergy and the pope were easily conciliated in favor of a power which promised to preserve the church from the surrounding anarchy, and stop the progress of the Saracens, now spread as far as the south of France. In 750, therefore, Pepin le Bref dethroned Childeric, and having shaved off his long hair, which was an essential character of royalty with the Merovingian kings, confined him in a monastery. In 752 he caused himself to be consecrated at Soissons, and in 754 received the pope himself (Stephen II.) as a petitioner for intervention in Italy. This was the beginning of the Frankish empire, successor of the old Roman, which had ended in universal anarchy. Pepin and his queen Bertha were crowned in the church of St. Denis by the pope, and the king then accompanied him into Italy at the head of an army, besieged Astolphus, king of the Lombards, in Pavia, and compelled him to abandon his pretensions to the sovereignty of Rome and the exarchate of Ravenna. Another expedition was rendered necessary by the revolt of Astolphus, who was again subdued by the champion of the church, who also obtained a signal victory over the Saracens, reunited Aquitaine to his kingdom, and waged successful war against the German princes. Pepin le Bref died in the seventeenth year of his reign, 768, and was succeeded by Charlemagne. It is admitted by late historians that this change of dynasty was coincident with the elevation of the eastern Franks, whose fresher energy, guided by the chiefs of the Pepin family, enabled them to push upwards to the seat of government, and take the place of their feeblér kindred. [E.R.]

PEPIN, the second son of Charlemagne, born 776, became king of Italy 781, died 810.

PEPIN, the first of the name, king of Aquitaine, was the son of Louis le Débonnaire, and was born 803. Aquitaine was apportioned to him in 817, died 838. The second of the name was son of the preceding, died in a monastery 864.

PEPIN, M., a Flemish painter, born 1578.

PEPOLI, a rich Italian family who aimed at the sovereign power in Bologna, 14th century.

PEPOLI, A. H., an Italian poet, 1757–1796.

PEPPERELL, SIR WM., an officer in the British army, was born in Maine, and was chiefly engaged in colonial service, and for his gallant conduct in the expedition against Louisburg, received the title of baronet. Died 1759.

PEPUSCH, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, one of the

greatest theoretical musicians of modern times, was born at Berlin, about 1667. He came to London in 1700, and was engaged as musician at Drury Lane theatre, where it is believed he assisted in adapting the operas which were performed there. In 1713, the university of Oxford admitted him to the degree of Doctor in Music. At the instance of Gay and Rich he undertook to compose and adapt the music for the ‘Beggars’ Opera.’ Having written a paper on the ancient genera, which was read before the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, in the year 1746, he soon afterwards was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1752. [J.M.]

PEPYS, C. C., Earl of Cottenham, a distinguished English lawyer, and Lord Chancellor from 1836 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1850. Died 1851, aged 70.



[Pepysian Library, Cambridge.]

PEPYS, SAMUEL, born in 1632, was the son of a tailor in London, but related to persons of distinction, whose patronage procured him public offices, and introduced him into aristocratic society. After having served with much ability as a clerk in the Navy Board, he became secretary of the Admiralty under Charles II., and held the place till the Revolution. He died in 1703. Pepys was one of the strangest of mortals: with great talents and activity in business he united a considerable knowledge of several of the fine arts, and a sufficient turn for science to make him no unworthy president of the Royal Society: he was a man of much shrewd observation on the follies of others and the habits of his time, and yet himself a fop and an egotist, vain to the extreme of the ridiculous, and delighting in trifling and gossiping as much as in his more serious occupations. His own character is most amusingly shown, and that of his profligate age most instructively painted, in his ‘Diary’ and correspondence. A collection of books and manuscripts which he bequeathed to Magdalen College, Oxford, contained 2,000 old English ballads, which were among the chief authorities of Percy in the compilation of his ‘Reliques.’

PERANDA, S., a Venetian painter, 1566–1638.

PERAU, GABRIEL LOUIS CALABRE, a French writer, author of the ‘Secrets of the Freemasons,’ a continuation of the ‘Lives of Illustrious Men of France,’ and editor of editions of Rabelais, Boileau and Bossuet, 1700–1767.

PERAULT, W., a Dominican writer, died 1275.



**PERCEVAL, JOHN**, fifth baronet of the family, and first earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, in Yorkshire, 1683, and died 1748. He was one of the founders of the colony of Georgia, and wrote several works of temporary interest. His son, of the same name, second earl of Egmont, was a member of parliament, and one of the privy council on the accession of George III. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, and wrote some political tracts. Born at Westminster 1711, died 1770. His second son is the subject of the following notice.

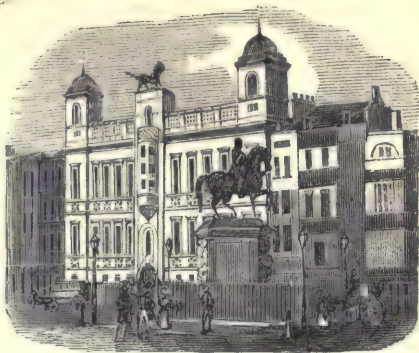
**PERCEVAL, SPENCER**, a lawyer and statesman, the second son of John Lord Egmont, was born in the year 1762. His education appears to have been private until he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn, in 1786. This connection was of a sort which, at that time, secured immediate success even to ordinary abilities. He was made a king's counsel in 1796, when he entered parliament. He attracted the notice of Pitt by a constitutional pamphlet, and soon found himself in the path to political or professional advancement as he might incline. In 1801 he was made solicitor, and in 1802, attorney-general. When the Grenville ministry was overturned in 1807, he led the new ministry as chancellor of the exchequer. This appointment marked the decided opposition of the new government to the tolerant views which had destroyed its predecessors. Perceval is one of the few men in the rank of statesmen, in this country, whose names are associated with rancor or intolerant religious views, and they seem in him to have sprung less from a desire to oppress than from a cold, ungenial nature. One of his rivals said that he was like a fish, and the comparison seems to have been accepted by those who knew him. On the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot while passing through the lobby of the House of Commons by a man named Bellingham. Great alarm was, of course, felt that the maniac represented some political or religious combination, but it was soon discovered that his enmity was entirely on personal grounds.

[J.H.B.]

**PERCIVAL, THOMAS**, an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1740. After studying at Edinburgh and Leyden, he settled at Manchester, and there founded a literary and philosophical society, of which he was chosen president. Among his works are, 'Medical Ethics,' 'Moral and Literary Dissertations,' and 'A Father's Instructions to his Children.' Died 1804.

**PERCLIGIA**, a Turkish visionary, who excited a commotion in Natolia, and was put to death, declaring himself an apostle of God, in 1418.

**PERCY**, the family name of a follower of Wm. the Conqueror, from whom sprang the lords of Alnwick, in Northumberland. The members of this family best known to history are—**WILLIAM DE PERCY**, whose grand-daughters were married to the earl of Warwick, and to the brother-in-law of Henry I. After him a **HENRY DE PERCY**, reign of Edward I. A second **HENRY** was married to the Princess Mary of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III., and it was his sons whom Richard II. created respectively earl of Northumberland and earl of Worcester. The latter was beheaded after the victory of Henry IV., near Shrewsbury, while the son of the former, **HENRY PERCY**, called 'Hotspur,' fell gallantly in the battle; and his father, Northumberland, was killed in Yorkshire, 1408. The son of Hotspur was restored by Henry V. to the title of earl of North-



[Northumberland House—London Residence of the Percies.]

umberland, and was killed in the battle of St. Albans, 1455.

**PERCY, PETER FRANCIS, BARON**, a French army surgeon, time of Napoleon, famous for his professional skill and devoted zeal, and the contriver of perambulating hospitals, which he organized for the army of the Rhine, 1754-1825.

**PERCY, THOMAS**, the well-known editor of 'Ancient English Poetry,' was the son of a grocer of Shropshire, who was educated at Oxford, and became a minister, finally a prelate, in the Church of Ireland. He was born 1729, obtained a vicarage in Northamptonshire 1756, and commenced his literary career by publishing a Chinese romance in 1761. The fame of his first-named publication procured him an introduction to the Percies of Northumberland, and he became, in 1765, chaplain to the duke. In 1770 he published the 'Hermit of Warkworth,' and his translation of Mallet's 'Northern Antiquities.' Died at his episcopal palace of Drogheda 1811.

**PERDICCAS**, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, after whose death he aspired to the crown of Macedon; to accomplish which design he divorced his wife, and espoused Cleopatra, sister of Alexander. His project being discovered by Antigonus, he entered into a league with Craterus and Ptolemy, governor of Egypt, against Perdicas, who marched to Memphis, but was slain in his tent by some of his soldiers, B.C. 322.

**PEREDA, A.**, a Spanish painter, 1599-1669.

**PEREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUGMONT DE**, a French prelate and historian, 1605-1670.

**PEREGRINUS**, a Cynic philosopher, 2d century.

**PEREIRA, D. NUNES ALVAREZ**, a Portuguese statesman and commander, 1360-1431.

**PEREIRA-DE-FIGUEREDO, ANTONIO**, a Portuguese ecclesiastic, theologian, and ecclesiastical historian, 1725-1797.

**PEREIRA, G.**, a Spanish physician, 16th cent.

**PEREIRA, JONATHAN**, late physician to the London Hospital, distinguished for his knowledge of pharmacy and general science, author of 'Elements of Materia Medica.' Born of humble parentage at Shoreditch 1804, died 1853.

**PEREIRE, JACOB RODRIGUEZ**, a native of Estremadura, in Spain, was the first who practised in France the art of teaching the deaf and dumb. His method of instruction was quite different to that of the abbé l'Epée; but it was considered so good, that Louis XV. bestowed on him a pension of 500 franca. He wrote several treatises on the subject, and died in 1780.



PEREYRA, D., a Portug. painter, 1570-1640.

PEREYRA, M., a Portug. sculptor, 1614-1667.

PEREYRA, V., a Spanish painter, died 1618.

PEREZ, A., a Spanish painter, 1660-1727.

PEREZ, A., a Spanish juriconsult, 1585-1611.

PEREZ, DAVID, who was born of Spanish parents at Naples, in the year 1711, received his musical education from Antonio Galli, and Francisco Mancini. He early showed an uncommon genius for music, and his progress in the art was remarkably rapid. After having brought out operas at Palermo and in Naples, he was invited to Rome, where he soon became extremely popular. In 1752, Joseph, king of Portugal, offered him the situation of chapel-master at Lisbon, which office he accepted, and where his talents were as much prized as they had been in Sicily and Italy. Perez died in the service of the king of Portugal, aged sixty-seven years, after having resided at Lisbon, much admired and respected, during a period of twenty-seven years. Though wanting in grace, his compositions were valuable from the genius, science, and power displayed in them. Like Handel, Perez was blind during the latter years of his life, and when laboring under this severe deprivation, and confined to his bed, he frequently, without the aid of any instrument, dictated compositions in several parts. Besides twelve operas, he left much sacred music, which possesses almost unequalled beauty. [J.M.]

PEREZ, DON ANTONIO, a Spanish statesman, celebrated for the unhappy story of his love for the Princess d'Elboli, mistress of Philip II., and the persecution it brought upon him. He is known also as an historian. Died in poverty, at Paris, 1611.

PEREZ, J., a Spanish writer, 1512-1545.

PERGOLA, ANGELO DE LA, one of the most able Ghibeline commanders of Italy, died 1427.

PERGOLES, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, was born near Naples, about the year 1704, and was educated under Gaetano Greco and Durante. Having discovered that music, previous to his own time, was too much loaded with mere scientific embellishment, he determined to leave the style in which he had been taught, and to adopt the more melodious and simple one of Vinci and Hasse. He composed several operas, which did not meet with much success. His sacred compositions, however, were duly appreciated, and upon these his fame now rests. He died of consumption in 1737, and no sooner was his death made public, than all the cities of Italy, that had paid no attention to his works when he was alive, strove which should do most justice to them when he was dead; and every person became anxious to possess even the most trifling of his compositions. [J.M.]

PERI, J. D., an Italian poet, 17th century.

PERIANDER, who is one of the seven reputed sages of Greece, was a tyrant of Corinth, who succeeded his father, Cypselus, B.C. 633, and died with the reputation of an able ruler B.C. 563. He was a man of licentious manners, and, in the latter part of his reign, became a cruel ruler.

PERICLES, the greatest of Athenian statesmen, was the son of Xanthippus, the conqueror of Mycale, and Agarista, niece of the famous Cleisthenes. The date of his birth is unknown, but as he first took a share in public business in B.C. 469, we may legitimately infer that he was born soon after the beginning of the fifth century B.C. He early gave indications of a mind capable of great achievements, and, following his natural inclinations, spent his youth in retirement, devoting himself to those studies which he felt to be best calculated for fitting him to enter



[Pericles, from an Ancient Bust.]

upon political life. His rank and fortune opened to him the schools of the most eminent teachers of their respective arts and sciences. He was taught the higher music by Damon, who contributed mainly to train him for his political career; was initiated into the subtleties of the Eleatic school under Zeno, and especially profited by the philosophical teaching of Anaxagoras, with whom he was long united in intimate friendship. By his intercourse with the last-named philosopher, his habits of thought, and also the style and tone of his eloquence, were believed to have been formed; and an abiding effect on his future life was produced by the sublime speculations to which he listened. No specimens of his oratory remain to us; but by the unanimous testimony of ancient authors it is admitted to have been of the highest kind. In the year B.C. 469, two years after the ostracism of Themistocles, and about the time of the death of Aristides, Pericles began to engage in the political movements of the time. His hereditary prepossessions led him to espouse the cause of the people, and his pre-eminent talents, combined with untiring assiduity in public affairs, soon placed him at the head of the democratical party, and in opposition to Cimon, who was the acknowledged leader of the aristocracy. From this period till his death, the biography of Pericles is the history of his country. He aimed his first blow at the aristocracy through the council of the Aræopagus, which, notwithstanding the powerful opposition of Cimon, he succeeded in depriving of its judicial power, except in inconsiderable cases. This triumph was soon followed by the ostracism of Cimon, an event which for some time left him without a formidable rival. After B.C. 444 the power of Pericles was nearly absolute. But the boundless influence which he had thus acquired was not debased by the promotion of selfish objects. Averse to the further extension by conquest of the Athenian dominions, he employed himself chiefly in consolidating the empire already acquired, in establishing the surplus population as additional colonies, and proving, when necessary, by military achievements, which place him high as a commander, that the resources at his disposal were sufficient to maintain the position which he claimed for his country. Believing that the supremacy of Athens rested on her maritime superiority, he bestowed especial care on the navy, and maintained a well-trained fleet in constant readiness for action. But Pericles found a more congenial occupation in cultivating the arts of peace. The public funds, which had been greatly increased

by his management, were expended in the erection of those magnificent temples and public buildings which rendered Athens the wonder and admiration of Greece. Architecture and sculpture attained to a degree of perfection which modern ages have in vain endeavored to rival; poetry started into full maturity, and the drama, in the hands of Sophocles, reached the highest excellence. From these peaceful pursuits Pericles was withdrawn by the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431), which he lived to conduct for the first two years. At the conclusion of the first campaign he delivered the funeral oration in honor of those who had fallen, a speech which, as reported by Thucydides, is one of the most remarkable of all the compositions of antiquity. During the following year Athens was visited by the plague, which carried off his two sons, his sister, and most of his intimate friends. In the middle of the succeeding year (B.C. 429) Pericles died of a lingering illness, which was perhaps connected with the epidemic, though not attended by any of its violent symptoms. [G.F.]

PERIER, CASIMIR, a statesman of the reign of Louis Philippe, was born at Grenoble 1777, and from 1798 to 1800, or shortly after, served in the French army. In 1802 he commenced those commercial and manufacturing speculations, by which he acquired an immense fortune; in 1816 brought himself into notice by a financial pamphlet, and in 1817 was elected one of the deputies for the Seine. From that period till 1830 he opposed the ministry, and on the 30th July became minister of the interior. He succeeded Lafitte as head of the government, in March, 1831. Died 1832.

PERIER, JAMES CONSTANTINE, associated with his brother, CHARLES, in the famous cannon foundries of Chailiot and Liege, and more lately in the manufacture of steam engines, was born at Paris 1742, and died 1818. He is author of an 'Essay on Steam Engines,' the construction of which he had studied in England.

PERIERS, B. DE, a French writer, died 1544.

PERIGNON, DOMINIQUE CATHERINE, Marquis De, a peer and marshal of France, was born 1754, became a deputy to the legislative assembly 1791, succeeded Dugommier, and distinguished himself at the battle of Escola 1794, ambassador to Madrid 1796, marshal 1804, governor of Parma and Placenza 1806, and successor of Jourdan at Naples 1808, joined the Bourbons, and became a peer after the fall of Napoleon; died 1818.

PERINGSKIOEL, JOHN, professor at Upsala, and secretary and antiquary to the k. of Swe., 1654-1720.

PERKINS, ELISHA, an American physician, remarkable as the inventor of the 'Metallic Tractors,' which gave rise to so much excitement in the medical world. His son introduced the tractors into England, and the new system of medical treatment was dignified with the title of 'Perkinism.' The celebrated Dr. Haygarth of London, exposed the charlatanism of the tractors by proving that bits of gingerbread, common bread, and any other material were equally effective, and that the occasional successful results of the application of the tractors was to be attributed solely to the influence of the imagination.

PERKINS, WM., an American colonist, remarkable for longevity. Died in 1732, aged 116.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, a minister of the Church of Eng., kn. as a Calvinistic theologian, 1558-1602.

PERNETTI, DOM ANTHONY JOSEPH, a learned French ecclesiastic of the Benedictine order, author of a curious Historical Journal of a voyage to the Falkland Isles, where he accompanied Bougainville; a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving; a

Dictionary of Hermetic Philosophy and Mythology, and several works on physiognomy and ethnology. He also published a translation of Columella, of Wolff's Mathematics, and of some of Swedenborg's works, 1716-1801. His brother, JAMES, a priest, and historiographer to the city of Lyons, 1696-1777.

PERON, F., a French naturalist, 1775-1810.

PERONI, J., an Italian sculptor, 1627-1663.

PEROTTI, N., an Italian grammarian, 1430-80.

PEROUSE. See LAPEROUSE.

PERPENNA, a Roman general, and partisan of Marius, put to death by Pompey B.C. 74.

PERPINIAN, P. J., a Spanish painter and theologian, one of the best modern Latinists, died 1566.

PERRAULT, CHARLES, a French barrister, who became comptroller-general of the royal buildings, and a member of the Academy, and acquired great celebrity as a literateur and a poet, was born at Paris 1628. He commenced that famous controversy concerning the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns, in which Boileau advocated the former and Perrault the latter. His principal work is *The Age of Louis XIV.* Died 1703. CLAUDE, brother of the preceding, celebrated as an architect, mechanician, and naturalist, flourished 1613-1688. Among his artistic productions are the colonnade of the Louvre, and most of the vases which ornament the gardens of Versailles. The principal of his writings are a translation of Vitruvius, *Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals*, and *Medical Essays*. PETER, a third brother, wrote on fountains, 1674. NICHOLAS, a fourth brother, died young in 1661, and left a treatise entitled '*La Morale des Jésuites*,' which was published in 1667.

PERREAU, J. A., a French writer, 1749-1813.

PERREIN, J., a French naturalist, 1750-1805.

PERIER. See DUPERIER.

PERRIER, F., a French painter, 1590-1650.

PERRIER, F., a French jurist, 1645-1700.

PERRIN, A. S., a French painter, 1761-1832.

PERRIN, P. N., an eminent merchant of Troyes, born in 1751. In 1789 he was member for D'Aube to the National Convention, where he exhibited a true but moderated love of liberty. He contracted to supply the republic with five millions of francs' worth of cotton cloth. Being accused, in 1793, of jobbing, he was condemned to be exposed publicly for six hours, and finally to the galleys for 12 years. This unjust sentence (reversed with reparation to his surviving family, after the fall of Robespierre) caused him to die with grief.

PERRON. See DUPERRON.

PERRONNET, JOHN RODOLPH, a celebrated French engineer and bridge builder, 1708-1794.

PERROT, SIR J., a naval officer, died 1592.

PERROT D'ABLANCOURT, NICHOLAS, a Fr. wr., author of several classical translations, 1606-64.

PERRY, JAMES, an able political writer, known for many years as the editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was born at Aberdeen, in 1756, and educated at the high-school and university of that city. He came to London in 1777, and was engaged as a writer in the *General Advertiser* and *London Evening Post*. In 1782 he projected, and for a time edited, the *European Magazine*; but this he quitted for the *Gazetteer*, with an express stipulation that he was to be left to the free exercise of his own judgment and political opinions in the conducting of it. Up to this period it had been the custom for a single person to finish an abstract of the nightly parliamentary debates; but Mr. Perry employed a succession of reporters for that purpose, and thus introduced the practice which is at present



adopted. He subsequently became sole editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which he conducted in such a manner, that Mr. Pitt and Lord Shelburne, in order to make use of his influence, offered him a seat in parliament. This, however, he refused and continued to edit his paper (which was regarded as a sort of official organ of the Whig opposition) till the illness which preceded his death, in 1821.

PERRY, JOHN, an English engineer and traveller, au. of 'The present State of Russia;' d. 1733.

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD, a distinguished officer of the U. S. Navy, was born in Rhode Island in 1785. In 1798 he entered the navy, served in the expedition against Tripoli. In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, commanded on Lake Erie, and obtained a decisive victory against a superior force. For this, he was made a captain. Died in 1820.

PERSEUS, or PERSES, the last king of Macedon, was a natural son of Philip V., whom he succeeded B.C. 179. He was vanquished by the Romans B.C. 167, and died in prison at Rome.

PERSEUS, AULUS FLACCUS, a Roman satirist, who directed his shafts against the general corruption of the times, and died young, 62.

PERSIUS, a Roman orator, 2d century B.C.

PERTI, J. A., an Italian composer, 1656-1723.

PERTINAX, PUBLIUS HELVIUS, the successor of Commodus as emperor of Rome, was the son of a charcoal burner, and was born 126, in the reign of Adrian. He was assas. by the praetorians within three months of his elevation to the throne, 193.

PERUGIUS, PIETRO, whose family name was VANUCCI, is most celebrated as the master of Raphael. He was born at Citta Della Pieve, near Perugia, 1446; and first distinguished himself by a 'Descent from the Cross,' painted for the Church of Saint Chiara, at Florence, 1485. One of his best pictures is said to be an infant Christ, in the Albani Palace, at Rome. Died 1524.

PERUSE, J. DE LA., a French poet, 16th cent.

PERUZZI, BALTHASAR, an eminent painter and architect, born in 1481, at Accajano. He went to Rome, was patronized by Alexander VI., and particularly distinguished himself by his able management of the chiaroscuro, and his imitations of basso rilievo, in his architectural views. He died by poison, in 1536.

PESARESE, the surname of SIMON CONTARINI, an Italian painter and engraver, 1612-1648.

PESCATORE, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian poet and senator of Ravenna, died 1558.

PESCENNIUS NIGER, CAIUS, a governor of Syria, proclaimed emperor of Rome at Antioch on the death of Pertinax 193, slain 195.

PESELIER, CHARLES STEPHEN, a French dramatic author and poet, 1712-1763.

PESTALOZZI, HENRY, descended from a family of Italian origin, was born at Zurich, 12th January, 1745. He was educated for the church, and even commenced preaching, but for some reason abandoned this occupation when about twenty-eight years of age. He then studied for the law, wrote an essay on the Constitution of Sparta, and on discovering the intense selfishness of the profession, bound himself apprentice to a farmer. With the experience thus acquired he spent the remainder of his property in the purchase and cultivation of a piece of land, and for the sake of employing the poor became partner in a cotton mill; it is probable that he was moved to both those enterprises by the 'Æmilii' of Rousseau, which afforded him a view of his true calling, and the only one which he could

reconcile with his benevolent feelings. He began his career as an educator on his farm of *Neuhof*, by admitting orphan children into his own house, whom he provided with food, clothing, and education—the Helvetic government refusing to take any cognizance of his projects. This was in 1775. In 1798, however, some time after publishing his popular romance, entitled 'Leonard and Gertrude,' in which he partly developed his ideas, he was appointed by the Swiss Directory to the charge of a larger number of children who had been left orphans by the French wars. He was allowed the use of a suppressed convent at Stantz, the capital of Unterwalden, and being compelled to abandon this by the approach of the French army, was transferred to the canton of Berne, where the chateau of Burgdorf, with its surrounding domain, was placed at his disposal. Pestalozzi availed himself of this opportunity to enlarge his plans; pupils flocked to him who paid for their instruction, and he was able to engage assistants. In 1804, after a temporary removal elsewhere, he established himself in the castle of Yverdun, in the canton of Vaud, which, with its surrounding estate, was generously given to him by that government. This change had been rendered necessary by the increase of his pupils, and Yverdun became a normal school, where young men of all nations surrounded the venerable philanthropist, and were instructed in his new system of education. The fame of Pestalozzi was widely spread, and his name every where honored. The canton of Zurich nominated him member of the Helvetic Consulta, convened by Buonaparte, and the emperor of Russia graced him with the order of St. Wladimir. He continued at Yverdun till 1825, when he retired to Neuhof, and in 1826 was named president of the Helvetic Society of Olten. Meantime, indeed, for some years past, the institution of Yverdun had been going to ruin, and soon after the retirement of Pestalozzi, his successor, M. Schmidt, was ordered to leave the country. The works of this great benefactor are 'Leonard and Gertrude,' already men-



[Tomb of Pestalozzi.]

tioned, 'How Gertrude Instructs her Children,' 'Researches on the Course of Nature in the Education of the Human Race,' 'Elementary Education,' and several others, developing his plan of instruction by objects, the essential principle of which is the drawing forth of the internal faculties. Whatever may be thought of his system as a whole, the present generation is deeply indebted to Pestalozzi for the fresher thoughts and experiments which his plans suggested. It is his grand distinction to be among the first benefactors of the poor—the first to claim for their squalid children the full advantage of all that is im-



pressive in art and beautiful in nature—the first to share his bread with them, and to dwell amongst them, as a poor man himself, in order, as he expresses it, that he might ‘Teach those harassed with poverty to live as men.’ [E.R.]

PESTALOZZI, J. J., a physician and professional writer at Lyons, 1674–1742. ANTHONY JOSEPH, probably his son, a physician, 1703–1779.

PESTEL, F. W., a German jurist, 1724–1805.

PETAN, PAUL, a chronologist and antiquarian, flourished at Orleans, 1568–1614. His great nephew, DENIS, commonly called *Petavius*, one of the most learned chronologists of his age, 1583–1652.

PETAVIUS, DIONYSIUS. See PETAN.

PETER, THE APOSTLE, whose name was originally SIMON, was born at Bethsaida, in Galilee, and was about forty years of age when he became a follower of our Lord. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Rome, along with Paul, 65.

PETER, the name of five saints of Rome:—1. A bishop of Alexandria, martyred 311 under Maximinus. 2. PETER, surnamed *Chrysologus*, an Italian prelate, author of Sermons and Homilies, died 452. 3. An archbishop of Tarentaise, died 1174. 4. PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the order for the redemption of Christian slaves from the infidels, entitled ‘The Confraternity of Mercy,’ died 1256. 5. PETER OF ALCANTARA, a Franciscan friar, 1499–1562.

PETER I., emperor of Russia (next article.) PETER II., son of Alexis Petrowitz and the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick Wolfenbützel, born 1715, succeeded Catharine I. 1727, died 1730. PETER III., son of Anne, eldest daughter of Peter I. and of Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein Gottorp, born 1728, was created grand duke by his sister, Elizabeth, 1742, and succeeded her 1762. He was put to death the same year by his wife, Catharine, who succeeded him as Catharine II.

PETER THE FIRST, czar of Russia, was born May 30, 1672. He is usually called PETER THE GREAT, nor can the epithet be justly denied to the man who gave his country seaports, commerce, fleets, and manufactures, arts and educational institutions; and who changed the despised and barbarous Muscovy, which our ancestors spoke of as we now speak of Timbuctoo, into the Russia whose ambitious schemes and preponderating force all the world now anxiously watches. Moreover, the exploits which Peter achieved, were mainly due to his own innate strength of character, and not to the favorable coincidence of circumstances. If it be true that the secret of greatness lies in energy of the will, in resolute endurance, and in self-sacrifice, there are few historical personages in whom its elements have been more strongly developed than in the imperial organizer of the Russian power. Peter succeeded to the crown of Russia at the age of ten; but his half sister Sophia, who held the regency, strove not only to keep him as long as possible from the exercise of power, but to render him unfit for it, by giving him a purposely defective education, and by placing in his way, as he grew up, every temptation to idleness and sensuality. Much of the coarseness, the vice, and the savage violence which deformed Peter's career in after life, may be traced to the taints thus early given to his moral system; the spirit must have been surpassingly strong and self-relying that could rise to any greatness in manhood, after a boyhood and early youth of such neglect and corruption. In 1689 Peter emancipated himself from the regent's domination, and took the reins of government into his own hands. He strove hard

to repair the defects of his education; he acquired, almost entirely by self-teaching, a knowledge of several foreign languages; he studied earnestly the mechanical arts, especially such as related to ship-building; his darling object being to give Russia ships and commerce, though, when he began his reign, she possessed no seaport except that of Archangel in the northern sea. He endeavored also to form a body of troops on the model of the armies of the civilized nations of western Europe. He exercised them in hostilities against the Turks and Tartars on his south-eastern frontier, during which he gained the important city of Azoph. In 1697, having provided for the safety of his empire, and left troops under the command of the best of the foreign officers who had aided him in his reforms, so as to curb any reactionary movements of the discontented part of his subjects, Peter travelled as a private per-



[House in which Peter lived at Zaandam.]

son through Germany, Holland, and England. He labored hard to improve his knowledge of ship-building, and other useful parts of practical knowledge. To do this the more effectually he worked with his own hands as a common shipwright in the dockyard at Amsterdam, and afterwards in the English yard at Deptford. During his absence from Russia the Strelitzes (the old Muscovite soldiers) mutinied, but were put down by General Gordon, whom Peter had left in command of his new troops. Peter hurried back to Russia, and punished the mutineers with frightful cruelty. He now proceeded with renewed vehemence in the changes of manners and dress, as well as the introduction of useful arts, which he forced upon his barbarous subjects. In his zeal to do good he was too frequently injudicious in choosing times and seasons for the work; and the least show of opposition irritated him into ferocity, which was fearfully aggravated by the habit of drunkenness, which he had acquired during his neglected youth, and from which he never set himself free. In 1700 the war between him and Charles XII. of Sweden commenced. At first the Swedes always defeated the Russians; but Peter was not disheartened. He recruited his armies; improved their discipline, and foretold that in the long run the Swedes would teach them how to win. Charles XII. neglected the coast of the Baltic; and Peter took advantage of this to pour troops into Ingria, Carelia, Livonia, and Esthonia. In 1702 he laid the foundation of St. Petersburg on the Neva. Not less than 100,000 lives are said to have been sacrificed in raising the future capital of Russia among the swamps, where Peter ordered its erection, and where, with characteristic pertinacity of purpose and indif-



ference to human suffering, he urged on the completion of the work, though made aware of its perils and difficulties. In 1709 he defeated Charles XII. in the decisive battle of Pultowa; and when the war between Sweden and Russia was ended, by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, Russia gained as part of her dominions, Ingria, Esthonia, and Livonia. Her empire was now firmly planted along the coast of the Baltic; and her influence upon Poland, and other eastern countries of Europe, christendom, was developing itself into paramount ascendancy. Peter was less fortunate in his wars against the Turks. In his campaign on the Pruth in 1711, his army was surrounded by the enemy; and he was only saved by the dexterity of his empress, Catharine, who was with him, and who succeeded in either bribing or persuading the Grand Vizier of the Turks into a negotiation, by which the Russian army was permitted to retire, and peace was restored, though at the price of the restoration of Azoph. In his family Peter experienced heavy sorrows. His first marriage produced mutual unhappiness; and his eldest son, Alexis, thwarted all his projects, and connected himself with the disaffected party, who wished to abolish all Peter's reforms and restore the old Muscovite fashions. Peter compelled his son to renounce all claim to the succession; and tried him before a high court, which condemned him to death. Two days after this, Alexis died in prison. It was said that he sickened when sentenced, and that his illness was natural; but the true manner of his death is a mystery. Peter's second and favorite wife, Catharine, was a Livonian peasant girl, who married a Swedish soldier, and became a prisoner of war to Peter's favorite general, Menzikoff. Menzikoff made her his mistress, but Peter saw her and fell in love with her, and took her as his own. Seven years afterwards (in 1711) he married her, and she ruled Russia as empress after his death. Peter died in 1725. It is easy to collect anecdotes of coarse debauchery, of almost frantic cruelty, and injudicious obstinacy from the acts of his long reign. But, to estimate him fairly, he and his deeds must be taken for all in all,



[Mask of Peter the Great, taken after death.]

and their grand result upon his country's fortunes must be considered. Nor must the debasing disadvantages of his early education be ever forgotten

by those who sit in judgment on his character as a ruler and a man. His last words were, 'I trust that in respect of the good I have striven to do my people, God will pardon my sins.' [E.S.C.]

PETER, king of Castile, surnamed the Cruel, born 1334, succeeded his father, Alphonso XI., 1350, assassinated, after a cruel reign, by Henry, his natural brother, 1369.

PETER I., king of Arragon, or PEDRO, as king of Navarre, reigned 1094-1104. PETER II., succeeded his father, Alphonso II., 1196; having put himself at the head of the Albigenses, he was defeated and killed at the battle of Muret, gained by Simon de Montfort, 1212. PETER III., born 1239, succeeded his father, James I., 1276, and inherited the kingdom of Sicily by his marriage with Constance, daughter of Manfred. He took an active part in the expulsion of the French, and was crowned in Sicily, after the massacre of the Sicilian vespers, 1282; died 1285 after sustaining, gloriously, a war with Charles of Anjou and Philip of France. PETER IV., born 1319, succeeded his father, Alphonso IV., 1336, died after a fruitless war for the sovereignty of Castile, 1387.

PETER I., king of Sicily, same as Peter III. of Arragon. PETER II., son of Frederick I., was crowned 1321, during the lifetime of his father, and succeeded him 1337, died 1342.

Peter I., king of Portugal, born 1320, succeeded his father, Alphonso IV., 1357; died after a beneficent reign, 1367. This prince was secretly married to Inez de Castro, who was murdered by order of his father 1339. PETER II., second son of John IV., born 1648, became regent after the fall of his brother, Alphonso VI., 1667, compelled Spain to recognize the independence of Portugal 1668. On the death of Alphonso, 1683, he received the title of king; died, while effecting the conquest of Estremadura, 1706.

PETER, king of Hungary, reigned 1038-1047.

PETER I., king of the Bulgarians, succeeded his father 927. His reign was troubled with internal dissensions, and wars with the Russians and Greeks; died 970. PETER II., obtained the royal power, in association with his brother, Assan, 1186, and they were both slain about 1195.

PETER I., king of Cyprus and Jerusalem, succeeded his father, Hugh IV., 1361, and was assassinated 1367. PETER II., son and successor of the preceding, died 1382.

PETER I., duke of Brittany, succeeded by his marriage with Alix, daughter of Guy, 1212, and, after her death in 1221, became chief of the league of the great vassals against Blanche of Castile. He went to Palestine 1240, accompanied Louis IX. to Egypt 1248, and died on the voyage home. PETER II., second son of John VI., succeeded his brother, Francis I., 1450, died 1457.

PETER, count of Savoy, surnamed 'The Little Charlemagne,' succeeded his father 1263, d. 1268.

PETER OF ALCANTARA. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF ST. ANDREW, a theologian, philosopher, and historian of the Carmelite order, 1624-1671.

PETER OF BLOIS, an ecclesiastic who settled in England in the reign of Henry II., and is esteemed one of the most learned men of his age, died ab. 1200.

PETER CHRYSOLOGUS. See above (Saints.)

PETER OF CLUGNY, an abbot of that monastery, called also PETER THE VENERABLE, and by his proper name PETER MAURICE, a distinguished theologian and Latin poet. He was born 1092 or 1094, became abbot after Hugh II. in 1122 or 1123, and in 1140 gave shelter to the unfortunate Abelard.



and interceded for him at Rome. Died 1156. His works were published in 1522.

PETER of COTTONA, a name by which the Italian painter, F. Berettini, is known, 1596-1669.

PETER THE HERMIT, preacher and leader of the first crusade, was born in the eleventh century, and was first known as an officer in the army of the counts of Boulogne, serving in Flanders, about the year 1071. After this he passed some years in the quiet of domestic life, had several children, and on the death of his wife became a professor of religion, and devoted his days to solitude and austere practices. About 1095 he was led by the prevalent feeling of the age to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, then in possession of the Turks, and was deeply impressed by the profanation of the holy places, the indignities suffered by the pilgrims, and the general oppression to which the Christian inhabitants of the East were then subject. The same feeling was universal throughout Christendom, and the popes had long cherished the design of an expedition against the Mahomedans, which it only required the enthusiasm of a man like Peter the Hermit to render practicable. Urban II. received him as a prophet, and authorized his mission. He now traversed the greater part of continental Europe, riding on an ass, his head and feet bare, his body clothed in the coarse garment of a hermit, girded round the waist with a rope, and bearing a heavy crucifix in his hand. To understand his success, we must take into account the poverty of the masses, and the alluring prospect of a residence in Eastern lands, the scenes of which were painted in glowing colors by the apostle of the holy war. Thousands of outcasts had always been ready to follow the princes in their marauding expeditions or political wars, and how much more in a war which enlisted the highest sympathies of their nature in its behalf, which received the sanction of the ministers of religion, and was regarded as the will of God! The pope summoned a council, which met at Placenza and Clermont, and making an eloquent appeal to the assembly, was frequently interrupted by their acclamations. He was acknowledged chief of the crusade, and ordered that every one engaged in it should wear a cross of red stuff. Peter, meanwhile, collected a vast body of adventurers, estimated at a hundred thousand souls, from the borders of France and Lorraine, and while Godfrey of Bouillon mustered those of higher rank in a more soldier-like and deliberate manner, proceeded with this fanatic crowd, by way of the Rhine and Danube to the East. Ignorant of the route, and without the means of subsistence, it is fearful to contemplate the disorders and sufferings of such a march. About a third part reached the mountains of Thrace, and Peter himself took refuge in Constantinople, where he awaited the coming of Godfrey of Bouillon. At the same time he induced the emperor Alexis to send troops in aid of his followers, about three or four thousand of whom were rescued. Peter accompanied the army of Godfrey, and was present at the storming of Antioch, and before the capture of Jerusalem addressed the crusaders on the Mount of Olives. He then acted a short time as vicar general for the patriarch of the holy city—the Jesuit Outreman says, as viceroy. The latter part of his life, like the commencement, is wrapt in obscurity. It is not known when he returned to Europe, but he died in a monastery he had founded in the diocese of Liege, 1115. The movement he had commenced continued to agitate Europe for nearly two centuries, and its general effect upon the march of

civilization may be pronounced almost incalculable. [E.R.]

PETER of ST. LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic of the Carmelite order, known as a poet, about 1626-84.

PETER MAURICE. See PETER of CLUGNY.

PETER NOLASQUE. See above (Saints.)

PETER of SICILY, a political negotiator in the service of the emperor Basil in 870. He wrote a History of the Manichæans, published 1604.

PETER THE VENERABLE. See P. of CLUGNY.

PETER, WILLIAM, British consul at Philadelphia, an accomplished scholar and poet. He was the author of a translation of the Prometheus of Æschylus. Died at Philadelphia, 1853.

PETERBOROUGH, earl of. See MORDAUNT.

PETERKIN, ALEXANDER, son of a Scottish minister, and known of late years as a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1781. He was educated as a solicitor, and, in 1843, was engaged professionally for the Strathbogie clergymen—in the struggle which led to the disruption in the Scottish national church. Died 1846.

PETERS, BONAVENTURA, a Flemish painter, famous for his storms and shipping, 1614-1615. JOHN, his brother and pupil, 1625-1677.

PETERS, C., a German painter, 1808-1830.

PETERS, C., a learned Eng. divine, died 1777.

PETERS, F. L., a Flemish painter, 1606-1654.

PETERS, G., a Dutch painter, born 1580.

PETERS, HUGH, an English Jesuit, known as the counsellor and confessor of James II.

PETERS, HUGH, a disreputable character who connected himself with the English republican party as a pamphleteer and pulpit demagogue. He was born in Cornwall 1599, educated at Cambridge, and figured successively as an actor, a minister in the Church of England, and a preacher among the independents. Executed 1660.

PETERS, RICHARD, an American revolutionist, lawyer, and judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, 1744. In 1776 was secretary of the board of war. His admiralty decisions have become established precedents in that branch of law. He was the author of various publications upon subjects connected with agriculture. Died 1828.

PETERS, WILLIAM, a minister of the Church of England, best known as an artist, died 1814.

PETERSEN, H., a Swiss minister, died 1820.

PETERSEN, JOHN WILLIAM, born at Osnaburg 1649, and pastor at Hanover, became celebrated about 1692 for his prophetic announcements. He was then deposed, and died in obscurity. His wife, JEANNE ELEANORA DE MERLAN, partook in his enthusiasm, and published his life.

PETERSEN, P. N., a Ger. musician, 1761-1830.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, JEROME, a Girondist leader of the French revolution, was the son of an attorney at Chartres, and was himself an advocate when chosen deputy to the *Tiers Etat* of the Estates-General. His character placed him in a political situation between the Girondists and the Jacobins, but his political and philosophical creed was the same as Brissot's, and he held it sincerely and implacably. He was one of the most zealous parties to the propagation of the 'Rights of Man' as the basis of a constitution, and it was at his instance that the Jacobin Club was reorganized—which led to the foundation of the Cordeliers, and the separation of the more violent members. The nation at this time was with the moderate party, and the influence of Lafayette was only just on the wane. Pethion profited by it, as one of the most practical



men in his party, and was successively president of the National Assembly, president of the Criminal Tribunal, and mayor of Paris. In the latter function he succeeded Bailly, November, 1791, and polled twice as many votes as Lafayette. On the famous 20th of June, 1792, when the mob of Paris compelled the king to put on the red cap, Pethion and Louis exchanged angry words; the next day, however, the mayor addressed a proclamation to the people calling upon them to defend the constitution and the king, and to respect his person. He maintained his position as mayor of Paris, after the victory of the Marseillaise on the 10th of August, and the dreadful massacre of September, but found it impossible to prevent the excesses on that occasion. Returned to the National Convention, he was unanimously elected its first president, and voted for the king's death, but pronounced in favor of delay. From this time he was identified with the Girondists by the followers of Robespierre, and included in the proscription of that body on the 31st of May 1793. He was among the few who escaped the guillotine to meet a more miserable fate. Having fled with Buzot and Salles to the department of Calvados, they made a fruitless attempt to raise the populace, and were obliged to hide in the woods. Whether they put an end to their own existence, or were starved to death, is not known, but the remains of Buzot and Pethion were found by the gleaners in a corn-field gnawed by wolves. [E.R.]

PETION, ALEXANDER SALIES, president of the republic of Hayti, was a man of color, born free at Port-au-Prince, 1770, and was educated at the military school of Paris. He served with distinction in the French army, and after the expulsion of the English, was an active party in the civil wars of the island. In 1804 Dessalines became chief of the infant republic, and having made himself emperor, was killed in October, 1806. His successor was Christophe, who also assumed the kingly title, and it was against this latter that Petion obtained his most signal victory on the first of January, 1808, a year after his own election as president. This success fully established his authority as chief of the republic, and he retained the presidency till his death in 1813, when he was succeeded by his friend General Boyer.

PETIS, FRANCIS, a learned French Orientalist and historian, 1622-1695. His son, FRANCIS PETIS DE LA CROIX, like him, a great oriental scholar, but also a traveller in the East, and his successor as royal interpreter, 1653-1713. A. L. MARIE, son of the latter, professor of Arabic in the Royal College, 1698-1751.

PETIT, A., a French medical writer, 1718-94.

PETIT, A. T., a French physician and writer on experimental philosophy, 1791-1820.

PETIT, F. P. DE, a Fr. naturalist, 1664-1741.

PETIT, JEAN LOUIS, a celebrated French surgeon, born at Paris on the 13th of March, 1674, and died in that city on the 20th of April, 1750, aged 76. Petit enjoyed a deservedly great reputation during his lifetime, and was undoubtedly one of the founders of modern French surgery. He was remarkable for his professional enthusiasm and industry; and his writings are still held in high estimation. The first edition of his work on the Bones, was published at Paris in 12mo, in 1705; but, in 1758, it was enlarged to two volumes. His treatise on Surgical Diseases was a posthumous work, and was published by his pupil, Dr. Lesne, in 1774, twenty-four years after the author's death. [J.M.C.]

PETIT, M., an advent. traveller, died 1815.

PETIT, M. A., a French surgeon, 1766-1811.

PETIT, P., a physician, distinguished as a writer on physiology, and Latin poet, 1617-1687.

PETIT, P., a dist. mathematician, 1594-1677.

PETIT, S., a philolo. and theolog., 1594-1643.

PETIT-DIDIER, MATTHEW, a learned French prelate, a great friend and advocate of ultramontanism, and author of critical, historical, and chronological dissertations on the Scriptures, 1659-1728. His brother, JOHN JOSEPH, a Jesuit and theologian, 1664-1756.

PETIT-THOUARS, ALBERT DU, a French botanist, author of 'Botanic Miscellanies,' died 1831.

PETITOT, OL. B., director-general of the Paris university, author of several tragedies and translations, 1772-1825.

PETITOT, JOHN, an unrivalled painter in enamel, was born at Geneva, in 1607. He visited England, where he was greatly patronized by Charles I.; after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. He painted the face and hands, and his brother-in-law, Bordier, added the drapery. Died 1691.

PETIT-PIED, NICHOLAS, a learned French canonist, about 1630-1705. His nephew, of the same name, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and a very voluminous writer in favor of Jansenism, 1665-1747.

PETIT-RADEL, L. F., a distinguished French architect, 1740-1818. His brother, PHILIP, a surgeon and Hellenist, 1749-1815. A third brother, L. C. FRANCIS, an archæologist, 1756-1836.

PETITZ, J. RAIMOND DE, author of a 'Library of Amateur Artists,' about 1715-1780.

PETIVER, JAS., surgeon to the Charter House, London, distinguished as a botanical writer, d. 1718.

PETRÆUS, T., a Danish Orientalist, died 1673.

PETRARCH, FRANCESCO, was born at Arezzo in Tuscany in 1304. His father, a Florentine notary, had been exiled two years before, in the same disturbance which drove out the poet Dante; and he soon left Italy for Avignon, where the papal court then resided. The son was educated there and at Montpellier, and then sent to study law at Bologna. Though Petrarch certainly loved the *Æneid* more than the Pandects, and copied ancient manuscripts more willingly than law papers, yet the subsequent course of his public life proves that he did not neglect professional pursuits, and that he prepared himself for being a useful man of business. Returning to Avignon soon after he became of age, he found himself in possession of a small inheritance, and indulged for some years in an alternation of classical studies and political composition, with such gaiety (sombre, perhaps, but not the more pure on that account) as the clerical court offered. In the year 1327 he conceived an attachment to an Avignonese lady, young but already married. His attentions to her were treated much as a matter of course; the admirer was certainly never admitted even to the most innocent stage of modern cicisbeism: there appears to have been at no time much intercourse between the parties; and we do not know with certainty so much as the lady's real name. She became famous in her lifetime, and is still celebrated, as the 'Laura' of the verses in which Petrarch sang her praises: but his passion does seem to have been little more than a flight of imaginative sentiment, remarkable only for the length of its endurance, and for the genius of the person by whom it was entertained. About 1338 he retired for two or three years to dwell in the beautiful valley of Vaucluse, near Avignon. He himself said that his withdrawal to the retreat which he immortalized, was caused by



no reason more sentimental or poetic than his disgust with the licentiousness of the papal court, and the disappointment of the hopes of perierment which the pope had held out to him. Long before this time his talents and accomplishments had procured for him not only distinguished patronage, but frequent and active employment. He now speedily quitted Vauclose for Italy, where he became the confidential friend and diplomatic agent of several sovereigns, and skilfully executed missions not only in Italy, but in France and Germany. Though he never took orders, his employers rewarded him by ecclesiastical benefices in the north of Italy; and his longest residences were at Parma, Milan, Padua, and Venice. In 1370, when his health was already failing, through attacks of palpitation and epilepsy, he left Padua for the neighboring village of Arquà, seated among the lovely Euganean Hills. There he built a house, still preserved, but was hardly ever free from illness till his death in 1374. Petrarch, whose life was thus active, is immortal in the history of literature in virtue of more claims than one. He is placed as one of the most celebrated of poets in right of his 'Rime,' that is, verses in the modern Italian tongue, of which he was one of the earliest cultivators and refiners. Celebrating in these his visionary love, he modelled the Italian sonnet, and gave to it, and to other forms of lyrical poetry, not only an admirable polish of diction and melody, but a delicacy of poetic feeling which has hardly ever been equalled, and a play of rich fancy which, if it often degenerates into false wit, is as often delightfully and purely beautiful. But, though Petrarch's Sonnets, and Canzoni, and 'Triumphs,' could all be forgotten, he would still be honored as one of the benefactors of European civilization. No one but Boccaccio shares with him the glory of having been the chief restorer of classical learning. He was himself a voluminous Latin writer, both in prose and verse; and his fame as a poet in his own day, and his coronation in the Roman capitol in 1341, rested on his celebration of the second Punic war in his epic poem 'Africa.' But his greatest merit lay in his having



[Tomb of Petrarch.]

recalled attention to the higher and more correct classical authors; in his having been an enthusiastic and successful agent in reviving the study of the Greek tongue; and in his having been, in his travels and otherwise, an indefatigable collector and preserver of ancient manuscripts. To his care we owe copies of several classical works, which, but for him, would, in all likelihood, have perished. [W.S.]

PETRE, SIR WILLIAM, a native of Devonshire,

was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; elected fellow of All Souls in 1523, and became principal of Peckwater Inn. He was employed by Thomas, lord Cromwell, in a visitation of the monasteries; became master of the requests, was knighted, made one of the secretaries of state, and was appointed treasurer of the court of first-fruits. He was a liberal benefactor to Exeter and All Souls' Colleges, and died in 1572.

PETRI, B., a professor of Brabant, died 1630.

PETRI, C., a Danish divine, 16th century.

PETRI, SUFFRID, historiographer of the states of Friesland, secretary to Cardinal Granvella, (see WILLIAM I. OF NASSAU,) and professor of law at Cologne, author of historical and philological works, died 1597.

PETRI, or PETERSON, LAURENCE, one of the three principal Swedish reformers, first protestant bishop of Upsala, and a theological writer, 1499-1753. His brother, OLAVE, also a reformer, whose vehement addresses almost produced a civil war, author of 'Memoirs,' 1497-1562. A third of the name, JONAS PETRI, bishop of Linköping in the 17th century, was author of a Latin and Swedish dictionary, published 1640.

PETROF, WASSILJ PETROWITSCH, a famous Russian poet and philologist, appointed her reader and councillor of state by Catharine, 1736-1799.

PETRONI, R., an Italian cardinal, died 1314.

PETRONIUS, TITUS, surnamed ARBITER, a Roman author, notorious for his licentiousness and obscenity, was born at Marseilles, and lived in the court of Nero. He was, for a time, the favorite of the emperor, who made him master of his voluptuous banquets and revelries. But he finally fell a victim to the suspicions of the tyrant, and was condemned to death, but he avoided the ignominy of a public execution by opening his veins, A.D. 66.

PETRUCCI, PANDOLPH, a citizen of Sienna who obtained the sovereign power, and died 1512.

PETTUS, SIR JOHN, a member of parliament, and deputy-governor of the royal mines, author of some professional and other works, died about 1690.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM, son of a clothier in Hampshire, and founder of the Lansdowne family, was born 1623, and being educated as a physician, became, in 1650, professor of anatomy at Oxford. His talents, however, were of the most versatile description, and he had the happy gift of turning them to some practical account in every way that promised to be a source of emolument; not satisfied with teaching anatomy and chemistry, he became Gresham professor of music; and as to inventions, a copying machine to write two letters at once, and a double-bottomed ship to sail against wind and tide, show what he was capable of. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, to which he added the office of contractor for surveying the forfeited lands, one of the commissioners for their division, clerk to the council, and secretary to the lord-lieutenant, Henry Cromwell. With the wealth thus amassed, he became a member of parliament in the time of Richard Cromwell; and as he succeeded in making his peace at the restoration, his lands were confirmed to him, with the honor of knighthood in addition, and the office of surveyor-general of Ireland. Even the fire of London, which destroyed the fortunes of so many, only provoked Sir W. Petty to fresh speculations, by which he recovered his losses. He died 1687, leaving great wealth to his successors, and numerous tracts on economy, especially 'Political Arithmetic,' 'Taxes and Contributions,' and other subjects growing out of his knowledge of



Ireland. For his descendant, the celebrated statesman, see **SHELBURNE**.

**PETTYT**, or **PETYT**, **WILLIAM**, keeper of the Tower records, author of writings on the Ancient Constitution of Parliament, 1636-1707.

**PEUCER**, **G.**, a Ger. mathematician, 1525-1602.

**PEUERBACH**, **G.**, an Austr. astron., 1423-61.

**PEUTEMAN**, **P.**, a Dutch painter, 1608-1658.

**PEUTINGER**, **C.**, a Gr. antiquar., 1465-1547.

**PEYER**, **J. C.**, a Germ. anatomist, 1659-1712.

**PEYMANN**, **HENRY ERNEST DE**, a Danish general, commander of Copenhagen during its bombardment by the English in 1807. He was tried by his countrymen for signing the capitulation, and condemned to death,—a punishment which was commuted to a long imprisonment; died 1820.

**PEYRARE**, **F.**, a Fr. mathematic., 1760-1822.

**PEYRE**, **MARIE JOSEPH**, a French architect, 1730-1785. His brother, **ANTOINE FRANCOIS**, a painter and architect, 1739-1823.

**PEYRERE**, **ISAAC DE LA**, a French protestant, the *protégé* and librarian of the prince of Condé, author of a curious work on the 'Preadamites' and the 'Restoration of the Jews,' 1594-1676. His brother, **ABRAHAM**, a juriconsult, died 1704.

**PEYRON**, **JEAN FR. PIERRE**, an historical painter, and director of the Gobelins manufacture, 1744-1815. His brother, **J. FRANCOIS**, known as an author, 1748-1784.

**PEYRONIE**, **F. DE LA**, a Fr. surg., 1678-1747.

**PEYROUSE**. See **LAPEROUSE**.

**PEYSSONNEL**, **CHARLES DE**, a French antiquary and consul of Smyrna, author of *Memoirs of the Kings of the Bosphorus*, &c., 1700-1757. His son, who succeeded him as consul, was also a distinguished historical and antiquarian writer on the same countries, 1727-1790. His brother, **JOHN ANTHONY**, was appointed physician and naturalist to the island of Guadeloupe in 1726, and was the first to write on the production of coral according to the received theory.

**PEZ**, **BERNARD**, a learned Benedictine of Austria, 1683-1735. His brother, **JEROME**, 1685-1762.

**PEZAY**, **A. F. J. MASSON**, Marquis De, a French historical writer, 1741-1777.

**PEZENAS**, **ESPRIT**, a French Jesuit, known as a mathematician and astronomer, 1692-1776.

**PEZRON**, **PAUL**, a Bernardin, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Hennebon, in 1639. For a time he held the abbey of Charnoy, which he resigned to pursue his studies, and died in 1706. He was the author of several able works on theological and antiquarian subjects, in one of which he endeavors to support the chronology of the Septuagint against that of the Hebrew Bible.

**PFAFF**, **J. C.**, a Lutheran theologian of Wurtemberg, 1631-1720. His son, **CHRISTOPHER MATTHEW**, a voluminous protestant writer, 1686-1760.

**PFAFFRAD**, **G.**, a German philosopher, d. 1622.

**PFANNER**, **T.**, a German archivist, 1641-1717.

**PFEFFEL**, **J. CONRAD**, a native of Baden, distinguished as a juriconsult and diplomatist, 1684-1738. **CHR. FREDERIC**, his eldest son, a learned writer on public law, 1726-1807. **THEOPHILUS CONRAD**, young brother of the latter, a dramatic writer, poet, and literature, 1736-1809.

**PFEFFERCORN**, **JOHN**, a converted Jew, who endeavored to persuade the emperor Maximilian to burn all the Hebrew books except the Bible, as containing the principles of magic and other dangerous matter, died after 1517.

**PFEIFFER**, **AUGUSTUS**, a learned orientalist, was born at Lauenburg, in 1640. He professed the

eastern languages at Leipsic, and was superintendent of the churches in Lubeck, where he died in 1698. Among his works are, 'Pansophia Mosaica,' 'Critica Sacra,' 'Sciagraphia Systematica Antiquitatum Hebræorum,' &c.

**PFEIFFER**, **PFIFFER**, or **PFYFFER**, **FRANCIS LOUIS**, a Swiss general in the French service, was born at Lucerne, in 1716. After being 50 years in the army, he retired to his native country, and devoted his leisure hours to the construction of a model of the cantons of Underwalden, Schweiz, and Uri, 22 feet by 12, in which every object was laid down with the greatest precision. Died 1802.

**PFENNINGER**, **M.**, a Swiss designer and engraver, 1739-1810. **HENRY**, of the same family, a painter and engraver, who executed the figures for Lavater, born 1749.

**PFEIFFER**, or **PFYFFER**, **L.**, a Swiss colonel in the service of France, 1530-1594.

**PFISTER**, **A.**, a German printer, died 1462.

**PFLUG**, **JULIUS**, an Italian prelate, died 1564.

**PFNITSING**, **M.**, a poet of Nuremberg, 1481-1535.

**PFUGUER**, **M. A. D.**, a Swiss poet, 1777-1824.

**PHÆDON**, a Greek philosopher, who studied under Socrates, and subsequently founded a school of philosophy at Elis, since known as the Eleatic. Plato gave his name to one of his Dialogues.

**PHÆDRUS**, **LUCIUS**, a Roman slave freed by Augustus, and known as the author of *Fables*, first discovered to modern literature in 1596 at Rheims. In the reign of Tiberius he suffered from the tyranny of Lejanius. His fables are written in iambic verse with remarkable purity.

**PHAER**, **THOMAS**, a Welch poet, died 1560.

**PHALARIS**, a native of Crete, whose cruelty, and the horrid instrument with which he wreaked his vengeance on those who fell under his displeasure, have become proverbial. In 571 B.C. he made himself master of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he was guilty of horrible cruelties. Among other instruments of destruction, he caused a hollow brazen bull to be made, so contrived that when a fire was kindled under the body, the cries of the unhappy victim within resembled the roarings of the animal it represented. Phalaris, after commending the work, ordered Perillus, the artist, to be the first to make trial of it. After a sanguinary reign of eight years, the citizens at length seized the tyrant, and with a severe but just retaliation consumed him by a slow fire in his own bull, B.C. 563.

**PHARAMOND**, a half-fabulous personage, supposed to have been the first king of France, and to have reigned about 418 or 420. The Salic law is attributed to him. He was probably a chief of the Franks.

**PHARNACES**, the first of the name, king of Pontus, succeeded his father, Mithridates the Great, about 185 B.C., died 157. The second, born 97 B.C., became king of Bosphorus 64, and, after reconquering Pontus, was killed in battle 47.

**PHAVORINUS**. See **FAVORINUS**.

**PHELPEAUX**, **JOHN**, a French theologian and historian of Quietism, died 1708.

**PHÉLIPPEAUX**, **A. LE PICARD DE**, a French officer of artillery, the fellow-pupil and rival of Buonaparte, was born in 1768. Having quitted France in 1791, he made a campaign the following year with the corps of emigrants under the French princes. In 1795 he re-entered France to organize a royalist insurrection in the central provinces, when he took Sancerre, and for some time maintained his position in Berri. He afterwards went to Paris,

where he effected the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith from the prison of the Temple, and, accompanying him to England, obtained the rank of colonel in the English service. He assisted Sir Sidney in the defence of Acre against Buonaparte; but died of fatigue shortly after the raising of the siege, in May, 1799.

PHÉLIPPEAUX, J., a Jesuit, 1577-1643.

PHÉLYPEAUX, RAIMOND BALTHASAR, Marquis De, French governor of Canada, died 1713.

PHÉRECRATES, a Greek poet, 5th cent. B.C.

PHÉRECYDES, a Greek philosopher, from whom Pythagoras is said to have acquired his doctrine of the Metempsychosis, 6th century B.C.

PHÉRECYDES, a Greek historian, 5th c. B.C.

PHIDIAS, a Greek sculptor and the most celebrated artist of antiquity, was the son of Charmidas, and the pupil of Azeladas of Athens, where Phidias was born, about 490 B.C., or even a year or two later, for according to this supposition he must have already reached the mature age of fifty before the execution of any of his most celebrated works, as the Minerva and other sculptures of the Parthenon, and the Olympian Jupiter. Phidias was the greatest ornament of the age of Pericles, and became eminent at Athens about 450 B.C.; the latter portion of the period of Pericles, however, 444 to 430, defines, probably in the best manner, the exact period of Phidias, for his greatest triumphs were achieved during his administration of the affairs of Athens. Great patrons have generally found great instruments to carry out their schemes, or the patron is himself developed by the opportunity: in some respects both positions are true, but the former is the more easily explained: the magnitude of an undertaking regulates and develops accordingly the faculties of those who undertake. Thus Pericles, Julius II., and Ludwig I. of Bavaria, all found artists of the highest genius ready to accomplish all their desires. Pericles appointed Phidias superintendent of public works. The Parthenon was completed 438 B.C., the year also in which Phidias dedicated his colossal statue of Minerva in ivory and gold, placed in the temple; the architecture was the work of Ictinus. In the following year he commenced, aided by Colotes of Paros, the great sitting colossus of Jupiter at Olympia, in Elis, also of ivory and gold; this was completed in the year 433, and was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. (See Quakemere de Quiney, *Le Jupiter Olympien*, &c.) The great chryselephantine works, that is of ivory and gold, are the most remarkable monuments of which the ancient records give us any account; there seems to have been no limit to the magnificence or art-glory to which the anthropomorphic worship of the Greeks might not lead them. These gigantic images, from 40 to 60 feet in height, apparently of solid ivory draped in gold, with all necessary enrichments in color, must have more than realized the grandest notion of a human god that any of the Greek devotees can have brought to their shrines. The unparalleled height to which statuary has attained among the ancient Greeks is, therefore, to be attributed as much to the utilitarian end, the honor of religion and the stability of the priesthood, as to any æsthetic refinement, though this too did exist among the Greeks perhaps in a higher degree than any other people. The chryselephantine sculpture was the natural result of the Greek polychromy; once established the system of coloring images, the costliness must necessarily enter into the material as well as the external decoration of the image; thus we find these great images gradually progressing from rude wood and stone, to marble, and to bronze,

and finally (ostensibly) to ivory. The ivory was, however, only a coating, the core of the statue was wood, the gold was real. Phidias executed six of these great works, but this of Elis cost him his life, for he was accused of having embezzled the gold given by the Elians for the draperies, &c. of the statue, and upon this accusation cast into prison, where he died within the year, 432 B.C. The accu-



[Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.]

sation appears to have been found to be quite groundless; and in honor of the memory of the great statuary, the charge of the image was granted as an heir-loom to the family of Phidias, and when Pausanias visited Elis, 600 years afterwards, the descendants of Phidias still had the care of it. Another account states that it was in Athens, after his return from Elis, that he died, and that the charge in question related to the gold of the Minerva, which Pericles himself had taken off, and ordered to be weighed, and found exact; that he was finally committed on a charge of impiety for carving his own portrait on the shield of Minerva, and that he died during imprisonment for this offence. The Olympian Jupiter adorned Elis for about eight centuries, it was then removed to Constantinople, by the emperor Theodosius, and was either lost at sea, or destroyed in the fire of the Laudeion, 475 A.D. In carrying out so many and extensive works, Phidias must necessarily have had many assistants. His principal scholars were Agoracritus, Alcamenes, and Colotes. Such were his assistants probably in the extensive sculptures of the Parthenon, now in England, and known as the Elgin marbles; brought from Athens by Lord Elgin in 1803, and purchased by the British government in 1816. We have in these wonderful works adequate testimony of the deserved reputation of Phidias, and quite sufficient to show that the arts of Greece, at least of the time of Pericles, cannot be too highly esteemed. We have in these marbles the best exposition of the ideal, and a perfect illustration of the æsthetic element of style as distinct from mere representation or imitation. The so-called Theseus, the Ilissus, the Metopes, and the Panathenaic frieze all exhibit the most perfect ideality of form, at the same time of a grand generic character. The ideal or generic development of these sculptures can only have resulted from the long experience of centuries, or from extraordinary circumstances, but partly from the combination of both. All healthy bodies, subject to similar exercise, would most probably assume much the same character: the athletic games of the Greeks, common



and popular, gave their artists such opportunities of viewing the naked form in all its perfection, that the general excellence of their sculpture is not surprising. In the Elgin marbles we have doubtless all the several beauties of the athlete combined in the individual, yet so modified as altogether to obviate the sense of any special individuality, leaving only the impression of the perfect human form, illustrating its general attributes themselves in all their wonderful versatility and perfection, without suggesting for a moment, the notion of a limited individual fitness or quality; always excepting when such special limit or quality is not the specific object of the individual representation, as in the Farnese Hercules, the type of muscular strength. This is the ideal in its general and special development, and which we find invariably well illustrated in Greek sculpture, but nowhere with more refined grandeur than in the works of Phidias, as exemplified in the invaluable Elgin marbles.—(Müller, *Life and Works of Phidias de Phidiæ vita et operibus*, &c., Göttingen, 1827. A very full account of Phidias and his works may be found in the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*, edited by Dr. Smith.) [R.N.W.]

PHILASTER, an Italian prelate, 4th century.

PHILES, MANUEL, a Greek poet, 14th century.

PHILELPHUS, FRANCIS, a celebrated Italian philologist and state secretary, 1398–1481.

PHILEMON, a Greek poet, 4th century B.C.

PHILEMON, a Greek grammarian, 12th cent.

PHILIBERT, the first of the name, duke of Savoy, succeeded his father, Amadeus IX., 1472, died 1482. The second, succeeded his father, Philip II., 1497, died 1504.

PHILIBERT-EMANUEL, son of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, grand prior of Castile and Leon, and grand admiral of Spain, died 1624.

PHILIDOR, ANDRE, born at Dreux in 1726, was the son of a musician, whose real name was MICHAEL DANICAN, but who, for the excellence of his performances upon the hautboy was named Philidor by the king of France. The young Andre, in childhood, entered as page in the band of the king of France, then under the direction of the chapel-master Campra. After having left the situation of page, Philidor settled in Paris, where he supported himself from his income as teacher and copier of music. Besides his musical talent, he had gained such a reputation as a chess player, that he was induced to travel; accordingly, in the year 1745, he left Paris for Holland, Germany, England, &c. During his travels he greatly improved his musical taste. In 1753 he was in England, when he set Dryden's Ode to St. Cecilia to music. He had while here devoted his attention principally to chess; and he gained extended fame from having published his analysis of the game, which is still referred to as an authority. On his return to France, in 1754, he again resumed his musical studies, and produced music to a dramatic piece, which was performed with great success in 1759. This work laid the foundation of his musical reputation. Philidor, along with Duni and Monsigny, is regarded as one of the founders of the modern French comic opera. After having produced about twenty operas at the Opera Comique, he came to London in the year 1779, where he produced the music to Horace's 'Carmen Seculare,' which is esteemed as his best work. He died in London in 1795. [J.M.]

PHILIP, the name of three saints:—1. The apostle, who is supposed to have preached in Phrygia, and died at an advanced age. 2. The deacon chosen by the apostles who preached at Caesarea,

where he received Saint Paul 58, died 70. 3. PHILIP OF NERI, an Italian ecclesiastic, founder of the oratory, &c., 1515–1595.

PHILIP, son of Herod the Great, and of a woman named Cleopatra, obtained from Augustus the rank of tetrarch, and governed his states with great wisdom from B.C. 4 to A.D. 33. After his death his states were reunited to Syria.

PHILIP, king of Syria, son of Antiochus VIII., dethroned by Tigranes B.C. 80, died 57.

PHILIP I., king of Macedon, reigned in that obscure period of its history when it was regarded as a barbarian territory by the Greek states, about B.C. 400. Nothing worthy of notice is recorded of him. PHILIP II., see next article. PHILIP III., a natural son of Philip II., reigned seven years after the death of Alexander the Great, and was killed by order of Olympius 316 B.C. He is called Philip Archidæus. PHILIP IV., succeeded his father Cassander on the throne of Macedon B.C. 296, and died 295. PHILIP V., son of Demetrius III., succeeded at the age of three years B.C. 233, his uncle, Antigonus Doson, being guardian. After the battle of Cannæ he entered into a treaty with Hannibal, and thus brought the Romans upon the stage of Grecian affairs. He was totally defeated 197, and though he obtained reasonable terms, left the struggle to his son Perseus. Died B.C. 179.

PHILIP II., by whose valor and genius the little state of Macedon was raised to the supremacy over all Greece, was the third son of Amyntas, and was born in 383 or 382 B.C. He succeeded his elder brother, Perdiccas, in the first place as guardian of his infant son, but soon after as sovereign, in the twenty-third year of his age, B.C. 360; the existence of rival claimants to the crown, and the exterior evils with which the state was threatened, rendering his usurpation, if it may be called so, acceptable to the whole people. Philip had been detained at Thebes as a hostage from his fifteenth to his eighteenth year, and was thoroughly versed in the tactics of Epaminondas, with whose father he had lodged; besides which, his brother, Perdiccas, had intrusted him with a government in Macedonia, and had allowed him to organize troops. His chief military arm was the afterwards famous Macedonian phalanx, a force organized by himself—the materials he drew upon being a mountain peasantry accustomed to poverty and toil, without cities or even fixed habitations to render peace more desirable than war to them. Athens and Thebes had reached their highest vigor when Philip came to the throne, but the latter had lost her presiding genius in Epaminondas, and the former was seriously weakened by the 'social war' which now broke out, and which raged from 358 to 355 B.C. Philip took advantage of this troubled period to possess himself of Amphipolis, which gave him access to the gold mines of Mount Pangæus, soon a source of immense revenue to him, and the reason of his founding the new town of Philippi. The 'sacred war' carried on by the Amphictyonic council against the Phocians, gave the Macedonians another great opportunity for stepping in as armed arbitrators, and with the steady purpose in view of humbling the power of Thebes and Athens. After the capture of Methone—the last possession of the Athenians on the Macedonian coast—between 354 and 352, Philip marched into Thessaly at the head of 20,000 men, gave himself out as the champion of Delphi, and adorned his soldiers with laurel, which they plucked in the vale of Tempe. He was now joined by the famous Thessalian cavalry, and having become



maste. of Thessaly in 352, he endeavored to force the pass of Thermopylae, but was repulsed by the Athenians; Philip, however, compensated himself by equipping a navy to harass the Athenian commerce. From 349 to 347 he became victor in the Olynthian war, which made him complete master of the Chalcidian peninsula and doubled his power. The terror of his name provoked the 'Philippics' of Demosthenes, who endeavored to rouse the people of Athens to form a general league against him—instead of which, each party in the sacred or Phocian war was anxious to obtain his succor against the others. This state of things led to embassages, the members of which, with the exception of Demosthenes, were cajoled or bribed by Philip into a shameful peace, which in 346 left him master of the Phocian cities, of the pass of Thermopylae, and in the position of general to the Amphictyon council. In the latter capacity he was really the crowned protector of the Grecian faith, and in the spirit proper to his office he at once marched into Greece, but instead of acting against the profane Locians, he seized the city of Elatea, and began to fortify it. Demosthenes now exerted all his eloquence and statesmanship to raise the ancient spirit of Grecian independence, and a powerful army was soon in the field, but being without able or patriotic commanders was defeated at the decisive battle of Chæroneia in August, 338 B.C. After this last struggle for freedom, Philip was acknowledged chief of the whole Hellenic world by all the states except Sparta, and in 337 he summoned a congress at Corinth to organize an expedition against Persia. While preparing for this enterprise he repudiated his wife, Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, and the same year espoused Cleopatra, niece of Attalus, who bore him a son, looked upon as the rival of Alexander in the succession. These circumstances led to dissensions at court, and in the year 336 B.C. to the death of Philip, who was murdered at the instigation of Olympias while engaged in a religious festival. He had several other wives or mistresses, and was addicted to intemperance; but as a king, for political and military genius, for persuasive eloquence, the general spirit of humanity, and for courage in the field, the name of Philip of Macedon may vie with any in history. At the time of his death the first division of his army had passed into Asia under the conduct of Attalus, and the young Alexander had already distinguished himself as commander of one wing of his army at the battle of Chæroneia. [E.R.]

PHILIP, emperor of Rome, was born in Arabia about 204, and having entered into the military service of the Romans, became prætorian præfect 243. The emperor Gordian was compelled to receive him as a colleague on the throne by the army which had conquered Sapor, king of Persia; and in the following year, 244, Philip assumed the whole authority by putting his rival to death. He was killed in battle by the soldiers of Decius 249.

PHILIP, emperor of Germany, was the second son of Frederick Barbarossa. He was born 1178, became king of Suabia and Tuscany after the death of his father 1190, and emperor after the death of his brother, Henry VI., 1198. He was assassinated 1208, and succeeded by Otho IV.

PHILIP I., king of France, son of Henry I. and Anne of Russia, was born 1052, and succeeded to the throne under the guardianship of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, 1060, died, after a troubled reign, mixed up with the affairs of William the Conqueror, 1108. PHILIP II., surnamed AUGUSTUS, son of

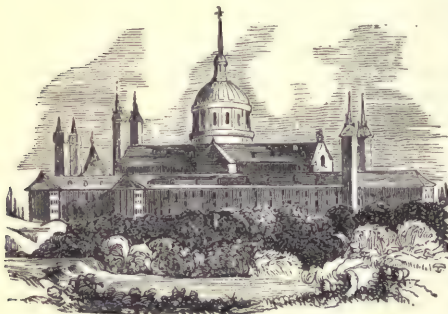
Louis VII. and of Alix, daughter of Thibault, count of Champagne, was born 1165, succeeded his father 1180, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land 1190, invaded Normandy during Richard's captivity 1193, confiscated the possessions of King John in France, after the supposed murder of Arthur 1203, prepared to invade England at the instance of the pope 1213, turned his arms against Flanders and gained the celebrated battle of Bouvines 1214, died 1223. Philip Augustus was one of the ablest princes that ever reigned in France, both as a commander and an administrator. PHILIP III., called the *Hardy*, was the son of Louis IX. and Margaret of Provence. He was born 1245, and succeeded his father 1270. In 1271 he possessed himself of Toulouse on the death of his uncle, Alphonso; in 1272 he repressed the revolt of Roger, count of Foix, and in 1276 sustained a war against Alphonso X., king of Castile. The invasion of Sicily by Peter of Arragon, and the massacre of the French, known as 'the Sicilian vespers,' caused him to make war against that prince, in the course of which he died, 1285. PHILIP IV., called the *Fair*, or *Handsome*, son of the preceding by his first wife, Isabella of Arragon, was born 1268, and succeeded his father 1285. He was engaged in wars with the English and Flemings; and in a quarrel with the pope, in the course of which he was excommunicated. In 1303 the estates-general were first assembled. In 1312 he suppressed the Templars (see *MOLAI*); died 1314. He was an able but most despotic sovereign. PHILIP V., called the *Long*, second son of the preceding, was born about 1293, and succeeded to the throne in virtue of the Salic law, which excluded the daughter of his brother, Louis X., who died 1316. In his reign a cruel persecution began against the Jews, in the midst of which he died, 1322. PHILIP VI., called *De Valois*, was son of Charles, count of Valois, a younger son of Philip the Hardy. He was born 1293, and succeeded Charles le Bel 1328. In his reign occurred the wars with Edward III. of England, who claimed the French crown as grandson, by his mother, of Philip the Fair. Philip lost the battle of Cressy in 1346, when 30,000 men, and the chief of his nobility, were slain. He died during a truce with the English, 1350.

PHILIP I., among the Spanish kings, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, by Mary of Burgundy. He was born 1478, and on the death of his mother, 1482, became sovereign of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, the right of which he transmitted to his posterity of the house of Austria. In 1496 he married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and in 1502 the young couple were acknowledged lawful successors to the crown of Spain. In 1506 they were declared joint king and queen of Castile, and Philip died the same year. He was the father of Charles V. PHILIP II. (next article). PHILIP III., son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria, born 1578, succeeded his father 1598, died 1621. PHILIP IV., son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, was born 1605, and succeeded his father 1621. Besides a war with the Dutch, he had to contend against the league formed against the house of Austria by Richelieu, by which he lost many provinces. In 1640 the duke of Braganza made himself king of Portugal, in 1647 Massaniello led the revolt in Naples, and in 1648 Philip was compelled to renounce all claims upon the United Provinces by the treaty of Westphalia (see article *MAURICE OF NASSAU*). In 1659, after the junction of Cromwell with France, and the victories of Blake, Philip concluded the treaty of the



Pyrenees. In 1665 his forces were totally defeated by the Portuguese, and he died the same year. PHILIP V., second son of Louis the dauphin of France, great grandson of the preceding, and grandson of Louis XIV., was born 1683. He succeeded to the throne of Spain by the testament of Charles II., and was proclaimed at Madrid 1700. The succession was disputed, and a league formed against it between England, Holland, Russia, Savoy, and Portugal, which led to a twelve years' war, concluded by the treaty of Utrecht 1713. By this treaty the English obtained Gibraltar and Minorca; Naples, Sardinia, the Milanese, and the coasts of Tuscany, were relinquished to the archduke Charles, who had been the rival of Philip, and was now become emperor; and the duke of Savoy possessed Sicily. Philip now married Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Mantua, and the notorious Alberoni became his minister, whom he was obliged to dismiss, in 1720, by a fresh combination. He then fell into a state of melancholy, abdicated in favor of his son, Louis, and was obliged to resume the crown in consequence of his death, 1724; died 1746.

PHILIP II., king of Spain, who projected the conquest of England by the famous 'Armada,' was the son of Charles V., emperor, and of Isabella of Portugal. He was born at Valladolid in 1527, eight years after his father's accession to the empire, and was married in succession to the Princess Mary of Portugal, 1543, and to Mary, queen of England, in the month of July, 1554, the same year in which he became king of Naples and Sicily by the abdication of his father. The most jealous precautions were taken on this occasion to prevent his assumption of any real power in England, and the temper of the people, and the queen herself, were so little to his taste, that in the course of 1555 (August) he retired to Flanders. There was a political reason for this



[The Escorial.]

journey, however. Charles V. was preparing to resign the empire by first investing his son with his hereditary dominions, and in the succeeding October he solemnly renounced the sovereignty of the Low Countries in his favor, at an assembly of the states-general in Brussels. About a month after, Philip received the sceptre of Spain and the Indies by the same self-abnegation of his father, and his first act was to propose a truce with France, which was broken almost as soon as concluded upon. Till September, 1556, he lived rather a debauched life, it would appear, in his Flemish dominions, and then went to England, where he had the mortification to be refused the ceremony of a coronation, and the troops he demanded in aid of his war with France. These, however, were at length conceded to him by

Mary, in violation of her marriage articles, and the levy, joined to the army of Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and Count Egmont, assisted to gain the battle of St. Quintin, 10th August, 1557. On the death of Mary in 1558, Philip, who was still prosecuting the war, made proposals of marriage to her successor, Elizabeth, and was refused; his military operations meanwhile greatly retarding the Reformation in England. In 1559 the French were reduced to sue for peace, and the policy and the arms of Philip, though he was no soldier himself, were crowned by the peace of Chateau-Cambresis on the 18th of April in that year; one condition of it being the marriage of Philip to the princess Elizabeth of France, daughter of Henry II. Freed from this political war, Philip now applied himself to the subjugation of the Moriscoes—the descendants of the Mohammedan conquerors of Spain, and commenced that intestine struggle which was not terminated till the reign of his successor. In the course of the year (1559) he returned to Valladolid, having appointed his half-sister, Margaret, sovereign of the Low Countries; his first act in that city was to send thirty-three protestants to the stake, of whose torments he went to be an eye-witness. About the same time he transferred the seat of government to Madrid. In 1566 the revolt of the Netherlands commenced, which ended in the separation of the seven northern provinces from the crown of Spain, and their formation into the Dutch republic. This struggle lasted about thirty years, till the close of Philip's reign; the principal incidents are noted in other articles (WILLIAM I. OF NASSAU; MAURICE OF NASSAU). The events of this protracted struggle were varied in 1567 by a domestic tragedy—the rebellion, arrest, and suspicious death of Don Carlos, the son of Philip and his first wife Mary of Portugal. Shortly afterwards he lost the queen Elizabeth, his third wife, and about the same time the Moors of Granada revolted, whose subjugation was effected in 1570. In 1571 the archduchess Anne of Austria became his fourth wife, and the same year his natural brother, Don John of Austria, obtained the great naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks. In 1580 his troops under Alva subdued Portugal, of which, and all its dependencies, Philip now became sovereign. By this time the protestant power and its policy had become centred in England under Elizabeth, who at length openly engaged herself in behalf of the Netherlands, and every where threatened the security of Philip; the seas at that time being ruled by the great English Admiral Drake. In 1586 the pope, Sixtus Quintus, offered his support to Philip, and the *Invincible armada* was prepared for the invasion of England. It was commanded by the duke of Medina Sidonia, and totally defeated by the combined Dutch and English fleets, aided by a great storm in the British channel, 1588. The remainder of Philip's reign was occupied with his French wars as a party to the league, in pursuance of the same dark policy against Henry IV. This struggle was concluded by the peace of Vervins, 1597. (See NAVARRE.) Philip died at Madrid, 13th September, 1598; having earned for himself the character of a cruel bigot, and made the most desperate efforts to sustain the preponderance of Spain in Europe, and the triumph of the papacy. No European sovereign has been able to resume the struggle on the same scale of magnificence to this day. [E.R.]

PHILIP I., count of Savoy, succeeded his brother, Peter, 1268, died 1285. PHILIP II., duke of Savoy, succeeded Charles II., 1496, died 1497. Another PHILIP, born 1278, was prince of Albania and the

**Morea.** He began to reign over Savoy at the death of Count Philip 1285, but Amadeus V., his uncle, took the sovereignty, and left Philip that of Piedmont; died 1338.

**PHILIP**, the *first* of the name, count of Burgundy, succeeded his mother, Jeanne of Valois, as count of Artois 1335, and obtained the county of Burgundy from his brother 1338; died 1346. The *second*, a son of the preceding, succeeded to the four counties of Burgundy, Auvergne, Boulogne, and Artois, at the age of eighteen months, and died 1361. The *third*, **PHILIP THE HARDY**, born 1342, received the duchy of Burgundy from his father, King John, 1364, and, by his marriage with Margaret of Flanders, became count of Flanders, of Artois, of Bethel, and of Nevers. He was one of the princes appointed to administer the government of France during the incapacity of Charles VI., and whose rivalry with the duke of Orleans created great troubles; died 1404. The *fourth*, grandson of the preceding by his son John, and Margaret of Bavaria, was born 1396, and succeeded his father 1419; died 1467. He was father of Charolois, afterwards Charles the Bold.

**PHILIP**, duke of Brabant, reigned 1427-1430.

**PHILIP**, count of Flanders, called **PHILIP OF ALSACE**, succeeded his father, Thierry, 1169, died 1191.

**PHILIP**, elector palatine, born 1448, succeeded his uncle, Frederick, 1476, died 1508. A *second* of the name, **PHILIP WILLIAM OF NEUBOURG**, born 1615, succeeded the elector Charles 1686, died 1690.

**PHILIP**, duke of Parma, born 1720, was son of Philip V. of Spain and Elizabeth Farnese, and son-in-law of Louis XV. He became duke of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; died 1759.

**PHILIP**, duke of Suabia. See **PHILIP, EMP.**

**PHILIP OF ALSACE.** See **PHILIP, COUNT OF FLANDERS.**

**PHILIP OF ORLEANS.** See **ORLEANS.**

**PHILIP THE SOLITARY**, a Greek monk, 12th ct.

**PHILIP OF THESSALONICA**, a Gr. epigrammatist, supposed no later than the age of Augustin.

**PHILIP OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY**, a famous missionary to Persia and the Indies, born at Avignon 1603, died 1671.

**PHILIP, KING**, a famous Indian chief of Pokanoket, who carried on a devastating war against the colonists of New England in 1675. Was killed in battle, 1676.

**PHILIP OF VALOIS.** See **PH. VI. OF FRANCE.**

**PHILIPPE, C. A.**, a Fr. magistrate, 1614-98.

**PHILIPPE, LOUIS.** See **LOUIS PHILIPPE.**

**PHILIPPI, H.**, a learned Jesuit, 1575-1636.

**PHILIPPICUS-BARDANES**, emperor of the East, proclaimed, after causing the assassination of Justinian II., 711, dethroned by the people 713.

**PHILIPPIDES**, an Athenian poet, B.C. 335.

**PHILIPPON, BARON**, the French general who defeated Badajoz in 1811; 1760-1836.

**PHILIPPUS OF ACARNANA**, the friend and physician of Alexander the Great, whose life he saved, B.C. 333.

**PHILIPPUS**, the name assumed by the impostor, Aristarcus, who pretended to be the son of Perseus, and became king of Macedonia.

**PHILIPS, AMBROSE**, a poet and dramatist, was a native of Leicestershire. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, on coming to London, associated with Steele, Addison, and the literary wits of the day. He was the author of the tragedies of the 'Distrest Mother,' 'The Briton,'

and 'Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester,' some pastoral poems; a 'Life of Archbishop Williams;' and was also a contributor to a periodical paper called the *Freethinker*, through his connection with which he was made registrar of the Irish prerogative court. Died 1749.

**PHILIPS, CATHARINE**, an accomplished lady, authoress of Translations from Corneille, 1631-64.

**PHILIPS, FABIAN**, a lawyer and royalist, author of several political pamphlets, and of books relating to ancient customs and privileges in England, 1601-1690.

**PHILIPS, JOHN**, a poet, was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, in 1676; was educated at Winchester School, and Christchurch, Oxford; and was the author of 'The Splendid Shilling,' 'Blenheim,' a poem in praise of Marlborough's victory; and one on 'Cyder,' formed on the Georgics of Virgil. Died 1708.

**PHILIPS, RICHARD, F.R.S., F.G.S.**, an English chemist, died 1851.

**PHILIPS, THOMAS**, a Roman Catholic divine, was born at Ickford, in Buckinghamshire, and received his education at St. Omer's. He entered into orders, and became a Jesuit, but quitted that society, and obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Tongres. He was the author of 'The Study of Sacred Literature, stated and considered,' and 'The Life of Cardinal Pole,' 2 vols. Died 1774.

**PHILISTUS**, an ancient historian, supposed to be a native of Syracuse, about 431-356 B.C.

**PHILLIP, ARTHUR**, an English naval officer, first governor of Botany Bay, 1738-1814.

**PHILLIPS, EDWARD**, son of Anne, the sister of Milton, and of Edward Phillips, secondary in the crown office, was born 1630. He was educated by his illustrious uncle, of whom he wrote a life. The best known of his works is a complete collection of the Poets, with observations upon them, in which it is supposed Milton assisted him. His brother, **JOHN**, at first a political adherent of his uncle, afterwards wrote in favor of the restoration. Dates unknown.

**PHILLIPS, MORGAN**, or **PHILIP MORGAN**, a Roman Catholic controversial writer, 16th century.

**PHILLIPS, SAMUEL**, an English journalist and miscellaneous writer. He was educated at the university of Cambridge, and subsequently became a tutor in a nobleman's family, with which he travelled over Europe. On his return to London he adopted literature for a profession, and he was one of the few examples, says the London Times, of men who, having followed it up with industry and perseverance, have been enabled to live and support a family in comfort and respectability, neither owing nor borrowing money. He is said to have left £10,000, the accumulated profits of literary labors. For many years he was the doomed victim of consumption, and worked manfully and cheerfully with the shadow of death upon him. He was the author of 'Caleb Stukely,' which originally appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, and of other novels. He was a diligent writer for the press, and edited for a time the London weekly tory journal, the 'John Bull.' He was supposed to have been the literary critic of the London Times, and to have written the severe criticism upon Thackeray, which incurred the cutting rebuke of that famous satirist. The general hand-book of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham claims him as its author. He died of consumption in 1854, aged 39.

**PHILLIPS, THOMAS, R.A.**, a portrait painter of considerable merit, was born at Dudley, in Warwickshire, in 1770. Having had some initiatory



practice in the country, he went to London when he was about 20, and found employment at Windsor, under Benjamin West, who was at that time engaged in decorating St. George's chapel. He was devotedly attached to his profession, but for many years he had to contend with the superior talents of West, Lawrence, Hoppner, &c., who were in their zenith; but by unceasing application, and a laudable emulation which never forsook him, he gained so much celebrity, as to number among his sitters some of the most eminent men in the kingdom. He also wrote many occasional essays on the fine arts; and, in co-operation with Turner, Chantrey, Robertson, and others, he planned and successfully matured the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. He died April 20, 1845, aged 74.

**PHILO OF BIBLOS**, a Greek historian, chiefly known as translator of Sanconiatro from the Phœnician into the Greek language, fragments of which have been preserved in the works of Eusebius. He flourished in the reign of Nero.

**PHILO OF BYZANTIUS**, a Greek architect, author of a Treatise on Machines of War, about 3d century B.C.

**PHILO, JUDÆUS**, was born of Jewish parents at Alexandria, not long before the commencement of the Christian era. He was a devotee of the Platonic philosophy, and it tinges all his interpretations of the sacred books. In A.D. 41, he was sent as chief deputy from the Jews in Alexandria to the emperor Caligula, in order to defend them against Apion, who had charged them with the crime of disloyalty. Again did he go to Rome in the reign of Claudius. Several of the writings of Philo have escaped the wreck of time, such as his treatise *De Mundi Opificio*; his 'Allegories of the Law,' full of strange fancy and wild interpretations, his book 'On Dreams,' and numerous tracts on biblical subjects, filled with Platonism and allegory. His works have been edited by Turnebus, fol., Paris, 1552; by Mangey in 2 vols. fol., 1742; reprinted under the care of Pfeiffer, at Erlangen, in 1820, and by Richter in 8 octavo vols., Leipzig, 1828-30. [J.E.]

**PHILO OF LARISSA**, a philosopher of Athens, who quitted that city on the success of the army of Mithridates and went to Rome, where he had Cicero for a disciple.

**PHILODEMUS**, an Epicurean philos., B.C. 100.

**PHILOLAUS**: a later Pythagorean: born at Crotona, or Tarentum, towards the close of the fifth century before Christ. Aresas, a probable disciple of Pythagoras, was his master; so that we receive the doctrine from Philolaus, only as it appeared to the third generation. (Article **PYTHAGORAS**.) It has been repeated once and again that Philolaus divined the true theory of the Universe, and was the virtual predecessor of Copernicus. Nothing can be more false. In his scheme indeed, not the Earth, but FIRE is placed in the centre of the Universe that Fire, however, is not the SUN, which, on the contrary, he makes revolve around the central *rup*. The scheme, in so far as it can be understood, is altogether fantastic, based on no observation or comparison of phenomena, but on vague and now unintelligible metaphysical considerations. The only predecessor of Copernicus in Antiquity, was Aristarchus of Samos, whose remarkable conjectures appeared first, in the *Editio Princeps* of Archimedes—published after Copernicus wrote. [J.P.N.]

**PHILOPOEMEN**, called the *last of the Greeks*, was really their last great commander. He was born in Arcadia B.C. 253, became in 210 generalissimo of the Achæan League, and conquered the Spartans—

at which time he abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The greatest of his victories in this long struggle was the battle of Mantinea. He was put to death by poison when a prisoner of the Messenians B.C. 183, the same year that proved fatal to Hannibal and Scipio.

**PHILOSTRATUS, FLAVIUS**, a Greek rhetorician, author of 'Lives of the Sophists,' 'Comments on the Heroes of Homer,' and a descriptive work on art, entitled 'Icones,' known about 193. Another **PHILOSTRATUS**, his nephew, wrote a work similar to the 'Icones,' and bearing the same title. He was known about 217.

**PHILOTHEUS**, a patriarch of Constantinople, author of several learned works, died about 1371.

**PHILOXENUS**, the name of three Greeks, the most ancient a didactic and burlesque poet, 430-380 B.C. The *second*, a painter, was contemporary with Apelles, and is known to have executed a battle-piece, B.C. 316. The *third*, called also **XENAIAS**, was a bishop of Heliopolis, and a writer in favor of the Syrian Jacobites, died A.D. 518.

**PHILPOT, JOHN**, son of Sir Peter Philpot, and sheriff of Hampshire, known as a learned Calvinist writer and minister of the Church of England, burnt in Smithfield in the reign of Mary, 1555.

**PHILPOT, or PHILIPOT, JOHN**, a heraldist and antiquarian, assistant of Camden, and editor of his Remains, time of James I.; died 1645. **THOMAS**, his son, wrote a History of Heraldry.

**PHIPPS, SIR WM.**, colonial-governor of Massachusetts in 1692. He was born in Maine, 1651, of humble parents, his father having been a gunsmith; his mother was remarkable for the number of her children, having had 21 sons and 5 daughters. Young Phipps passed the first 18 years of his life in his rude home in the wilderness. He then repaired to Boston, where he apprenticed himself to a shipcarpenter for four years, and improved his occasional leisure hours, by learning to read and to write. He was of a restless, roving disposition, and went to sea; while on the coast of Hispaniola in command of a vessel, he had the good luck to discover a Spanish wreck, from which he obtained plate, jewels, pearls, and treasures amounting to £300,000, of which he only kept £16,000 for himself, having liberally distributed the rest among his comrades. He now sailed for England, and on his arrival was knighted by King James. He, on his return to Massachusetts, was nominated governor. Died 1695.

**PHLEGON**, a Greek historian, 2d century.

**PHOCAS**, emperor of the East, 602-610.

**PHOCION**, a famous Athenian general, statesman, orator, and diplomatist, chief of the aristocratic party of Athens, and a great opponent of Philip and Alexander. He was put to death by poison B.C. 317, and afterwards honored by the regrets of his countrymen.

**PHOCYLIDES**, a Greek poet, 4th cent. B.C.

**PHOTIUS**, one of the most illustrious men of his age, was born of noble parents in the early part of the ninth century. He was also connected by the marriage of his brother with the royal family. He held various secular offices under the emperor, such as that of proto-a-secretis, or chief justice, and the captaincy of the royal life guards. His literary attainments were of a very high order, the result of diligent and continued study. But he rose suddenly and unexpectedly to the summit of ecclesiastical dignity. The patriarch Ignatius had been deposed and banished, and Photius, though a layman, was elected in his room. In less than a week he summarily passed through all the inferior grades of office, was in as



many successive days, monk, reader, sub-deacon, deacon, presbyter, and finally patriarch. This questionable procedure was confirmed by two councils, one in 853, and the other in 859. But, in 862 Pope Nicolaus, in consequence of a dispute about jurisdiction, declared the election void, and excommunicated Photius and his adherents. Photius, however, retained his place, but a schism was produced between the Eastern and Western churches. The emperor Michael III. was assassinated in A.D. 867, and his murderer and successor, Basil I., exiled Photius, brought back Ignatius his predecessor, and in a general council held at Constantinople, in 869, this transaction was solemnly ratified. When Ignatius died, in 877, Photius was elevated to his former position, and his restoration was sanctioned by the head of the Western churches. Photius immediately labored by the machinery of pliant councils, to have all the previous proceedings against himself declared null and void, and on this account, he incurred again the anathema of the pope. Ecclesiastical intrigue and manoeuvre, and not truth and right in those days determined the victory. Leo VI. succeeded Basil in 886, and he immediately, but probably on unjust grounds, banished the restless patriarch to Armenia, where he remained in exile till his death. The date of his death is unknown, but some place it in A.D. 891. Photius was a scheming diplomatist, keenly alive to his own interests, but not without a happy mixture of benignity and decision. His weapons of self-defence and self-aggrandizement were those of the age in which he lived, suppleness and chicanery, a jealous watch over all rivals, and the unscrupulous use of every means to enjoy, retain, and make the most of the imperial favor and patronage. Photius had been a voracious reader, and was also an accomplished critic. His *Myriobiblon* or *Bibliotheca* is a review and epitome of ancient Greek literature in 280 divisions, and contains notices of many rare and valuable works which themselves have been lost. The best edition is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. Numerous other works were composed in the long life of this illustrious prelate and statesman, and many of his letters have been collected. We have his *Compendium*, his *Amphilochia*,—a theological treatise in the form of question and answer—his collection of *Canons*, *Homilies*, a tract on the Procession of the Holy Spirit, one against the Manichæans, *Commentaries* on St. Paul's Epistles, and a *Catena* on the Psalms, &c., but many of these still slumber in MSS. No collected edition of his works has appeared. Had Photius been a professional writer of uninterrupted leisure, he could scarcely have written more, and when we reflect on his long and scheming life, on his checkered and absorbing career, as courtier and patriarch, polemic and exile, intriguer and preacher, we cannot surely withhold our admiration of his industry and erudition. [J.E.]

**PHRAHATACES**, a king of Parthia, succeeded his father Phrahates IV., and killed in the year 9.

**PHRAHATES I.**, king of Parthia, succeeded his father, Priapatius, 178 B.C., and, dying soon after, left his kingdom to his brother, Mithridates. **PHRAHATES II.**, son of Mithridates I., reigned about 139–127 B.C. **PHRAHATES III.**, about 70–58 B.C. **PHRAHATES IV.**, obtained the crown by killing his father, Ordes, 37 B.C., and was killed in turn by his son, Phrahataces, A.D. 9. **PHRAHATES V.**, son of the preceding, was absent at Rome when his brother usurped the throne, and was invested with the royalty by Tiberius. He departed for Syria to regain his

kingdom while Abraham III. reigned over it, and died on his journey 35.

**PHRANZA**, G., a Greek historian, 15th cent.

**PHRYGIO**, F. C., a German divine, died 1543.

**PHRYNICUS**, three distinguished Greeks:—The earliest, an Athenian writer of tragedy, contemporary with Æschylus, 5th century B.C. The *second*, a comic poet of Athens, known B.C. 430. The *third*, surnamed **ARRHABTUS**, a sophist and rhetorician of Bithynia, 2d century.

**PHRYNIS**, a Greek musician, 5th century B.C.

**PHYSIC**, **PHILIP SING**, a disting. surgeon and physician, settled in Philadelphia. D. 1837, aged 70.

**PIA**, **PHILIP N.**, a French chemist, 1721–1799.

**PIACENTI**, D. G., an Ital. antiqua., 1684–1754.

**PIALL**, an Ottoman admiral, 16th century.

**PIAZZA**, C., an Italian painter, 16th century.

**PIAZZA**, **JER. BARTHOLOMEW**, an Italian convert to the Church of England, formerly a judge of the inquisition, author of an historical account of the inquisition and its proceedings. Died about 1745.

**PIAZZA**, P., an Italian painter, 1547–1621.

**PIAZZI**, a celebrated Italian astronomer, was born in 1746, at Ponte, in the Valteline; entered into the order of the Theatines; and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, Ravenna, and Palermo, was in 1787 made director of the observatory founded in the latter city. About this time he visited Paris and London, and entered into a correspondence with the most celebrated European astronomers. In 1801 he discovered a new planet, which he named *Ceres Ferdinandea*, and in 1805 he made a new catalogue of 7646 fixed stars. This distinguished astronomer produced various treatises and memoirs of great importance to the science, and was a member of many learned institutions. Died 1826.

**PICARD**, J., a French astronomer, 1629–1682.

**PICARD**, L. B., a Fr. dramatist, 1769–1828.

**PICARD**, M., a German *savant*, 1574–1620.

**PICART**, **STEPHEN**, a French engraver, 1631–1721. His son, **BERNARD**, a designer and engraver, author of 'Illustrations of the Religious Ceremonies of all Nations,' 1663–1733.

**PICCADONI**, J. B., superior-general of the order of Minors, a theologian and philoso., 1766–1829.

**PICCART**, M., a Germ. philologist, 1574–1620.

**PICCINI**, **NICOLAI**, was born at Bari in Naples in 1728. This composer has been regarded as the most fertile and original that the school of Naples ever produced. Like many other musicians, he was first meant to be brought up to the church, but the ruling passion frustrated all parental intentions. He studied in the conservatory of San Onofrio under Leo and Durante. In 1758 he was invited to Rome, where he brought out several operas. In December, 1776, he arrived at Paris, where he, in the course of a year afterwards, found himself opposed to Gluck, who about this time effected a revolution in French music. For some time the musical feuds of the admirers of the Italian and the German kept Paris in a ferment. Gluck was, however, at the termination of the war, pronounced victor. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, he returned to Naples, but the ministry there having forbidden him to appear in public, he remained almost a close prisoner in his own apartments. In 1799 he returned to Paris, when the Emperor Napoleon appointed him inspector in the National Conservatory of Music, which situation he held till the time of his death, which took place in 1801. [J.M.]

**PICCINI**, **JOSEPH**, eldest son of the preceding, known as a dramatic writer, 1758–1826.

**PICCOLOMINI**. See **PIUS II.**



**PICCOLOMINI, CARDINAL**, the name by which **JAMES AMMANATI** is best known, a famous name in the history of Italy, 1422-1479.

**PICCOLOMINI, ALESSANDRO**, archbishop of Patras and coadjutor of Sienna, known as a philologist, 1508-1578. **FRANCESCO**, a relation of the preceding, known as a learned writer, 1520-1604.

**PICCOLOMINI, ALPHONSO**, duke de Montemariano, an Italian adventurer, who ravaged the states of the church, and was hung 1591.

**PICCOLOMINI, OCTAVIA**, an Austrian general of the same family as the preceding, 1599-1656.

**PICCHAT, M.**, a French dramatist, 1786-1828.

**PICHEGRU, CHARLES**, was born in 1761, of parents in a humble rank of life, in Franche Comté. He was educated for the army at the Military College of Brienne, where he was monitor to Napoleon Buonaparte. The Revolution found him in the rank of adjutant; and he rose rapidly during the campaigns of 1792 and 1793. At the end of that year he obtained the chief command of the army of the Rhine, which was then disorganized by a series of reverses. Pichegru restored discipline and spirit; gained the victory of Hagenau, December 23, 1793, and drove the allies before him into the Dutch territory. The severity of that winter made the passage of the frozen rivers practicable, and in January, 1794, Pichegru invaded and conquered Holland. He captured not only towns and fortresses, but also, some of the Dutch fleet, which was frozen up in the Texel. Pichegru sent his cavalry over the ice; and the strange spectacle was presented of ships being attacked and taken by horse soldiers. Pichegru was favorable to the restoration of the Bourbons, and entered into a secret negotiation with their emissaries for this purpose. The French Directory suspected him, and recalled him from his command. He took part in the unsuccessful attempts at reaction in Paris in 1797, and was exiled to Guiana. He escaped thence to England, where he was well received. In 1804 he came secretly to Paris with other royalists; but he was arrested by Buonaparte's police and thrown into prison. He was found dead in his bed there, on the morning of the 6th April, 1805. The Imperialists said that he had committed suicide; the Royalists, that he had been murdered. There may be too much cause to suspect that Pichegru came foully by his death; but we believe Napoleon's assertion at St. Helena, that he, at least, was personally free from guilt in the matter. [E.S.C.]

**PICHLER, CAROLINE**, one of the most prolific writers that Germany has produced, was born at Vienna 1769. Her maiden name was Greiner. Her father held a high position at the court of Vienna; and his house was long celebrated for its reunions of all that was most distinguished in that metropolis for rank, fashion and genius. She received a first-rate education, and showed an early predilection for literary pursuits; but it was not till after she had attained her 30th year that she appeared as an authoress, her first work, called the 'Gleichnisse,' being published in 1799. This was followed from time to time by various other works of considerable merit; but these were all thrown into the shade by her 'Agathocles,' which appeared in 1808, and was written with the view of counteracting Gibbon's attacks upon the Christian faith. Her works amount to more than 60 volumes, consisting chiefly of dramas and historical romances; of which may be mentioned the 'Grafen von Hohenberg,' 'Die Belagerung Wien's von 1683,' 'Die Schweden in Prag,' 'Die Wiedereroberung von Ofen,' 'Henriette von England,' 'Die Frauenwürde,' and the 'Nebenbuhler,' &c., d. 1843.

**PICHLER, G.**, a Germ. theologian, died 1736.

**PICHLER, JOHN**, an eminent gem engraver of Naples, born 1739, died 1791. His father, Anthony Pichler, was also famous in the same branch of art.

**PICHON, J.**, a French missionary, 1683-1751.

**PICHON, T.**, a French writer, 1700-1781.

**PICHON, T. J.**, a Fr. theologian, 1731-1812.

**PICKEN, ANDREW**, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1788. After some unsuccessful attempts of a commercial nature he entered on a literary career, by publishing a volume, entitled 'Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland.' This was followed by 'The Sectarian' and 'The Dominie's Legacy;' the latter of which established his fame as the delineator of Scottish humble life. He subsequently engaged in writing tales, &c. for the periodical press; and a short time previous to his death appeared his 'Traditionary Stories of Old Families,' in 2 vols., designed as the first part of a series, which was intended to embrace the legendary history of Great Britain and Ireland. His death took place in November, 1833; and a novel, entitled 'The Black Watch,' which he had just completed, was afterwards published.

**PICKENS, ANDREW**, a Revolutionary major-general, born in South Carolina, and died there 1817.

**PICKERING, WILLIAM**, an eminent English publisher. Died 1854, aged 58.

**PICKERING, TIMOTHY**, an American Revolutionary statesman, was born at Salem, Mass., 1746. During the Revolution and subsequently filled various important offices; he was judge, adjutant-general, postmaster-general, secretary of war, secretary of state, and senator. Died 1829.

**PICPAPE, N. J. P. DE**, a Fr. Jesuit, 1731-93.

**PICTET, BENEDICT**, professor of theology at Geneva, author of a History of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, 1655-1724. His relation, **JOHN LOUIS**, an astronomer, 1739-1781.

**PICTET, MARK AUGUSTUS**, a naturalist and philosopher, president of the Society for the Advancement of the Arts, at Geneva, 1752-1825. His brother, **CHARLES PICTET DE ROCHEMONT**, a political negotiator, agriculturist, and miscellaneous writer, 1755-1824.

**PICTON, SIR THOMAS, K. C. B., &c.**, a gallant British officer, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, and commenced his military career as an ensign in the 12th regiment of foot in 1771. He served on the Gibraltar station till 1778, after which he was promoted to a captaincy in the 75th. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies; and, after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797, he rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. Whilst holding that situation he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for inflicting the torture on a female slave, named Louisa Calderon; and on being told that it was a customary practice, he signed it without inquiry. The girl, who was only fourteen years of age, was accordingly *picketed*, with a view to extort from her the discovery of a theft committed by her paramour. For this act of cruelty the governor was, in 1807, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exaggerated rumors had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of *moral guilt*, the deed was one which threw a shade over his bright career. However, in 1809, he was again employed for his country. He was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an in-

valid, but was soon again in the field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious leader at Badajoz, at Vittoria, at Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo, General Picton commanded the 5th division of the army, and fell in a moment of glory, having just repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. A monument to his memory was voted by the parliament, and erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

PICUS, MIRANDULUS. See MIRANDOLA.

PIDOUX, J., physician of Henry III., d. 1610.

PIERCE, BENJAMIN, governor of New Hampshire, and father of President Pierce. Died 1839, aged 82.

PIERCE, EDWARD, a famous painter of altarpieces, ceilings, and architecture, died about 1715.

PIERPONT, JAMES, a celebrated New England divine, born in Connecticut, 1661. Died 1714. He drew up the articles of discipline adopted as the Saybrook platform, in 1708.

PIERQUIN, J., a French priest, died 1742.

PIERRE, CORNELIUS DE LAPIDE, a learned Jesuit, author of 'Commentaries on the Bible,' died 1637.

PIERRE, J. B., a French painter, 1714-1789.

PIERRES, P. D., a French printer, 1741-1808.

PIERSON, ABRAHAM, a New England divine, and first president of Yale College. Died 1707.

PIERSON, C., a Dutch painter, 1631-1714.

PIERSON, J., a philologist, 1731-1759.

PIETERS, B., a Flemish marine painter, 1614-1652. JOHN, his brother, same profession, born 1625.

PIETERS, G., a Dutch painter, born 1580.

PIETRE, S., a French physician, died 1616.

PIETRI, P. DA., an Italian painter, 17th cent.

PIETRO, M. DI., an Ital. cardinal, 1747-1821.

PIGAFETTA, ANTHONY, a Spanish voyager, one of the eighteen companions of Magellan, who survived his voyage of discovery to the Pacific, in the 16th century. He was the author of a narrative of the voyage.

PIGALLE, J. B., an Italian sculptor, 1714-85.

PIGANIOL-DE-LA-FORCE, J. AMAR, a French litterateur and geographer, 1675-1753.

PIGAULT-LEBRUN, G. C. ANTOINE, a fertile novelist and dramatic writer, 1753-1835.

PIGHUS, ALBERT, a Dutch mathematician and Roman Catholic controversialist, born about 1490, died 1542. His nephew, STEPHEN VINAUD, a learned antiquarian, 1520-1604.

PIGNA, GIAMBATTISTA, a learned Italian historian of the house of Este, 1529-1575.

PIGNATELLI, F., a Neapolitan statesman, born 1732, captain-general of the Two Sicilies, 1789, vicar-general of the kingdom of Naples 1806, died 1812.

PIGNONE, S., an Italian painter, 1612-1698.

PIGNORIA, L., an Ital. antiquary, 1571-1631.

PIGNOTTI, LAURENCE, an Italian poet and historian, was born at Figliena, in Tuscany, in 1739; was educated at Arezzo and Pisa; practised as a physician at Florence; was created historiographer of the court, and became rector of the university of Pisa. His 'Fables' have acquired an extensive popularity, but his great fame was acquired by his 'History of Tuscany.' Died 1812.

PIGRAY, PETER, a French surgeon, died 1618.

PIKE, ZEBULON MONTGOMERY, an officer of the American army, born in New Jersey. Engaged in the explorations of the sources of the Mississippi in 1805, and of the interior of Louisiana in 1807. Was brigadier-general in the war of 1813, and was killed

during the attack upon York, U. C., by a large stone which was thrown up by the explosion of the British magazine.

PILATUS, LEONTIUS, a monk of Calabria, distinguished at the revival of letters in Europe, 14th century.

PILES, ROGER DE, a French painter, and a writer on painting, was born in 1635, at Clameci. In 1692 he was sent by the French ministry into Holland as a secret negotiator, or spy, but being discovered by the Dutch, they imprisoned him for five years, during which period he wrote his 'Lives of the Painters.' He was also the author of 'Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting,' 'A Dissertation on the Works of famous Painters,' 'Elements of Practical Painting,' &c. Died 1709.

PILKINGTON, JAMES, a learned English prelate, created bishop of Durham by Elizabeth, after the Marian persecution, 1520-1575.

PILKINGTON, LETITIA, a lady of Dutch extraction, born in Dublin, 1712, and married to the Rev. Samuel Pilkington. She wrote several plays, some poems, and her own 'Memoirs.' She was separated from her husband in consequence of irregular conduct, and was supported some time by contributions obtained for her through the interest of Cibber. Died 1750.

PILLET, C. M., a Fr. biographer, died 1826.

PILON, F., an Irish actor, 1750-1788.

PILON, G., a French sculptor, died 1590.

PILPAY, an Indian fabulist, Bramin, and councillor of state to one of the rajahs, said to have lived 2,000 years B.C. His fables were translated into French by Galland in 1704, and by the Abbé Dubois in 1826.

PIMENOFF, a Russian sculptor, died 1833.

PINA, RUY DE, a Portuguese historian, d. 1521.

PINART, M., a French Orientalist, 1659-1717.

PINAS, J., a Dutch painter, 1597-1660.

PINCKNEY, CHARLES, an American Revolutionary officer, governor of South Carolina, senator of the United States, and ambassador under Jefferson to Spain. Was born in 1758, died 1824.

PINCKNEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH, an American Revolutionary officer and diplomatist, was born in South Carolina. During the war he was aide-de-camp to Washington. He was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution. In 1796 was sent as minister to France, and subsequently elected president of the Cincinnati Society. Died 1825.

PINCKNEY, THOMAS, brother of Charles Cotesworth, an American Revolutionary officer of distinction, and governor of South Carolina from 1787 to 1789. Was minister to London under Washington. In 1796 was a candidate with John Adams for the vice-presidency. Died 1828.

PINDAR, the greatest of the Greek lyric poets, was born, according to the best authorities, at Cyncephalæ, a village of Boeotia, between Thebes and Thespia, B.C. 518, and died B.C. 439, after completing his eightieth year. As is the case with most of the celebrated authors of antiquity, but few particulars respecting his life have been transmitted to us, and even these are derived from some ancient biographies of uncertain authority and value. According to one of these, he was the son of Diaphantus and Cleidice, and was born during the time of the celebration of the Pythian games (August or September) the latter fact being derived from one of his own fragments. He seems to have been twice married, and to have had one son and two daughters. His family, which claimed descent from Cadmus, ranked among the no-





[Pindar—from an ancient bust.]

blest in Thebes, and enjoyed a hereditary celebrity for skill in music, especially for flute playing, a profession which, at that time, was held in high reputation in the Boeotian capital. The youthful poet, to whom the family talent had descended, at first applied himself to that branch of poetry which was best adapted to the accompaniment of the flute; and his father, who had observed in him the indications of poetical genius, sent him to Athens, where, under the tuition of Lasus of Hermione, the founder of the Athenian school of dithyrambic poetry, he received that instruction in the art which was necessary to enable him to attain distinction. While at Athens, he likewise availed himself of the instructions of Agathocles and Apollodorus. Returning to Thebes in his twentieth year, he further profited by the instructions and advice of Myrtis and Corinna of Tanagra, two poetesses who at that time enjoyed great celebrity at Thebes, and with both of whom he afterwards contended unsuccessfully for the musical prize. Pindar commenced his career as a composer of choral odes at the early age of twenty, and his reputation soon extended to all parts of the Hellenic world. The productions of his muse were eagerly solicited by different states and princes to commemorate remarkable events; the tyrants and wealthy men of Greece paid homage to his superior genius; and the free states vied with each other in honoring him as the great lyric poet of his age. Athens, Ægina, and Opus conferred upon him the honor of electing him a public guest; the inhabitants of Ceos employed him to compose for them a processional song, to the exclusion of two celebrated poets of their own; and by the order of the priestess at Delphi, he received a portion of the banquet of the Theoxenia. Pindar manifests in his works a strong religious feeling, and entertaining a profound reverence for the gods, rejects those forms of the ancient legends which ascribes to them the frailties and immorality of mortals. He dedicated a temple to the Great Mother near his own house in Thebes; and erected statues to Jupiter-Ammon, and Mercury in the market-place. Extraordinary honors were paid to him after his death. The Athenians erected to him a statue of brass, representing him with a diadem and a lyre, and a book folded on his knees; while the Lacedæmonians, when they took Thebes, spared his house and family; and the same mark of veneration was afterwards shown to his memory by Alexander. Only a small portion of his works have come down to our time, and these, with a single exception, all belong to one class, the *Epinician* or

*triumphal odes*, odes celebrating respectively the victories gained in the four national games of Greece, the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian. Besides these, he wrote dithyrambs, hymns to the gods, poems, dirges, drinking songs, mimic dancing songs, songs of maidens, and panegyrics on princes, of all of which we possess numerous fragments. Our estimate of Pindar as a poet must be formed from his *Epinician* odes alone, though it is evident from the testimony of the ancient writers, and particularly of Horace, that he was equally celebrated in other departments of poetry. The subjects which he selected for his muse do not appear, at first sight, to be well fitted for sublime poetry; but the genius of the poet, summoning to its aid the splendid mythology of the oldest times, and the mighty exploits of the heroes and demigods, invests the object of his panegyric with a fascination which seems really genuine. 'He is chiefly remarkable for the gigantic boldness of his conceptions and the daring sublimity of his metaphors, which stamp him the Æschylus of lyric poetry. The flights of his imagination are not, however, like those of the great tragedian, mingled with the intensity of human passion, which, while they carry us beyond ourselves, still come home to the heart. He has the light without the heat, his splendors dazzle, but do not warm us. There is little of human feeling in his works.' [G.F.]

PINDEMONTE, IPPOLITO, Count, an Italian poet, biographer, and miscellan. wr., 1753-1828.

PINE, JOHN, a highly talented English engraver, appointed Blue Mantle in Herald's College, and engraver of the royal signets, 1690-1756. His son, ROBERT EDGE PINE, a portrait and historical painter, died 1790.

PINEAU, GABRIEL DU, a lawyer, was born in Angers, in 1573. He distinguished himself by his pleadings, and was appointed counsellor to the presidial of Angers, where his reputation was such as to procure him the appellation of 'Father of the People.' Died 1644.

PINEAU, S., a French surgeon, 1550-1619.

PINEDA, J. DE, a Sp. theologian, 1557-1637.

PINEL, LE P., a French priest of the oratory, known as a controversial writer, and for his visionary enthusiasm, died before 1777.

PINEL, PHILIP, an eminent French physician, particularly distinguished for the important improvements he introduced in the treatment of patients laboring under insanity. Among his works are, 'A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Alienation,' 'Philosophical Nosography,' and 'Clinical Medicine.' He practised with great success at Paris, where he also acquired much popularity by his lectures. Born 1742; died 1826.

PINELLI, GIANVINCENZO, a great collector of books and manuscripts, and patron of literature, born at Naples, of Genoese descent, 1535; died 1601. MAFFEO, sometimes confounded with the preceding, also a learned bibliophile, and friend of Morelli, flourished at Venice, 1736-1785.

PINELO, ANTONIO DE LEON, a laborious writer on Spanish America, born in Peru 17th ct.

PINET, ANTHONY DU, lord of Noroy, a miscell. writer and defender of protestantism, 16th ct.

PINGERON, J. C., a French writer, died 1795.

PINGRE, ALEXANDER GUY, a French astronomer, was born at Paris, in 1711. He was originally an ecclesiastic; and though he began the study of astronomy at a late period, he distinguished himself by the zeal and success with which he followed it. In 1760 he made a voyage to the island of Diego Rodriguez, to observe the transit of Venus; and

undertook three subsequent voyages, to try the chronometers of Berthoud and Le Roy. The most important of his works is his 'Cometographie,' 2 vols. 4to. Died 1796.

PINI, E., an Italian naturalist, died 1825.

PINKERTON, JOHN, a prolific but eccentric author, was born at Edinburgh in 1758. He was educated at Lanark grammar school, and served 5 years with a writer of the signet; after which he settled in London, and devoted the remainder of his life to literature. He began his career by a volume of miscellaneous poetry, unassumingly entitled 'Rhymes,' &c. This work was followed by two others, one containing 'Dithyrambic Odes,' &c., the other entitled 'Tales in Verse.' He also produced two volumes of pretended 'Ancient Scottish Poems,' a forgery after the manner of Chatterton; and 'Letters on Literature,' under the assumed name of Robert Heron, in which he displayed a degree of impudent pedantry almost unparalleled. It, however, obtained him the patronage of Horace Walpole; of whose witticisms, &c. he published a collection after his decease, under the title of 'Walpoliana.' A bare catalogue of the works of this indefatigable writer would fill a considerable space. Among them are, an excellent 'Essay on Medals,' 'Modern Geography,' 3 vols.; 'The Treasury of Wit,' 2 vols.; 'General Collection of Voyages and Travels,' 19 vols.; 'Iconographia Scotica,' 2 vols.; 'Recollections of Paris,' 2 vols.; and 'Petrology, or a Treatise on Rocks,' 2 vols. For many years Mr. Pinkerton resided at Paris, and there died in 1826.

PINKNEY, WILLIAM, an eloquent lawyer and statesman of America, distinguished as a political negotiator for the state of Maryland, and as a member of the Senate, 1765-1822. His son, EDWARD COATE, a naval officer, known to literature as a poet, 1802-1828.

PINSON, —, a French surgeon, famous as a modeller of anatomical subjects in wax, 1745-1828.

PINSON, or PYNSON, RICHARD, an early English printer, who was originally servant to Caxton, and introduced the Roman letter into this country, died about 1530.

PINSSON, F., a Fr. juriconsult, 1612-1691.

PINTARD, JOHN, a New York merchant, noted for his public spirit; one of the founders of the N. Y. Historical Society. Died 1844, aged 85.

PINTO, F. M., a Portuguese traveller, 16th ct.

PINTO, H., a Portuguese divine, died 1584.

PINTO, ISAAC, a Portuguese economist, d. 1787.

PINTURRICHIO, BERNARDINO, a famous Italian painter, scholar of Perugia, and associate in the labors of Raphael, 1454-1513.

PINZI, J. A., an Ital. numismatist, 1713-1769.

PINZON, ALONZO, VINCENT YANEZ, and MARTIN, three brothers, Spaniards, who had commands in Columbus' first voyage, and by whose exertions mainly it was that a sufficient number of men were induced to risk their lives on the perilous enterprise. Vincent Yanez was the most distinguished of the brothers; he made several voyages, on the most important of which he sailed in December 1499, and discovered Brazil, and the river Amazon, three months before Cabral took possession of South America for the crown of Portugal. [J.B.]

PIOMBO. See SEBASTIANO.

PIOZZI, ESTHER LYNCH, a distinguished name in the literary circle of Dr. Johnson, was the daughter of John Salusbury, Esq., of Bodvel in Carnarvonshire, where she was born 1739. In 1763 she married Mr. Thrale, a brewer, and member of parliament for Southwark, and this gentleman having

made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, the latter became a constant visitor at their house, at Streatham, in Surrey. In 1784 Mrs. Thrale, after a three years' widowhood, married Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian music-master, with whom she went abroad; this match cost her the friendship of the great moralist, who had been greatly opposed to it. In 1786 she published 'Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson during the Last Twenty Years of his Life,' and in 1788 her correspondence with him. Her other literary productions consist of poems and fugitive pieces of a miscellaneous description; the chief of them is her poetical story, entitled 'The Three Warnings.' She returned to England after the death of Piozzi, and died at Clifton, near Bristol, 1821.

PIPELET, F., a French surgeon, 1722-1792.

PIPER, CHARLES, Count, chief minister of Charles XII. of Sweden. He was born of obscure parents, and by his talents raised himself to the eminent station he occupied. He accompanied Charles in all his campaigns, was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and died a prisoner in the fortress of Schlüsselburg, in 1716.

PIPER, FRANCIS LE, an English comic painter, was born in Kent, where he inherited a handsome estate. He painted only for amusement, and chiefly such subjects as afforded him an opportunity for indulging in caricature; his talent for drawing faces remarkable for singularity of expression, or whimsical combination of feature, being unrivalled. D. 1740.

PIPPI. See ROMANO.

PIPPING, H., a Germ. theologian, 1670-1722.

PIRANESI, GIAMBATTISTA, *Cavaliere*, was born at Rome in 1707; he studied some time in Venice as an architect, but settled in Rome, and henceforth devoted himself to archæology, and etching the various ruins and monuments of Rome, in which he was assisted by his son, the Cav. FRANCESCO PIRANESI; and together they have produced the most extraordinary and interesting work, as a whole, that we possess on the magnificence of the ancient Romans. Yet it must always be borne in mind that the archæological was secondary to the artistic element in their admirable etchings, and much is supplied by enthusiasm and imagination, as well as what has been afforded by the actual monument; but the existing ruins as they were, are powerfully and faithfully given, and even the ornamental fragments have their pictorial truth, if not their exact proportions or details. The elder Piranesi died at Rome in 1778; the son at Paris in 1810, he was born at Rome in 1750. The son completed what the father commenced: the early editions are the most valued; a complete collection is very rare, as all the monuments or series were published separately, and was worth, before the publication of the new Paris reprint, between three and four hundred pounds. The new edition is 29 volumes, atlas folio, published at Paris, 1835-37, is worth about £70; it contains plates by some other artists besides the Piranesi, and some modern as well as ancient monuments.

PIRES, THOMAS, a Portuguese ambassador to China,—the first European who ever went there in that capacity; the date of his mission 1517.

PIRINGER, B., a Germ. engraver, 1776-1826.

PIRON, AIME, a French apothecary, distinguished as a poet, 1640-1727. His son, ALEXIS, a poet, dramatic author, and man of wit, 1689-1773.

PIROT, E., a French theologian, 1631-1713.

PIRRO, R., a Sicilian historian, 1577-1651.

PISAN, C. DE, an Italian poetess, died 1420.

PISANI, N., a Venetian admiral, distinguished in the third war between the Venetians and Genoese,



from 1350 to 1354, when he was taken captive with all his fleet by Paganino Doria. He was released at the conclusion of peace 1355, and died in obscurity. VICTOR, son or nephew of the preceding, obtained a victory over the Genoese at Antium in 1378, and was beaten by Lucien Doria 1379. After three months' imprisonment at Venice he was restored to his command, and captured the whole Genoese fleet at Chioggia. Died 1380.

PISANO, the surname of several distinguished artists of Pisa, very important in the early history of art in Italy. GIUNTA PISANO, or GIUNTA DI GRISTINO of Pisa, is the earliest known Tuscan painter, and a crucifixion painted by him in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, at Assisi, about the year 1236, is still preserved; it is admirable in impasto and absolutely great as a work of art, compared with any thing we know of this early period in Italy. Giunta was anterior to Cimabue. This shows how little reliance is to be placed on local and partial histories, especially where individuals are made heroes of. This picture, of which a fac-simile has been published by the Düsseldorf painter, Ramboux, in his 'Outlines from Tracings, illustrating the Old Christian Art in Italy,' shows that so far from Cimabue being the father of Italian painting, he was scarcely equal to Giunta, certainly inferior in style of drawing. If an individual can have the credit of reviving painting in Italy it must belong to Giunta Pisano, for any thing we know, as yet, to the contrary; he is said to have worked with the Greeks about 1210. There was notoriously an influx of Greek artists into Italy, after the Venetian capture of Constantinople in 1204, but we know of no Greek works equal to this crucifixion by Giunta. There are several other works of his preserved, and the progress of the art was evidently very slow, even down to the time of Masaccio, notwithstanding the great impulse given to it by the works of Giotto. Giunta was not noticed by Vasari. NICCOLA PISANO was equally distinguished as sculptor and architect, and must hold the same rank in the former art that Giunta does in painting. He distinguished himself as early as 1225 at Bologna, where he executed the celebrated tomb of San Domenico. Niccola was also a great architect, he executed the church of the Friari at Venice; he was the pioneer of the Renaissance in Italy, in sculpture and in architecture. He died in 1278. GIOVANNI PISANO, the son and assistant of Niccola, and likewise one of the greatest of the early sculptors and architects of Italy, died at Pisa in 1320, and was placed in the same tomb with his father in the Campo Santo. ANDREA PISANO was another early artist of Pisa, but nearly a century later than Giunta; he was a sculptor and architect, and the friend of Giotto, a few years his senior. Andrea was born about 1280. Of several works still extant by Andrea, 'the bronze gates of the Baptistery of St. John' (see Ghiberti) are the most important. These two gates are still perfect; the exact date of their execution is disputed, whether they were finished in 1330, or only commenced in that year. The reliefs are from the life of John the Baptist, and the general design of the gate is said to have been made by Giotto; but Giotto's share, if any, must have been more that of the architect than the sculptor, though even defining the panels and indicating the subjects; he can scarcely have had more to do with the design than this, or his name would have been more intimately associated with them. The work appears to have been modelled by Andrea and his son Nino, and the castings commenced by some Venetian artists in 1330,

and the complete gates to have been finished and gilded in 1339, with the exception of some decorations of the architrave, which were added many years afterwards by Vittorio, the son of Lorenzo Ghiberti, in order to make them harmonize with the other two sets of gates executed by his father. The gates of Andrea were originally in the centre of the Baptistery, opposite to the cathedral, but were afterwards removed to the side, to give place to the more beautiful work of Ghiberti, in the year 1424. Andrea was made citizen of Florence, and died there in 1345; he was buried in the cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore. All three sets of gates have been well engraved in outline by Lasinio, *Le tre Porte del Battisterio di Firenze*. Florence, 1823.—(Vasari, *Vite de Pittori*, &c. Ed. Flor., 1846, seq.; Cicognara, *Storia della Scultura*; Rumohr, *Italienische Forschungen*; Rosini, *Storia della Pittura Italiana*.) [R.N.W.]

PISANSKI, G. C., a Ger. philologist, 1725-90.

PISISTRATUS, a citizen of Athens who raised himself to the sovereign authority in the time of Solon, to whom he was related, B.C. 560. Compelled to retire from the city by the conspiracy of Megacles and Lycrgus, he returned soon after by effecting a compromise, but was obliged to retire again, and suffer an exile of eleven years, which he spent in making preparations to recover his authority. In the eleventh year he reappeared at the head of an army and regained his power, which he retained till his death, B.C. 527. He was a beneficent ruler, and did much to promote the rise of Greek literature. We owe to him the poems of Homer in their present form, Pisistratus having collected them, as they were scattered in detached parts throughout Greece, and digested them into order.

PISSAREF, A., a Russian poet, 1801-1828.

PISSELEU, ANNE DE. See ESTAMPES.

PISTORIUS, a polemic of the 16th century, was born at Nidda, in 1546. He was at first a physician, then a lawyer, and rose to be one of the counsellors of state in the court of Baden Dourlach; but his religious opinions undergoing a change, he took orders, and, as a Romish priest, wrote violently against Lutheranism and its professors. He finally became prelate of the abbey of Fulda, and provost of the cathedral of Breslau, with the rank of imperial counsellor. Died 1608.

PITCAIRNE, ARCHIBALD, an eminent physician, born and educated at Edinburgh, and eventually settled there after holding a professorship at Leyden. He founded his medical system upon his knowledge of mathematics, and wrote several learned works in support of it. Among his more general writings may be mentioned a vindication of the claims of Harvey, 1652-1713.

PITHOIS, C., a French writer, died 1676.

PITHOU, PETER, a French magistrate, profoundly learned as a jurisconsult and philologist, and the first to publish the laws of the Visigoths. He is represented by De Thou as one of the first men of his age, as well for probity, candor, and real piety, as for the extent of his learning, the soundness of his judgment, and his political wisdom; born at Troyes 1539, died 1596. His brother, FRANCIS, also a jurisconsult, 1543-1621.

PITISCUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a German mathematician and astronomer, 1561-1613. His nephew, SAMUEL, a learned philologist, 1637-1717.

PITOT, HENRY, a mathematician, was born in Languedoc, in 1695; and in 1740 was appointed engineer to his native province, and inspector-general of the canal which forms a junction between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. One of his

principal works was that of supplying Montpelier with water, for which he received the order of St. Michael. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Roy. Society of London. D. 1771.

PITROU, R., a French engineer, 1684-1750.

PITS, JOHN, a native of Southampton, who went to France, and becoming a catholic was protected by the cardinal of Lorraine, known as a theologian and biographer, died 1616.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, an English clergyman and an elegant poet, was born in 1699, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; and having obtained the family living of Pimperne, he there passed his life, in the performance of his clerical duties and the cultivation of literature, beloved and respected for his suavity of manners and general benevolence. His poems have considerable merit, and his translations of the 'Æneid' and 'Vida's Art of Poetry' are both tasteful and harmonious. He died in 1748.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of an illustrious family, was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, in 1653. Towards the end of that century he went to the East Indies, as governor of Fort St. George, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond (called after him the Pitt diamond) which he purchased for £20,400, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. A rumor having prevailed in England, that the governor gained this jewel unfairly, and Pope having most unwarrantably given the slander currency, by a sort of poetical adoption of it in the following couplet—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,  
An honest factor stole a gem away,"

he published a narrative containing a fair statement of the transaction, which completely refuted the calumny. In 1716, Mr. Pitt was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four parliaments, for Old Sarum and Thirsk; died in 1726; and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory. — His eldest son, ROBERT PITT, of Boscconoe, who died in 1727, was the father of the great Lord Chatham.



[Statue of Pitt, by Chantry in Hanover Square.]

PITT, WILLIAM, the second son of the great Lord Chatham, was born at Hayes in Kent, on the 28th of May, in the year 1759. He was educated at home under private tuition until at the age of fourteen he entered at Cambridge. His biographers are profuse in their testimonies to his precocious capacity



[Holwood Lodge, residence of William Pitt.]

and readiness in acquiring knowledge. He was indeed saturated with tuition of all kinds, and taught from his earliest youth by his haughty father to consider himself the hope of the country. He thus acquired at the age when young men are just ridding themselves of boyish shyness an austere self-possession, which imparted to every thing he did an air of wisdom and authority. He never knew the nature of diffidence, and the easy assurance with which he took whatever duty or office presented itself, is supposed, not without good reason, to have deceived the world as to the extent of his capacity. In January, 1781, he was returned to parliament for Appleby, and at once threw himself into the business of the session with the confidence of an old debater. He boldly adopted the projects of reform, then rising into shape in Britain side by side with the discontents in France, and in 1782 brought on his motion for a reform in the representation of the people. On the accession of Lord Shelburne's administration in July, he was made chancellor of the exchequer, and this invitation to retire from the party who were deemed utopian theorists, showed that a well-founded reliance was placed in his ambition, overcoming his reforming propensities. It was in the December of 1783 that King George dismissed the coalition ministry, and placing young Pitt at the head of the cabinet, conducted with his able championship that battle in which the crown defeated the political aristocracy. Among the statesmen of the day, Dundas, afterwards his right-hand man, had the sagacity to see beforehand that he would be victorious, and to sacrifice other prospects for a participation in his fortune. Once established in power, he ruled through seventeen of the most eventful years of European history. When his reign began he had not quite abandoned his old reforming views, and being well versed in the newly promulgated philosophy of Adam Smith, he was partial to the principle of free trade. But the French revolution drove him back from all progressive projects, and the frightened country submitted to a sort of ministerial and parliamentary despotism. The great conflict in which the young minister of a constitutional country measured his strength with the young military despot of France, is matter of history familiar to all. That Pitt, although perhaps his powers have been somewhat exaggerated by panegyrists, showed great resources cannot be denied. His readiness in debate and promptness in comprehending business have seldom been equalled. What chiefly surprises people of the



present day in the history of his career, is the vast amount of dissipation, and especially of drinking, with which his great labors were diversified; but perhaps his frailties have, like his abilities, been exaggerated. It was said of him that he never was truly young, that he never had the freshness, naturalness, and openness of youth; it is certain that he grew old before his time, and he died of a broken and exhausted constitution, on the 23d of January, 1806. [J.H.B.]

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was a native of Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, where he was born about B.C. 650. He was invested with the sovereign power by the people of Athens, and voluntarily abdicated after re-establishing the authority of the laws. Died about 570 B.C.

PITTERI, J. M., a Venetian engraver, 1703-87.

PITTIS, T., an English divine, died 1687.

PITTON, J. S., a Fr. historian, about 1620-90.

PITTONI, J. B., a Venet. painter, 1687-1767.

PITTS, WILLIAM, an English artist, 1790-1840.

PIUS I., pope and saint of Rome, is supposed to have commenced his pontificate, or rather bishoprick, about 152 or 153, and to have died 157. The date of his reign, however, as given by other authorities, is from 127 to 140. He was succeeded by Anicetus. PIUS II. (ÆNEAS SYLVIVS PICCOLOMINI), born 1405, succeeded Calixtus III. 1458, died 1464. He was a great theologian, diplomatist, canonist, historian, orator, and, in fact, a pontiff universally accomplished. He made great efforts to organize a crusade against the Ottomans. PIUS III. (ANTONIO TODESCHINI) enjoyed a pontificate of twenty-five days, 1503. PIUS IV. (GIOV. ANGELO MEDICI, or MEDICINO, of Milan), succeeded Paul IV. 1559, died 1565. In his reign the council of Trent finished its sittings, which lasted from 1545 to 1563. PIUS V. (MICHELE GHISLERI), born of an obscure family in Piedmont 1504, succeeded the preceding 1566, he died 1572. In his reign, the bull *In Cena Domini* was published, which claims privileges for the clergy irreconcilable with the civil authority; he was succeeded by Gregory XIII., and canonized by Clement XI. in 1713. PIUS VI. and PIUS VII. (following articles.) PIUS VIII. (FRANCESCO XAVERIO CASTIGLIONI), born near Ancona 1761, succeeded Leo XII. 1829, and died after reigning twenty months 1830. His successor was Gregory XVI.

PIUS VI., pope of Rome, by name GIOVANNI ANGELO BRASCHI, descended from a noble family, was born at Cesena 1717, and succeeded Clement XIV., better known as Ganganelli, 15th February, 1775. The first five years of his reign were occupied with public works and economical projects—among others the draining of the Pontine marshes, which helped to embarrass his finances and impoverish the state. In 1780 his political troubles commenced by the accession of Joseph to the power of the empress Queen Maria Theresa, the new emperor being bent on separating the church from the papal jurisdiction. This he did by suppressing a great number of monasteries, forbidding any intercourse between the remainder and Rome, and taking upon himself the nomination of bishops—even of those in Italy. The agitation, intrigues, and social troubles consequent on these proceedings, kept the pope fully occupied till the French revolution; and then, the invasion of Italy by the French occasioned him still greater difficulties. In 1791 Avignon was united to France, the pope pretended to a neutrality which he did not observe, heavy contributions were imposed on him, and Ferrara, Romagna, and the Bolognese, were incorporated with the newly-formed Cisalpine

republic; the price of peace, in fine, was the revocation of the papal edicts launched against the Janse-nists, and the acknowledgment of the civil constitution of the French clergy. Some disorders in Rome between the French and Italians, in course of which the French general Duphot was shot, led to the expedition of Berthier, who arrived in Rome on the 10th of February, 1798, and on the 15th proclaimed it a republic. The Vatican was now occupied by the French troops, the apartment in which the pope sat plundered before his eyes, and even the ring stolen from his finger. He was then taken prisoner, and being carried to France, d. there in Aug., 1799.

PIUS VII., successor of the preceding, by name GREGORIO LUIGI BARNABA CHIARAMONTI, also of noble descent, and a native of Cesena, was born 1740. He became a cardinal in 1785, and in that character propitiated the favor of the French at the period of his predecessor's humiliation. On the fall of Pius VI. the papacy was taken under the protection of the coalesced powers, and just about the time of his death the combined troops of Austria, Russia, and Naples, had succeeded in extinguishing the Roman republic. Cardinal Chiaramonti was elected pope, and took the name of Pius VII., at Venice, on the 13th of March, 1800; at the same time he appointed Cardinal Gonsalvi his secretary. The power of the French revolution was now grasped by the hands of a master spirit, and instead of destroying the papacy, Napoleon was resolved on moulding it to his purposes by whatever force might be necessary. This great man knew that a nation could not subsist without a religion, and that the genius of the French demanded it rather as an institution than an internal life. By the concordat of 1801, he restored catholicism in France, and bound Pius VII. to recognize the independence of the French church. In 1804 the pope was induced to crown the emperor at Paris, hoping, perhaps, to deter him from his purpose of extending the same principles of independence to Germany and Italy. In this effort Pius VII. had the mortification to fail, and as he still resisted the policy of the emperor, the latter, in 1808 and 1809, united all the states of the church to the French empire, and on being excommunicated, arrested the pope himself, and finally carried him prisoner to Fontainebleau. Here, on the 25th of January, 1813, the pope signed a concordat granting all that Napoleon demanded, but retracted again, when the French soon after were expelled from Germany. He now temporized and awaited the issue of events, and was restored to his capital on the 24th of May, 1814, by the coalition of the protestant states, with the house of Austria, against Buonaparte. Gonsalvi now resumed his functions as papal secretary, with a people reduced to servitude under princes who were the mere tools of Austria, and by a fanatical conclave at Rome, who governed by a system of mere terror and corruption—and without the slightest regard for the privileges and prosperity of the papal subjects. In 1817 Pius VII. revoked the concordat of 1801, and concluded a new one with the French crown, one effect of which was the restoration of Avignon. This year, also, he commenced the persecution of the secret societies of patriots, known as the Carbonari, but was a little deterred by the revolutions of 1820 and 1821 in Spain, Naples, and Piedmont; the patriots at the same time being soothed by the friendly disposition of Gonsalvi. Affairs were in this feverish state when the aged pope died, as the result of an accident, on the 20th of August, 1823. His successor was Leo XII. [E.R.]



PIVATI, G. F., an Italian *savant*, 1689–1764.

PIX, MARY, an Eng. dramatist, d. about 1720.

PIXODATUS, a king of Caria, in Asia Minor, only known as the father of Mausoleus and Artimessa, whose names are familiar to history. He flourished in the 4th century B.C.

PIZARRO, FRANCISCO, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a Spanish colonel of infantry and a peasant girl of Estremadura. He was born at Truxillo about 1571. Neglected by his parents, he was suffered to grow up in ignorance and idleness. But he had a strong frame and a bold spirit; and, stirred by the marvellous tales with which Spain was filled about the newly-discovered world beyond the Atlantic, Pizarro left Europe for Hispaniola, and served for many years in the perilous and painful expeditions which Ojeda, Balboa, Pedrarias, and others, led into the interior and to the western coast of the American continent. Pizarro was fifty years old before he obtained the means of undertaking his great enterprise against the Peruvian empire, the wealth and splendor of which had long been rumored among the Spanish settlements on the isthmus of Darien, but which no European had previously dared to attack; so formidable were the reports of its power, and so terrific were the hardships of the voyage and land march, which were to be overcome before the frontier of Peru could be reached. Pizarro's chief associate in his enterprise was Diego Almagro, a soldier of fortune like himself. The first attempt against Peru was made in 1524, but produced nothing beyond the discovery of some islands and parts of the coast of the Pacific, though the sufferings of the adventurers were extreme. Pizarro sailed again from Panama in 1526; and succeeded in exploring part of the Peruvian territory, and entering the wealthy city of Tumbez. Nothing but the most heroic constancy on the part of Pizarro could have overcome the toils and sufferings which he and his little band experienced. On one occasion he and a few followers were detained for several months on an almost barren island. Worn down with famine, cold, and disease, many of the Spaniards wished to abandon the disastrous enterprise and return to Panama. Pizarro assembled them, and traced with his sword a line on the sand from east to west; then turning towards the south, he said, 'Comrades, on that side are toil, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, battle, and death. On this side are ease and safety; but on that side lies Peru with its wealth; on this side is Panama and its poverty. Choose, each man, what best becomes a brave Castilian. For my part, I go to the south.' Saying this, Pizarro stepped across the line, and thirteen of his band followed. At the head of this scanty but determined remnant, Pizarro persevered; and the arrival of succor soon enabled him to leave the scene of suffering and trial, and to gain ocular proof of the value of the great prize which he aimed at. In 1528, Pizarro sailed to Spain, and there sought and obtained from Charles V. ample authority and rank for conducting the conquest of the great South American empire, the existence and results of which he was now able to demonstrate. But it was left to the adventurers themselves to provide the means of conquest; and when Pizarro, in January, 1531, sailed from Panama, on his third and last expedition, he had only 180 men under his command, 27 of whom had horses. Some reinforcements reached him after he had landed on the coast near Peru; but the whole force, with which he ultimately advanced into the heart of that empire, did not exceed 110 foot soldiers, 67

cavalry, and two small pieces of artillery called falconets. With this force (aided, however, largely by fraud) Pizarro overthrew the dominion of the Peruvian Incas, which extended over 35 degrees of latitude, over many millions of an orderly, industrious, civilized, and wealthy population, and which was supported by large armies of well disciplined and veteran soldiers. Pizarro, after a march of great difficulty across the mountain chain of the Andes, reached the city of Caxamalca, near which the Peruvian Inca, or sovereign, Atahualpa, was encamped with numerous forces. Pizarro persuaded Atahualpa to visit the Spanish camp, and then suddenly attacked the Peruvians who attended their monarch, and after a frightful massacre succeeded in making the Inca his prisoner. The submission of part of the empire was now easily effected, as the Peruvians obeyed implicitly the commands which their captive monarch issued at the Spaniards' dictation. After immense quantities of gold had been extorted from the natives as a ransom for their sovereign, Pizarro brought him to trial under a charge of exciting insurrection against the Spaniards and put him to death. Pizarro then set up another member of the Peruvian family as Inca, and marched upon Cuzco, the capital of the empire. The Spaniards now encountered frequent and obstinate resistance from the natives; but the terror of the European fire-arms, and of the cavalry, told strongly in favor of the invaders; though consummate generalship and indomitable bravery were also required. Pizarro's skill was ever ready in each emergency, and courage was a quality in which the Spanish soldier was never deficient. Unhappily, he was equally signalized by insatiable avarice, remorseless cruelty, and habits of brutal license and outrage. Cuzco was taken by the Spaniards; and a desperate attempt, which the Indians made a few years afterwards to recapture it, was ultimately repulsed, though not till after the European power in Peru had been brought to the very brink of destruction. Feuds and civil war soon broke out among the conquerors: and Almagro, Pizarro's old comrade, was put to death, after being defeated in a pitched battle which he and his partisans fought against Pizarro's adherents. Pizarro, who now bore the title of marquis, ruled Peru for some time with almost royal power. He had founded the city of Lima as the new capital of Peru, and he devoted himself to its adornment, to planting European settlements in various parts of the provinces, to sending out expeditions of discovery beyond the frontier, and to working the mines, with which the conquered regions abounded. The lot of the natives under him was miserable; and though he lavished wealth and land on his own favorite followers, he treated the other Spaniards, especially those who had followed Almagro, with harshness and contempt. A conspiracy was at last formed against him by some of the surviving friends of that chief. They suddenly attacked Pizarro in his palace on the 26th June, 1541, and killed him after a desperate resistance. [E.S.C.]

PIZZI, J., an Italian writer, 1719–1790.

PLAAT, ANDR. H. J. VANDER, a famous Dutch engineer and hydraulic mechanic, 1761–1819.

PLACE, CL. DE LA, a French priest, 17th cent.

PLACE, FRANCIS, a native of Dinsdale, in the county of Durham. He was bred to the law, and afterwards expended considerable sums in an attempt to make porcelain. He was an excellent painter as well as engraver, but executed all his works for amusement; and he refused a pension of £500 to draw the royal navy. His etchings of land-



scapes and birds are admirable; and his portraits in mezzotint also prove that he possessed great abilities. Died 1728.

PLACE, FRANCIS, well known as a politician, was born in humble circumstances 1772, and began his public career as secretary to the Constitutional Association, which numbered Hardy and Horne Tooke among its members. He afterwards participated in the agitation for every great measure of reform, and especially in that for the abolition of the corn laws. He was also a great promoter of inventions and the industrial arts. Died 1854.

PLACE, J. DE LA, a Fr. protestant, 1596-1665.

PLACE, PETER DE LA, in Latin *Platanus*, or *Platea*, a French juriconsult, historian, and magistrate, born about 1520, killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

PLACE, P. A. DE LA, a French novelist and dramatic writer, once editor of the *Mercury*, 1707-93.

PLACENTINUS, or PLACENTIUS, PETER, author of a Latin poem, entitled 'Pugna Porcorum' in 360 verses, every word of which begins with a P, died about 1548.

PLACETTE, J. DE LA, a Fr. protes., 1639-1718.

PLACIDIA, daughter of Theodosius the Great, born at Constantinople about 388, became, in second nuptials, the wife of Constantius, a general of Honorius. Her son by him became emperor of the West under the title of Valentinian III., but the government was really administered by the empress-mother Placidia. Died at Rome 450.

PLANCHE, R. DE LA, a Fr. historian, 16th cent.

PLANCHER, URBAIN, a learned Benedictine of St. Maur, author of a history of Burgundy, d. 1750.

PLANCIUS, P., a Flem. protestant, 1552-1622.

PLANCUS, LUCIUS, a Roman tribune and consul, supposed founder of Lyons, died about 12.

PLANCY, W., a French Hellenist, died 1568.

PLANER, J. J., a German botanist, 1745-1789.

PLANK, T. J., a German historian, 1751-1833.

PLANQUE, F., a French physician, 1696-1765.

PLANT, J. T., a German writer, 1758-1794.

PLANTA, JOSEPH, minister of the German Reformed Church in London, librarian of the British Museum, and historian of the Helvetic Confederacy, 1744-1827.

PLARTIN, C., a French printer, 1514-1589.

PLATEN, D. F. DE, a Pruss. general, 1714-87.

PLATER, F., a physician of Basle, 1536-1614.

PLATIERE, IMBERT DE LA, a French general, known as the marshal de Bourdillon, died 1567.

PLATINA, BARTOLOMEO, an historian, whose real name was Sacchi, was born in 1421. Having fallen under the displeasure of pope Pius II., he was imprisoned and put to the rack, on a charge of being implicated in a conspiracy against him. His sufferings, however, were afterwards recompensed by Sixtus IV., who, in 1475, made him keeper of the Vatican library. His principal work, composed in elegant Latin, is a history of the 'Lives of the Roman Pontiffs.' He also wrote, in Latin, a 'History of Mantua.' Died 1481.

PLATNER, JOHN ZACHARY, an eminent surgical writer and professor at Leipzig, 1694-1747. His son, ERNEST, a physician, moralist, and metaphysician, 1744-1818.

PLATO, born at Athens or Egina about 430 B.C.; died in his eightieth year. There is no other name in Speculative Philosophy like Plato's. He stands to the whole world of Thought, as Shakspeare in Modern Times; not unapproachable, neither unapproached, but possessing an unchallengeable and scarcely explicable supremacy. It is very wonderful—the



[Plato, from an Ancient Gem.]

catholic power and insight of this illustrious man, the entireness of his knowledge and sympathy, and of course the reach of his intuitions. M. Cousin has recently claimed him as an *Eclectic*; falsely, if by the epithet, he would indicate a philosopher who *selects*; who, roaming through all by-gone speculations, has found a piece here and a piece there, and then fused them cunningly, so that neither Sect nor solitary Thinker might feel that he or it had no part in him: but, with truth in the highest degree, if he desired to claim for the mind of Plato a range so vast, a power to adventure so deep and soar so high, that, what all schools pre-existent, and that have flourished since, saw only partially, he saw completely, and so could round off their contentions, and adjust their correspondences into one grand Orb. The first and most general view we can take of him, tends directly towards such an estimate. Greece—and the preceding and subsequent World as well—was divided between two opposing inclinations, that evolved two hostile camps; the one searching after Unity alone,—the other finding in Phenomena the secret of Things. PLATO, grasped both, with all the force of his powerful and perfectly balanced Soul: he comprehended both sides of the medal of Jove. Athirst, at every moment of his life, and in every movement of his mind, for intercourse with that Absolute Good, which is the Universal Lawgiver, and for whose sake all things are,—he has yet sympathy as thorough, with every discursive tendency of the Intellect, rejoicing in its activities and distinctions, loving Art and Politics, and Human Interests and Laws, no less than the most mundane philosopher of them all. Turn one phase of the Mind of Plato towards Modern Europe, there is no feature of our ever shifting physiognomy—not an event amid the buzz, and whirling around us—on which he would not have cast some welcome light: carry him to Egypt or the land of Menu—there too, he would have felt at home, only aloft, because nearer the centre of Universal Life, than those already absorbed, emotionless Eremites. Notice his *Theodicee*. On the one hand MATTER, the slave of *Necessity*, and itself without Order; on the other, God, *Intelligence*, and *Freedom* transforming and organizing for ever, this rude Substance—incited by his Eternal Goodness: the Idea of Good laboring ever more to emerge through multiplying forms into clearer and clearer expression: hence that march ever onward; hence, also, the possibility of Wisdom and Philosophy. From the extreme beginnings of Thought, what School which has ascended among the Mysteries, ever elaborated a fairer Synthesis? It is not merely the profundity,

but this very spaciousness of Plato, which renders the due comprehension of him arduous. A System, one can at any time survey : but a noble and a full grown Soul, is in variety as well as reach, a type of the incomprehensible Universe : didactic Thinkers, even so great as ARISTOTLE, may by dint of earnestness be gone round and round ; but what formula is adequate for a SHAKSPEARE, or a GOETHE ? A free Genius, instinct with Poetry as with Knowledge, with which Science is not higher than Art, and which permits no single Faculty to be exclusive, can be defined only by its unexhausted Influence over the unfolding of the World, and therefore belongs essentially to the category of the Inexpressible. Nevertheless the student must be imperatively warned against those ordinary complaints of ordinary interpreters of Plato. No man ever wrote more clearly. The Truths he utters, are often hard to realize ; but the Expression is transparent as a mountain brook : no marvel though Plato has been held in this country obscure, seeing that a similar charge is laid, and moderately approved, against a writer of a much more limited order, but in distinctness and precision not inferior to old Euclid himself, —IMMANUEL KANT ! It seems too, that Plato is a Mystic, and veils, or even defaces Truth, through the excesses of his *Imagination*. Plato is as real as his immortal master : he is not a Mystic, unless SOCRATES was one. *Imagination*, he has to overflowing. BEAUTY hovers ever over him, and immortal fragrance is shed on the fluttering of her wings. The music of his periods reminds one of the murmuring of the Bees on Hymmetus. But Plato's sense of Beauty, only led him nearer to the Centre and Cause of Existence ; and his *Imagination*—unlike fashionable freaks of Fancy—was the purest and loftiest phase of the REASON ; it helped him to the discernment of pure Truth, because liker than any other Faculty in the Finite Mind, to the Creative Thought which preluded the birth of these myriads of gorgeous Worlds.—In proceeding to give an account of Plato's writings, we desire to acknowledge our obligations to the sketch by MR. MAURICE. Unless, in one or two points, at which we may detect the presence of the general Theory of the accomplished Writer, that sketch quite surpasses in its method and sympathy every other known to us :—on behalf of SCHLEIERMACHER, an exception might indeed be entered ; but we cannot be detained by AST or SOCHER. Taught by SOCRATES, it could in no wise fail, that Plato should discern, equally with his Master, that the first step in Philosophy, is to persuade men to ascertain that they *know* what they *talk of*—that they really comprehend the significance of the propositions on whose behalf they are prepared to contend. No form or vehicle for teaching could so well subserve this purpose as the Dialogue : it was the written representative of the unforgotten way-side interrogatories of Socrates ; and in the hands of Plato—who, as we have said, held Reality as firmly as he held Speculation—the Dialogue was no fiction, but an actual ascent, through the obstructions of Individual Character and Virtues, up towards unseen and manifold *Truths*, lying as a substratum underneath the most vague and confused *Opinion*. How superbly, in this respect, each dialogue unwinds ! Never to discourage, far less to countenance the faintest element of Doubt, but to awaken the Conscience, and show Mankind that, superior to shadow-land, there is Reality and Light ;—for this, and no lesser purpose, Plato followed his immortal Master, and constructed and exemplified that unrivalled Dialectic. In the *first* (speaking according

to *Method*, not to *Time*) class of the Platonic Dialogues, we find accordingly, an earnest effort to establish the cardinal Truth, that even beneath Fantasy there is Substance ; that beneath whatever *end* has been seriously pursued as a true end by Humanity, there is something, which if disentangled from the adventitious, would appear adequate as a purpose to arrest the attention of a healthful mind. While fusing in this way the *Cyrenaic*, *Cynic*, and *Megaric* Schools,—i. e. divesting them of their speciality and exaggeration, Plato, once and again, demonstrates that the main error betokened by incomplete systems, is not the mere incompleteness of such assertions as—'Pleasure is the Good'—'Self-denial is the Good'—'Being is the Good ;' but that it lies in the carelessness, often amounting to moral inaptitude for all inquiry, which hinders men from distinguishing between the *reality* inhering in the proposition they maintain, and its simple *accidents*. And his invariable inference is, that the mental condition adequate to Inquiry, is indeed a high moral attainment ; for that he only who governs himself, who has subjected himself to continuous discipline, and can restrain his lower Nature, will ever be capable of that highest exercise of the Faculties which conducts to Truth. It may be asserted with all justice—that, which, ages afterwards, BACON accomplished for Physical Investigations, by his masterly exposition of the misleading *Idols*, Plato in the course of his Dialogues has thoroughly accomplished, in a way not less masterly, for the wider and more arduous sphere of Moral and Social Inquiry. Men have long practically acknowledged the authority of the dicta of Bacon : unhappily they are as yet little skilled in the precepts of the more ancient *Organon*.—In the *second* class of the Platonic Dialogues, we are led to a more difficult order of contemplations ;—our Inquirer now passing to the Ante-Socratic Philosophers, and discoursing of *Xenophanes*, *Parmenides*, *Heraclitus*. It is singular that extremes almost always meet :—*Xenophanes* and *Heraclitus*, or—still farther down—*Protagoras*, no sympathy can bind them, and yet we can trace a closest resemblance. Did not *Xenophanes* simply inculcate, that, of BEING however real, Man can know nothing ? And *Protagoras*, holding by the flux of *Heraclitus*, only went to say, that, immersed amid *notions*, and subject to temperament and circumstance, each Man is reduced to frame a Universe for himself. Plato confronted, while, in one sense, accepting both ; and during the polemic that ensues, we find gradually coming out into prominent relief, that chief peculiarity of what we may term his Metaphysics, viz. : the DOCTRINE of IDEAS. Most true, with *Xenophanes*, that BEING, or the Parmenidean ONE, is not representable or expressible, by the floating confused notions which occupy the sensual understanding : nevertheless, is not the existence of these very notions—these efforts, however imperfect, of the Understanding, to express it,—proof that there is in Being a reality to be expressed ; nay that attributes belong to it, in so far answering to these notions ? So also with *Protagoras* ; it is very certain that men practically differ as to the Actions and Forms, entitled to rank under the Categories of Justice, Goodness, and Beauty ; but is there not inherent in all men, conviction of the existence of a very Just, a very Good, a very Beautiful,—else, whence sprung those imperfect notions, and what upholds them ? Thus far, it is evident that Plato merely asserts the reality of what in modern nomenclature we term *Absolute Truths* ; but thereupon the question arises, what are these, and whence come they ? How does



the Mind reach them? Can knowledge reposing on mere *Negations*, or on the *Contingent*, ever take on the character of the *Absolute*? Many of our Modern Philosophies have remained satisfied with asserting the existence of Absolute Truths, and offering an enumeration of them. KANT it will be recollected, went farther—he found the *Origin* of the characteristics of *Universality* and *Necessity*, in *Laws* or *Conditions* of the Thinking Organism: that element of our Judgments, he said, is absolute, which—irrespective of their subject-matter—depends on the mind's own essential structure:—*absolutism* with him has thus a purely *subjective* origin. The immortal Greek adventured beyond both. Too scientific to remain with mere enumerations; neither was he arrested, like Kant, at the boundary of mere subjective knowledge: he considered that Absolute Truths or IDEAS, conduct us towards the mist-enshrouded coast of ONTOLOGY—directly connecting the FINITE Mind with the INFINITE. The general cast of his remarkable conception, is the following. Of all things that exist, there are pure forms or archetypes, imperfectly discerned by our senses and sensual understanding; but in the cognition of which alone, *Knowledge*, as distinguished from *Opinion*, consists. This *Form*, or *Archetype*, or *Idea*, is a Thing's very *Essence*: it is the only reality belonging to it. Far from being a notion or conclusion framed by the Mind, it is wholly independent of the perceiving mind; and is felt to be so, whenever true Knowledge is attained. Man, therefore, is not a system-builder; his loftiest attainment reaches no higher than this,—through endeavor, through discipline, through virtue, he may *see* what *is*. Neither, however, are those substantial archetypal Forms in themselves independent. Every Idea depends on some one superior to it, and the root, consummation, and harmony of all, is in the Idea of that Supreme and Perfect Being, to whom, as Thoughts, they belong; and in whose proper Eternity alone, they can be thought of as Eternal. Assuredly we seek not to defend this Platonic system here; scarcely, we fear, have the few words permitted us, availed to offer more than a vague hint of it. Let the student, however, ponder well, on what *Knowledge* must have meant, as conceived by Plato—how lofty the aim of his *Dialectic*—how *real* his objects, and how worthy the energies of, perhaps, the most gifted speculative Genius who has left his impress upon the Earth! Nay, much lower, if our reader has made himself acquainted, through History, with its various proposals regarding this thorny problem as to Knowledge, let him reflect on what these have offered, in relation to that which our Human Spirit demands—and say which of them all has recognized the conditions of that problem, or—down even to this latter day—succeeded in satisfying these, better than Plato's?—Of the *third* chief class of the Dialogues, we have no space to say any thing adequate. Having established the nature of Knowledge and the way to attain it, Plato proceeds to search after Unity in every sphere of Inquiry—in reference to *Man*, *Society*, and *Nature*. Of Plato's Physics as unfolded in that puzzling and wonderful *Timæus*, we decline to speak:—let us just glance at his method and results in social speculation, as set forth in the *Republic*:—earnestly recommending to the English reader the study of the work itself, by aid of the recent translation by Messrs. Vaughan and Davies of Cambridge. The dialogue opens, as usual, dramatically. But as soon as the characters are defined, the question is mooted whether *Justice* is something eternal, or the mere Creature of Society—that is, whether Society has a basis in some

principle of Unity, independent of shifting forms. What then is *Justice* in a *State*? As shown in the first two books, there cannot be two kinds of Justice—a private Justice and a state Justice; the bond which unites man to his fellow, and no other, is the bond which bestows on every Society its proper degree of coherence. In illustration, take up the picture of an actual Society, and criticise its arrangements. Nowhere is Plato less a mere speculator than in this part of the *Republic*. So far from being an *Utopian*, he starts with the premise that every selfishness exists, and every evil result of it: and his practical question is, under what conditions Society may nevertheless cohere? Would that the ensuing discussion had been accepted as a lesson by all Time! Not concerning himself with *outward* or *police* regulations for the repression of evil, Plato inquires, what are the Principles of Life in any possible Society, and how they may best be developed? And his extensive treatment of this momentous subject has caused the Republic sometimes to be accounted a formal Essay on Education. Classes are named as essential to all living Societies—the Magistracy representing the idea of Wisdom—Guardians representing the idea of Fortitude—and the Masses, subsisting through temperance of desire, self-restraining and submitting. Underneath all which, lies the fundamental conception of Justice, *that*, by the assertion of whose Supremacy, he preluded the whole. There are parts of this superb dialogue so far reaching, that the conflicts and consequent morals of Modern Civilization can hardly as yet find appreciation for them. We refer especially to what has been termed Plato's *Communism* and his views of the ultimate relation of the *Sexes*. Concerning Problems, whose practical solution lies in the Future, it is wisest not to pronounce over absolutely: suffice it to refer only with indignation to the uses made of his doctrines here to disparage his great name. Again referring to the Dialogue itself, we must close this brief notice. The wisdom of Plato has taught and nourished the most learned and the greatest of past times: there is no healthier exercise for the earnest man now, than the study of his works. Nay there are errors all around us—errors in practical and speculative Politics, errors in speculative Religion—having their roots deep in the imperfect portions of our Modern Civilization, which can find nowhere a surer corrective. The best edition of the works of this immortal Greek, is the recent one by Stallbaum. [J.P.N.]

[This is the account furnished by the learned professor of astronomy in the university of Glasgow. As the reader may naturally expect to find something of the *biography* of Plato in this book, the following is subjoined:]

Plato, in his youth applied himself to poetry and painting, both which pursuits he relinquished to become a disciple of Socrates. During the imprisonment of his master, Plato attended him and committed to writing his last discourses upon the Immortality of the Soul. He then retired to Megara; after which he extended his travels to Magna Græcia and Egypt. On his return to Athens he formed his school in a grove, called the Academy, over the door of which seminary was this inscription, 'Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here.' He was soon attended by a crowd of hearers of every description; and among other illustrious names to be ranked among his disciples, are those of Dion, Aristotle, Hyperides, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, and Isocrates. The ancients thought more highly of him than of all their philosophers, and



always called him the Divine Plato. Tully, whose regard and veneration for him were boundless, observes that he was justly called by Panætius, the divine, the most wise, the most sacred, the Homer of philosophers; and made him so implicitly his guide in wisdom and philosophy, as to declare, that he had rather err with Plato, than be right with any one else. He thrice visited the court of Sicily; once invited by the elder Dionysius, and twice by the younger. The former he so much offended, that the tyrant caused him to be seized on his passage home, and sold for a slave; and the philosopher was indebted for his liberation to Aniceris of Cyrene. On his return to Athens, Plato resumed his school, and no persuasion could afterwards induce him to quit his peaceful retirement. At his death, which happened in his 79th year, B.C. 348, statues and altars were erected to his memory; and the day of his birth was long celebrated as a festival.

PLATO, a Greek poet, 5th century B.C.

PLATOFF, Count, a celebrated hetman of the Cossacks, was born in the southern part of Russia, about 1763. He entered young into the military service, distinguished himself against the Turks in Moldavia, and was made a general of cavalry. When the French invaded Russia in 1812, Platoff, with twenty regiments of Cossacks, harassed them in their flight, and contributed greatly to the advantages gained over them. He came with the emperor Alexander to England, and, at London, was the object of popular admiration. He retired to the river Don, and died in 1818.

PLATON, BEFFSCHIN, a Russian prelate, and distinguished theological writer, 1737-1812.

PLAUTUS, TITUS MACCIUS, regarded as the father of Latin comedy, is supposed to have been of mean parentage, and was born in Umbria about 227 or 224 B.C. About twenty-one of his plays are still extant, the vast number attributed to him having been reduced within that limit by the critic Varro. These have been frequently translated into Italian, French, German, and English, and Lessing has devoted an essay to the life and writings of Plautus. D. A.C. 184.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, Professor, first of Mathematics, and then of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; born 10th March, 1749, at the Manse of Benzie, Forfarshire; died at Edinburgh, 19th July, 1819. Mr. Playfair, the son of a Scottish clergyman, was destined for the Church; and indeed he occupied the living of Liff and Benzie, for a few years after the death of his father in 1773; but his scientific and literary tastes, and the power he could bring to the illustration of whatever scientific subject arrested his attention, quickly embarked him on a different and very distinguished career. His bent towards Science, manifested itself quite early in life; for, previous to the date just mentioned, he had stood, although a young man, competitor for several Chairs in our Scottish Universities: in his earliest attempt in Marischal College, Aberdeen, he was defeated only by the veterans Trail and Hamilton. From the manse of Benzie, he passed, after a short interval of connection with Mr. Ferguson of Raith, to the joint professorship (in company with Dr. Adam Ferguson) of Mathematics in Edinburgh; and from that year—1785—he devoted himself, with remarkable success, to the advancement and adornment of all leading inquiries concerning the Laws of Nature. Were proof needed of Playfair's unresting activity in the path of his affections, surely that is ample which the pages of the *Edinburgh Review* and of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, will, to posterity, always afford. But activity was not his chief charac-

teristic. With the instinct of a Mind placed above the Inquiry of its time, and therefore deservng its headlands, or the points at which it was passing farthest into the unknown, he seldom thought or wrote, unless on those questions on whose solution in either way, depended the shape and course of some opening and future science. To Playfair, Scotland owes its introduction to the arduous works of Laplace; it was he who first publicly explained the value and criticised the methods of great National Surveys; he was the exponent of the labors of Maskelyne, in determining the density of our globe; earliest he broke ground on the subject of Imaginary quantities, and renewed discussion on Porisms; he led the way in modern Geology by his masterly Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth; and he left as a model for Scientific Histories, that exquisite, although unfinished 'Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science,' which prefaces the recent Editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Playfair was distinguished by higher attributes. No man ever excelled him in the power of effective exposition; and this is equivalent to asserting that he had that appreciation of *Method*, which appertains only to minds of the highest order, for it involves an almost instinctive power of separating between the important and the unimportant, and seizing the features of that Harmony, which underlies all phenomena. An *intuition*, we say; for the gift seems inexplicable, unless as an expression more or less distinct, of that correlation between Mind and the external Universe, which LEIBNITZ designated as a *Pre-established Harmony*. But even these excellences, great and rare as they are, do not in our estimation equal another—viz.: the exquisite temper and *wholeness* of the Man. The memory of Playfair has yet scarcely faded amid the best circles of Edinburgh; and affection for him, is, with many, as an heir-loom or favorite tradition that will descend. He was an example, in all things, of what *culture*—apart from mere *attainment*—can make a Man. The finest passage of the Roman Orator in his *Archias*, or the well-known lines of OVID:—

—ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,  
Emoluit mores, nec sinit esse feros;

when laid beside practical life and actual character, seem oftener a satire than a laudation; but Playfair might have recited them and never blushed. Mild and manly, liberal, generous and sedate, the best of the rising minds of his time thronged around him, and drew strength and fair resolve from the symmetrical nature they contemplated. It is a good thing to advance science by original discovery; but infinitely greater that scientific thought should advance and emancipate the Man. The Scottish Metropolis was at that period rarely fortunate. Besides Playfair, Dugald Stewart taught,—a man of corresponding equality and command of temper, of singular openness and moral reach. Others resembled them; for, in virtue of their power of assimilation, two Minds so distinguished, could not stand alone. Nor must we omit from the list, Professor John Millar of Glasgow—author of the Historical View of the English Government. It is not too much to say, that by giving tone and expansion to the hearts and intellects around them, and growing up under their care, these remarkable persons have exercised most important influence on the recent progress of Britain, and thus on the destinies of the world. [J.P.N.]

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, born in 1759, was an ingenious projector and author. After serving an apprenticeship to a millwright, he



was engaged as a draughtsman at Boulton and Watt's establishment, Soho, Birmingham. On coming to London, he obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in many speculations, became a fertile writer on politics and other subjects, and died in 1823. His most important publications are, 'A Commercial and Political Atlas,' 'An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations,' 'France as it is,' 'History of Jacobinism,' and 'British Family Antiquity.'

PLAYFORD, J., a writer on music, 1613-1693.

PLEE, A., a French botanist, died 1825.

PLEYEL, J., an Austrian pianist, 1757-1838.

PLINY, the Elder, (Caius Plinius Secundus,) a distinguished writer on natural history and botany, was born A.D. 23, most probably at Novocomum, the modern Como (though Verona disputes with it the honor of being his birth-place). He died in A.D. 79. Inferior in grasp of intellect, but ranking only second to Aristotle as a natural historian, the name of Pliny shines out through the mist of antiquity with particular lustre. In his youth he served in the army, and in his more mature years held some important appointments in the state. Possessing an extraordinary aptitude for collecting information, and endowed with an amazing love for study, his whole life was devoted to the prosecution of scientific pursuits. Rising before day-break, the early part of the morning was employed by him as his time for transacting business. The rest of the day was spent in study, and even during his meals, while taking his bath, or while on a journey, he had a reader attending him, to read from some favorite author. He took notes from every work he read, for he used to say, 'There was no book so bad but what might afford something valuable to be derived from it.' His writings were numerous, but the only one that has reached our times is his famous 'Natural History.' This great work is a perfect mine of observations; though unfortunately the true and the fabulous are mixed up in nearly equal proportions. It contains, he says himself, extracts from no fewer than 2,000 volumes, from authors of all kinds, travellers, historians, geographers, philosophers, and physicians. He devotes part of it to the natural history of animals, and in the four books which treat of them, he has amassed an immense number of facts, such as they were known and believed at that time. The only arrangement he adopts is according to their size or importance. The part which treats of botany, occupies a much larger space; ten books containing the history of plants, and five, the remedies derived from them. It is unfortunately impossible now to recognize many of the plants he has described; but his merits as a botanist or zoologist are not to be judged of by comparing his knowledge with ours, but by recollecting the age in which he lived, and the effects which his works have had in keeping alive the knowledge of nature during the dark ages which succeeded him. His death was remarkable. During a tremendous eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Pliny, who had then the command of the fleet, wishing to save the poor inhabitants of the country in the neighborhood of the volcano, and, at the same time, anxious to examine in person the awful phenomenon, sailed to the scene of terror, and was unfortunately suffocated by the noxious fumes. It is generally believed that this was the same eruption of Vesuvius that destroyed Herculaneum. [W.B.]

PLINY, the Younger, a nephew and adopted son of the preceding, distinguished as an orator, historian, and statesman, was born at Como in 61 or 62. His mother, Plinia, was a sister of Pliny the Elder,



[Pliny the Younger, from an Ancient Bust.]

and he remained under the care of the latter till his eighteenth year, when the eruption of Vesuvius took place, which proved fatal to his protector. He began his career as a Roman advocate the year following, and in the reign of Trajan held a government in Bithynia. The time of his death is uncertain.

PLOT, ROBERT, a naturalist, was born in 1640, at Borden, in Kent; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated as LL.D.; became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, royal historiographer, archivist of the herald's office, &c.; and died in 1696. His chief works are, 'The Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire.'

PLOTINUS, the most famous teacher of the new Platonic school, was born at Lycopolis in Egypt about A.D. 204. The original bent of his mind was to speculation, and he had prosecuted such studies under Ammonias Saccas, at Alexandria, for eleven years, when, in his thirty-ninth year, he joined the expedition of Gordian against the Parthians, as a means of enabling him to study the philosophy of the East. At the emperor's death he found his way back to Antioch, and afterwards went to Rome, where he taught for six-and-twenty years with great popularity, and where he gradually developed his system and composed many books, which were corrected and arranged by his pupil Porphyry. He died in Campania in A.D. 274. Porphyry divided his master's 54 books into six *Æneads*, or sections of nine. The metaphysics of Plotinus are obscure in their subtlety, though Plato was his acknowledged guide and pattern. He held that in order to perfect knowledge, the subject and object must be united, that the intelligent agent and the thing understood—the apprehending and the apprehended, must not be in separation; the spirit having every thing spiritual within itself. Great stress was laid by him upon pure intuition, as in some one of its gleams even the absolute and unconditioned might be discovered. Out of the spirit is developed the soul, which is brought into contact with the sensuous world. Plotinus had learned Eclecticism from Ammonius, but he added to it a mysticism peculiar to himself, while he attempted to clothe Paganism in the garb of a philosophical theism. Probably towards the end of his life his transcendental visions and ecstasies were the result of a diseased organization, which had been reduced and emaciated by continued abstinence. His system acquired great popularity in subsequent years, and sometimes opposed

Christianity and often modified it. Creuzer's edition of Plotinus in 3 vols. 4to was printed at the Oxford University press in 1835, and the *Æneads* appeared in a Latin translation by Marsilius Ficinus, Florence, 1492. [J.E.]

PLoucQUET, G., a German metaphysician, 1716-90.

PLOWDEN, CHARLES, a Jesuit, born in England, in 1743, but educated at Rome, where he entered into the society in 1779. On his return to his own country after the suppression of his order in 1773, he was one of the most zealous advocates for their reuniting in England. He afterwards became president of the Catholic College of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and died in 1821.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND, a Catholic lawyer, author of 'Commentaries and Reports,' 1517-1584.

PLOWDEN, FRANCIS, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, and by profession a barrister and conveyancer. He was the author of 'Jura Anglorum,' 'Church and State,' 'A Treatise upon the law of Usury and Annuities,' and 'The History of Ireland.' In consequence of a verdict obtained against him for a libel in the latter work, with £5000 damages, he retired to France, where he afterwards resided; and died, at an advanced age, in 1829.

PLUCHE, NOEL A., a professor of rhetoric at Rheims, distinguished as a naturalist and man of letters, and for his opposition to the bull 'Unigenitus.' He is author of 'Spectacle de la Nature,' 9 vols., 'Histoire du Ciel, Idées des Poètes, des Philosophes et de Moïse,' 2 vols., 'La Mécanique des Langues,' and some lesser works, 1688-1761.

PLUMER, WILLIAM, an Amer. poetical writer, died 1854.

PLUMIER, C., a French botanist, 1646-1706.

PLUMPTRE, JAMES, a Church of England minister, known as a miscellaneous wr., 1770-1832.

PLUNKENET, L., an Eng. Botanist, 1642-1710.

PLUNKET, OLIVER, a Roman Catholic prelate, executed on a false charge of treason, 1681.

PLUNKET, WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, Lord, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Plunket, pastor of a presbyterian congregation, Enniskillen, Ireland. He was born there in 1761: and after practising with success as a barrister, became a member of the Irish parliament, under the patronage of Lord Charlemont. He soon distinguished himself in opposition to the government, and especially in resisting the legislative union, notwithstanding which he appeared for the crown on the prosecution of the patriot, Emmett, and addressed the jury with inhuman earnestness, in order to dissociate himself, it is said, from the failing fortunes of those who were once his friends. Promotion followed as a matter of course. In 1803 he became solicitor-general for Ireland, and two years later attorney-general, from which time his rising fortunes were associated with those of Grenville and Fox in the government. In 1806-7 he was a member of the Whig cabinet with Lord Grenville and the late Earl Grey, and for many years afterwards was attached to the political interests of the former. The discontent which pervaded the country at the period of the Manchester massacre, and, in fact, to the end of the Castlereagh government in 1822, found no sympathy in the bosom of Lord Plunket, who earned the gratitude of the Tories by his oratorical services in the extenuation of their errors, and the defence of their policy. As the first law officer of the Irish government during the vice-royalty of Lord Wellesley, in the time of

Canning, he shared in their general unpopularity, but somewhat later he acquired great credit by promoting the act of Catholic emancipation. In 1827 he was raised to the peerage, and from that time to 1830 was chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. After the retirement of Wellington, Lord Plunket had no further share in the legislation of the country, but remained chancellor of Ireland under the Whigs for many subsequent years, being succeeded in that office by Lord Campbell. His public life ended in 1841, and he died at the advanced age of 89, in January, 1854. [E.R.]

PLUQUET, FRANCIS ANDREW ADRIAN, a learned French abbé, author of a 'Dictionary of Heresies,' 'Essay on Luxury,' and 'The Classical Books of the Chinese,' 1716-1790.



[Plutarch, from an Ancient Gem.]

PLUTARCH (PLUTARCHUS), was a native of Chaeronea, a city of Boeotia. The time of his birth is uncertain. From the few facts which he has recorded of himself, we learn that he was studying philosophy under Ammonius, at Delphi, when the Emperor Nero made his progress through Greece in the twelfth year of his reign, A.D. 66. His family was one of some importance in Chaeronea, and members of it had held the highest civic offices in their native city. Of the events of his life, very little is known. It appears from his writings that he visited Italy and Rome, perhaps more than once; and that he delivered lectures in his vernacular language on philosophy, in the imperial city, during the reign of Domitian, which were attended by most of those who pretended to be employed in the study of philosophy. It is probable that the substance of these lectures was afterwards embodied in his moral writings. At a late period in life he began to read the Latin authors, having, as he states, during his residence in Italy, been prevented from acquiring a knowledge of the language by the circumstance of 'having so many commissions to execute, and so many people coming to him to receive his instructions in philosophy.' The latter part of his life was spent in honor and comfort in his native city, where he passed through various magisterial offices, and enjoyed the honor and emoluments of a priesthood. He had four sons and a daughter. The time and circumstances of his death are unknown; but his intellectual attainments and character have been transmitted to us in his works. The great work, which has immortalized the name of Plutarch, is his 'Parallel Lives,' which contains the biography of forty-six distinguished Greeks and Romans. The Lives are arranged in pairs, each pair containing the life of a Greek and a Roman, followed by a com-



parative estimate of the two. In a few cases the comparative estimate is omitted or lost. Besides these there are four other biographies which were written by Plutarch, and a life of Homer, which is sometimes attributed to him. Fifteen other biographies have been lost. Few of the ancient writers have attained so extensive celebrity as Plutarch. His 'Parallel Lives' have delighted and instructed every successive generation since they were given to the world; and are equally acceptable to people of every age and class. As materials for history they have been found not altogether trustworthy; but the chief object of the author was to delineate character as exhibited by the events of a man's life, whether these were important or trifling, and without a strict regard to the order in which they occurred. His other writings, which amount to upwards of sixty, are comprehended under the title of 'Moralia,' or 'Ethical Works;' though some of these are of an historical or anecdotal character. In all his writings a moral end is apparent. 'A kind, humane disposition, and a love of every thing that is ennobling and excellent, pervade his writings, and give the reader the same kind of pleasure that he has in the company of an esteemed friend, whose singleness of heart appears in every thing that he says or does.'

[G.F.]

POCAHONTAS, a celebrated Indian girl, the daughter of Powhatan, the chief of the Indians of Virginia. She saved the life of the celebrated Captain Smith, who was taken prisoner in 1607, and was about being executed. Smith's head had been placed on a stone, and the club raised to dash out his brains, when the youthful Pocahontas flew to the spot, and interposed her own head between the threatened blows and Captain Smith. The Englishman's life was spared by the savage Powhatan out of love for his daughter. On another occasion she saved the whole colony of the English, by disclosing to Captain Smith a plot on the part of the Indians to destroy it. She fell in love with John Rolfe, an English gentleman, who married her, and took her with him to England, (she having been previously baptized as a Christian,) and received with distinction at court. On preparing to embark for her native Virginia in 1617, she died at Gravesend, at the early age of 22. She left one son, Thomas Rolfe, from whom some of the best families in Virginia are descended, among which was that of the statesman, John Randolph.

POCHARD, J., a French theologian, 1715-1786.

POCOCK, EDWARD, son of a minister of the Church of England, bearing the same name, was born at Oxford 1604, died 1691. He is greatly distinguished as an Oriental scholar, and for his learning as a theologian. His eldest son, EDWARD, published, in 1671, the 'Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan,' translated into English by Ockley; and his son, THOMAS, a translation from Menasseh Ben Israel 'On the Term of Life,' 1699.

POCOCK, SIR G., a brave admiral, 1706-1762.

POCOCK, ISAAC, a native of Bristol, first known as an historical painter, and afterwards as a prolific writer for the stage, 1782-1835.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, a learned prelate and traveller, was born at Southampton, in 1704; received his education at the free school there, of which his father was master, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; travelled in the East from 1737 to 1742; was, successively, precentor of Waterford, archdeacon of St. Patrick's, bishop of Ossory, and of Meath; and died in 1765. His 'Travels' are rich

in description, particularly of the 'Curiosities of Egypt and Palestine.'

PODESTA, J. B., an Italian Orientalist, 17th c.  
POE, EDGAR A., an Am. poet and miscellaneous writer. His career was an irregular one, in consequence of his vicious habits and loose moral principles, 1812-1849.

POELENBURG, CORNELIUS, a Dutch landscape painter, employed by Charles I., 1586-1660.

POERNER, C. G., a Ger. chemist, 1732-1796.

POGGI, S. M., an Italian dramatist, 1685-1722.

POGGIANI, J., an Italian writer, 1522-1568.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, an Italian writer of the 15th century, who contributed greatly to the revival of classical literature in Europe, was born at Terranova, in Tuscany, was educated at Florence, and held the office of apostolical secretary to no less than eight popes. He devoted much of his time in the search after manuscripts; and to him the world is indebted for Quintillian, the orations of Cicero, Lucretius, part of Plautus, and other remains of antiquity. He was a man of eminent talent, but his morals and disposition were most reprehensible. His chief works are a 'History of Florence,' 'Dialogues on Nobility,' and 'Funeral Orations.' Died 1459.

POHL, J. C., a German physician and writer on vampyres, 1706-1780. J. EMANUEL, his son, a physician and botanist, 1746-1800.

POHL, J. E., an Austrian botanist, 1784-1834.

POILLY, FRANCIS, a French engraver, 1622-1693. NICHOLAS, his brother and pupil, 1626-1696. J. BAPTIST, son of Nicholas, died 1728. FRANÇOIS, brother of J. Baptist, died 1723.

POINSETT, JOEL R., an Am. statesman, was b. in South Carolina. During the early portion of his life, he travelled throughout Europe, and extended his journey into the interior of Asia. He subsequently went to Spanish America, and after his return he became a member of Congress, and served from 1821 to 1825. During this time he ably advocated the cause of South American and Greek independence. In 1825 he was appointed by Adams minister to Mexico. On his return to the United States, the nullification excitement was at its height, and he appeared prominently as a Union man. During Van Buren's administration he was Secretary of State. Died 1851.

POINSINET, A., a French dramatist, 1735-69.

POINSINET-DE-SIRRY, LOUIS, a French dramatic writer, translator, and antiquar., 1733-1804.

POINTER, J., an English historian, last cent.

POIRET, PETER, one of the greatest mystical writers produced in the protestant church, was born at Mentz, where his father was a sword-maker, in 1646, and became pastor of Amveil, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, 1672. He was a master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, but having no taste for a merely scholastic divinity, he studied the philosophy of Descartes, and during the four years that he retained his pastoral charge, published a work on Cartesian principles, entitled 'Cogitationes Rationales de Deo, Animâ, et Malo,' which produced a considerable sensation, and was attacked by Bayle. In 1676, the conquests of Louis XIV. occasioned Poret's retreat to Hamburgh, where he became acquainted with Madame Bourignon, and through her experiences, in the first place, with the grounds of the mystic philosophy, the further study of which led him to point out the defects of the philosophy of Descartes, whose admirers have applied to his criticisms the fable of *the viper and the file*. He published his digest of the mystic philoso-

phy, including the experience of Madame Bourignon, wrought into a system, under the title of 'De Æconomia Divinâ,' or universal system of nature. The principle of it is *abstraction*, or the preference of a presumed illumination to reason; the same in essence as the *quietism* of Molinos, the *annihilation* of the Hindoo philosophy, and the *divine vision* of Boehmen. In all these cases we are presented with a vast treasure of experience, demonstrating the existence of a super-sensual wisdom, as manifested to the present sceptical age in some rare examples of *clairvoyance*, the physical preparation being really the same, though produced by different means. From Hamburgh Poiret removed to Rheinsburg, in the neighborhood of Leyden, where he died in 1719. A complete list of his works would be useless without a description of them, for which we have not space. The curious may consult the *catalogue raisonné*, in the Memoirs of J. P. Nicéron, published at Paris 1727-1745. [E.R.]

POIREY, F., a French theologian, 1584-1637.

POIRIER, G., a learned ecclesiastic, 1724-1803.

POIRSON, J. B., a Fr. geographer, 1761-1831.

POISSON, N. J., a French theologian, died 1710.

POISSON. See POMPADOUR.

POISSON, RAIMOND, a French actor and dramatist of the 17th century, who obtained great celebrity in low comedy. He wrote a number of theatrical pieces, and died in 1690.—His son, PAUL POISSON, was eminent as a comic actor. Died 1735.—The two sons of Paul, PHILIP and ARNOULT DE ROINVILLE, were also distinguished for their theatrical talents: the former was the author of 10 comedies, and was a good tragic performer; while the latter fully supported the reputation of his family as a comic actor. He died in 1753.

POISSON, D. S., a French analyst, 1781-1840.

POISSONNIER, PETER ISAAC, an eminent physician, was born at Dijon, in 1720. He became professor of medicine in the college de France, and was the first who gave chemical lectures at Paris. In 1758, being first physician to the French army, he went to Russia, to attend the empress Elizabeth in her illness. In 1764 he was appointed inspector-general of physic in the ports and colonies, and died in 1798. M. Poissonnier wrote several practical works, but he is chiefly known by his method of procuring fresh water from that of the sea, for which he received a pension of 12,000 livres.

POITEVIN, J., a Fr. astronomer, 1742-1807.

POITIERS, DIANA OF. See DIANA.

POITIERS, P. DE, a Fr. theologian, died 1205.

POIVRE, N., a French naturalist, was born at Lyons, in 1719. He was appointed intendant of the isles of France and Bourbon, where he introduced the bread-fruit tree and other valuable plants. D. 1786.

POIVRE, PETER, a French ecclesiastic, known as a traveller and philosophical observer, 1715.

POIX, L. DE, a French Orientalist, 1714-1782.

POLANEO, C., a Spanish painter, 17th century.

POLANO, P., a doge of Venice, 1130-1148.

POLE, REGINALD, the famous cardinal and papal legate in the reign of Queen Mary, was a younger son of Lord Montacute, cousin of Henry VII. He was born at Stourton castle, in Staffordshire, 1500, and after completing his studies in the English and Italian universities, appeared at the court of Henry VIII. in 1525. In 1529 he went to Paris to avoid any share in the discussion of the king's divorce, but when Henry had resolved to submit the question to the foreign universities, this unlucky step caused his selection of Pole to represent him in that city. Instead of yielding, Pole honestly returned home,

and in 1531 refused the archbishoprick of York, which was offered him on condition of compliance. The king having dismissed him in anger, he consulted his safety by leaving the kingdom, and rejoined the company of the distinguished men he had known at Padua and Venice. The literary circle in which he moved was formed by Caraffa, Sadolet, Gilberto, Fregoso, archbishop of Salerno, Bembo, and Contarini. These men even embraced the doctrine of Justification, and in their social meetings discussed the means of reforming the papacy—their great principle being to preserve the unity of the church under the papal government. In Italy, during the reign of Henry VIII., Reginald Pole rose to great distinction, and, on the accession of Paul III. in 1534, was raised to the cardinalate, as were his friends just mentioned. On the death of Paul, in 1549, it was almost determined to put the triple crown on his head. His place in English history commences under the date 1553, that of the accession of Queen Mary, who at once invited him to England, and gave him the place of Cranmer, whom she deposed, as archbishop of Canterbury. He arrived in London, dignified as papal legate, in November, 1554, and was received by Mary in presence of her husband, Philip II. of Spain, at St. Paul's cross. On this occasion, as we read in the correspondence of Bullinger, he addressed the queen with the salutation of the Virgin—'Hail Mary, full of grace,' &c. He advocated moderate measures in the council, as may be supposed from his humane disposition and his inclination to protestant opinions. After his death, we find Paul IV. complaining that England might have been retained with ease had Cardinal Pole been supported in his measures. In 1556, Pole was created chancellor of both universities, Oxford and Cambridge, having previously been ordained priest, and inaugurated into his archbishopric—the latter after the burning of Cranmer, which took place in March of that year. It is curious that Cardinal Pole survived the queen only a few hours. The circumstance is thus satirically alluded to in a letter addressed to Bullinger by E. Sandys, —'We yesterday received a letter from England, in which the death of Mary, the accession of Elizabeth, and the decease of Cardinal Pole is confirmed. That good cardinal, that he might not raise any disturbance, or impede the progress of the gospel, departed this life the day after his friend, Queen Mary, (17th November, 1558.) Such was the love and harmony between them, that not even death itself could separate them. We have nothing, therefore, to fear from Pole, for dead men do not bite.'—(Letters from the archives of Zurich, published by the Parker Society.) Some allowance must be made for the asperity of party, for no one can doubt the sincerity, humanity, and learning of Cardinal Pole. Ranke shows that he injured himself in Italy by boldly stating the doctrines of the Gospel at the council of Trent in 1545. [E.R.]

POLEMBERG. See POELENBURG.

POLEMO, three distinguished Greeks:—1. A philosophical teacher, who had for his disciples Zenone and Arcesilas, and who differed but little from Aristotle, died B.C. 270. 2. A geographical and historical writer, surnamed Periegetes, about 200 B.C. 3. A native of Laodicea, one of the most celebrated rhetoricians at the beginning of the 2d century.

POLEMO, the first of the name king of Pontus under the triumvirate of Mark Antony, died 1. The second, his son and successor, was recognized king by Caligula 39, and deposed by Nero 65.

POLENI, J., a Venetian antiquar., 1683-1761.



**POLHEM, CHRISTOPHER**, Count, a Swedish engineer, member of the Academy at Stockholm, and contributor to its transactions on the subjects of commercial economy and mechanics. The great works over which he presided are the docks at Carlscrona and the Trolhetta canal. The celebrated Swedenborg was his coadjutor, 1661-1751.

**POLI, G. SAVERIO**, an eminent naturalist, was born at Molletta, in Italy, in 1746, and studied in the university of Padua. He was the friend of Morgagni, Fracchiolati, Poleni, and Valsecchi; and became director of the military academy at Naples, where he died in 1825. He was the author of a very popular 'System of Natural Philosophy' and also of a work on 'Testacea.'

**POLI, M.**, an Italian chemist, 1662-1714.

**POLIER, A. L. H. DE**, a Fr. Orient., 1741-95.

**POLIGNAC, JULES**, Prince De, prime minister of Charles X. of France, whose administration produced the revolution of 1830, was sprung from an ancient family, whose vicissitudes of fortune were remarkable even in revolutionary France, and which numbered among its members the famous Abbé de Polignac, who died 1741. Driven from Paris by the clamor of the mob, his parents repaired to Vienna; but scarcely had they reached that capital, before the fate of her beloved mistress and friend, Marie Antoinette, was communicated to his mother, and within a few days she fell a victim to her grief and affection. Deprived of a mother's care, young Polignac and his two brothers were educated in devoted attachment to their religion and their exiled sovereign; and, before reaching manhood, Jules de Polignac proceeded to Russia, then a refuge for the royalists, and shortly afterwards repaired to Edinburgh, where the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., resided. Under the mingled influences of religion and loyalty, he embarked with his brother Armand in Georges' conspiracy in 1804 against Napoleon. The conspiracy was detected; the brothers were arrested, tried, and condemned to death; but, at the intercession of Josephine and Madame Murat, the emperor's sister, the sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment, and the two young men were sent to Vincennes, where they remained six years. On the restoration of Louis XVIII., Jules de Polignac devoted himself heart and soul to the so-called party of the Congregation, in the interest of the Pope, the Church, and the Count d'Artois; and his services were rewarded by the Pope conferring on him the title of a Roman prince, by which he has since been known. In 1823, Prince Polignac was sent as ambassador to London, where he remained six years; and the intrigues of the priest party being finally crowned with success, he returned to Paris in 1829, to assume the premiership of the new ministry; but the nation was loud in its expression of distrust, till at length the unconstitutional course that he adopted towards the chambers was suddenly arrested by the 'three glorious days,' which led to his own overthrow, and the dethronement of his sovereign. Pursued and taken at Granville, he was tried before the chamber of peers, and condemned; but his life was spared; and, after undergoing a short imprisonment at Ham, he was allowed to go into exile. His remaining years were spent chiefly at Munich. At length he was allowed to return to France, though not to Paris; but the death of Charles X. and the Duke d'Angoulême gave the last blow to a constitution already broken down by many reverses, and he sank into a state of melancholy, from which he never recovered. Born 1783; died 1847. His brother Armand died about a month before him.

**POLIGNAC, MELCHIOR DE**, a French cardinal and statesman, was born in 1661, at Puy en Velay in Languedoc. He was employed as a negotiator at Rome, in Poland, and in Holland, and acquitted himself so well that he was rewarded with the purple. During the regency he was banished to his abbey of Anchin, but afterwards he was recalled, and appointed agent for French affairs at Rome. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch, and died in 1741. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled 'Anti-Lucretius,' which has often been reprinted, and was translated into English by the father of the late Mr. Canning.

**POLIGNAC, YOLANDE MARTINE GABRIELLE DE POLASTRON**, Duchesse De, a favorite of the queen Marie Antoinette, and gouvernante of the royal children, 1749-1793.

**POLITIAN, or POLIZIANO, ANGELO**, an Italian scholar who became tutor to the children of Lorenzo de Medici, and was appointed by him canon of Florence. He wrote 'a History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi,' and edited a collection of Greek epigrams, 1454-1494.

**POLK, JAMES KNOX**, president of the United States from 1844 to 1848, was born in North Carolina in 1795. Emigrated to Tennessee, where he practised law and commenced his political career. In 1825 he was elected member of the House of Representatives, of which he served as speaker for several years. He belonged to the democratic party. The chief measures during his rule, were the Annexation of Texas and the Mexican war. Died 1849.

**POLLAJUOLO, ANTONIO**, a painter, sculptor, engraver, and goldsmith of Florence, 1426-1498.

**POLLEXFEN, SIR HARGRAVE**, an eminent lawyer and member of parliament, acted as counsel for the seven bishops in 1688, and was knighted after the revolution, and appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas; died 1692.

**POLLICH, J. A.**, a Ger. naturalist, 1740-1780.

**POLLINI, C.**, an Italian botanist, 1783-1833.

**POLLINI, J.**, an Italian historian, 16th century.

**POLLIO, CAIUS ASINUS**, a Roman consul, and friend of Augustus, most celebrated as the patron of letters, and for the protection he afforded to Virgil and Horace; died in the year 3, aged eighty.

**POLLIO, TREBELLII**, a writer of Roman history, only fragments of whose works remain, about 300.



[Birth-place of Robert Pollok.]

**POLLOK, ROBERT**, was born in 1798, in Renfrewshire, where his father was a small farmer. After having worked for some years on the farm, he determined on becoming a preacher; and, adding a



little Latin to the elementary education he had previously received, he entered, at the age of nineteen, on a five years' course of study in the university of Glasgow. Afterwards, while he was a student of theology, he published two or three little prose tales of a religious cast; and then, also, he was working up many of his poetical fragments into his 'Course of Time.' This energetic and ambitious poem appeared in the spring of 1827, and speedily obtained a popularity which it is not likely soon to lose. Its deeply religious character recommended it to serious persons; and it was admired by critics for the many flashes of original genius, which light up the crude and unwieldy design, and atone for the narrow range of thought and knowledge, as well as for the stiff pomposity that pervades the diction. There are in it a few passages which are strikingly and most poetically imaginative, and some which are beautifully touching. The poet did not long survive to enjoy his fame, or to prosecute his profession, to which he was admitted, as a preacher in the United Secession Church, very soon after the publication of his poem. He had already shown symptoms of consumption, which now became more decided; friends, gained for him by his genius, furnished him with assistance for going to Italy; but he was able to travel no farther than Southampton, where he died in September, 1827, before completing his twenty-ninth year. [W.S.]

POLLUX, JULIUS, two Greek writers, sometimes confounded together,—the earlier, a grammarian and sophist, born in Egypt about 180 B.C.; the later, an historian of the 4th century.

POLO, MARCO, was the son of a Venetian merchant, Niccolo Polo, and was born about the year 1250. Some months before his birth, his father Niccolo, and uncle Maffio, resolved to make the experiment of opening a trade with the Tartar princes who had lately established themselves in the East of Europe. For this purpose they sailed for Constantinople with a valuable cargo of goods, which they disposed of to great advantage; and investing the proceeds in rich jewels, they crossed the Black Sea, and travelling to Bolgar on the Volga, placed these at the service of a Tartar prince there. He rewarded them with twice the value of the jewels; and as they were well satisfied with their gains they now wished to return home. This they could not compass in consequence of the breaking out of a war between two princes whose territories lay on their route. They accordingly travelled round the north end of the Caspian, and reached Bokhara in safety. Here they remained three years; and were then induced to accompany a Persian embassy to the Grand Khan, Kublai, who then held his magnificent court at Kemeifu, in Chinese Tartary. He received them into favor, and promoted them to honor. This wise prince, like others of his race, held the liberal maxim, which has received in our own day much favor among statesmen, that all forms of faith which are professed by great numbers of persons should have encouragement and support. Accordingly, in prosecution of his purpose he commissioned one of his grandees, and the two Poli, on an embassy to the lord of the Christians, requesting his holiness to send 100 wise men to instruct his people in the religion and arts of the Western world. The Tartar nobleman died by the way; but the Poli pursued their journey in safety, exhibiting the Khan's order and seal upon a golden tablet, which he had given them as a passport. In 1269, having been three years by the way, they reached Acre, and soon after arrived in Venice. Marco was now ap-

proaching manhood, and his mother having died in giving him birth, his father's ties to his native city were less binding. Accordingly, in 1271, the two brothers started on their return to the court of Kublai, taking young Marco with them, and bearing letters from Pope Gregory X. They reached Tai-yuen-foo in safety, where the Khan was then residing. Young Marco was received into the highest favor, and was employed on many important missions, both in China proper, Tartary, and the adjoining countries. He held for three years the high office of governor of the city of Yantchoo-foo, in S.E. China. He thus enjoyed opportunities which no European has ever possessed, of becoming acquainted with the country and its institutions. Polo's travels were at one time regarded as of no value, but his accuracy in relating what he himself saw, has been from time to time in later years confirmed in a remarkable manner. The best edition of his travels is said to be that by Count Baldelli, 4 vols. 4to., Florence, 1827. It contains a map of Africa, drawn in 1351, and another with the routes followed by the Poli in Asia marked upon it. The Arabian and Chinese maps which Polo brought home are thought to have suggested to the Portuguese the passage by the Cape. The three Poli remained seventeen years in China; Kublai refused to let them depart, till at length his grand-nephew, reigning in Persia, sent ambassadors to his court to ask in marriage a young princess of the blood royal. It was found impossible for her to proceed by land, and Marco having just returned from a voyage to India, and represented the safety of the passage, the Khan reluctantly consented to the request of the ambassador, to let the Poli conduct them by sea to Persia, with the young princess destined to be their master's bride. A fleet of fourteen ships was prepared, the Poli were loaded with presents, empowered to act as the Khan's ambassadors at the European courts, and entreated to return after they had visited their friends. The fleet reached Ormuz in eighteen months—and the three Venetians arrived in their native city in 1295, after an absence of twenty-four years. They found themselves forgotten of all their old friends and acquaintances, but a display of their enormous wealth at a great feast which they gave, speedily brought a greater accession of new friends than they found to be quite convenient. Marco was soon after his return taken prisoner in a sea-fight with the Genoese, in which he commanded a galley. He was carried to Genoa, and detained four years; but treated with great kindness so soon as his history became known. He sent to Venice for his papers, and employed his leisure in putting his notes into shape. On his return, he married, led a settled and respectable life, and died at a good old age. His father lived till 1316, and had a second family by a young wife. [J.B.]

POLWHELE, REV. RICHARD, an antiquarian, historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, whose works are exceedingly voluminous, was born at Truro, in 1760, where he was also educated, and where, when a boy, with the assistance of the celebrated Dr. Wolcott, then a physician in that town, he first essayed as a poet. His principal works are 'The History of Cornwall,' 7 vols. 4to., 'The History of Devonshire,' 3 vols., 'Traditions and Recollections,' 2 vols., 'The Rural Rector,' 3 vols., 'Biographical Sketches in Cornwall,' 3 vols., 'Anecdotes of Methodism,' 'Illustrations of Scriptural Characters,' several volumes of sermons; with numberless poems, and other writings of a miscellaneous character. Died at Truro, aged 78, March 1838.



POLYÆNUS, a Greek author, 2d century.

POLYBIUS, a celebrated Greek historian, son of Lycortus, general of the Achæans, was born in Arcadia, B.C. 203. He was formed for public business by the precepts and example of Philopœmen, and at the funeral of that general he bore the urn which contained his ashes. Being sent to Rome as one of the hostages demanded of the Achæans, his residence at the capital of the world was of great importance to Polybius, who, on his return to Greece, was employed in public affairs by several states. He wrote a 'Universal History,' in 40 books, of which we have only five complete, and an abridgment of twelve others.

POLYBIUS OF COS, a medical writer, pupil and son-in-law of Hippocrates, 5th century B.C.

POLYCARE, ST., a Christian father and martyr, who, according to tradition, was a disciple of the apostle John, and by him appointed bishop of Smyrna. He made many converts, and violently opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus; but during the persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, he suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, A.D. 169. His 'Epistle to the Philippians' is the only one of his pieces that has been preserved.

POLYCLES, a Greek sculptor, 4th century B.C. Another sculptor of the name, flourished about 170 B.C.

POLYCLETUS, a Greek sculptor, 5th ct. B.C.

POLYCRATES, a tyrant of Samos, put to death by Orontes, time of Cambyases, 6th century B.C.

POLYCRATES, bishop of Ephesus, 2d century.

POLYDORUS, VIRGILIUS, an Ital. historical writer, who was sent to England by Alexander VI., to collect the tax called Peter's pence, and obtained a living in the Church of England. His works are a 'Collection of Proverbs,' a Treatise on Prodigies, and particularly a History of England. He was a friend of Erasmus, and flourished about 1470-1555.

POLYGNOTUS OF THASES, the earliest recorded painter of Greece, who has attained great fame, appears to have been settled at Athens about 463 B.C., whither he had accompanied Cimon after his conquest of Thasos. With Polygnotus painting was fully developed in all the essential principles of art, though his style might still want the delicacies of execution which distinguished the period of refinement about the time of Alexander the Great. The first portrait on record is the picture of Elpinice, the sister of Cimon, and his own mistress, which Polygnotus introduced in the 'Rape of Cassandra,' painted by him, in the 'Pecile' at Athens, a celebrated portico illustrated with the history of the Athenians, and where the philosophers and others used to meet and gossip. Polygnotus seems to have been a complete painter, though established quite a generation before the execution of the Elgin marbles; his style was, however, doubtless, somewhat similar to the style of those great works, ideal or generic. There is a memorable passage in the *Poetics* of Aristotle, speaking in the very highest terms of this great painter. Aristotle says, comparing him with two of his contemporaries:—'Dionysius paints men as they are, Pauson, worse, and Polygnotus better than they are.' Many other Greek writers speak of him in the highest terms. Lucian enumerates him among the four greatest colorists of the Greeks, these being Polygnotus, Euphranor, Apelles, and Acton. The greatest works of Polygnotus were the two extensive series of pictures (*tempera* paintings) executed on the two principal sides of the *Lesche*, or public hall at Delphi, attached to the Temple of Apollo, as a convenient place of meeting for the various Greeks from

every part, who were in the habit of visiting Delphi, for the sake of consulting the oracle there, which was the most famous of all the Greek oracles. These pictures, executed most probably on panels of larch, and inserted into the walls, represented on one side, the *war of Troy*, and, on the other, the Descent of Ulysses into Hades to Consult the Soul of Tiresias. Popular and general subjects which were necessarily interesting to Greeks of every race, and thus the most appropriate subjects for the decoration of so purely a national building. They were known as the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' of Polygnotus, though he had consulted all other traditions, as well as Homer, in their composition. The popularity of these works was so great that the Amphictyonic Council (the deputies from the Greek cities who meet every spring at Delphi) voted Polygnotus public hospitality throughout Greece, that is, including all cities in league, and in these towns, should the business of Polygnotus ever call him, he was entitled to be maintained at the expense of the municipality. So great an honor has been conferred apparently only on one man since, Apollodorus, the grammarian. Some similar attention, though in this case doubtless purely personal, seems to have been paid to Albrecht Durer, in his journey in the Netherlands, in 1520-21; he speaks in every case of being entertained by the Nurnberg *Consul* in the several great towns he visited. Great as the art of Polygnotus was, it does not seem to have approached that dramatic truth of representation which distinguishes the works of Raphael, or many less considerable of the moderns. His art was representative almost as much as imitative; its object seems to have been chiefly ethic; objects and events are indicated rather than absolutely presented, but, of course, this is more strictly true of the accessories; a house for instance, or a wall, represented a city; a man throwing down the stones of the wall, the destruction of the city; a tent, an encampment; the striking or taking down a tent, a departure; a ship, a fleet; a few captives, a conquest; a few warriors, an army; and a few dead bodies, a victory. The ultimate value of works of this class depends upon the merit of the execution; perfectly treated they may be made perhaps more impressive than an actual dramatic representation, as the very nature of the treatment compels the mind to reflection, one of the highest objects of all high art.—(Böttiger, *Ideen zur Archeologie der Malerei*; Wornum, *Epochs of Painting Characterised*.)

POLYHISTOR. See ALEXANDER, SOLINUS.

POMBAL, SEBASTIAN JOSEPH CARVALHO MELHO, Marquis of, a Portuguese statesman, was born at Soura, in 1699. After having been ambassador to London and Vienna, he was, in 1750, appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and, in 1756, prime minister. He introduced many reforms and changes in the government; but as his measures were frequently severe and arbitrary, he raised up many enemies, and on the death of the king, in 1777, he was disgraced, and exiled to his estates, where he died in 1782.

POMERIUS, J., a moralist, 5th century.

POMET, PETER, a French chemist, 1658-1699.

POMEY, FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, 1618-1673.

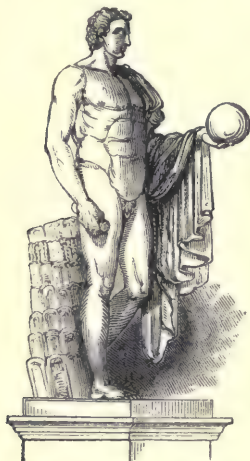
POMFRET, JOHN, whose poetical works are now seldom read, was born in Bedfordshire, 1667, and became rector of Malden, in that county. He published a volume of poems in 1699, the most popular of them being his 'Choice,' a picture of happiness founded on affluence and tranquillity. Some additional compositions were published after his death. That event was the consequence of an attack of

small-pox, while awaiting in London his institution to a richer living in 1703.

POMIS, D. DE, a Jewish writer, 1525-1587.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, Marchioness De, the mistress of Louis XV., in whose affections she succeeded Madame de Chateauroux, was the daughter of a financier, and born in 1720. At the age of 21 she was married to M. d'Etioles; first attracted the king's notice while he was hunting in the forest of Senart; appeared at court in 1745, under the title of Marchioness of Pompadour; and died in 1764, aged 44 years. She certainly used her influence with the king in promoting the progress of the fine arts, but her cupidity and extravagance were unbounded; and many of the evils which oppressed France in the succeeding reign have been attributed to the power she possessed of filling the most important offices of the state with her favorites, whose measures were generally inglorious, both at home and abroad.

POMPEI, G., an Italian poet, 1731-1788.



[Statue of Pompey the Great.]

POMPEY, CNEIUS, surnamed 'The Great,' son of Pompeius Strabo, a Roman general, was born 106 B.C. He distinguished himself against the enemies of the Roman Senate, both within the state and without, and at last fell in the struggle against Cæsar for absolute power. The events which mark his career are briefly these. Like his father, under whom he commenced his military career, serving against Marius, Pompey ranged himself with the aristocratic party of the republic. He was in his twenty-third year only when he raised three complete legions, 60,000 men, at his own expense, and took the field in behalf of Sylla—at that juncture returning from his expedition against Mithridates. By his twenty-sixth year Pompey had defeated the remains of the Marian party in Cisalpine Gaul, Sicily, and Africa, and on his return to Rome, B.C. 83, was hailed *Magnus*—the great—by Sylla; his audacious perseverance, also procuring for him the honors of a triumph. On the death of Sylla in B.C. 78, Pompey went as proconsul to Spain, where the plebeian war was continued by Sertorius, and after a four years' arduous struggle, he remained master of the field, his opponent having been betrayed and assassinated. He returned to Italy in time to give the finishing blow to the similar victories of Crassus, and in B.C. 70 Pompey and Crassus were elected consuls. In

possession of this office, he restored the tribunitial power, and afterwards dismissed his army, remaining at Rome as a private citizen. In the beginning of the year B.C. 67, he was intrusted with extraordinary powers, in order to destroy the lawless bands and the piratical adventurers who infested the coasts of the Mediterranean, and having effected this, he was made absolute dictator in the East, and superseded Lucullus in the command against Mithridates. The latter he completely routed in B.C. 66, and soon after becoming master of Asia Minor, pursued his conquests through Syria and Palestine as far as the Red Sea. For these services he obtained a third magnificent triumph at Rome, and in B.C. 60 joined Cæsar and Crassus in the *triumvirate*, the former of whom gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. Succeeding events caused Pompey to draw closer to the senatorial party, and with him, as the representative of the patrician republic, went Cato, the honest enemy of the ambition of Cæsar. In B.C. 54 Julia died, in the year following Crassus was slain in Asia, and now the hostility between Cæsar and Pompey rapidly developed itself. The former having applied for the consulship refused to present himself in Rome as a private citizen, and a decree of the senate declared him a public enemy unless he resigned his command. Instead of doing so, Cæsar crossed the Rubicon with his troops B.C. 49, and Pompey, accompanied by Cato, Cicero, and the other nobles of Rome, fell back upon Greece, where the great battle of Pharsalia decided his fate. Pompey was advised to seek an asylum in Egypt, then ruled by a sovereign he had protected, Ptolemy XII. He was received with pretended friendship, but treacherously murdered as soon as he had stepped ashore, B.C. 48, and his head being cut off, it was sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it and could not restrain his tears. Pompey fell, and with him the republic of Rome, for want of the art of government; the brilliance of his early victories carried him to power, but the remembrance of greatness in the field was a poor compensation for the anarchy that prevailed at Rome. [E.R.]

POMPEY, CNEIUS, son of the preceding, endeavored to carry on the war against Cæsar. He was defeated at Munda, and soon after killed, B.C. 45.

POMPEY, SEXTUS, younger son of Pompey the Great, continued the war after the defeat of his brother, and the subjugation of Spain by Cæsar. He made himself master of Corsica, Sicily, Sardinia, and Achaia, and rendered himself formidable as a naval commander against the second triumvirate. Being at length defeated and taken prisoner, he was killed at Miletus, by order of Antony, B.C. 35.

POMPIGNAN, JOHN JAMES LE FRANC, Marquis De, a French scholar and poet, whose works consist of dramas, moral discourses, odes in imitation of Virgil, and many pieces opposed to the new philosophy, 1709-1784. His brother, J. GEORGES, a prelate and writer on credulity, 1715-1790.

POMPONAZZI, PIETRO, a famous Italian philosopher, who argued that the immortality of the soul cannot be proved by any natural reasons, but depends solely on revelation, 1462-1524.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, JULIUS, sometimes styled Peter of Calabria, a learned antiquary of the 15th century, was professor of rhetoric at Rome, and the founder of an academy, which was opposed by Paul II., and many of the members imprisoned and put to the torture; but Sixtus IV. released them, and restored Pomponius to his professorship. Died 1498.

POMPONIUS, SEXTUS, a Roman jurist, 2d cent.

POMPONIUS. See BELLEVUE.



POMPONNE or POMPONE, SIMON ARNAULD, Marquise De, a Fr. statesman and diplo., 1618-99.

PONA, FRANCESCO, an Italian writer, 17th cent.

POND, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent English astronomer, who for a period of 25 years held the important office of astronomer-royal, died at his house, in Greenwich, in September, 1836; and his remains were interred in the same tomb, at Lee, that for 93 years had given shelter to the ashes of his celebrated predecessor, Dr. Edmund Halley. According to the testimony of Sir Humphry Davy, the enthusiasm with which he pursued his favorite science, and the sacrifices of time, health, and money that he made in consequence, were great indeed. As a practical astronomer, he had scarcely an equal; his talent for taking observations was quite unique; and to his zeal our national observatory is indebted for many of the new instruments which have confessedly rendered it so pre-eminent and complete.

PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAUS, Count De, father of Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, castellan of Cracovia, and a companion-in-arms of Charles XII., flourished 1678-1762.

PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, the last king of Poland, was the son of the preceding, and was born in 1732. Having been fortunate enough to please the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II., he was elected king in 1764. At the commencement of his reign he gave many proofs of his moderation and love of justice; but his attempts to introduce some modifications into the Polish constitution, rallied a powerful party against him. The Protestants, who were excluded from a place in the diet and from the right of votes, claimed the restoration of the treaty of Olivia, made in 1660. The ministers of Russia, England, and Prussia favored their claim, and Stanislaus was also inclined to grant their request; but the Catholic bishops protested against the measure, as favoring the enemies of the state. Russian troops soon after appeared at the gates of Warsaw, when the Catholics formed themselves into an army, to which they gave the name of 'confederates.' Pulaski, one of their chiefs, proposed carrying off the king; for which purpose he, with two other chiefs and 40 dragoons, disguised as peasants, laid wait for him near the town. When the royal carriage approached, they seized the king, and then placed him on one of their horses. The night was dark, but they forced the animals forward until they were exhausted; they then walked, dragging Stanislaus with them, but at dawn of day, finding they had missed the way, and that they were only a short distance from the city, all, except Kosinski, fled. Struck with remorse, he implored the king's pardon, which the monarch readily granted, and, on his return to his palace, settled a pension on the penitent chief. But Stanislaus still continued to be afflicted by the divisions of his people. In 1787 the empress Catharine visited the Crimea, and the king obtained from her a promise of security for his kingdom; the emperor Joseph II. also made him a like solemn promise. Nevertheless, in 1792 the Russians and the Prussians invaded Poland, and, in defiance of the efforts of the brave Kosciusko, divided the unhappy kingdom between them, and Stanislaus was compelled to sign his abdication. He then retired to St. Petersburg, and lived as a private individual until his death, in 1798.

PONIATOWSKI, Prince JOSEPH, an illustrious Polish general, was the nephew of the preceding, and born at Warsaw, in 1763. At the age of 16 he entered into the service of Joseph II. of Austria, but quitted it for the purpose of aiding his country, the

moment that he saw there were hopes entertained of her throwing off a foreign yoke. He served with courage against the Russians, under Kosciusko, who gave him the command of a division, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the two sieges of Warsaw. After the surrender of the city, he went to Vienna, and, rejecting the offers of Catharine and Paul, lived in retirement, on his return to Poland, at his estates near Warsaw. The creation of the duchy of Warsaw rekindled the hopes of the Polish patriots, and Poniatowski accepted the place of minister of war in the new state. In 1809 he commanded the Polish army against the superior Austrian force, which was sent to occupy the duchy; compelled it to retire, rather by skilful manoeuvres than by force of arms, and penetrated into Galicia. In the war of 1812, against Russia, he was again at the head of the Polish forces, and distinguished himself in all the principal affairs of this chequered campaign. After the battle of Leipsic, during which Napoleon created him marshal of France, he was ordered to cover the retreat of the French army. The enemy were already in possession of the suburbs of Leipsic, and had thrown light troops over the Elster, when the prince arrived, with a few followers, at the river, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French. The brave Polisher, already wounded, plunged with his horse into the stream, and was drowned, October 19, 1814. His body was found on the 24th, and, having been embalmed, was buried at Warsaw, with all the honors of his rank, by order of the emperor Alexander.

PONIATOWSKI, PRINCE STANISLAUS, a second nephew of Count Stanislaus, distinguished as a master of arts and letters, of which he was the generous protector; b. at Warsaw, 1754, d. at Florence, 1832.

PONINSKI, A. L., a Polish poet, died 1742.

PONS, a count of Toulouse, reigned 1037-1060.

PONS, a count of Tripoli, reigned 1112-1137.

PONS, J. F. DE, a Fr. literateur, 1683-1733.

PONS, J. L., a French astronomer, 1761-1835.

PONSONBY, SIR FREDERIC CAVENDISH, K.C.B., a distinguished cavalry officer and major-general in the British army, was the second son of the Earl of Besborough, and born in 1783. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th dragoons in 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 23d light dragoons in 1807. During the Peninsular war this gallant soldier had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself, and was regarded as the *beau ideal* of a cavalry officer. At Talavera, Barrosa, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he performed some of the most brilliant exploits recorded in that fierce and enterprising era of the war; and during the whole of the retrograde movement of the army from the Douro, a day seldom passed without his being more or less engaged with the enemy's advance. But we must omit the details of his valuable operations in the Peninsula, to describe the termination of his splendid career on the field of Waterloo. In the absence of his commanding officer, General Vandeleur, who had a few minutes before led forward the 16th light dragoons, he observed a French column rapidly advancing into the small valley which lay between the two armies. There was not a moment to lose; Col. Ponsonby, calculating the column at about 1000 exclaimed, 'They must not be allowed to come further,' and with his well-known 'Come on, 12th!' dashed down the field, followed by his men. At the very moment when they had driven their opponents back into the enemy's lines, and the colonel was anxious to draw off his comrades, who were



now fighting at fearful odds, he received a cut on his right arm, which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards he received another on his left, which he raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and Col. Ponsonby, unable to defend himself, received a blow from a sword on his head, which brought him senseless to the ground. There he lay, exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being wantonly pierced through the back by a lancer, plundered by a French *tirailleur*, rode over by two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his legs, he was at length accosted by an English soldier, whom he persuaded to stay by him until morning, when a cart conveyed him to the village of Waterloo. He had received seven wounds, but by constant attention he at length recovered. Colonel Ponsonby was one of the brightest ornaments of the army, and a universal favorite. To the most chivalrous bravery he united military talents of no ordinary cast, which were guided by a remarkable calmness of judgment and coolness of decision. No lesson of experience was ever lost upon him; and his authority in matters of his profession, particularly the cavalry service, was regarded with general respect. He died January 11, 1837; being at the time a major-general in the army, K.C.B., and colonel of the royal dragoons, besides enjoying the honor of four foreign orders of knighthood.

PONSONBY, GEORGE, younger son of John Ponsonby, speaker of the Irish House of Commons, distinguished as a lawyer and statesman, 1755-1817.

PONSONBY, SIR WILLIAM, a British cavalry officer, born 1772, killed at Waterloo after a brilliant and successful charge against the French, 1815.

PONTANUS, J., a Bohem. *savant*, 1542-1626.

PONTANUS, J. ISAAC, a Danish philologist and histior. of the city of Amsterdam, 1571-1639.

PONTANUS, the common name of J. JOVIEN  
PONTANO, one of the most elegant and fertile Latin writers of the 15th century, distinguished as a poet and historian, 1426-1503.

PONTAS, J., a French casuist, 1638-1728.

PONTE, L. DE, a Spanish ascetic writer, known to French literature as DUPONT, 1554-1624.

PONTIANUS, a pope of Rome, 230-235.

PONTIUS, an ecclesiastical writer, 3d century.

PONTIUS, the Latinized form of PAUL DUPONT, an engraver of Antwerp, born 1596.

PONTIUS, CONSTANTINE, a learned Spanish divine, died in prison while awaiting his execution as a protestant, 1559.

PONTOPPIDAN, ERIC ERICSON, a Danish prelate, known as a theologian and Latin poet, 1616-1678. ERIC, his grandnephew, a prelate and antiquary, 1698-1764. J. LOUIS, brother of the latter, a theologian, died 1799.

PONTORNO, JACOPO, whose proper name was CARRUCCI, an eminent Ital. painter, 1493-1558.

PONTOUX, C. DE, a Fr. writer, 1530-1579.

PONZ, ANTHONY, a Span. painter, 1725-1792.

PONZIO, PAUL, an Italian sculptor, 16th cent.

POOL, H., a Dutch poet, 1689-1733.

POOL, J. VAN, a Dutch portrait painter, 1666-1745. His wife, RACHEL, daughter of Ruysch the anatomist, also a painter, 1664-1750.

POOL, M., a Dutch engraver, born 1670.

POOL, or POOLE, MATTHEW, author of a work highly valued by theological students, entitled 'Synopsis Criticorum,' was a presbyterian divine, born at York 1624. He was ejected from his living when the act of uniformity was enforced in 1662, and in

1666 made himself obnoxious to another large party by attacking the Roman Church. After this occurrence he retired to Amsterdam, where he died 1679.

POPE, ALEXANDER, was born in May, 1688, in London. His father was a linen-draper in Lombard Street, and, having spent his youth at Lisbon, had embraced the Roman Catholic faith, which his son, in an easy way, retained as it was taught to him. Pope inherited bodily feebleness from both parents: his father was deformed, and his mother gave him his headaches and his Jacobitism. He was a very sickly child, and hardly less so in manhood; he never grew to be taller than about four feet; and his deformity and weakness of limbs were so great that, for many years before his death, he could not dress or undress himself. In these circumstances Pope gathered his scanty education, and wrote poems which placed his name first in the brilliant literature of his time; nor was he prevented by his infirmities from taking, in aristocratic society, the place which, in that age of patronage, was won by his literary celebrity and secured by the agreeableness of manner he had when his temper was not chafed. The poetic endowments of Pope were very fine; and there occur in his works short passages that are among the gems of our poetry, and felicitous images and turns of expression that have become household words. In fact no poet furnishes so many brief quotations as he does; a distinction which he owes in part to the epigrammatic pointedness of his diction, and to the singular skill of his versification. But many of the striking lines and phrases which thus come into the mouths of every one, are either cold in feeling or positively unpoetical in matter: they are apt expressions of worldly shrewdness, not effusions of imaginative susceptibility. His rhythm, too, which in its way is perfect, has a mannerism and a monotonous smoothness, which make it more than doubtful whether, even in his favorite ten-syllable rhymes, he deserves to be held as having really improved on the manly and varied melodies of Dryden. The steadiness, likewise, with which he adhered to the themes and forms that had become fashionable under the guidance of that celebrated poet, made it impossible for Pope's real and unquestionable genius to develop itself freely; and his principal poems are, both by the nature of their subjects and by the cautious and dissertative character of their tone, so very uncongenial to the poetical taste of our century, that it is not wonderful his writings should now be neglected and his place in the file of our poets degraded below his due. Yet, though the fact is little noticed, it was not without efforts in another direction, that Pope resolved to write for the drawing-room instead of the world; it was not till he had exercised his youthful fancy on higher topics and in worthier forms, that he contented himself with gaining celebrity as an admirable writer of didactic and familiar verse, and as one of the very best of all poetical satirists.—His education, ill begun at home by a Jesuit, was continued with little more success at school; where, till the age of twelve, he learned hardly more than to admire Ogilby's clumsy translation of the *Iliad*, and Sandys' polished version of Ovid. The remainder of his youth was spent at Benfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father, having retired from business, had purchased a house and a few acres of land. Here the young poet was left to educate himself. He never became an accurate scholar, even in Greek, Latin, or French, which were his only studies beyond English literature; but the sickly boy devoured books eagerly, acquired much literary knowledge, and wrote verses which his fa-



ther encouraged and corrected. The 'Ode to Solitude,' printed among his works, dates from his twelfth year; before he was fifteen he had, likewise, made his translations of the first book of Statius, and of Ovid's Epistle of Sappho; and at this time, also, by producing his 'Imitations of English Poets,' he showed some love for those old masters whom afterwards he so unwisely neglected. Now, likewise, he wrote a comedy of which we know nothing; a tragedy on the story of St. Genevieve; and an epic poem called 'Alexander,' which is described as having been an imitation of the Odyssey, and was preserved by him till, in the height of his fame, his friend Atterbury made him burn it. An inclination to linger in the purer fields of poetry was indicated also, though accompanied by little originality of invention or strength of poetic feeling, in the works by which he first introduced himself to the public. These were the 'Pastorals,' printed in 1709 (when the writer was in his twenty-first year), but written a good while before, and already admired in manuscript by persons of rank to whom he had become known. They were received with great applause. In the 'Essay on Criticism,' which appeared in 1711, he stepped at once into that dissertative school of poetry, in which his chief efforts were always afterwards made. The 'Essay,' with all its weakness of principles and barrenness of poetical elements, is not only a wonderful production for a boy, but really equal, in many points, to any thing he subsequently wrote. His celebrity was effectually and most deservedly secured in 1712, by the first edition of his 'Rape of the Lock.' When, in his twenty-sixth year, he republished this poetic immortalization of fashionable trifles, with the addition of the supernatural machinery, he had given to our language a mock-heroic poem, superior to Boileau's 'Lutrin,'



[The Residence of Pope.]

and to every thing else of the sort. In the interval between these two versions of the 'Rape,' appeared 'The Messiah,' 'The Temple of Fame' (founded on Chaucer), the 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,' and 'Windsor Forest' (probably written much earlier). The poems which have now been named have more of the essence of poetry than any of Pope's later works.—During a second period, extending through more than a dozen years, his chief employments were prompted by the necessity of securing a livelihood. His father, affected by a political panic, had refused to invest his savings in any way, and had lived on the capital, which was already nearly exhausted; and all Pope's writings had as yet gained him scarcely £150. He now undertook his Translation of the Iliad, which occupied him for more than five years, and, published by subscription (from 1715

to 1720), produced to the author more than £5,000. It was received with an admiration which will readily be yielded by all readers who can forget the original. But it produced a quarrel with Addison, from whom indeed Pope, closely allied both by opinion and friendship with Swift and the Tories, always stood at some distance. Pope's poor edition of Shakspeare was published in 1725; and his Odyssey, of which only 12 books were translated by himself, appeared in that year and the next, and added considerably to the little fortune he had made by its predecessor. He was now hotly engaged in those squabbles with the small authors of his day, which embittered all the rest of his life. In 1727, in three volumes of 'Miscellanies,' partly written by Swift and others, he declared open war on his enemies by the treatise 'On the Art of Sinking in Poetry.' The poet himself took the crowning step of his revenge, in 1728, by issuing his tremendous satire 'The Dunciad.' In 1715, when the Iliad had secured for him the prospect of independence, he became the possessor of the villa at Twickenham, which became famous as his residence for the last thirty years of his life. Here his father died soon, and his mother some years afterwards. Both were keenly regretted by their son, whose affection for his family and for a few friends was as strong as the jealousy and irritability which continually entangled him in quarrels out of doors. From this pleasant retreat, after the publication of the Dunciad, he fired off a good many squibs on his critics; and, among other tasks, he altered his great satire, dethroning its original hero, Theobald (who had edited Shakspeare better than he had), and putting Colly Cibber in his place. But the principal employment of those years was the composition of a new series of works, in which he emulated the half-prosaic poetry of Horace's epistles with great success; while he took a more ambitious flight in ethical meditations, for which he was philosophically very poorly qualified, though he gave much grace and sweetness to the expression of his crude opinions. The poems of this group embrace, besides some minor pieces, the 'Essay on Man,' setting forth, after Bolingbroke, a theory of optimism, the consequences of which he certainly did not understand; the 'Epistle on Taste,' which landed him, for the first time, in squabbles with the great; the 'Imitations of Horace,' with translations from the same poet; and the 'Universal Prayer,' published in 1738. In 1737 he published selections from his 'Correspondence,' containing letters, many of which are very elegant but very artificial pieces of prose writing. He was engaged to the last in his war with the dunces; for he contributed to Arbuthnot's wonderfully witty 'Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus,' which appeared in 1741. His frail body, which had held out longer than might have been expected, was quite unable to support him into old age. Asthma and the beginnings of dropsy warned him, for several months, that the end was at hand. He set himself to meet the catastrophe with calm seriousness, and died in May, 1744, some days after having completed his fifty-sixth year.

[W.S.]

POPE, SIR THOMAS, a statesman and a patron of learning, was born at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, in 1508; was educated at Eaton; and, after studying at Gray's Inn, was called to the bar. He was knighted in 1540, and held various important offices under Henry VIII. and Mary. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity College, Oxford: and died in 1558.



**POPE, WALTER**, an English physician, known as a novelist and miscellaneous writer, died 1714.

**POPHAM, GEORGE**, president of the first company of settlers in New England. Sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 31st day of May, 1607, in company with Raleigh Gilbert, the nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh, who had the command of one vessel, while Popham had the command of the other. On the 11th of August, they made the Island of Monhegan, near the coast of Maine, and shortly afterward landed at the mouth of the Kennebec river.

**POPHAM, SIR HOME RIGGS**, a naval commander, was born in Ireland, in 1762. He served as a lieutenant in the American war; and rose to the rank of post-captain soon after the commencement of the war with France, having rendered essential service to the Duke of York in Holland. He was next employed in the Baltic, and, in 1800, appointed to a command in the East Indies. In 1803 he entered the Red Sea, and settled advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. He was afterwards engaged in an expedition against Buenos Ayres, for which, as he was charged with acting without sufficient authority, he was tried by a court-martial, and reprimanded. He finally obtained the situation of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station; and had but just returned to England in 1820, when he died.

**POPHAM, SIR J.**, an Eng. judge, 1531-1607.

**POPKIN, JOHN SNELLING**, a professor of Greek in Harvard University. Born 1771, died 1852.

**POPPEA**, a Roman empress, wife of Nero, who took her from her second husband Otho, 62. Killed by a kick from Nero when pregnant, 65.

**PORBUS, PETER**, a Dutch painter, born about 1510, died 1583. His son, **FRANCIS**, a portrait painter of rare excellence, 1540-1580. **FRANCIS**, 'the Younger,' son of the latter, and possessor of his genius, 1570-1622.

**PORCARI, STEFANO**, a gentleman of Rome, executed for conspiracy against Nicholas V., 1453.

**PORCO, J. C.**, a French theologian, 1636-1722.

**PORDENONE**, the common name taken from his birth-place, of **GIOV. ANTONIO LICINIO REGILLO**, a Venetian painter, 1483-1540. **BERNARDINO**, who bears the same surname, a relation and pupil of the preceding, 16th century. **GIULIO**, one of his nephews, also a scholar of his, 1500-1561. **J. ANTONIO**, brother of the latter, died 1576.

**POREE, CHARLES**, a French Jesuit and rhetorician, 1675-1741. His brother, **C. GABRIEL**, a canonist, 1685-1770.

**PORLIER, JUAN DIAZ**, surnamed El Marquesito, a Spanish patriot and general, was born, about 1775, at Carthagena, in South America, where his father held a high public situation. He first entered the navy, and served as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar; but when the cry of independence spread through the Peninsula in 1808, he raised a guerilla corps, of which he became the leader, and distinguished himself in a series of brilliant actions, and effected the celebrated retreat from Santander, closely pursued by a corps four times more numerous than his own. The regency then appointed him captain-general of Asturias, in which station he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. Having unsuccessfully attempted to restore the constitution of the Cortes in 1815, he was delivered over to the military authorities at Corunna, condemned, and executed.

**PORPHYRY**, one of the Neoplatonists, and early opponents of Christianity, was born A.D. 233, probably in a Tyrian colony, settled in Batanea. His

original name was Malchus, the Shemitic term for a king, but Longinus, his master, gave him the appellation of Porphyry, in allusion to the purple vestments of royal persons. He studied under Origen and under Longinus in his youth, but at thirty years of age attached himself, at Rome, to Plotinus, whose works he arranged and corrected. Leaving Rome, where his thoughts had often reverted to suicide as the speediest means of freeing his spirit from its present prison-house, he went to Sicily, where he wrote his attack on Christianity. He seems to have returned to Rome, and he died about the year 304. Porphyry was a man of great abilities and erudition, and his elegant style contributed in no small degree to the popularity of the Plotinian philosophy (Plotinus). His asceticism may be found in his treatise 'On Abstinence,' and the strange but not uncommon union of superstition and scepticism may be seen in his doctrine of demons, in his ascription of the power of miracles to Plotinus, and in his record of a special ecstasy enjoyed by him in his sixty-eighth year, in which he was privileged to gaze upon the unveiled Divinity. He labored to find discrepancies in the Scriptures, and he made a special assault upon the authenticity of the book of Daniel. The history of the gospels was also subjected to similar treatment. His 15 books against Christianity were ordered to be destroyed by the emperor Theodosius, so that we are only acquainted with their nature and contents through the replies made to them by such writers as Eusebius and Jerome. Besides his philosophical and antichristian works, Porphyry wrote commentaries on Homer, and treatises on a great variety of miscellaneous subjects. [J.E.]

**PORPORA, NICOLÒ**, born at Naples in 1689, was the celebrated pupil of the no less celebrated Alessandro Scarlatti. In early life he left home and composed and brought out operas with great success in Vienna, Venice, Dresden, and several other continental cities. In 1773 Porpora was engaged as composer and director of the operas established in opposition to Handel, but in spite of all the science, talent, and industry which he brought to the task he had undertaken, the London public heard his compositions with an indifference which, it is said, 'amounted almost to contempt.' Porpora, therefore, quitted England in disgust and returned to Italy, where he became one of the principal masters in the Conservatory at Venice. He late in life retired to Naples, where he died in great poverty at the age of 82. Porpora was particularly fortunate as a singing master, and amongst his most celebrated pupils were Farinelli, Mingotte, and Caffarelli, besides many other dramatic vocalists. [J.M.]

**PORPORATI, A.**, an Ital., engraver, 1741-1816.

**PORQUET, P. C. F.**, a French poet, 1728-1796.

**PORSENNA**, a king of Etruria, 6th cent. B.C.

**PORSON, RICHARD**, an eminent critic, and professor of Greek in the university of Cambridge, was born in 1759, at East Ruston, in Norfolk, where he was first instructed by his father, who was the parish clerk, and afterwards by Mr. Norris, the vicar. His proficiency in the classics was so great, that Mr. Norris sent him to Eton in 1774, and in 1777 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1781, he was elected to a fellowship. In 1785 he took his master's degree, but having an objection to the church, he was under the necessity of resigning his fellowship, and, in 1793, was elected Greek professor. In 1797 he published the 'Æcuba' of Euripides, which was followed by the 'Orestes,' the 'Phœnissæ,' and 'Medea.' His last literary work was an edition of 'Æschylus,' 2 vols. He enjoyed the reputation



of being one of the best Greek scholars and critics of the age in England, notwithstanding which, he experienced little patronage—a circumstance partly attributable to his intemperate habits. Towards the latter part of his life, he was appointed librarian to the London Institution, with a salary of £200 a year; and it was there he died, in 1808. After his death were published his 'Adversaria, or Notes and Emendations of the Greek Poets,' and his 'Tracts and Miscellanies.'

PORTA, BACCIO DELLA, better known as *Fra Bartholomeo di San Marco*, an Italian painter, friend and scholar of Raphael, 1469–1517.

PORTA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA DELLA, a natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Naples, in 1540. He devoted a great part of his life to the sciences, established two academies for its promotion, and was the inventor of the camera obscura. He wrote treatises on natural history, optics, hydraulics, physiognomy, and agriculture; and also produced nearly twenty dramatic pieces.

PORTA, JAMES DELLA, an Italian sculptor and architect, died about the end of the 16th century. His nephew, WILLIAM, a sculptor, same age. J. BAPTISTE, his relation and pupil, 1542–1597. THOMAS, brother of the latter, dates unknown.

PORTA, JOSEPH, called *Porta del Salvati*, a painter of the Florentine school, about 1520–1570.

PORTA, or PORTIUS, SIMON, an Italian philosopher, pupil of Pomponazzi, 1496–1554. Another SIMON PORTIUS, published Greek lexicons, 17th cent.

PORTAL, A., a French physician, 1742–1832.

PORTAL, P., a French accoucheur, died 1703.

PORTALIS, JEAN ETIENNE MARIE, a French statesman, was born at Beausset, in Provence, in 1746; and was at the commencement of the revolution one of the most distinguished advocates of the parliament of Aix. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was imprisoned, but subsequently became president of the Council of Ancients. He was proscribed by the directory, in 1807, for the moderation of his principles, and fled to Holstein; but when Buonaparte became first consul, Portalis was recalled, and nominated minister for religious affairs, and grand cordon of the legion of honor. Died 1807.

PORTE, ABBE J. DE LA, a French compiler, author of 'Esprit de l'Encyclopédie,' 1713–1779. His nephew, SEBASTIAN, deputy to the Assembly, the convention, and the council lo 500, died 1823.

PORTE, A. DE LA, a Fr. statesman, 1737–92.

PORTE, M. DE LA, a French writer, 1530–71.

PORTE, P. DE LA, a valet in the service of Anne of Austria and Louis XIV., author of 'Memoirs of the Reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.,' 1603–1680.

PORTE-DU-THEIL, FRANCIS JOHN GABRIEL DE LA, an antiquarian and Hellenist, 1742–1815.

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, a popular novelist, was the daughter of a military officer, who died soon after her birth. She resided in the neighborhood of London with her mother and sister, and died at Bristol while making a tour for the re-establishment of her health in 1832. Her works are 'Artless Tales,' written before she was twelve years old, 1793–1795, 'Walsh Colville,' 1797, 'Octavia,' 1798, 'The Lake of Killarney,' 1804, 'A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love,' 1805, 'The Hungarian Brothers,' 1807, 'Don Sebastian,' 1809, 'Ballads and Poems,' 1811, 'Recluse of Norway,' 1814, 'The Village of Mariendorpt,' 'The Fall of St. Magdalen,' 'Tales of Piety,' 'The Knight of St. John,' 'Tales Round a Winter's Hearth,' and some others.

PORTER, DAVID. Commodore Porter was born

in Boston in February, 1780. After serving some time as a minor officer in the American navy, he was appointed to the command of the *Essex*, one of the finest frigates in the service. He was engaged in refitting his vessel when the war with Great Britain broke out, in 1812. He sailed from New York July 3, 1812, and shaped his course southward; and having failed to meet Bainbridge, his superior officer, he determined on making a cruise in the Pacific. His career was a brilliant one, as he captured an immense number of the British whaling and trading vessels. Having learned in the autumn of 1813, that the *Phœbe* frigate, Captain Hillyar, accompanied by two sloops of war, was daily expected in the Pacific, he determined to meet her. After an action of two hours and a half, near Valparaiso, the *Essex* was captured, Capt. Hillyar having declined to meet her single handed. At the close of the war in 1815, Porter was appointed a naval commissioner, in which capacity he served till 1821. An insult having been offered to the American flag by the authorities of Forardo, in Porto Rico, Porter compelled an apology, in which he exceeded his orders, and after his return to the United States was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to six months suspension. He threw up his commission, and entered the service of Mexico. He was appointed minister to Constantinople by President Jackson, 1829, and negotiated several important treaties. He died in 1843.

PORTER, JANE, elder sister of Anna Maria, was born 1776, and commenced her literary career in 1803, by publishing her first novel, 'Thaddeus of Warsaw.' This interesting fiction became highly popular, and Miss Porter ever after retained the celebrity it brought her. The principal of her other works are 'The Scottish Chiefs,' 'The Pastor's Fireside,' 'Duke Christian of Luneberg,' 'Tales Round a Winter's Hearth' (to which the sisters contributed in common), 'The Field of Forty Footsteps,' and 'Sir Edward Seaward's Diary.' She went to Petersburg with her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, and after she was left companionless by his death in 1842, resided generally at Bristol. Died 1850.

PORTER, SIR ROBERT KER, born at Durham, in 1780—a gentleman alike distinguished in the arts, in diplomacy, in war, and in literature—was the son of a military officer, and brother to the well-known novelists, Jane and Anna Maria Porter. Having a taste for drawing, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and soon showed his skill by the production of several altar-pieces, of considerable merit, besides his large pictures of the 'Storming of Seringapatam,' the 'Siege of Acre,' and the 'Battle of Agincourt,' which latter was presented to the city of London. In 1804 he was appointed historical painter to the emperor of Russia, and during his stay at St. Petersburg he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbatoff, to whom he was afterwards married. Though he had cultivated his talents as an artist, he had always shown a decided preference for the military profession; and on leaving Russia he accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, in the hardships and perils of which unfortunate expedition he shared till its final embarkation at Corunna. From 1817 to 1820 Sir Robert was engaged in travelling throughout the East. In 1826 he was appointed consul at Venezuela, in South America, where he continued to reside till 1841, when he left his mission on leave of absence, and visited his old friends in Russia, with an intention of proceeding thence to England; but as he was on the eve of preparing for the voyage, he was seized with an apoplectic attack, and expired,



May 3, 1842. His works consist of 'Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden,' 2 vols. 4to., 'Letters from Portugal and Spain,' 'A Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia,' 'Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia,' &c.

PORTER, F., an Irish theologian, died 1702.

PORTER, GEORGE RICHARDSON, an English economist, 1793-1852.

PORTES, P. DES, a French poet, 1546-1606.

PORTEUS, BEILBY, an eminent English prelate, was born at York, in 1731, and entered as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was, successively, chaplain to Archbishop Secker, rector of Hunton, prebendary of Peterborough, rector of Lambeth, king's chaplain, and master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester. In 1776 he was raised to the see of Chester, at the express instance of queen Charlotte; and in 1787 he was translated to the bishopric of London, over which diocese he continued to preside till his death in 1808. Bishop Porteus was a man of deep erudition and considerable ability. Among his works are, a 'Life of Archbishop Secker,' 'Sermons,' and a Seatonian prize poem on 'Death.' It is said that he also assisted Hannah More in the composition of her religious novel, 'Cælebs in Search of a Wife.'



[Tomb of Bishop Porteus, at Tunbridge, Kent.]

PORTUS, FRANCIS, an eminent Italian scholar and classical critic, 1511-1581. His son, ARMILIUS, a distinguished Hellenist, died 1610.

PORY, JOHN, an English traveller and translator of Leo Africanus, sec. to the colony of Virginia from 1619 to 1621; time of his death unknown.

PORZIO, L. A., an Ital. physician, 1639-1723.

POSADAS, F., a Span. theologian, 1644-1713.

POSITONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, who taught at Rhodes in the time of Mithridates, 1st century B.C., and to whom Plutarch was indebted for the materials of some of his Lives, especially that of Marius, with whom Posidonius was acquainted. Another POSIDONIUS flourished at Alexandria about 260 B.C. He was a famous astronomer, and well versed in the physical sciences.

POSSELT, E. H., a Ger. historian, 1763-1804.

POSSEVIN, ANTHONY, a learned Italian Jesuit and diplomatist, 1534-1611. His brother, J. BAP-

TIST, a man of letters, 1520-1549. ANTHONY, their nephew, a physician and Latin poet, 17th century.

POSSIDIUS, ST., an African prelate, 4th cent.

POSSIDONIUS. See POSIDONIUS.

POST, F., a Dutch painter, about 1621-1680.

POSTEL, WILLIAM, one of the most learned men of his age, and one of the wildest visionaries, was born in Normandy, in 1510. In his youth he supported himself at the college of St. Barbe, by waiting upon the other students. His reputation for general learning and antiquarian research induced Francis I., to send him to the east to collect manuscripts, which commission he discharged so well as to be appointed professor of mathematics and languages, but he afterwards fell into disgrace, and lost his appointments. Having wandered about from place to place, he was recalled; but lost his situation again, and died in a monastery in 1581. Among the wild and extravagant notions that he entertained, one was, that he had died, and risen again with the soul of Adam; whence he called himself 'Postellus restitutus;' he also maintained, that women shall have the dominion over men; and that his writings were revealed to him by Jesus Christ.

POSTHUMUS, AULUS, a Roman dictator, consul with Virginus, B.C. 496. See POSTUMUS.

POSTLETHWAYTE, MALACHI, a London merchant and a commercial writer; born about 1707; died 1767. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and the author of 'The Dictionary of Trade and Commerce,' 'Great Britain's True System,' 'The Merchant's Public Counting-House,' 'Britain's Commercial Interest,' &c.

POSTUMUS, MARCUS CASSIANUS LATINIUS, a Gaulish general and governor of that province, who was proclaimed emperor in 257, massacred 267.

POTAMO, a Platonic philosopher, 3d century.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITSCH, a Russian prince and field-marshal, was born in 1736, near Smolensko. He distinguished himself against the Turks, particularly in the war of 1787, when he commanded in chief. He had acquired an unbounded influence over Catharine II., and was accordingly regarded as one of her especial favorites. His introduction to the empress and subsequent elevation are described as follows:—After Catharine had taken the sceptre from her weak husband, she paraded the streets of St. Petersburg, sword in hand. Young Potemkin, then 26 years of age, of a manly appearance, well-made and handsome, seeing that the sword which the empress used had not the dragon, a mark of distinction attached to the swords of the northern commanders, instantly unbuckled his, and presented it with a grace that was highly pleasing to Catharine, and from that day his promotion went rapidly forward. Though Orloff had enjoyed the title of favorite, it soon became known that he had a rival, and one that had the vanity to boast of the favors he received. Orloff had then recourse to intrigue; he availed himself of the absence of Potemkin, whom his royal mistress had honored with a high commission in her army against the Turks, to introduce a youth to the notice of the empress, who was devoted to his service; so that, at Potemkin's return, though he came charged with victory, he found he had been robbed of his dearest treasure, and he instantly retired to a convent of monks at Newsky, and exchanged his military decorations for the coarse habit and the cowl. The empress sent her lady of honor, the Countess de Bruce, to bring her a true report of Potemkin's situation, and having heard of his violent passion and the sacrifice he had made, she sent



for him ; he returned to the court, and soon reigned the master of the state, and even of the proud Catherine herself. Died 1791.

POTENGER, or POTTINGER, JOHN, a barrister, poet, and miscellaneous writer, 1647-1733.

POTENZANO, F., an Italian poet, died 1599.

POTERAT, MARQUIS DE, one of the secret agents of French diplomacy during the revolution, was born in 1740, and was one of the state prisoners delivered from the Bastille in 1789. Died 1808.

POTHIER, ROBERT JOSEPH, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Orleans in 1669. He became professor of law in the university of his native city, and died there in 1772, as much beloved for his virtues as admired for his extensive learning. His treatises on various legal subjects form 17 octavo vols., but his great work is a 'Digest of the Pandects of Justinian,' in 3 vols. fol.

POTIER, C., a French comedian, 1775-1838.

POTOCKI, CLAUDIA, the wife of Count Bernard Potocki, was born in the grand duchy of Posen, in 1802. She was the lineal descendant of the Polish ambassador, Dzialynski, who was sent to England in Elizabeth's reign, to remonstrate against the infraction of a treaty between England and Poland, and whose bold and successful eloquence is recorded in history. During the patriotic struggle for Polish freedom, from 1830 to 1833, the Countess Potocki not only became the munificent benefactress of her countrymen, but devoted her personal energies to the sacred cause, and alleviated by her kind attentions to the sick and wounded, much of the misery that the unequal contest entailed on the gallant spirits who strove to shake off the oppressor's yoke. Surrounded by wounded warriors and the victims of cholera in the hospitals of Warsaw, neither the sight of hideous gashes, nor the fear of contagion, deterred her from her course of charity : there, for seven successive months, she was constantly occupied ; and when the day of adversity came, the remains of her fortune, her influence, her personal exertions, were entirely at the disposal of the unfortunate refugees. At one time, while residing at Dresden, where she had formed a ladies' committee for the relief of these brave men, she pledged her jewels and most expensive dresses, for 40,000 florins, and the whole amount was instantly sent to its pious destination. For this the Poles assembled at Dresden presented to her a bracelet, with an inscription commemorative of the noble act, and pointing it out for national gratitude. She at length fixed her residence at Geneva ; and there, in the exercise of those Christian virtues, which will immortalize her name, but worn out by silent grief, she died in 1836.

POTOCKI, COUNT IGNATIUS, grand marshal of Lithuania before the destruction of Poland, and a fellow-patriot of Kosciusko, was born 1751. In 1791 he took refuge in Saxony, and published a political tract upon the establishment and fall of the constitution,—returning, however, to share in the last struggle for independence. He then passed some time in the prisons of St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and died at Vienna 1809.

POTOCKI, COUNT JOHN, a Polish ambassador in the interest of Russia, author of a 'History of the Primitive Russians,' &c., 1769-1815.

POTOCKI, COUNT STANISLAUS, minister of worship and public instruction for the grand duchy of Warsaw, known as a publicist, 1757-1821.

POTOCKI, COUNT STANISLAUS FELICIE, a Polish nobleman in the Russian service, 1750-1805.

POTOCKI, V., a Polish poet, 17th century.

POTT, J., a German chemist, 1692-1777.

POTT, PERCIVAL, an eminent surgeon, to whom the science is materially indebted for many improvements, was born in London in 1713 ; and became principal surgeon to Bartholomew's Hospital in 1749. He wrote 'On Hernia,' 'On Fistula Lachrymalis,' 'On Hydrocele,' 'On Cataract,' 'On Wounds of the Head,' &c. ; was especially celebrated for the mildness and humanity of his treatment, and was the inventor of many useful surgical instruments. Died 1788.

POTTER, BARNABAS, an English prelate, born in Kendal about 1579, died 1642. CHRISTOPHER, his nephew, an eminent divine and partisan of Charles I., born about 1591, died 1646.

POTTER, F., a learned divine, 1594-1678.

POTTER, JOHN, author of the well-known 'Antiquities of Greece,' was a son of Thomas Potter, a linen-draper of Wakefield, where he was born about 1674. He died Archbishop of Canterbury 1747. He published the first volume of his 'Antiquitates,' and a beautiful edition of Lycophronis Alexandra, before reaching his twenty-fourth year, in 1697. His theological works were published in 3 vols. at Oxford 1753.

POTTER, PAUL, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Enkhuysen, in 1625 ; settled at the Hague ; and painted cattle and landscapes, but was particularly successful in the former, the latter being designed merely to afford an opportunity for exhibiting animals in different attitudes and circumstances. His coloring is uncommonly brilliant, and for fidelity to nature he is unexcelled ; his pictures are consequently held in the highest estimation. D. 1654.

POTTER, ROBERT, an English divine and admirable classical scholar. He held the livings of Lowestoft and Kessingland, with a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich ; and is advantageously known in the republic of letters by his excellent translations of Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus. He also wrote several ingenious poems, an 'Answer to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets,' 'A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon,' &c. Born 1721 ; died 1804.

POUCHET, F. A., a Fr. theologian, 1666-1723.

POUCHET, L. E., a Fr. economist, 1748-1809.

POUGENS, MARIE CHAPLER JOSEPH DE, a distinguished painter, and philological and archaeological *savant*, 1755-1833.

POUGET, B., an Italian cardinal, 1280-1351.

POULAT, J. B., a French poet, died 1705.

POULLE, LOUIS, preacher to the French king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon in 1781, aged 79. His abilities as a preacher were very great, and his sermons, published in 1778, 2 vols. 12mo., possess a commanding eloquence, enriched with vivid imagery, and replete with noble sentiments.

POUPART, FRANCIS, a French physician and anatomist, was born at Mans, in 1660 ; studied at the Hotel Dieu, and was admitted into the academy of sciences. His name is given to an important ligature ; and many of his papers, chiefly on entomology, are in the memoirs of the Academy. Died 1709.

POUPET, C. DE, a Fr. statesman, 1470-1529.

POUQUEVILLE, F. C. H. L., a celebrated Fr. traveller and historian, 1770-1838.

POURCHOT, E., a Fr. philosopher, 1651-1734.

POUSCHKINE, ALEXANDER, a distinguished Russian poet, was born at St. Petersburg, 1799. Having at an early age incurred the displeasure of the government for the liberality of his opinions, he was removed to a distant province of the empire, where he discharged various offices ; but he was re-

stored to favor on the accession of the emperor Nicholas in 1825, and appointed imperial historiographer. His works, which consist of odes, poetical romances, and dramatic pieces, are chiefly descriptive of the national character and manners. The most popular are his romantic poem, 'Roustan and Ludmila,' published in 1820; 'Tsigani' (the Bohemians), published in 1827; 'Oneghine,' an unfinished poem in the manner of Byron's Don Juan; and his tragedy, 'Boris Godunow,' published in 1831. He fell by the hand of his own brother-in-law in a duel, 1837.



[Statue of Nicolas Poussin.]

POUSSIN, NICOLAS, was born at Andelys in Normandy, about June 19, 1594, of a noble family of Soissons. He learnt painting under Quintin Varin of his native place; then, when only eighteen years old, tried his fortune in Paris, and in 1624, in his thirtieth year, settled in Rome, where, with the exception of a visit paid to France in 1640-2, he dwelt the remainder of his life. He died there, Nov. 19, 1665. Poussin, though by birth a Frenchman, must almost be accounted among the painters of Italy; his style is peculiar, 'no works of any modern,' says Sir Joshua Reynolds, 'have so much of the air of antique painting as those of Poussin.' His pictures have been compared with colored bas-reliefs, a term not inexpressive of his style. His peculiar leaning to this sculptural treatment may in some measure be explained by his close intimacy with his friend Du Quesnoy, the sculptor, known as Fiammingo; they lived in the same house together at Rome. His coloring, compared with his drawing, is inferior and mannered, which is somewhat remarkable, considering that he studied in the school of Domenichino, at Rome, whom he considered to be the best painter of his time. 'The Seven Sacraments,' painted twice by Poussin, are among his most celebrated works, and both sets are now in England, one at Belvoir Castle, the other in the Bridgewater Gallery, London. His works are very numerous; the prints that have been engraved after his principal pictures only, amount to upwards of two hundred. Some of his best works are in the British National Gallery, as the 'Bacchanalian Festival,' No. 42, finely engraved by Doo, which constitutes an excellent exponent of his style, with all his merits and peculiarities in perfection. He was a skilful landscape painter also, indeed one of the ablest of the landscape painters of Italy, though the greater fame in this department of his younger bro-

ther-in-law, GASPAR DUGHET, who took the name of POUSSIN, has eclipsed the reputation of Nicolas. GASPAR POUSSIN was born of French parents in Rome, in 1613, and died there in 1675; like Claude he was exclusively an Italian painter. The National Gallery possesses also some of the finest works of this artist. The sombre character of his landscapes is in some measure due to the dark grounds on which he painted.—(Bellori, *Vita di Nicolo Poussino*, &c., Rome, 1672. Wornum, *Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Gallery*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

POUTEAU, CL., a French surgeon, 1725-1775.

POWELL, DAVID, a famous Welch antiquarian, and minister of the church, about 1552-1590. His son, GABRIEL, cel. as a controversialist, 1575-1611.

POWELL, E., a popish divine, executed 1540.

POWELL, G., an English actor, died 1714.

POWELL, G., a Welch scholar, 1561-1620.

POWELL, SIR JOHN, bart., an eminent and honest lawyer, was born of a very ancient and wealthy family at Pentymeyrick, in the parish of Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire. He was a judge in the Court of King's Bench, in 1688, and distinguished himself so much by his integrity and ability on the trial of the seven bishops, that James the Second deprived him of his office, but he was restored to it at the revolution, and sat there until his death in 1696. In Heber's life of Jeremy Taylor it is stated that he was a pupil of that distinguished man, and was offered the great seal of England if he would have decided against the bishops. When every effort to influence him against the bishops had failed, the court, it is said, made the same attempt upon his eldest son Thomas, who for many years represented the county of Carmarthen in parliament, which reaching the judge's ears, he sent for him, and told him that if he accepted of any place, or the promise of any place under government, he should consider it as intended to bias his judgment, and would disinherit him; and, as to himself, he would rather live upon his cockle-bank at Langharne, than do any thing so repugnant to his conscience.

POWELL, W., an English actor, died 1769.

POWELL, W. S., a learned divine, 1717-1775.

POWER, TYRONE, was the son of an Irish gentleman, of the county of Waterford, and was born 1795. His mother was left a widow in his infancy, and removed to Glamorganshire in South Wales, near the town of Cardiff, where there was a theatre. Here Power first appeared as *Romeo*; the next notice we have of him is his attempting *Orlando* at Monmouth, after which he returned to the maternal retreat. On his return, some time after, to the stage, he began to discover his unsuitability for tragedy, and went into the comic line, and tried his juvenile strength in *Mercutio*, *Benedict*, *Charles Surface*, and *Belvoir*; occasionally, however, we find him doing pathetic parts, such as *Alonso*, at Newport in the Isle of Wight. At Margate also he served alternately under both muses; but, on the Kentish circuit generally, appears principally to have adhered to Thalia, though at Newcastle-upon-Tyne we find Melpomene again in the ascendant; and at Dublin he actually made his *début* as *Romeo*, to which he added *Jeremy Diddler*. In 1818 Mr. Power retired from the stage, probably disgusted with its difficulties; but in 1821 we find him making a new essay at the Olympic and Astley's theatres, which latter he quitted for the Lyceum, where he appeared on 2d July, 1822, as *Robert Haythorn*, in 'The Turnpike Gate.' In 1823 he was appointed manager of the Olympic, and soon after was granted an appear-



ance at Drury Lane, but produced no effect. Next year, at the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Power was enabled to make a stand in a new part called *Valmondé*, and to achieve a triumph as *Paddy O'Halloran*, in a neglected Irish farce. It was with great unwillingness that he undertook the part, which, nevertheless, proved the stepping-stone to his fortune. He soon found it to his advantage to devote his abilities exclusively to the delineation of Irish characters. As an Hibernian representative, Mr. Power enjoyed a rich brogue, a smart and vivacious air, a whimsical leer that lighted up the jokes that came trippingly from his tongue, and a voice for singing in which he could indulge in the broadest *patois*. These qualities he exhibited in 'The Irish Tutor,' in *Murdoch Delany*, *Phehim O'Flannigan*, *Rory O'More*, *Pierce O'Hara*, *O'Plenipo*, and a host of other characters, written expressly for him. His triumphs were witnessed within the walls of the three London theatres, Old Drury, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket. In 1840 Mr. Power migrated for America, whence he never returned. After a most profitable career, notwithstanding ill health, he embarked in the steam-ship 'The President,' which sailed from New York, 11th March, 1841. It had 123 souls on board. On the 12th a great storm occurred, which raged for two days and three nights. Whether, as suspected, the vessel foundered while beating between Nantucket shoals and George's Bank, remains unknown. Nothing more was ever heard of that fatal bark and its numerous tenants:—

'There is no ray  
By which her doom we may explore;  
We only know she sailed away,  
Was seen, but never heard of more.'

[J.A.H.]

**POWHATAN**, the king of the Indians of Virginia, in 1607, and father of Pocahontas. D. 1618.

**POWNALL**, THOMAS, a learned antiquary and politician, was born at Lincoln, in 1722. He held several situations under government; and having greatly exerted himself in America to suppress the rising spirit of discontent among the colonists, he was, in 1757, appointed governor of Massachusetts Bay, and subsequently of Carolina. On returning to England in 1761, he was made director-general of the control-office, with the military rank of colonel; but the latter part of his life was spent at Bath, in literary retirement. His principal works are, 'On the Administration of the Colonies,' 'Description of part of North America,' 'Treatise on the Study of Antiquities,' 'On the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul,' 'Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath,' 'Intellectual Physics,' besides many political tracts. Died 1805.

**POYET**, B., a French architect, 1742-1824.

**POYET**, W., a chancellor of France, 1474-1548.

**POYNET**, or **PONET**, JOHN, successively bishop of Rochester and Winchester, 1516-1566.

**POYNINGS**, SIR EDWARD, a statesman of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

**POYNTER**, W., a theological writer, died 1827.

**POZZETT**, P., an Italian *savant*, 1769-1816.

**POZZI**, J. B., an Italian painter, 16th century.

**POZZI**, J. H., an Italian poet, 1697-1752.

**POZZI**, STEFANO, a clever Italian painter, 1708-1768. His brother, JOSEPH, a painter, died 1765.

**POZZO**, ANDREA, an Italian Jesuit, dist. as a painter, architect, and writer on art, 1642-1709.

**POZZO**, C. DEL., an archaeologist, died 1657.

**POZZO**, COUNT J. DEL., an architect, b. 1718.

**POZZO DI BORGO**, CHARLES ANDREAS, Count, an eminent diplomatist, was born in the island of

Corsica, in 1768, and belonged to an ancient and honorable family, which for ages had ranked high among the Corsican nobility. When the island was placed under the supremacy of Great Britain, Pozzo di Borgo was elected president of the state council, and the entire administration of the country was re-organized by him. It soon, however, became evident that Corsica must yield to France; the count, therefore, sought refuge first at Naples and Elba, and afterwards in England, where he was received with every mark of respect due to his high abilities and firm fidelity. He was subsequently employed in some secret diplomatic missions, in the execution of which he displayed the greatest zeal and ability; but his labors were ultimately defeated by the successes of Buonaparte. After the peace of Amiens, Pozzo di Borgo entered into the diplomatic service of Russia, and represented his royal master at Vienna, whither he was sent in order to consolidate a new coalition against France. Thence he repaired to Italy, where the combined military operations of England, Russia, and Naples were about to commence. After the battle of Austerlitz, and the secession of Austria from the league, he again went to Vienna, and thence to Petersburg. When Prussia joined the coalition, Pozzo di Borgo was created a count, and attached to the staff of the emperor as a colonel: but after the battle of Jena he was again employed at the Austrian court in the vain attempt to rouse it from its political lethargy. His next mission was to the Dardanelles, for the purpose of co-operating with the British ambassador in treating with Turkey; and in the engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets he greatly distinguished himself. When the hollow peace of Tilsit brought about a kind of intimacy between Napoleon and the young czar, Pozzo di Borgo saw the impending danger, and requested permission to retire. 'My presence,' said he to the emperor, 'can only tend to injure your majesty's service. Buonaparte is not the man to forget early antipathies, and sooner or later he will seize some opportunity to demand possession of my person.' 'Free your arms,' was his parting advice, 'from your present entanglement, that you may be at liberty for your final, and, I trust, successful struggle with France.' He then retired to Vienna; and from that time, till after the treaty of peace had been signed between Austria and France, this able statesman so energetically employed his diplomatic skill, that Napoleon did actually demand that his persevering enemy should be delivered up to him; but the demand was refused, and in the following year (1810) Pozzo once more came to England. His thorough experience was here appreciated and understood, and to him may much of that energy which subsequently appeared in the councils of Britain be traced. He knew the most vulnerable part in Napoleon's overgrown power, and to that he directed the particular attention of the Marquis of Wellesley. In 1812 the war between France and Russia broke out anew with exterminating fury; and when the mighty army of the French emperor perished on the whitened plains of Russia, Alexander thought that enough of victory had been achieved. Not so, however, thought the great diplomatist; he felt convinced that the safety of Europe was only to be found in the complete destruction of the fallen colossus, and he exerted all his energies to the accomplishment of an event so desirable. At length Sweden and Austria appeared in arms, Pozzo was made a general in the Russian service, and joined Bernadotte, who was then covering Berlin. The defence of Dresden and



the battle of Leipsic soon followed; the allied forces moved slowly and warily towards France; while the moral, physical, and political condition of that country was still considered before they hazarded the decisive blow. In January, 1814, Pozzo di Borgo was despatched to London on the part of the allied monarchs; his mission succeeded, and Lord Castlereagh returned with him to the head-quarters of the allies at Baden. The moderation and irresolution of the emperor Alexander often put the plans of his minister in extreme peril; but his advice eventually prevailed; the allied armies marched *en masse* on Paris; the abdication of the French emperor followed; and when Pozzo di Borgo had at length obtained the promise of Alexander, that no negotiation should be entered into either with Napoleon or his family, he hastened to Talleyrand, exclaiming in the fulness of his joy, 'Not only have I slain Napoleon politically, but I have just thrown the last shovel-full of earth over the imperial corpse!' But his labors were not yet at an end. He proceeded to London to announce to Louis his accession to the throne of his ancestors; after which he was summoned to the congress of Vienna, where, with a degree of prescience resulting from his thorough knowledge of the man, he vehemently pressed the removal of Napoleon from Elba to some more remote and obscure corner of the globe. And when the news arrived that the ex-emperor had disembarked on the French coast, he coolly observed to the assembled statesmen, 'I know Buonaparte; he will march on Paris; our work is before us; not a moment must be lost.' Pozzo di Borgo immediately joined the Anglo-Prussian army, forming the vanguard of the allies in Belgium; and, though wounded, he followed Wellington to Paris, and resumed his portfolio as Russian ambassador. His last political mission was as ambassador to England. Here he remained upwards of two years, till ill health induced him to return to Paris, where he died on the 17th of February, 1842, aged 73.

PRADES, J. M. DE, a Fr. theologian, 1720-82.

PRADIER, JAMES, a distinguished Fr. sculptor, 1792-1852.

PRADO, B. DE, a Spanish painter, died 1593.

PRADO, J., a Spanish commentator, 1547-95.

PRADON, N., a French poet, 1632-1698.

PRADT, Abbé DOMINIQUE DE, a French ecclesiastic and a political writer, was born at Auvergne, in 1759. He was grand-vicar at the revolution to the Cardinal Rochefoucauld, and was elected deputy for the Norman clergy to the states-general in 1789. He opposed the union of his order to the *tiers état*, protested against the new order of things, and was consequently obliged to emigrate, establishing himself for a considerable time at Hamburg. In that city he published, in 1788, the first of his voluminous series of political pamphlets, called, 'Antidote to the Congress of Radstadt.' In another, termed 'Prussia and her Neutrality,' he urged a coalition of Europe against the French republic. But after the revolution, which made Buonaparte first consul, he made interest with his patron, Duroc, to enter Buonaparte's service, and, by dint of well-timed flattery, became his grand almoner. On the coronation of the emperor, in 1804, at which he assisted, he was invested with the title of baron, received a gratuity of 40,000 francs, was made bishop of Poitiers, and was ordained by Pius VII. in person, in 1805. He afterwards officiated at Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. In 1808 he accompanied him to the Bayonne conference, and was invested with the most delicate details of that great diplo-

matic difficulty. For this service Napoleon gave him another gratuity of 50,000 francs, and made him, in 1809, archbishop of Malines, and member of the legion of honor. On the war against Russia occurring in 1812, he was sent ambassador to the duchy of Warsaw, as he states, in his 'History of the Polish Embassy,' painfully and violently against his wish. During the retreat from Moscow, Napoleon had an interview with him at a lone cottage, reproached him with treachery, and divested him of his embassy. On his return to Paris, he found all his employments taken from him. He was ordered to quit Paris for his diocese, and did not return till the fall of Napoleon, and the entry of the Bourbons into France, in 1814. He wrote his 'Vindictory History' then, but did not publish it till after the battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's departure for St. Helena. The attack in this pamphlet on the latter and the chief Buonapartists, drew on him the enmity of the great majority of the public, but served his cause with the restored regime. He stated, in a preceding pamphlet, that it was by his advice the allied sovereigns resolved to break entirely with Napoleon, and restore the Bourbons. He was made by the latter chancellor of the legion of honor; but a new disgrace overtook him; he retired from the scene, and did not re-appear till after the 'hundred days.' He subsequently ceded all the rights of his archbishop's see to the king of the Netherlands, for a yearly pension of 10,000 francs, and, retiring into private life, occupied himself with the continued publication of political pamphlets. In all these latter publications, however, he espoused the cause of wise and temperate constitutional reform. He died in 1837.

PRAM, C., a Danish poet, 1756-1821.

PRASLIN, CÉSAR GABRIEL DE CHOISEUL, Duc De, a statesman and peer of France, cousin of the Duc de Choiseul, 1712-1785.

PRAT, A. DU, a French cardinal, 1465-1535.

PRATILLI, F. M., an Ital. antiquary, died 1770.

PRATO, J. DE, an Ital. philologist, died 1782.

PRATT, CHARLES, earl of Camden, chancellor under the Rockingham administration, 1714-1794.

PRATT, SIR C., a peninsular officer, 1771-1839.

PRATT, S. J., a novelist, 1749-1814.

PRAXILLA, a Greek poetess, 5th century B.C.

PRAXITELES, a famous Grecian sculptor, author of works in bronze and marble, 4th century B.C.

PRAXITELES, a disting. carver, 1st century B.C.

PRAY, G., an historian of Hungary, 1723-1801.

PREBLE, EDWARD, an American naval officer, commanded in the expedition against Tripoli, died 1807.

PREISSNITZ, VINCENT, a celebrated Prussian, discoverer of the water cure, 1799-1851.

PREMONTVAL, PETER LE GUAY DE, a French writer and mathematician, 1716-1767.

PRENTISS, SARGEANT S., an American lawyer and politician, who gave great promise by his early eloquence of eminence as an orator, 1810-1850.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, an American revolutionary officer, was born in Groton, Mass., 1725. In 1755 he gallantly defended the position of Breed's Hill against an overwhelming force, and only yielding his ground after one of the most spirited contests on record. Died 1795.

PRESCOTT, OLIVER, an American physician, author of a treatise on Ergot, 1762-1827.

PRESTON, J., a French mathematician, d. 1690.

PRESTON, JOHN, a learned puritan of the Church of England, author of a 'Treatise on the Covenant,' 1587-1628.



PRESTON, T., a dramatic writer, died 1598.

PRESTON, W., a Scotch writer, 1742-1818.

PRETI, M., an Italian painter, 1613-1699.

PREURS, CHARLES, civil engraver, a native of Hanover employed by the United States government in the Coast Survey, died 1854.

PREVOST, CL., a French theologian, 1693-1752.

PREVOST, I. B., a Genev. natural., 1755-1819.

PREVOST, P., a French painter, 1764-1823.

PREVOST, P., a French literateur, 1751-1839.

PREVOST D'EXMES, FRANCIS LE, a French literateur and dramatic author, 1729-1793.

PREVOST DE LAJANNES, M., a French magistrate and professor of jurisprudence, 1696-1749.

PREVOST-SAINT-LUCIEN, R. H., a French writer on public law, 1740-1808.

PREVOT D'EXILES, ANTHONY FRANCIS, one of the most fertile of French writers, was born in 1697, at Hesdin, in Artois. His early life was extremely unsettled and changeful; he was alternately a Jesuit and a military officer; after which he entered into the monastery of St. Germain de Pres; but quitted that society also, and withdrew to Holland. His next removal was to London; but in 1734 he obtained leave to return to France, where he became secretary to the Prince de Conti. His end was equally singular. In 1763 he was seized with apoplexy in the forest of Chantilly, and was found apparently lifeless. An ignorant magistrate being called in, ordered a surgeon, as precipitate as himself, to open the body, when a loud shriek from the victim convinced the spectators of their error: the abbé opened his eyes, but the incision was mortal, and he almost immediately expired. His works amount to one hundred and seventy volumes. The principal are, 'Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité,' 6 vols.; 'Histoire de M. Cleveland, Fils naturel de Cromwell,' 6 vols.; 'Pour et Contre,' a literary journal, 20 vols.; 'The Dean of Coleraine,' a novel, 6 vols.; 'History of Margaret of Anjou,' 2 vols.; 'Histoire générale des Voyages,' 16 vols.

PRICE, DAVID, an admiral in the English navy who accidentally shot himself with a pistol while preparing to attack the Russian fortress of Petropolski in Kamschatka in 1854.

PRICE, JOHN, a native of London, who went to Florence and became superintendent of the museum to the grand duke, and professor of Greek at Pisa; author of Scripture and Classical Commentaries, 1600-1676.

PRICE, SIR JOHN, an eminent antiquarian, author of a Defence of British History in answer to Polydorus, died about 1553.

PRICE, DR. RICHARD, an eminent dissenting minister, universally known and celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations, and for very numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific. He was born at Llangunor, in Glamorganshire, in 1723, and was educated at Talgarth, in his native county, whence he removed to a Presbyterian academy in London, and became pastor of a Nonconformist congregation, of Arian or semi-Arian principles, at Hackney, where he continued as long as he lived. He was the friend of man, and the most intrepid assertor of his rights. During the American war, he printed two pamphlets against that measure, one entitled 'Observations on Civil Liberty,' and the other, 'Observations on Civil Government,' for which the corporation of London voted him thanks and a gold box, and the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1778 he had a friendly controversy with Dr. Priestley, on materialism and necessity. On the termina-

tion of the war, Mr. Pitt consulted Dr. Price respecting the best mode of liquidating the national debt, the result of which, it is said, was the adoption of the sinking fund. When the French revolution broke out, the doctor distinguished himself by a sermon, 'On the Love of Country,' in which he hailed that event as the commencement of a glorious era. This drew upon the preacher some strong animadversions from Mr. Burke in his celebrated Reflections. Besides many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, he published sermons and pamphlets, which established his character as a sound advocate for civil liberty, and a profound master of financial calculation. Died 1791.

PRICHARD, JAMES COWLES, M.D., whose ethnographical researches have placed him high in the ranks of science, was born at Ross, in Herefordshire, 1786; settled as a physician at Bristol, in 1810, where he rose to eminence; and after devoting five and thirty years to professional duties, varied only by literary avocations, removed to London in 1845 as one of her majesty's commissioners in lunacy—a branch of medical science with which he had long been familiar. Dr. Prichard's contributions to medical and scientific inquiry were neither few nor unimportant: but the work on which his reputation chiefly rests, is his 'Researches into the Physical History of Mankind,' which has been translated into almost every European language, and generally regarded as an authority. Died 1848.

PRICHARD, R., a Welch divine, died 1644.

PRIDEAUX, JOHN, D.D., bishop of Worcester, was born at Stoward, Devonshire, 17th September, 1578. His father not being in circumstances to afford him the advantages of a liberal education, he was indebted to the liberality of a Christian lady in the parish, who sent him to a grammar school, where he acquired an elementary knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. Having an unquenchable thirst for learning, he travelled on foot to Oxford, and supported himself by some menial services in Exeter college, his time being divided between the servile offices of the kitchen, and the study of elegant literature. A person of such energy and devotion to the pursuit of knowledge could not but rise to distinction, and accordingly his great eminence procured his election as a member, till in due course he became rector, of the college. In 1615, he was appointed regius professor of divinity, with which office was then associated that of canon of Christchurch, and afterwards he filled the high and more influential station of vice-chancellor for a series of years. His last and highest step in the ladder of preferment was his consecration to the see of Worcester in December, 1641. Amid all this dignity of station, however, he was not exempt from trouble, for his devoted loyalty to the cause of Charles I. exposed him to many hardships, and ultimately reduced him to such poverty that he was obliged to sell his library for the maintenance of himself and family. He was a man of mild, amiable, and unassuming manners, of great piety, and such profound and extensive learning, that he was called by his contemporaries 'the Pillar of orthodoxy.' But he was withal the merest child as to knowledge of the world, and so regardless of pecuniary matters, that he involved his family in great difficulties by his imprudence or carelessness about money. He died at Bredon in Worcestershire, 30th July, 1650, leaving to his children no legacy but 'God's blessing and a father's prayers,' as he expressed it in his will. [R.J.]

PRIDEAUX, HUMPHREY, D.D., a divine of as great celebrity as the preceding, was born at Pad-



stow in Cornwall in 1648. He began his education at Westminster school, from which he was sent to Oxford. He distinguished himself at that university by his scholastic acquirements; and it was during his residence there that he became author, by the publication of the 'Marmora Oxoniensia,' or the ancient inscriptions from the Arundelian marbles, a work which procured him the patronage of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, through whom he was appointed a prebend, and afterwards dean of Norwich cathedral. Having become disabled through constitutional infirmity from discharging the public duties of the ministry, he was obliged, under a conscientious sense of duty, to resign his offices in the church, and devote himself entirely to the cultivation of sacred literature. His 'Connection of the Old and New Testament with the History of the Jews and Neighboring Nations,' and his 'Life of Mahomet,' have long been held in high repute, and obtained an extensive circulation. He died November, 1724. [R.J.]

PRIESSNITZ, HERR, a Bavarian peasant, the founder of the hydropathic system of medical treatment, died at Graefenberg, where he kept up his famous institution for the water cure, 1851, at the age of 52.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in 1733, where his father was a woollen cloth manufacturer. From the poverty of his parents he obtained only a medium education; but he became a dissenting preacher, and continued in this vocation with various degrees of success till 1767, when he settled in a chapel at Leeds, and commenced his great literary and chemical career. In perusing the works of this remarkable man it is impossible to fail being struck with his intense love of truth. In his scientific note-books he registers every fact as it appeared to his senses; in his political and theological writings he fearlessly states his opinions as they are brought out by his cross-examination of his own thoughts and meditations, and that liberty of independent thought which he claims for himself, he determinedly demands for others. In his scientific career his object was uniformly to question nature by every possible experimental investigation, and to state his results as he obtained them. He laid the basis of the chemistry of the gases, and of those modes of investigation in the pneumatic branch of the science which are still pursued. He discovered a great variety of facts in this department of the science. To him we are indebted for the knowledge of oxygen, binoxide of nitrogen, sulphurous acid, fluosilicic acid, muriatic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide. England has produced few men endowed with greater versatility of talent than Priestley. Whether we view him as a pneumatic chemist, a theologian, an electrician, a historian, a politician, his writings bear the impress of an original mind, uncontrolled by any tendency to follow in beaten tracks, but constantly panting for new fields of investigation. It will ever remain a stain upon the name of England that this noble-minded man, this honor to humanity, should have been compelled by persecution, on account of his religion and politics, to flee his native country. He died in America in the year 1804. [R.D.T.]

PRIEZAC, D. DE, a Fr. juricons., 1590-1662.

PILESZKY, J. B., a learned Hungarian Jesuit and hagiographer, born 1709.

PRIMATICO, or LE PRIMATICE, F., an Italian architect and painter, 1490-1570.

PRIMEROSE, GILBERT, a Scottish divine, chaplain to James I. and minister of the French church

in London, author of 'Jacob's Vow,' and other theological works, died 1642. His son, JAMES, a physician and medical writer, died about 1660.

PRINCE, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born at Axminster, in Devonshire, and died about 1720. He published a work, entitled 'The Worthies of Devon,' which is exceedingly curious and valuable, but very scarce.

PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, MADAME LE, a French lady, settled as a teacher in England, author of several works, died 1780. Her brother, JOHN BAPTIST LE PRINCE, a painter, 1733-1781.

PRINCE, OLIVER H., a United States senator from Georgia, and editor of an edition of the laws of that State, was lost by the wreck of the steamboat Home near Ocracoke with 100 others, Oct. 9, 1839.

PRINCE, THOMAS, a New England divine, and an historical and religious writer, 1687-1758. He had two sons, THOMAS and NATHAN, who were favorably known as religious and miscellaneous writers.

PRINCE, THOMAS, governor of Plymouth Colony, New England, a native of England, died 1673.

PRINGLE, SIR JOHN, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1707, in Roxburghshire; was educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and afterwards studied at Leyden, under Boerhave and Van Swieten. After settling at Edinburgh, where he became professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy, he was appointed physician-general to the forces abroad, and was generally on the continent till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; after which he took up his residence in London, and engaged in medical practice. In 1750 he communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, his 'Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Substances,' for which he received the Copley medal. In 1752 he published his admirable 'Observations on the Diseases of the Army,' and in 1761 he was appointed physician to the queen's household. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and, in 1772, was elected president of the Royal Society, which office he resigned, in consequence of ill health, in 1778; and died in 1782.

PRINGLE, THOMAS, a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Blacklaw, Teviotdale, 1789. He began life as a clerk, and having attracted the notice of Scott as a magazine writer, soon after adopted literature as a profession, and endeavored to establish a newspaper at Edinburgh. Failing in this, he emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, and, returning to England in 1826, became secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society. He was afterwards known as editor of the popular annual, 'Friendship's Offering,' and in 1834 published his 'African Sketches,' followed by his 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa.' Died 1834.

PRINSEP, JAMES, an Asiatic antiquarian, secretary to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, 1800-40.

PRIOLO, B., a French historian, 1623-1667.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, whose period of authorship was contemporary with the last years of Dryden and the earliest stage of Pope, was a pleasing poet, possessing little vigor or originality, but remarkable for his skill in versification, and his gay and easy grace of imagery and diction. His occasional epigrams and his lively but indecent tales, are his best productions; though there is merit, also, in his semi-metaphysical poem 'Alma, or the Progress of the Soul,' and in his attempt at religious poetry in 'Solomon.' His poems were only the recreations of a man actively engaged in public life. Born in 1664, he was the son of a joiner in London. Accident having directed the attention of Lord Dorset to the



boy's studious habits, education was procured for him; and, on leaving Oxford, he distinguished himself, under the government of King William, as a dexterous diplomatist in several foreign missions. Deserting his political party, like so many men of higher rank in that slippery time, he shared, in the latter part of his life, the vicissitudes and dangers of the Tories. He lived till 1721. [W.S.]

PRIOR, T., an Irish economist, 1679-1751.

PRISCIAN, a celebrated grammarian of Caesarea, in the 5th century, whose strict attention to correctness in composition has made it proverbial to say of one who writes false Latin, that he breaks Priscian's head. He was the master of a school at Constantinople, and was the author of several grammatical works.

PRISCILLIAN, a Spanish heresiarch of the fourth century. The errors which misled him had been imported by one Marcus from Egypt. Priscillian had both wealth and influence, so that his conversion gave eclat to the novel heresy, and not a few were seduced by his eloquence and example. After long contests, the matter was brought for judgment before a council at Saragossa, in 380, and the most prominent of the sect were excommunicated. That Priscillian might have a sacred shield thrown over him, he was made by his sect bishop of Avila. By a rescript of Gratian, the party was condemned and banished, though the decree was afterwards recalled. Under Gratian's successor, Maximus, the Priscillianist leaders and bishops were summoned to Bourdeaux for trial. Priscillian himself appealed to the emperor, and the business was committed to Evodius, a minister of state. The spiritual offence was brought before a civil tribunal, and at Treves, in 385, Priscillian was put to the rack, and induced to make sad confessions, not only of error, but of hideous impurities. At length he was executed, and the sword of persecution fell upon his adherents, who flourished for a season in spite of the cruelties to which they were subjected. The heresy of Priscillian was a strange mixture of Gnostic and Manichaean absurdities, combined with allegorical interpretations and mystical rhapsodies. Sabellianism, or the denial of a personal distinction in the Godhead, was a further characteristic of the system. The sect were also severe ascetics, and necessarily so from their opinions of the origin and essence of matter, and, therefore, the accusation of their indulging in lasciviousness and unnatural lusts seems an invention of their opponents. But they held a loose morality in reference to the obligation of speaking truth, and resorted to dissimulation in the diffusion and defence of their dogmas. [J.E.]

PRITCHARD, H., an English actress, 1711-68.

PRITZ, J. G., a German divine, 1662-1732.

PROBUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a native of Pannonia, who served in the Roman army, and became emperor after the death of Tacitus 276. He distinguished himself by several victories over the barbarians in Gaul, and was killed by his mutinous soldiers 282.

PROBUS, M. V., a Latin grammarian, 2d cent.

PROCACCINI, ANDREA, a pupil of Carle Maratti, painter to the king of Spain, 1667-1734.

PROCACCINI, ERCOLE, an historical painter of Bologna, born 1520, died about 1591. His three sons were his pupils:—CAMILLO, one of the first artists of that age, 1546-1626. GIULIO CESARE, a fine imitator of Correggio, 1548-1626. CARLO ANTONIO, celebrated for his landscapes, fruits and flowers, dates unknown. The son of the latter, called ERCOLE THE YOUNGER, studied under his uncle, Giulio

Cesare, and painted flowers with great skill, 1596-1676.

PROCIDA, GIOVANNI DI, a native of Palermo, chief of the conspiracy against the French known as the 'Sicilian Vespers,' about 1225-1302.

PROCLUS, born at Byzantium 412 A.C.; died at Athens 485. Esteemed by some the most powerful thinker of the Alexandrian School—an opinion in which we cannot concur. His works, however, are very numerous: an excellent edition of many of them, we owe to *M. Cousin*.

PROCLUS, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 447.

PROCOPE-COUTEAU, the received name of M. COLTELLI, a French physician and dramatic writer, 1684-1753.

PROCOPIUS, a martyr and saint, 4th century.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek theologian, 5th century.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian, 6th century.

PROCOPIUS, DEMETRIUS, a Greek writer, author of an account of the learned Greeks of ancient times, last century.

PROCOPOWITSCH, FEOPHAN, called the Russian Chrysostom, an archbishop of Novgorod, 1681-1736.

PRODICUS, OF CEOS, afterwards settled in Athens; where, in the time of Socrates, he professed Wisdom, and taught like the other Sophists. His success, in one sense, was great; for he accumulated a large fortune—having adapted his terms to all classes of purchasers;—the poor man had his lesson for one drachma, while the rich were charged fifty drachmas a head. Prodicus also, fell under the lash of Aristophanes; and it is understood that, for the crime of Atheism, he was condemned to the fate of Socrates;—most strange association!—Respecting Prodicus himself, there is a certain dispute: the general rumor from Antiquity being, that his life was not a pure one, and that the money acquired by the teaching of Virtue, was dissipated by Pleasure. Mr. Grote, the accomplished historian, has recently questioned this, on grounds, some of which appear of weight, but do not, as a whole, carry full conviction. To Prodicus, it is true, we owe that famous apologue—the *Choice of Hercules*. It is not safe, however, to infer from any abstract teaching concerning Virtue, the character of the Teacher; it is rather the character of the Teacher that gives value to the Teaching; inasmuch, that even an imperfect teaching, provided it present the sincerity of its source, will ever contain more to instruct and elevate than extremest purism, which is only—words or prudery. Neither must the inculcation of abstinence from what is called worldly pleasure, or of *asceticism*, in any form, be confounded with the Teaching of VIRTUE. True virtue consists in the influence of habits on the Soul; and its chief characteristic is, the *purpose* for which either knowledge or habits are striven for. The celebrated sneer of Gibbon—*That the virtues of the clergy are more dangerous to society than their vices*—strikes deeper perhaps than that acute philosopher thought. Certainly the Asceticism in his eye, was the efficient cloak of all practical vice: but who can misinterpret even the sincere asceticism, and almost unparalleled devotion of the Jesuit, or discern in it, aught other than the sacrifice of his own being—just as he would sacrifice the whole world—to an immoral and most hazardous lust of Dominion?—The question now started is vastly more important, than in its bearing on the personal character of PRODICUS. It involves the entire problem regarding the position of the 'Sophists;' a class of Teachers in Athens, of which Prodicus may be taken as a supreme instance. That these Teachers formed



no *School* is unquestionable; and it was only the sheerest folly, and a gross libel on the Athenian people, through which they were ever imagined, banded, by malice prepense, to unfold and make popular an 'Art of Lying.' The persons so called, had little connection with each other, taught varying and often opposing doctrines, and assuredly they believed—in a sense—what they taught. Let us look more minutely at the phenomenon. And first, as to the so-called 'Art of Lying.' On nothing does greater confusion of thought exist in society, than with respect to the import of the phrase—'Speaking Truth.' It is the meanest who in any age choose to distribute what they know to be false;—even although it has become a question of strange casuistry, how far the false in Fact, may be Truth in principle and reality. Truth-speaking is not synonymous with the utterance of our existing convictions; it involves inextricably the far profounder question,—with what impartiality, under what solitudes of conscience have these convictions been acquired? And this again touches on the still deeper Inquiry—In what spirit, and for what purpose may the Soul of Man present itself—as a recipient—before the great Universe? Suppose, for instance, that Truth or Knowledge is sought, merely as an arm whereby to accomplish some specific external purpose, is there much reason to believe that either will be attained in their purity? If Virtue is sought, so that it subserve Power; and Knowledge, so that it enable its possessor to acquire social or professional standing, is it likely that the quest for either will be successful? Are the conditions of any actual country or phase of civilization, so full and absolute, that the Mind in its search for Truth, may safely say, that it desires, and will receive nothing except what can be turned to account, under these conditions? Now the so-called Sophists or public Teachers of Athens, publicly avowed the purpose of enabling young men to obtain power in the State. This was the coveted prize—the profession prepared for: and in subservience to this end, and to no other, they taught. One thing only, could follow: the effort after knowledge became a struggle for effect; the pursuit of truth, the culture of Rhetoric; contests of words, obscured the importance of things; and Conscience is like the ununsunned snow;—let a breath touch it, and its virgin whiteness disappears. But, if this state of things was fatal to the discernment of Truth, much more certainly, did it render growth in Wisdom, impossible. Wisdom is the property of harmony and nobility of Soul; and no more the result of Knowledge *per se*, than of the exercise of the meanest mechanical employment. The assertion may seem harsh, if not paradoxical; but ask History—nay, *circumspice*. Does knowledge emancipate? Are special acquirements, coveted for special ends, the very slightest guarantee against a poorness of sentiment and heart, of which one finds the exact congener among the rudest and most illiterate? In this direction, it would appear, lay the error of the popular Teachers of Athens; and—with whatever individual exceptions—where have ever lived any extensive class of Teachers, who, at these Sophists are entitled to cast a stone? The pure and large Mind of SOCRATES perceived the destructive error; and against it, his life was a protest. 'Make yourself virtuous and noble,' was his cry, 'and your *us* will come!' A message so terrible and overturning that it has never been delivered in any age even in part, without ruin to the Prophet. In Athens it led to Death; but in Athens it was heard, and permitted to initiate a Revolution. In that great Democracy,

the Prophet had to contend with Men, but not with Institutions; therefore, although he fell, he succeeded. (Article SOCRATES.) [J.P.N.]

PRODICIUS, a heretic of the 2d century.

PROKOPHIEV, IVAN PROKOPHIEVITSCH, a famous Russian sculptor, 1758–1828.

PRONY, GASPARD-CLAIR-FRANCOIS-MARIE-RICHE DE, baron de Prony, a distinguished French mathematician. He was the pupil, and subsequently the assistant, of Perronet, and was much employed by Napoleon, though the latter was deeply offended by Prony's refusal to accompany him to Egypt. Independent of his various missions as an engineer, and of his labors as a professor at the Polytechnic School, M. Prony was author of between thirty and forty volumes, chiefly of most laborious and extensive calculations. One work, forming 17 volumes in folio, was executed in obedience to an order of the French government for 'tables which should be as exact as possible, and at the same time, the greatest and most imposing monument of calculation that had ever been executed, or even thought of.' It is supposed that the French government will one day give to the world this truly extraordinary work, which at present is in MS. in the library of the observatory at Paris. Born 1755; died 1839.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Latin poet, of the age of Ovid and Virgil, who shared with them the friendship of Mæcenas, died about 12.

PROSPER, Sr., a learned theologian and historian of the 5th century, known for his opposition to the Pelagians. He was a native of Aquitaine, and survived Augustine, to whom he wrote in 427. Another PROSPER, who lived about the same time, was a native of Africa, and wrote on the call of the Gentiles. A third, called PROSPER PITO, was a poet and chronicler, and lived in Gaul towards the end of the 4th century. His works are often confounded with those of St. Prosper.

PROSSER, RICHARD, an English civil engineer. Died 1854.

PROTAGORAS, one of the most celebrated of those Teachers of Athens, called *Sophists*. We have spoken of them under the article PRODICIUS. In its chief features, the philosophy of Protagoras, resembled that of Locke. He denied the Absolute; and his maxim was that Man, or each man, is the measure of all Truth.

PROTOGENES, a Greek painter, 336 B.C.

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER, an American Presbyterian divine. Died 1843, aged 75.

PROUDHON, J. B. V., a Fr. jurist, 1758–1838.

PROVENZALE, MARCELLO, an artist in mosaic, celebrated for his portrait of Paul V., 1575–1639.

PROYART, L. B., a Fr. histor., about 1743–1808.

PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS, a Christian, and native of Spain, author of valuable poems, born 348.

PRUDHON, P. P., a Fr. painter, 1760–1823.

PRUDHOMME, L., editor of *Le Journal des Révolutions de Paris*, was born at Lyons, in 1752, where he was brought up to the business of a bookseller. In 1788 he fixed his residence in Paris, and became a zealous promoter of the new principles. In 1789 he established the above journal, which had for its motto, 'The great seem to us to be great, only because we are on our knees; let us rise!' Although he constantly assailed the government in this publication, as well as in the countless pamphlets which were issued by him, he opposed the tyranny of Robespierre, and was in consequence arrested as a royalist; but having speedily obtained his liberty, he quitted Paris, and was absent till the death of that inexorable dictator. Among his nu-



merous works is a 'General History of the Crimes committed during the Revolution,' 6 vols.' Died 1880.

PRYCE, WILLIAM, a physician and mineralogist, author of a Cornish Vocabulary and Grammar, last century.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM, famous in the history of English puritanism, was born of a good family at Swanswick, in Somersetshire, 1600, and became a barrister at law, and member of Lincoln's Inn at the time when Dr. Preston, a celebrated puritan divine, was lecturer there. It was the period when the illegal operations of the Star Chamber, and the courts of high commission had reduced England to a despotism equal to that of France, while the manners of the age were a scandal to religion and good morals. Marshal, Manton, Calamy, Burton, and other preachers in London, kept alive the spirit of earnest piety and love of freedom, which soon after produced the commonwealth—when the mere sight of Burton, as Neale remarks, was a sermon against oppression. Prynne, who was a person of sour temper and austere practices, remarkable for his indefatigable application to study, begun to write in 1627, and in 1632 he published his '*Histriomastix*,' a tedious work of more than a thousand pages, full of learning and curious quotations, and written against plays, masks, dancing, and especially against women-actors. Some passages in this work were supposed to be levelled against the queen, who had acted in a pastoral performed at Somerset House; and the language of the book was certainly, like most others of that age, anything but refined and complimentary. The real cause of offence in the eyes of Archbishop Laud, who originated the prosecution against Prynne, was, of course, far other than this libellous matter, namely, the opposition of Prynne and his entire party to the Armenian system, and the jurisdiction of the bishops. The information included both the aspersions of the author against the queen and the lords of the council, for their share in the diversions of the age, and his commendation of 'factious persons.' The cause was tried before the Star Chamber, and the condemnation of Prynne was a matter of course. After a full hearing he was sentenced to have his book burnt by the common hangman, to be degraded from the bar, and turned out of the society of Lincoln's Inn, to be degraded at Oxford, to stand twice in the pillory at Westminster and Cheapside, and to lose one of his ears at each place, to pay a fine of £5,000, and then to be imprisoned for life. This must have been a moderate sentence in the eyes of some of the lords of the council, for the earl of Dorset addressed their prisoner in these words:—'Mr. Prynne, I declare you to be a schism-maker in the church, a sedition-sower in the commonwealth, a wolf in sheep's clothing; in a word, *omnium malorum nequissimus*. I shall fine him £10,000, which is more than he is worth, yet less than he deserves. I will not set him at liberty, no more than a plagued man or a mad dog, who, though he can't bite with foam; he is so far from being a social soul that he is not a rational soul. He is fit to live in dens with such beasts of prey as wolves and tigers like himself; therefore, I condemn him to perpetual imprisonment; and for corporal punishment I would have him branded in the forehead, slit in the nose, and have his ears chopped off.' The sentence was executed, and the general raid against nonconformists caused many to seek refuge in Holland. In 1636 Prynne, though in prison, wrote another book, entitled 'News from Ipwich' against the system of Laud (see LAUD), and being condemned again to another fine of

£5,000, and to lose the remainder of his ears, had the very stumps hacked off, and was branded on both cheeks in the presence of indignant thousands, on the 30th of June, 1637. In this last sentence Burton the famous preacher, and Bastwick the physician, were included with him, and the former was accompanied on his road to prison by a vast concourse of the populace. In 1640 Prynne was chosen member of the long parliament for Newport, and was then released by order of the House of Commons, together with his fellow-sufferers, and they entered London in the midst of a triumphant procession which met them some miles from town. The House of Commons likewise voted them money in compensation, which they never got, in consequence of the disturbed state of the times. The cruel punishment these men had undergone excited the spirit of the nation, and prepared it for the change of government, yet Prynne was no party to those measures, and when Colonel Pride took possession of the house, he was among the excluded members; he also published a 'Memento' against the trial of the king, for which he was imprisoned by the parliament. His subsequent history is that of an enemy of Cromwell, and having joined in the restoration of Charles II., he was appointed chief keeper of the records in the Tower, and died in that office at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, 1669. Wood calculates that he wrote a sheet of MS. for every day of his lifetime after reaching man's estate. 'His custom was, when he studied, to put on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them from too much light; and seldom eating a dinner, would every three hours or more be munching a roll of bread, and now and then refresh his exhausted spirits with ale. To this (says the editor of Neale) Butler seems to allude in his address to his muse:—

Thou that with ale or viler liquors  
Didst inspire Withers, Prynne, or Vicars,  
And teach them, though it were in spite  
Of nature and their stars, to write.'

His works amount to forty volumes, folio and quarto. The most valuable, and a very useful performance, is his 'Collection of Records' in four large volumes.

PRZEMYSLAS, a king of Poland, who seized the crown on the death of Lesko VI. 1295, and was assassinated 1296.

PRZIPCOWIUS, SAMUEL, a Polish statesman and zealot of the Socinians, b. about 1592, d. 1670.

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, a literary impostor, was born in France, in 1679, and received an excellent education. He commenced his career by leading a wandering life, and assumed the habit of a pilgrim; but this not answering his purpose, he pretended to be a native of Formosa; and to keep up the delusion, he invented a new alphabet, and a grammar of the Formosan tongue. At this time he became acquainted with a clergyman named Innes, who, conceiving he could turn the impostor to good account, persuaded the pretended Formosan to suffer himself to be converted to the Church of England; and the clergyman and his new disciple went to London, where the latter was presented to Bishop Compton and others, and the former was rewarded for his zeal with church preferment. Psalmanazar had the effrontery to translate the Church Catechism, into his newly invented Formosan language; and he published a "History of Formosa," which was considered as authentic by many eminent men; nor was the cheat discovered till after he had been sent to Oxford. After this he gained a subsistence by writing for the booksellers, and became remarkable



in his latter years for his sincere and unaffected piety. A large portion of the ancient part of the "Universal History" was written by him, and he left behind him his own "Memoirs." Died 1763.

PSAMMENTUS, the last Egyptian king named by Herodotus, suc. his father, Amasis, B.C. 525, deposed by Cambyses after a reign of six months.

PSAMMIS, a king of Egypt, 599-594 B.C.

PSAMMETICHUS, a king of Egypt, who reigned fifty-four years, during fifteen of which he was compelled to divide his power with eleven other sovereigns. He reigned alone from 652 to 614 B.C., and was succeeded by his son Necho. Another PSAMMETICHUS reigned 400-397 B.C. A king of Corinth, of the same name, reigned 585-582 B.C., after whose time the republican form of government was established.

PSAMMUS, a king of Egypt, 819-810 B.C.

PSAMMUTHIS, a king of Egypt, 380-379 B.C.

PSAUME, N., a French theologian, 1518-1575.

PSELLUS, MICHAEL CONSTANTINE, a Greek physician, known as a classical commentator and mathematician, about 1105. Another PSELLUS, called MICHAEL THE ELDER, wrote a work, 'De Operatione Dæmonum,' in the 9th century.

PSINACHES, a king of Egypt, who is said to have reigned from 1021 to 1013 B.C.

PSUSENNES, the first of the name, king of Egypt, 1077-1037 B.C. The second, 1013-979 B.C.

PSYCHRISTUS, a physician of the 5th cent.

PTOLEMY (SOTER) I., king of Egypt, natural son of Philip of Macedon, and an officer of Alexander the Great, succeeded to the government of Egypt on the death of the latter B.C. 324. He took the title of king 307, and raised the new capital of Egypt to the highest importance as the centre of commerce and learning. The museum and library founded by him gave birth to the famous Alexandrian school. Died B.C. 283. PTOLEMY (PHILADELPHUS) II., eldest son of the preceding by Berenice, began to reign in conjunction with his father 285, and became sole king 283. His reign fully sustained the reputation of the former, especially by his generous patronage of letters, one example of which is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures, which he caused to be executed. Died B.C. 247. PTOLEMY (EUEGETES) III., son and successor of the preceding, continued his policy, and carried his victorious arms into Syria, Cilicia, and the whole country to the shore of the Euphrates. He restored the idols and much of the wealth ravished by Cambyses, and died, after a short reign, B.C. 222 or 221. PTOLEMY (PHILOPATOR) IV., son and successor of the preceding, whom he was suspected of having murdered, was a cruel and debauched character. He was named Philopator (lover of his father), ironically. He caused his wife, Arsinoë, who was also his sister, to be put to death, and sustained a furious war with Antiochus the Great, whom he defeated near Gaza. Died B.C. 205. PTOLEMY (EPIPHANES) V., son of the preceding, was born B.C. 210, became king 205, and was poisoned by his courtiers 180. He brought the Romans into Egypt by appealing to them for protection against Antiochus the Great. He left three children—Ptolemy Philometor, Ptolemy Physcon, and Cleopatra, who was successively the wife of her two brothers. PTOLEMY (PHILOMETOR) VI., son of the preceding and Cleopatra of Syria, was born B.C. 186, commenced his reign at the age of five years, 181, protected by his mother. He was defeated by Antiochus, and compelled to admit his brother to a share in the government 171. Died of his wounds, fighting against Alexander Balas in

Syria, 146. PTOLEMY (EUEGETES) VII., brother of Philometor, became guardian of the young king, Ptolemy Eupator, and the year after superseded him on the throne by espousing the queen mother, Cleopatra, 145. He then killed Eupator, and continued his reign, stained with debaucheries and cruelty, till 117 or 116 B.C. PTOLEMY (SOTER) VIII., son of the preceding and Cleopatra, succeeded 116, and sustained a war against his mother, who preferred her other son, Ptolemy IX., till 106. After the death of Cleopatra and the expulsion of Ptolemy IX., who had usurped the throne in 88, he assumed the sovereign authority, and died 81 B.C. He left the crown to his daughter, Berenice, called also Cleopatra. PTOLEMY (ALEXANDER) IX., second son of Ptolemy VII. and Cleopatra, usurped the kingdom a short time during the reign of the preceding, and was dethroned, after murdering his mother Cleopatra, 88. PTOLEMY (ALEXANDER) X., son of the preceding, succeeded Ptolemy VIII. 81, under the patronage of the Romans in the time of Sylla. He married Berenice Cleopatra, whom he caused to be assassinated, for which he was himself massacred after a reign of nineteen days. PTOLEMY (AULETES) XI., a natural son of Ptolemy VIII., was the only descendant of this line of princes after the tragedy just mentioned. He assumed the royal authority 81 B.C., but was not acknowledged king till 59. In 58 he was obliged to fly from Alexandria, and was in Rome, soliciting assistance to re-establish himself till 55. He was then restored by Gabinius, the governor of Syria and lieutenant-general of Pompey, and died 52. PTOLEMY (DIONYSIUS) XII., eldest son of the preceding, succeeded to the throne conjointly with his sister, Cleopatra, under the protection of Pompey, 52. He became a partisan of Cæsar in the civil wars, and after the battle of Pharsalia caused Pompey to be assassinated, who sought refuge in his states, 48. Aspiring to be sole king, he then took arms against Cæsar, who had decided that Cleopatra should continue to reign with him, and was drowned in the Nile while flying from the field of battle, B.C. 47. PTOLEMY XIII., younger brother of the preceding, was eleven years of age when Cleopatra was left sole mistress of Egypt by his death. She was compelled to marry him by Cæsar, and he reigned with her till his death, 44 or 43 B.C. PTOLEMY (CÆSARIUS) XIV., an illegitimate son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, obtained the title of king from the Roman triumvirs, B.C. 42. He was killed by order of Augustus at the age of eighteen, B.C. 30.

PTOLEMY, two kings of Macedonia: the first surnamed *Alorites*, a natural son of Amyntas II., usurped the throne to the prejudice of his brother, Perdicas, B.C. 371, and was dethroned by Pelopidas 368. The second, surnamed *Craunus*, eldest son of Ptolemy Soter and Euridice, succeeded B.C. 284, and was killed in battle with the Gauls 280.

PTOLEMY APION, king of Cyrene, and all the Libyan dependencies of Egypt, was a son of Ptolemy VII. and his mistress Irene, and succeeded 117 or 116 B.C. by the will of his father. He died B.C. 96, and bequeathed his estates to the Romans, who declined the bargain for a time, and gave the people their liberty.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHIUS, a son of Antony and Cleopatra, was made king of Syria, Phœnicia, and Cilicia, by his father B.C. 32. He never reigned, however, but lived at the court of Juba, king of Numidia, having first graced the triumph of Augustus together with his brother, Alexander, and his sister Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY, king of Cyprus, a natural son of



Ptolemy VIII., succeeded to the sovereignty of that island at the death of his father B.C. 81. The Romans having resolved to reduce his kingdom to a province, he was poisoned B.C. 58.

PTOLEMY, king of Mauritania, son of Juba II. and Cleopatra, daughter of Mark Antony and of the last Cleopatra of Egypt, began to reign 19 or 20 B.C. Killed by order of Caligula A.D. 40.

PTOLEMY, one of the petty sovereigns who reigned in Syria after the fall of the Seleucides, succeeded his father, Menneus, probably as grand priest, 86 B.C. After the conquest of Mithridates the Great, he was protected by Pompey, and died about 21 B.C. He was succeeded by his son, Lysanias, at whose death the Lebanon sovereignty was given to Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY, an Egyptian priest and historian, flourished in the reign of Augustus.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, one of the most distinguished men of Science of Antiquity: he lived during the first half of the second century; and his works on Astronomy and Geography continued authorities and text-books for fourteen hundred years. In consequence of the close connection between Ptolemy and Hipparchus, whose discoveries he reported, and whose labors he continued, it is difficult to detect Ptolemy's proper deservings; but Delambre has evidently done him injustice from a desire to exalt Hipparchus. The larger portion of the Planetary theory, as that was represented by the scheme of Epicycles, is unquestionably due to him; and his great work—the *Almagest*, or *Syntax*, is the only complete systematic work on Astronomy which the ancient world produced. As a geographer, Ptolemy is distinguished from Strabo: the work of the latter is confined to descriptive geography; while that of Ptolemy is mathematical. A very admirable edition of it has recently appeared in Germany. The Astronomical and Chronological works of Ptolemy, along with the Commentaries of Theon, were edited and published along with a French translation, in six handsome quarto volumes, by the Abbé Halma. [J.P.N.]

PTOLEMY OF LUCCA, the ecclesiastical name assumed by BARTOLOMEO FIADONTI, an historian, 14th century.

PUBITSKA, F., a Bohemian hist., 1722–1807.

PUBLICOLA, PUBLIUS VALERIUS, successor of Collatinus as consul and founder of the Roman republic, 509 B.C., died 501.

PUBLIUS SYRIUS, a Latin poet or dramatist, of whose writings some fragments, or moral sentences, are preserved in the works of Seneca. He was a native of Syria, and went to Rome in the condition of a slave about 50 B.C.

PUCCI, F., an Italian theologian, died 1600.

PUCELLE, R., a French lawyer, 1655–1746.

PUCELLE. See JOAN OF ARC.

PUFFENDORF, SAMUEL, a historian, jurist, and naturalist, was born at Chemnitz in Saxony in the year 1632. He was educated at Leipzig for the protestant ministry, but the bent of his mind was in another direction. Through the instrumentality of his elder brother he entered the diplomatic service of Sweden. In the course of his duty he was detained at Copenhagen during a rupture between Sweden and Denmark, and it is said to have been during this period of forced leisure that he turned from the practice to the theory of diplomacy and international relations. In the year 1660 he published his well-known '*Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universalis*,' and twelve years afterwards, the still better known '*De Jure Naturæ et Gentium*.' He wrote some

historical works, chiefly directed to gratify his crowned employés, which have only been known because they were written by the author of the treatise on the law of nature and nations. This work owed its existence in a great measure to the original labors of Grotius. Puffendorf had a clear and systematic mind, and a great capacity for seeing and developing views which were rational and plausible, if not profound. In this he resembled the Scottish school of philosophers with whom his works, and especially a small ethical Treatise '*De Officio Hominis et Civis*,' were deemed of great authority. His views on the anomalous position of the German empire created a vast controversy, and such political influence as it has been rare for theoretical writers to create. He died at Berlin, where he had been ennobled by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1694.

PUGATSCHEFF, JEMELJAN or YEMELKA, a Cossack general, who obtained military rank in the Prussian and Austrian armies, and afterwards passed himself off as Peter III., emperor of Russia. He took the field in 1773, and, soon at the head of 16,000 men, he was marching on Moscow, when he was betrayed and executed 1775.

PUGET, L. DE, a French naturalist, 1629–1709.

PUGET, PETER, one of the greatest artists produced by France, distinguished as a sculptor, architect, painter and ship-builder, 1622–1694. His son, FRANCIS, an architect and painter, died 1707.

PUGHE, WILLIAM OWEN, a Welsh literateur, author of a Lexicon and other works, 1760–1835.

PUGIN, A., a French designer, died 1832.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS NORTHMORE WELBY, was the son of a French gentleman who fled to England at the period of the revolution. He was born in 1811, and commenced his professional career as a scene painter and decorator at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden: he published his first work, on '*Gothic Furniture*,' in 1835, and '*The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament*' in 1844. Died 1852.

PUISAYE, Count JOSEPH, an able royalist chief, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Montagne, about 1754. He was intended for the church, but preferred the military profession, and obtained the brevet of colonel in the royal Swiss corps. He sat in the constituent assembly, and regularly voted with the partisans of political regeneration. In 1793, forces having been collected in the northern department to oppose the Jacobins, he was appointed to act as second in command under General Wimpfen, and was consequently proscribed by the convention. He took refuge in Brittany, where he organized a formidable body of Chouans. He visited England in 1794, obtained a considerable succor, was invested with unlimited powers by the Count d'Artois; and, on his return to France, every preparation was made by the Bretons to join the English and emigrant troops as soon as they should appear on the French coasts. But his hopes were blasted by envious intriguers of his own party; the expedition was diverted to La Vendée, and the unfortunate disaster at Quiberon followed. He at length resigned his commission and went to Canada; but he subsequently went to England, where he resided till his death in 1827.

PUISSANT, L., a Fr. geometrician, 1769–1843.

PUJOL, A., a Fr. medical writer, 1739–1804.

PUJOLX, J. B., a dramatist, 1762–1821.

PULCHERIA, ELIA, saint and empress of the East, was daughter of Arcadius and Eudoxia. She was born at Constantinople 399, and governed the empire under the name of her brother, Theodosius, from the age of fifteen to the year 447, when she



was disgraced. After the death of Theodosius in 450, she was proclaimed empress, and ruled with Marcianus, whom she married, till her death in 453. She was a woman of exemplary conduct, and has the credit of assembling the council of Chalcedon in 451.

PULCI, LUIGI, an Italian poet, 1481-1487.

PULGAR, F. DE, a Spanish historian, 1436-86.

PULIGO, D., an Italian painter, 1475-1527.

PULLUS, or PULLER, R., an English cardinal, who restored the university of Oxford, 12th cent.

PULTENEY, R., a dist. botanist, 1730-1801.

PULTENEY, WILLIAM, earl of Bath, the political antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1682, and educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. After travelling through Europe, he was elected into parliament, and became distinguished as a zealous Whig. On the accession of George I. he was appointed a privy councillor and secretary at war; but a dispute with Sir Robert Walpole caused his removal to the ranks of the opposition. He joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper, called the *Craftsman*, the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney and Lord Hervey; and the king was so much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of privy councillors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1741, Pulteney was created earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity and influence ceased. Died 1764.

PULASKI, COUNT, a distinguished Pole, and brigadier-general in the revolutionary army of the U. S. In 1771 he carried off King Stanislaus from the middle of his capital, but his majesty having escaped, he proclaimed Pulaski an outlaw. He then came to the U. S. and offered his services to Congress, which were accepted. He distinguished himself in several engagements, and finally in the assault upon Savannah in 1779, where he conducted himself with great courage, he fell mortally wounded and died soon after.

PULZONE, S., an Italian painter, 1550-1588.

PUNT, J., a Dutch painter, 1711-1779.

PUTIENUS. See MAXIMUS CLODIUS.

PURCELL, HENRY, the greatest of English musicians, was born in 1658, as it is believed, in Westminster. His father and uncle were both musicians, and gentlemen of the Chapel Royal at the Restoration. It is known that Purcell's father died in 1664, so that the young musician could not have received much benefit from his instructions. It is not a little to be wondered at that there is no account of from whom he received his first lessons in musical art, though from the circumstance that he was entered as one of the children of the chapel when Cook was master, it is inferred that he had under him commenced his education. He is supposed, also, to have received lessons from Pelham Humphreys, and afterwards from Dr. Blow, on whose tombstone was inscribed that he had been 'master to the famous Mr. Henry Purcell.' While still a boy, Purcell composed several Anthems that were thought worthy of being performed, and some of these juvenile essays in composition are in use in the English cathedrals to the present time. At eighteen years of age he was appointed organist at Westminster Abbey; and at twenty-four he was promoted to one of the three places of organist to the Chapel Royal. After this his fame was spread far and wide, and his sacred compositions were sought after with greediness and listened to with a feeling akin to religious rapture. From this period until thirty years after his death,

his songs took precedence of all others, and only at length gave way before the fashionable operatic songs of the greater Handel. The works of Purcell embrace every species of composition then known, and all were far beyond those of his contemporaries. Purcell's first dramatic writings were to the songs in Nahum Tate's 'Dido and Æneas.' He afterwards composed music for Nat Lee's 'Theodosius, or the Force of Love,' which was performed at the Duke's theatre in 1690. In the same year he composed music for the 'Tempest.' In 1691 he set the songs of Dryden's 'King Arthur' to original music. In 1692 'The Indian Queen,' by Sir R. Howard and Dryden was brought out with music by Purcell. He next wrote music for D'Urfey's 'Don Quixote.' In D'Urfey's 'Pills to Purge Melancholy' several of his songs are published, as also in Playford's 'Singing Master.' In 1695 he composed music for 'Boadicea.' He also wrote airs, overtures, and interludes for many dramas. He composed three cantatas, two of which, 'Mad Bess' and 'From Rosy Bowers,' are still ranked as unrivalled works of their kind. After his death, which happened in November, 1695, his widow collected and published his works in 2 vols. folio, under the title of 'Orpheus Britannicus.' It is said of Purcell 'that his anthems far exceed in number those of any other composer, and would alone have furnished sufficient employment for a moderately active mind, and a life of average duration.' Purcell's remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a tablet to his memory may be seen, with the following inscription, said to be from the pen of Dryden:—'Here lies Henry Purcell, Esq., who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his own harmony can be exceeded. Obiit 21mo die Novembris, Anno ætatis suæ 37mo Annoq. Domini 1695.'

[J.M.]

PURCHAS, SAMUEL, a divine, was born in 1577, at Thaxted, in Essex; and died in 1628, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. His principal work is the well known 'Collection of Voyages,' in 4 vols., and his 'Pilgrimages, or Relations of the World.'

PURE, M. DE, a French writer, 1634-1680.

PURI, D., a Swiss philanthropist, 1709-1786.

PURI, J. P., a Swiss traveller, last century.

PURSH, FREDERIC, a botanist and author of the 'Flora Americæ Septentrionalis,' was born in Tobolski in Siberia, educated at Dresden, and resided in America from 1799 to 1811.

PURVER, ANTHONY, a self-instructed man, of humble birth, was born at Up Hurstbourne, in Hampshire, in 1702, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Being afterwards employed in keeping sheep, he found leisure for study; and his curiosity being excited by the perusal of a tract in which some inaccuracies in the authorized version of the Bible were pointed out, he resolved to make himself acquainted with the Scriptures in their original tongues. Accordingly, with some assistance from a Jew, he acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew, then applied to the Greek, and next studied Latin. On settling at Andover as a schoolmaster, he undertook the extraordinary labor of translating the Bible into English; which work he actually accomplished, and it was printed at the expense of Dr. Fothergill, in 2 vols. folio. Died 1777.

PUSCHKIN, A. S., a Russian poet, 1799-1837.

PUSSORT, H., a French jurist, 1615-1697.

PUTACCI, CAMILLO, Chevalier, sculptor of the Vatican Museum at Rome, died 1854.

PUTNAM, ISRAEL, familiarly known as 'Old Put,' an American revolutionary major-general, was born in Salem, Mass., 1718. His education was of the



humblest kind, but he early distinguished himself for his daring and love of adventure. He emigrated to Connecticut, where he cultivated a farm and made himself famous the country round, for his daring in hunting the wolves which at that time committed great ravages in the neighborhood. He was led into all kinds of danger by his adventurous spirit, and had many hair-breadth escapes by flood and field. In Indian warfare he was distinguished before the revolutionary war offered him a wider field for the exercise of his abilities. He won renown at Bunker Hill, and throughout the revolutionary campaign was one of the most effective, as he was one of the bravest officers in the American army. Died 1790.

PUTNAM, RUFUS, an American revolutionary officer, born in Mass., was one of the earliest settlers of Ohio. He held various political offices, and was appointed surveyor-general of the U. S. in 1795. Died 1824.

PUTTEN, HENRY VAN DER, called in Latin *Ercivius Puteanus*, and in French *Dupuy*, a learned Dutch writer and poet, 1574-1646

PUTTENHAM, GEORGE, an Oxford scholar, kn. as a poet in the age of Elizabeth, died about 1600.

PUTTER, J. S., a Germ. publicist, 1725-1807.

PUY, A. J. DU, a Fr. statesman, 1753-1832.

PUY, H. DU. See PUTTEN.

PUY, LOUIS DU, a Fr. literateur, 1709-1795.

PUY, PIERRE DU, a learned French antiquarian, historian, and theologian, 1582-1651.

PUY-SEGUR, JAMES DE CHASTENET, Viscount De, a French officer, who was at thirty battles and a hundred and twenty sieges without ever receiving a wound. He was born in 1600, and is author of *Memoirs* relating to the period, 1617 to 1658; died 1682. His son, JAMES FRANCIS, commander-in-chief in the French Netherlands and marshal of France, author of 'The Art of War,' 1655-1743. The son of the latter, FRANCIS MAXIMUS DE CHASTENET, Marquis de Puysegur, a lieutenant-general, and writer on church property and the military art in China, 1716-1782. His second son, ANTHONY HYACINTHE ANNE DE CHASTENET DE PUYSEGUR, better known as the Count de Chastenet, a navigator and archæologist, 1752-1802. P. L. DE CHASTENET, Comte De Puysegur, son of the marshal, an officer and minister of war, 1727-1807. J. AUGUSTUS, brother of the latter, a distinguished prelate and deputy of the estates-general, 1740-1803. ARMAND MARIE JAMES, son of the minister of war, camp-marshal and physician, famous for his zeal in the propagation of animal magnetism, 1782-1825.

PUZOS, N., a Fr. accoucheur, 1686-1753.

PUY, or PYE, H. J., a native of London, successor of Wharton as poet-laureate, 1745-1813.

PYLE, THOMAS, a minister of the Church of England, known as a Scripture commentator, and partisan of Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, 1674-1756.

PYM, JOHN, member for Tavistock in all the parliaments of Charles I., and leader of the House of Commons during the struggle preceding the parliamentary wars, was born in Somersetshire, 1584, and educated at Oxford. He was the orator of the day, and such was his popularity, that he was called 'King Pym.' The events which mark his career fill a considerable space in English history. In 1626-1628 he was among those who managed the impeachment of the duke of Buckingham and Dr. Manwaring—the latter for his sermon on the regal prerogative, in which he argued that the consent of parliament was not necessary for the levying of taxes, and that the Divine laws require implicit

obedience to the king. In 1639 Pym and his party came into close relationship with the Scotch Covenanters. When the long parliament met, 3d November, 1640, he harangued them on the grievances of the nation, which they immediately took into consideration instead of the king's speech; thus he was the Mirabeau of the English Tennis Court. About a week afterwards he made a more studied and more impetuous discourse on grievances, and impeached the earl of Strafford not only of crimes against the state, but of immoralities; he was also one of the managers of his trial, as, in short, he was always at the head of the public business, and knew more of parliamentary matters than any man living. In February, 1641, he spoke against Archbishop Laud, on occasion of his impeachment, and after the execution of that prelate he became chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Commons during the recess, which lasted from 9th September to 20th October, by which committee the sovereign authority was in some measure exercised. The next great event, beginning of 1642, was the impeachment of the five members, Hollis, Hazlerig, Hampden, PYM, and Strode, who were demanded by the king for reasonable practices, and protected by the city; on this occasion the king left London, apprehensive of his personal safety. Pym, therefore, saw the commencement of the final struggle between Charles I. and his parliament; but he died before any decisive advantage had been obtained, on the 8th of December, 1643, about a month after he had been appointed lieutenant of the ordnance. It was reported among the royalists that the cause of his death was *morbus pediculosus*; and in order to disprove this calumny his body was exposed for several days to the public gaze; afterwards, it was attended to the grave in Westminster Abbey by most of the lords and commons in parliament. Shortly before his death Pym published a 'Vindication' of his conduct. After alluding to the divisions fomented by the bishops, and their encouragement of the malignants, he adds:—'For these reasons I gave my opinion for abolishing their functions, which I conceive may as well be done as the dissolution of monasteries, monks, and friars, was in King Henry the Eighth's time;' he concludes with declaring that he was not the author of the present distractions; with acknowledging the king for his lawful sovereign; and with the honest conviction that when he was persecuted as a traitor merely for the service of his country, no man could blame him for taking care of his own safety by flying for refuge to the protection of parliament, who were pleased to make his cause their own. The puritan Marshall attended Pym's deathbed, and in the funeral sermon which he preached before parliament, passed the highest eulogium on the strict morality, piety, and serenity of the departed patriot and statesman. It is admitted that Pym was one of the first, to urge the necessity of appealing to the sword. On the restoration of Charles II., Pym's body was dug up in Henry the Seventh's chapel, with those of about twenty others, including the gallant Admiral Blake, the mother of Cromwell, and his daughter Mrs. Claypole, and transferred to the neighboring churchyard. He is said to have left several children, and his lady, who died in 1620, is reported to have been a highly accomplished woman. [E.R.]

PYNAKKER, A., a dutch painter, 1621-1673.

PYNE, WILLIAM HENRY, an English artist and light miscellaneous writer. Died 1843.

PYNSON, RICHARD. See PINSON.

PYRA, J. E., a German poet, 1715-1744.



PYRRHO, born at ELIS, where he lived about the year 340 B.C. Plato was then dead: disputations had arisen in the ACADEMY, which had not had the fortune to obtain a second master: ARISTOTLE attacked it on all sides; and philosophy was in confusion. In the midst of these quarrels, the remarkable person we have named arose, and proclaimed as the dogma of his Philosophy and his rule of Life—‘I know nothing about it and abstain.’ Of a man who wrote nothing, and whose character must be gathered from scraps preserved by auditors, it is impossible to speak with decision; but to his power over his contemporaries, and, therefore, to his genius, the singular embalmment of his name bears ample testimony. Great mistakes have prevailed regarding the doctrines of Pyrrho:—notable Greeks had never so little common sense, as a personage like what he is vulgarly imagined to have been:—the stories about his doubting the evidence of his senses, and wilfully butting against any post or rock in his way, are simply absurd—even more so than those similar myths, once prevalent regarding our shrewd and sagacious compatriot DAVID HUME! We shall learn the nature of Pyrrho’s scepticism, through reflection on his position. The scheme he propounded, or rather the resource to which he fled, was simply a *tertium quid*, in reference to AFFIRMATIVE and NEGATIVE systems, prevailing in his time. Now what were these? Nothing but the very conflict waging in philosophy around ourselves—the conflict, viz., between Idealism and Sensualism—between doctrines of the Absolute, and of the dependence of the Mind for all its functions, on the shows and events of external Nature. There are two Schools, said Pyrrho,—whose systems, viewed from their different points of sight, appear equally probable; and the relation of the strength of the arguments sustaining them seems to be—*par*. Is it not most likely then, that the problem sought to be resolved, is really insoluble by the human faculties, and therefore, that the true position, of the sage, is one of *Indifference*? In the *principle* of a Scepticism of this sort, there is certainly nothing ridiculous: it involves little more than we find in the *Antinomies* of KANT: assuredly it has firmer ground, than thousands of popular dogmatisms on either side. There is no reason whatever to suppose that Pyrrho’s doctrines went beyond this:—he never denied subjective certainty, or sought to weaken the evidence of consciousness. One caution to the student may be repeated:—he ought in no case to credit the follies, attributed to these Speculative Greeks; for, if eminently speculative, they were, in their quality of natural Artists, eminently clear and practical also. There is a maxim of Coleridge’s, which should, in no attempt at interpretation, be at any time lost sight of:—‘*Never suppose that you understand a man’s Ignorance, until you are sure that you are not ignorant of his Understanding.*’ [J.P.N.]

PYRRHUS, son of Æcides, and king of Epirus, one of the most illustrious generals of antiquity, was born about 318 B.C., and was left an orphan in childhood under the protection of Glaucias, king of Illyria. He was placed on the throne of his ancestors by force of arms when about twelve years of age, and reigned peacefully five years, when advantage was taken of his absence to transfer the crown to his great uncle, Neoptolemus. After serving in the army of Alexander the Great, and greatly distinguishing himself at the battle of Ipsus, B.C., 301, Pyrrhus recovered his dominions, which he shared with his rival, and then caused the latter to be put to death. He next contended with the Romans for



[Pyrrhus, from an Antique Bust.]

possession of the dominions of Alexander the Great, and became master of Macedon. Among his principal battles was that of 279 B.C. against the Roman consuls Sulpicius and Decius. He was killed, gallantly fighting, at the siege of Argos, B.C. 272. The life of Pyrrhus is one of the most interesting written by Plutarch. [E.R.]

PYTHAGORAS lived, according to the chronology of CLINTON, about 570 B.C. CICERO tells us, he settled in Magna Græcia, in the fourth year of TARKVINIUS SUPERBUS, or when ROME had begun to rise—between 520 and 530 B.C.:—One of the most august Forms of which we can desecr any outline, through these long twenty-four centuries; nor, if we reflect, how thickly the mists have settled around all acts and Actors of that far past, can it be wonderful, that, as if his Shadow only, is now to be discerned. Before attempting to lay down on a modern canvas, even a space for that Shadow, we must consent to a few principles of applicable historic criticism. And, foremost of all, it is imperative that we disconnect not only with Reality or Fact, but also with the pretensions, and therefore with the reputation of this memorable Teacher, every shred of the marvellous that so soon got fastened to his name. Not merely the story of the *golden thigh*—a myth of the vulgarest kind, and valuable only as evidence that such myths spring up and endure,—but also those manifold traditions concerning his supernatural instruction; for assuredly in the tales of his initiation in the cave of the Cretan Jupiter, or that his system of morals flowed direct from inspired lips at Delphi, there is nothing beyond incidents of travel occurring to one who thirsted for all knowledge; and disfigured through the slavish veneration of disciples, who, instead of being fed by his genius, succumbed to his authority, and slid insensibly into such modes as those, of rendering reason for their ultimate formula and final appeal—the *αυτος εφη*.—Next, and with equal decision, we reject as binding on Pythagoras, the logical schemes constructed by his followers, even so early as the times of Philolaus. The schools founded on the name of an illustrious Master, never retain his genius; and as in default of power of Insight, and the difficult power of Thought, there remains the easy exercise of Logic, it uniformly befalls—as already we have required to assert—that the *letter* of the original teaching becomes substituted for its *spirit*; symbols and figures of speech at first simple and catholic, are adduced in defence of mere dogmas and phantasms; and—worst of all—effective and living Morals, touching on the practical relations of Man with Society and God, are displaced by arid Theory.



This is the process by which, in the words of a remarkable writer of our own day, WISDOM is *dried for sale and exportation*; and has not its pestilence followed the steps of all mighty Instructors, whose feet have ever touched the soil of our World? Let us not charge to Pythagoras, that doctrine which defines the Physical World by the number *five*,—the Vegetable by the number *six*,—the Animal by *seven*,—Human Life by *eight*,—Ultramundane Life by *nine*,—and the Divine Life by the *Δεκάς*, or TEN! The Mind that has left so great a remembrance, and which fills that imposing portion of the sphere of Antiquity, did not gain its influence over the working Manhood of its time, through the concoction or preaching of enigmas like these!—Lastly: we must not approach these ancient philosophies, or undertake their interpretation, as if they were inherently mysterious, or different in *kind*, from the aspirations of great and sincere Thinkers of our own day:—The concealed lore of Egyptian priests, the secrets at Eleusis or Samothrace, were neither knowledge nor philosophies, but presumption and pretence, founded on the abuse of both. Greatness in Antiquity, is like Greatness now,—its foremost affection being for the simplicity of Truth; and to the right apprehension of what that Greatness was, there is no path save one. The Ingenuous alone can understand the Ingenuous:—The worthy Seeker, will ever carry along with him, faith in Greatness and reverence for it; but this conviction, also,—that, to whatever extent careful criticism of the influences and circumstances, within which an Ancient Teacher lived, does not enable us to translate his thoughts into the universal language of the Heart and Reason of Humanity, to that same extent must he be held as severed from the Present, and therefore effaced from its Past. Under such dim but guiding lights, let us, as best we may, and with rapid crayon, proceed to sketch the features of the Crotonian statesman and sage. And *FIRST*,—as to the position from which Pythagoras started. He could have no starting point except the fundamental Idea of the Ionian School, which, in an enlarged sense, is the fundamental Idea of all Greek Philosophy—viz.: beneath the endless forms and singular changes of outward things, there is some great Unity or Principle,—just as the unfathomed and deep-sounding ocean, rests underneath the billows that chase each other across its surface, and die in ripples on the shore. Now the Ionians, or the *physical* school, sought this principle in a common *physical element*; and, on the ground of imperfect observation, or ruder experiments, one imagined that the forms of substance could be traced to transformations of *Water*; another to modifications of *Air*; and a third laid it down that *Fire* is the universal substance or Force. This form of the general conception, must be taken as our first systematic statement of that problem, which still occupies Chemical Analysts: it is the glory of Pythagoras, that he *struc*: out a new mode of the same grand search, and laid the foundation of those Physical Sciences, which look not for *elements*, but *relations*, and, through these, for ultimate *Laws*—indicating primal *Forces*. The most consummate and inventive Mathematician of that epoch—he found in NUMBERS the expression of the relation of *Quantity*, and in GEOMETRY, an organ that could evolve the relations of *Form*. It were simply foolish to pretend, that he proceeded far, in the reduction of phenomena within such relations: but the idea of a possible science in this direction, took strong hold of his masculine intellect and Greek imagination; and he embodied the conviction, in the dogma of his

School. These convictions were deepened, and his conception of the character of the Universe vastly enlarged, by what we must consider either a most fortunate guess, or a capital discovery. Struck, as could not fail to a Samian, by that unsurpassed music, which had floated around him from infancy, in the chanted Lyrics, and great Epics of Troy, he seems to have discerned that HARMONY was representable by NUMBER; and hence the second fundamental belief of his Philosophy, that Harmony too is sacred, and one of the first principles of Things. It may not be said, that in the expression of truths so deep, an Inquirer, even sagacious as Pythagoras, must always have avoided fantastic expressions and mystical forms; but then his notions were correct at their root, and his faith a living and practical one: he looked at the scheme of Things around him, no longer as perplexing, but as a mighty order and a solemn music, and he bent in wonder and adoration! Should the student desire a tangible and veritable Image of such a philosophy, he must not go to Philolaus, or Antiquarian Critics, but to the writings of JOHN KEPLER. He too, spoke strangely in his youth; but those dreams about relation and harmony, conducted him in the end to a *κῆρυγμα, ἐς αἰεὶ*—to Laws which produced the epoch of Newton, and raised him into an everlasting Name. The sage and Lawgiver of Crotona, stands, however, towards the ancient and modern world alike, in a *second aspect*—one that shows him on a platform quite above any which belongs to mere Speculative Physics. First, or at least most clearly in the Greek world, he felt and asserted the indestructible personality of the Human Soul, and that the ground of its Existence, is its Moral State. Children laugh at the doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; but observe what it really signifies, and the august verities it includes. It is an averment, in the first place, of the independence of the Ego, or of the Soul, not merely of surrounding and changing accidents, but of its present and apparent Life,—an idea, which, in its majestic proportions can take possession of no Mind, without making it great. Pythagoras, missed none of these proportions. The soul is measured by its moral conditions, and its fates and forms correspond with these. If it has done well its duty in its existing state, if it has been taught and elevated by experience, Death is the gate towards some loftier form and more expanded sphere: if, on the contrary, in the conflict of right and wrong, it has done the wrong, and stooped to be a slave of passion, what fate is possible but descent, and the shape of grovelling creatures? Be it remembered, this *metempsychosis* is our earliest practical representation of the notion of Immortality; nor is there a truer account anywhere, at so primal an age, of Man's Moral relation with the Gods. The history of the Soul, indeed, is supposed confined to this Earth; and therefore, the modes of Terrestrial Life, are taken as fully presenting that History. No sublime Revelation announcing a purely *spiritual* Existence, had descended to illumine Pythagoras; and Worlds beyond this, were not then imagined;—he knew not that the lights of the midnight Vault are mighty Orbs, stretching upward and upward, away through serene Ether, and—through every variety of circumstances and condition—merging into the Infinite. Surely it is no slight honor, and was enough to uphold his confidence that knowledge came to him from a Higher Source, that the mind of that illustrious Greek, reached so deep an insight, and could sustain so large a belief. Realize now and combine the two foregoing conditions,—those warm and eager speculations concerning the Harmony of the Uni-

verse, and that profound conviction of Man's large destinies, and the paramount import of his Moral Nature;—could a great Soul possessed by both, remain in inaction, or be satisfied with mere speculative teaching? Pythagoras, appears to have added that highest attribute of Humanity—Wisdom, or the power practically to understand Mankind, and therefore to influence our Human Fates. Hence, his memorable effort in Magna Græcia to found a new Moral Commonwealth—the first and the best Utopia, of which we have any record; the excellence of its aim flowing from the character and principles of its Founder, and its sagacity demonstrated by its great success. Ignorance and external circumstances eventually prevailed to crush it; but many ages elapsed, ere the fame of the great confederacy of Crotona, faded in Greece. We know little that is certain, of the positive laws of that confederacy, but its foundation was this,—as Harmony is the rule of Universal Nature, and the cause of its Stability, so must it be the rule of all Human Societies, which fulfil their object and may reach permanence. It is not easy to refuse assent to such a conception; neither

can one overlook that while it involves the germ of all *Utopias*, framed from that time until now,—it expresses also, that which, as it becomes realized, constitutes the history of Civilization. It is probable that Pythagoras, like his successors, hoped too much from mere laws and external conditions of Order, and trusted too little to that inner and unseen order, which ordains that the ultimate sum of the World, shall be worked out by the efforts, and even through the imperfections of the Individual:—nevertheless, his august Name must stand far up in that bright roll of Worthies, who have practically held by Reason, and not despaired of humanity. Let the great Shade have all honor. [J.P.N.]

PYTHEAS, a celebrated mathematician, astronomer, and geographer, born in the Greek colony of Marseilles, then called Massilia, in the time of Alexander the Great. He is famous for his voyages of discovery, which are said to have extended as far as Iceland.

PYTHODORIS, a queen of Pontus, wife of Polemon I., and queen regent during the minority of her son, Polemon II., beginning of the Christian era.

## Q

QUADE, M. F., a Prus. philologist, 1682–1757.

QUADRATUS, a bishop of Athens, who lived in the early part of the 2d century. He was the successor of Publius, who was martyred in the persecution under Adrian; and when that emperor visited the Athenian capital in 126, Quadratus presented to him 'An Apology for the Christian Religion,' which, Eusebius says, had the desired effect of occasioning a temporary cessation of the persecution. Of this work there is only a fragment remaining; but it is curious for the testimony it gives to the reality of the miracles of Christ and his apostles, asserting, that in his time several of the persons were living in whose favor the miracles were wrought.

QUADRIO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a learned Italian Jesuit, author of a 'History of Poetry,' 1695–1756.

QUAGLIATI, PAOLO, the earliest dramatist who introduced music on the stage at Rome, 1606.

QUAGLIO, G., an Italian painter, celebrated about 1693.

QUAGLIO, LORENZO, a native of Italy, who accompanied his father to Vienna, and was educated and practised there as an architect, 1730–1804. His son, GIOVANNI MARIA, and his nephews, GUILIO and GUISEPPE, were distinguished as scene painters, and flourished from 1750 to 1800. DOMINICO, the son of Guiseppe, called the Canaletto of Germany, 1786–1837.

QUAINI, FRANCISCO, an Italian painter, 1611–80. His son, LUIGI, a pupil of Guercino, 1643–1717.

QUANZ, J. J., a Germ. musician, 1697–1773.

QUARENGHI, G., an Ital. painter, 1744–1817.

QUARIN, J., an Austrian physician, 1733–1814.

QUARLES, FRANCIS, an English poet, was born in 1592, near Romford, Essex, and received his education at Cambridge. He obtained the place of cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and was afterwards secretary to Archbishop Usher in Ireland; from which country he was driven, with the loss of his property, by the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed chronologer to the city of London. At the commencement of the civil wars he wrote a work, entitled the 'Loyal Convert,' which gave offence to the parliament; and, when he afterwards joined the king at Oxford, his property was sequestered, and his books and MSS. plundered. He was

so much affected by his losses, that grief is supposed to have hastened his death, in 1614. Of the works of Quarles, in prose and verse, the most celebrated is his 'Emblems,' a set of designs in prints, illustrated by verses, which, with all their false taste and conceit, have merit, and still continue to be printed. His other works are, 'Argalus and Parthenia,' a romance; 'Enchiridion of Meditations,' 'Divine Fancies,' and 'The Shepherd's Oracles.'

QUARREY, J. H., an ascetic writer, 1580–1656.

QUATREMAIRE, J. R., a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, kn. as a critic, 1611–71.

QUATROMANNI, SERTORIUS, a miscellaneous Italian writer and classical translator, 1551–1606.

QUELLINUS, ERASMUS, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, and executed several pictures of great merit. He died in 1678, and left a son, JOHN ERASMUS QUELLINUS, whose historical pieces are held in estimation. He had also a nephew, ARTHUR QUELLINUS, who was an excellent sculptor.

QUENSEL, CONRAD, a Swedish mathematician, 1676–1732. A relation of his, of the same name, author of 'The Swedish Flora,' 1768–1806.

QUERENGHI, ANTONIO, an Italian poet, born at Padua, in 1546, distinguished himself at an early age for erudition, was secretary of the Sacred College under five popes, and died at Rome in 1633.

QUERINI, ANGELO MARIA, a famous Italian cardinal and man of letters, 1680–1759.

QUERLON, ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER DE, a celebrated French journalist, was born at Nantes, in 1702, and died in 1780. For upwards of twenty years he conducted a periodical paper in Brittany, called *Les Petites Affiches*; he was also a writer in the *Gazette de France*, the *Journal Etranger*, and the *Encyclopédie*. His works are 'Les Impostures Innocentes,' 'Le Testament de l'Abbé des Fontaines,' 'Le Code Lyrique,' 'A Continuation of Prevot's History of Voyages,' and a translation of 'Marsy's Latin Poem on Painting.'

QUERNO, CAMILLO, a Neapolitan poet of the 15th century, who acquired great fame by his facility in extempore versification, and obtained the name (at first given in a joke by some of his convivial friends while at Rome, in 1514) of arch-poet. Leo X. was



much pleased with his buffoonery, and often admitted him to his table. Died 1528.

QUERSTEDT, J. A., a Gr. divine, 1617-1688.

QUER Y MARTINEZ, JOSEPH, a Spanish botanist, born at Perpignan, in 1695. He was a surgeon-major in the army, and made good use of the opportunities which his visits to the coast of Africa afforded him, while attached to his corps, of collecting numerous plants and seeds. This led to the formation of a royal botanic garden at Madrid, over which Quer presided. He wrote and published the first 4 volumes of 'Flora Espanola, o Historia de las Plantas que se crían en España,' which was completed by publication of 2 volumes more, by Orteza. D. 1764.

QUESADA, Don, a Spanish general, who, after having signalized himself as a leader in the army of the Faith, became attached to the queen's cause, and held a chief command. He was very unpopular with the republican party in Spain; and during an insurrectionary movement on the part of the populace and some of the soldiery, which he had been actively engaged in quelling, he found it necessary to make his escape from the capital. He was, however, discovered a few miles off, taken, and placed in confinement; but the infuriated mob being determined to wreak summary vengeance on him, they murdered him in his prison, and carried his mangled relics to Madrid, where, with savage exultation, they exhibited them in the public streets, August, 1836.

QUESNAY, FRANÇOIS, sometimes called the father of the school of French economists, was born in the village of Ecquevilli, in 1694. He was of peasant origin, and raised himself to notice by his acquirements as a physician. He was attracted from his obscure retreat to Paris, where he came under the notice of the potent Pompadour, whose patronage of the philosophical physician was one of the best acts of her life. He published some professional works, but his book on the most advantageous method of governing mankind, published in 1768, is the achievement with which his name has been chiefly connected. At the root of his opinions lay a view long influential from its plausibility, that as the means of human subsistence, clothing, and generally the necessities of life come from the earth, agriculture must be considered the only kind of industry, all others being secondary, as they merely modify what it brings into existence. He inferred from this that the peasantry class ought to be encouraged, to the neglect, or even the prejudice of others. His works have strikingly illustrated the view, that in such matters good is done by earnestly pushing opinions, however extravagant, since it was from Quesnay's teaching that the internal free trade in agricultural produce promoted by Turgot, and the abolition of the feudal exactions, were derived. He died in December, 1774. [J.H.B.]

QUESNEL, ABBE, a Fr. controversialist, last cen.

QUESNEL, Baron, born in 1775; a general officer, who served with distinction in most of Napoleon's campaigns. He was made, on the restoration in 1814, grand officer of the legion of honor; and, during the 'hundred days' in 1815, was found drowned in the Seine.

QUESNEL, PASQUIER, a priest who was born at Paris, in 1634, and became the head of the sect of Jansenists. He wrote a great many books, chiefly of the polemic kind; but gave offence to the court of Rome by his edition of the works of pope Leo the Great; and when his celebrated 'New Testament, with Moral Reflections,' in 8 vols. appeared, it was formally condemned, and the author was obliged to retire to Holland, where he died, in 1719.

QUESNOY, FRANCIS DU, a sculptor, was born at Brussels, in 1592. He acquired the principles and practice of the art from his father, but far excelled him. The Archduke Albert gave him a pension, and sent him to Italy, where he made himself known by some beautiful works, particularly a crucifixion wrought in ivory, which procured him the patronage of pope Urban VIII. He particularly excelled in making models and bas-reliefs of cupids and children, which he finished with peculiar grace and delicacy; but he was at the same time quite capable of executing works of the highest importance; of which a St. Susanna, in the chapel of Loretto, and a St. Andrew, in St. Peter's, afford sufficient proof. D. 1646.

QUETIF, J., a French bibliographer, 1618-98.

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS, FRANCISCO DE, a Spanish poet and satirist, was born at Madrid, in 1570. He was a knight of the order of St. Jago, and was thrown into prison for an alleged libel on the Count d'Olivarez, prime minister to Philip IV.; but when that statesman was disgraced, he recovered his liberty. He died in 1647. He wrote 'The Spanish Parnassus,' 'Visions of Hell,' 'Comic Tales,' and various works, satirical and religious, both in verse and prose; and holds a high rank among Spanish satirists.

QUEVEDO, P., the benevolent Spanish bishop of Orense, who at the revolution maintained 200 French refugee clergymen at his own cost, estimated annually at 80,000 francs. Died 1818.

QUICK, JOHN, an eminent comic actor, was the son of a brewer in London, where he was born in 1748. When only 14 years old he left his home, and joined a company of provincial actors; and as he gradually rose in his profession, he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket in 1769, and subsequently established his fame by his admirable performance of Mordecai in 'Love à la Mode.' He afterwards went to Covent Garden, where for many years he held a prominent station, filling the best parts in light comedy. In 1798 he retired from the stage, and died in 1831.

QUICK, JOHN, a nonconf. divine, 1636-1706.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, JAMES LE, an historian, was born at Paris, in 1647. He served first in the army, and afterwards became an advocate, but without success; on which he had recourse to literature for support. He published the 'History of Portugal,' which obtained him a place in the Academy of Inscriptions. His 'Treatise on the Use of Posts among the Ancients and Moderns' procured him the direction of the posts of French Flanders, and a pension. Died 1728.

QUIGNONEZ, FRANCISCO DE, an eminent Spanish cardinal and liturgical writer, died 1540.

QUILLET, CLAUDIUS, a French physician and ingenious Latin poet; born 1602; died 1661. His chief work is a poem in 4 books, entitled 'Callipædia.'

QUILLMAN, EDWARD, an English writer on Portuguese literature, the son-in-law of the poet Wordsworth. His wife was the author of a 'Journal of a Residence in Portugal and the South of Spain.' Died 1851.

QUILLOT, C., a French quietist, 17th century.

QUIN, JAMES, a celebrated actor, was the son of an Irish barrister. He was born in London, 1693, but educated in Dublin. His mother, unfortunately, turning out to be a bigamist, poor Quin was treated as illegitimate, and inherited nothing of his father's fortune. In 1715, with his prospects thus blighted, and his education unfinished, he sought and obtained an engagement at Drury Lane, which he quitted in 1717 for the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, acquiring there great reputation in the stately characters of tra-



gedy; such as *Cato*, *Coriolanus*, and *Zanga*, and the stronger parts in comedy, among which were *Sir John Brute*, *Volpone*, *Falstaff*. Subsequently acting at Covent Garden, and in 1735 at Drury Lane, under Fleetwood, he received higher terms than any actor had previously commanded. This pre-eminence he retained until the appearance of Garrick, of whom he could not conceal his envy; and though he consented to act with the new performer in 1747 at Covent Garden, yet the result was so little favorable to his own position, that it is evident he gradually prepared for his final retirement. Quin was one of the admirers and patrons of Thomson, the poet of 'The Seasons,' and, while unknown to him, spontaneously presented him with one hundred pounds to deliver him from an arrest; and after the poet's death appeared in his tragedy of 'Coriolanus,' and spoke a prologue written by Lord Lyttelton, on which occasion the actor is said to have displayed uncommon sensibility. He closed his career in 1753, in the character of *Falstaff*, which he performed for the benefit of his friend Ryan. His celebrity in this part was very great, and there can be no doubt from the accounts we have of it, that it was a masterly and intellectual performance. He died at Bath, where he had resided for many years, in 1766. His monument in Bath cathedral bears an epitaph written by Garrick, in a spirit of appreciation highly honorable to both actors. [J.A.H.]

QUINAULT, PHILIP, a French dramatic poet, was born at Paris in 1636, and died in 1688. His operas were highly and deservedly popular, but they excited the envy of Boileau, who attacked them with characteristic asperity. They were printed at Paris, with his life, in 1778, 5 vols. 12mo.

QUINAULT-DUFRESNE, ABRAHAM ALEXIS, a celebrated French actor, 1695-1767. His sister, JEANNE FRANCOISE, an actress and literary friend of Voltaire, died 1783. JEAN BAPTIST, brother of both the preceding, and an actor, died 1744. Some others of the family were also distinguished on the stage.

QUINCY, C. SEVIN, Marquis De, a French officer and historian, flourished about 1660-1729.

QUINCY, EDMUND, a judge of the Superior Court of Mass., and sent as agent to London for that colony to settle the boundary between N. Hampshire and Massachusetts, was born 1681, at Braintree, Massachusetts. He died in London 1738.

QUINCY, JAMES, member and speaker of the Colonial Council of Mass., 1689-1767.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, an American patriot and a distinguished lawyer of Mass., was born in 1784. He early embraced the popular cause and supported it by his pen with effective readiness and ability; he visited London in 1774, and was in frequent converse with the leading statesmen of Great Britain, and took every occasion to advocate the cause of the American colonies. He died in 1775, on his return from Europe, on board ship, within sight of land.

QUINCY, JOHN, an English physician and medical writer of the last century, who practised his profession, and delivered lectures in London, where he died in 1723. Among the different works he produced was his 'Lexicon Physico-Medicum,' which has served as the basis of Dr. Hooper's Medical Dictionary, and other subsequent compilations of a similar nature.

QUINETTE, NICHOLAS MARIE, was born at Soissons, where, previous to the Revolution, he practised as an attorney. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., was a commissioner in the army of Dumouriez, and was one of the four deputies delivered up to the Austrians, who were afterwards

exchanged for the infant princess. In 1799 he was appointed minister of the interior, was a member of the chamber of peers during the 100 days, and, after the second abdication of Napoleon, he was called by Fouché to form part of the provisional government. In 1815 he was banished as a regicide, retired to Brussels, and died in 1821.

QUINQUARBOREUS. See CINQ-ARBRES.

QUINTILLIANUS, MARCUS FABIVS, a famous teacher of eloquence in the reign of Galba and his successors, was born about 42, probably of a Spanish family settled in Rome. The younger Pliny was one of his pupils, and in the reign of Domitian he was intrusted with the education of two of the emperor's grand-nephews. His work 'De Institutione Oratoria,' is one of the most valuable relics of antiquity. It has been translated into English by Guthrie and Patsall. Date of his death unknown.

QUINTILLUS, MARCUS AURELIUS CLAUDIVS, a Roman emp., who reigned seventeen days, 270.

QUINTINE, JOHN DE LA, a celebrated French horticulturist, was born at Poitiers, in 1626. He was originally an advocate, but took more pleasure in the study of horticulture; to perfect himself in which he visited Italy, and, on his return to France, became director-general of the royal gardens. He died at an advanced age.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Latin historian, supposed to have flourished in the 2d cent.

QUINTUS CALABER, or QUINTUS SMYRNEUS, a Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to Homer's Iliad. He is supposed to have lived in the 5th century, and to have been a native of Smyrna. His poem was first brought to light by Cardinal Bessarion, who found it in the church of St. Nicolas, near Otranto, in Calabria, whence he had the name of Calaber.

QUINZANO, or QUINTIANUS, the commonly received name of J. F. CONTI, surnamed *Stoa*, an Italian poet and philologist, 1484-1557.

QUIRINI, ANGELO MARIA, a cardinal, was born at Venice, in 1684. Benedict XIII. made him archbishop and cardinal, which dignities he filled with great reputation. He died in 1755. Cardinal Quirini collected a magnificent library, which he gave to the Vatican: and though he was a zealous champion of the papacy, his writings are marked by candor and moderation.

QUIRINO, P., a Venetian traveller, 15th cent.

QUIROGA, JOSEPH, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Lugo, in Galicia, and distinguished himself as a missionary in America. During his residence there he collected much information respecting the countries he visited, and on his return published his travels. Died 1784.

QUIROS, A., a Spanish missionary, died 1622.

QUIROS, H. B., a Spanish canonist, last cent.

QUIROS, PEDRO F. DE, a celebrated Spanish nav. of the 16th cent., who explored many of the islands afterwards visited by Captain Cook. Died 1614.

QUIROS, T., a Spanish missionary, 1599-1662.

QUISTORP, JOHN, a German minister and Lutheran prof. of divinity, 1584-1648. His son, of the same names, also a divine and professor, 1624-1669.

QUITA, DOMINGOS DOS REIS, a Portuguese poet, was born in 1728. He was apprenticed to a barber, but his attachment to learning enabled him to overcome the difficulties he had to experience; and making himself master of Italian, Spanish, and French, he wrote verses, and at length obtained the patronage of Count San Lorenzo. He was the author of 'Inez de Castro,' and four other tragedies; besides many sonnets, elegies, pastorals, &c. D. 1770.



## R

**RABANUS MAURUS**, was born of French parents at Mayence in A.D. 776. On the completing of his early studies at Fulda in Hesse, he was there made a deacon in 801, and he betook himself to Tour the following year to enjoy the tuition of the famous Alcuin. It is also apparent from his writings that he had in his youth made a pilgrimage to Palestine. In his twenty-fifth year he became head of the convent school at Fulda, where his successful teaching drew around him many pupils, and not a few of the nobility intrusted him with the education of their sons. In 822 he was consecrated abbot, but he still directed the seminary, which supplied many able teachers for the Frankish and German churches. On a complaint of the monks that his absorption in literary pursuits hindered the discharge of his more active conventual duties, he retired in 842 after a presidency of twenty years. He was, however, drawn out of this voluntary seclusion in 847, on being made archbishop of Mayence. In this situation he was the opposer and persecutor of Gottschalk, in consequence of his doctrine of predestination. Rabanus died in A.D. 856. His influence was great among the churches in the diffusion of practical piety, and he had several illustrious disciples. His erudition and general attainments were respectable for the age in which he lived, and as a lecturer, he instructed his scholars in general literature and science as well as theology. He wrote commentaries on all the canonical books and many of the apocryphal ones, and left behind him numerous treatises, sermons, and letters. A collected edition of the most of his works was published at Cologne, 1627, in 6 folios. [J.E.]

**RABAULT DE ST. ETIENNE**, JOHN PAUL, one of the most steady, moderate, and honorable of the French revolutionists, was born at Nismes, in 1741; for which city he was chosen a deputy for the constituent assembly in 1789. He attached himself to the party of the Girondists. His father was proscribed when he was born; and he relates, in a short memoir of his life, attached to a romance of his publication, called '*Le Vieux Cevenal*,' that his infancy was passed in continual danger and alarm, and that he never knew when he awoke, where his mother and her friends would conduct him to sleep at night. He was proscribed, like the rest of the moderatists, for opposing the excesses of the Mountain party in 1793. He was sheltered by several female friends of his wife for some days; but being at length discovered, he was immediately guillotined, after a short form of identification before the revolutionary tribunal. His wife killed herself, and all those who assisted in concealing him were guillotined. One of his numerous political works is, '*Sur la Nécessité d'Etablir une Constitution*.'

**RABBE**, ALPHONSO, a French journalist, historian, and biographical writer, 1786-1830.

**RABELAIS**, FRANÇOIS, is, of all humorists, the most variously original, and the most remarkable for combining wit and humor; but he is also the most unscrupulously audacious, and for many reasons by far the most difficult to be understood. There are traditionally attributed to him many adventures, most of which are nothing more than coarse practical jokes, or sayings profane or licentious, borrowed from his writings. The facts which we know in regard to his life, few as they are, suffice to make us wonder how it was, that he not only escaped the

stake and the scaffold, but was a parish priest to the hour of his death. He was born of poor parents, about 1483, at Chinon in Touraine; and the time he spent in a conventual school at Angers, is said to have been put to profit in no way, unless by making him intimate with his school-fellow Du Bellay, who was afterwards a cardinal, and his zealous patron and protector. He next became a friar in a convent of the Cordeliers; and there he was a hard student, but is said to have been both dissolute and satirical. At all events, he eloped, studied medicine at Montpellier, took a doctor's degree, practised as a physician, lectured with success, and published, besides other works, translations from Hippocrates and Galen. While he was going through this stage in his history, the patrons he had gained obtained permission for him to transfer himself to the order of the Benedictines. He attended Cardinal Du Bellay when he was sent as ambassador to Rome in 1536; and on his return to France his patron procured for him a prebend, and the curacy of the village of Mudon, near Paris. He is believed to have died in 1553, and to have then been about seventy years old. His famous romance appeared in successive fragments; it is a characteristic specimen of his oddities, that the second book, being published in 1533, preceded the first by two years; and the third book was printed in 1546. When it had proceeded thus far, remonstrances from the clergy induced Francis I. to have it read to him: he pronounced it harmless; and the author continued to be protected by Henry II. The fourth book, in which the attacks on the church, and sneers at religion itself, became yet bolder, appeared only in 1552; and it was not till 1564 that the publication was completed by the whole of the fifth book. The romance commonly goes by the name of its earliest parts:—'*The Inestimable Life of the Great Gargantua, Father of Pantagruel, a Book Full of Pantagruelism*.' Gargantua is a royal giant: the heroes of most of the adventures are Pantagruel, his son and successor, a good easy king; and his favorite Panurge, the quintessence of buffoonery, sarcasm, and knavery. It is not easy to discover any thing which Rabelais either believed or respected; and his satire, with all its enigmatical coverings, tells terribly both on civil and on ecclesiastical governments. But there is in it a large fund of good sense; and the humor and fun, with all their depravity, are often irresistibly comic. [W.S.]

**RABENER**, GOTTLIEB WILLIAM, a German satirist, born near Leipsic, in 1714, was educated for the legal profession, and obtained the office of comptroller of the taxes in the district of Leipsic. He died in 1771.

**RABUS**, PETER, a Dutch critic, 1660-1702.

**RABUTIN**, ROGER, Count de Bussy, a French wit and satirist, was born in 1618, at Epiry, in Nivernois. He entered the army at the age of 12, under his father, and would probably have attained a high rank but for the offence he gave to persons in power by his scandalous lampoons. In 1665 he was sent to the Bastille for writing a libel, entitled '*The Amorous History of the Gauls*;' and on his release he was banished to his estate, where he remained till 1681, when he returned to court. His other works are, '*Mémoires*,' 2 vols.; and '*Lettres*,' 7 vols. Died 1693.

**RACAN**, HONORAT DE BUEIL, Marquis of, an eminent French poet, was born in 1589, at La Roche

Racan, devoted himself to literature, and was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died 1670. Besides his poems, he wrote 'The Life of Malherbe,' his friend and poetical instructor.

RACHEL, the younger daughter of Laban, and wife of Jacob. She was the mother of Joseph and Benjamin, and died at the birth of the latter.

RACINE, BONAVENTURE, a French ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1708, at Chauny. He became head of the college at Rabastens; but being banished by the intrigues of the Jesuits, he retired to the college of Harcourt, and afterwards obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Auxerre, where he died in 1755. He wrote an 'Ecclesiastical History,' 13 vols.

RACINE, JEAN, contests with his immediate predecessor, Corneille, the glory of being the greatest among the French Tragic Dramatists. Submitting implicitly to the code of laws laid down by the critics of his time, he did much towards making the Regular or Classical School of the Drama acceptable and permanent, by imparting to his tragedies all the perfection which it is possible to conceive genius as giving to works constructed on so narrow a model. His grace and melody of diction are exquisite; and his refined tenderness of feeling, often melting into profound pathos, breaks out through all the barriers imposed by the unities, and the simple plots, and the monotony of the rhymed Alexandrine verses. Racine was born in 1639, at La Ferté-Milon, in Picardy, where his father was a tax-collector. The most important part of his education was received in the school of the Port-Royalists, whose earnest piety and severe morality received no discredit either from the writings or from the conduct of their pupil. In his twenty-first year he celebrated the marriage of Louis XIV., in a poem which gained him the favor of the king, exhibited not long afterwards by a pension, and followed by many other benefactions. He began his dramatic career in 1663; but his first two tragedies, though not unsuccessful, really deserved the poor opinion expressed of them by Corneille, of whom they were little more than imitations. Racine's fine genius shone out with all its brightness in 1667, when 'Andromaque' was played; and for ten years more he continued to produce, almost annually, plays, constituting a series of masterpieces, and exhibiting so little inequality that critical opinions are still divided as to their comparative merit. The first of these was the highly-finished comedy, 'Les Plaideurs;' but the success of this piece did not tempt the poet to diverge again from the tragic drama. 'Britannicus,' appeared in 1669, and was followed by 'Bérénice' (in which Racine measured lances with Corneille), 'Bajazet,' 'Mithridates,' the very skillfully constructed 'Iphigénie, and Phèdre, the work in which the dramatist's power in painting the tenderness and fire of love is most strikingly displayed. In 1677, when the 'Phèdre' came on the stage, Racine and Boileau received honorary appointments as historiographers royal. The dramatist seems to have meditated making the office real; and he is said to have been deterred from publishing histories by a rebuke, which some of his memoranda drew on him when they were communicated by his patroness, Madame de Maintenon, to the king. At all events he ceased, for twelve years, to write dramas, and never again wrote for the public stage. Some would have it that he was disgusted by the critical warfare which had been kindled by his latest plays; others assert him to have been influenced by the religious impressions which, beyond doubt, now acted on him more and

more strongly. He made a happy marriage, superintended carefully the instruction of his children, and was much engaged in serious studies. He wrote a short 'History of Port-Royal.' In 1689 'Esther,' the first, and much the weaker, of his two sacred dramas, was played by the young ladies of St. Cyr. In 1699, the clerical directors of that school having prohibited stage-playing to the pupils, he sent 'Athalie' to the press, and had the mortification to find that it was too devout and earnest for the taste of the public. If no works had ever been written except plays, and if there were no playwrights but those of France, the assertion would be true which Voltaire makes as to this noble drama, —that it comes nearer to perfection than any other literary work which ever issued from the hands of man. It was the last effort of its admirable author. He died from abscess of the liver, in great pain, but with placid resignation, in 1699. [W.S.]

RACINE, LOUIS, a son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1692, and educated under Rollin. He was eminent for talent, piety, and modesty, was made an inspector-general in the finance department, and died in 1763. Among his works are two poems, entitled 'Grace' and 'Religion,' 'Epistles,' 'Mémoires' of his father, and a translation of Milton's Paradise Lost.

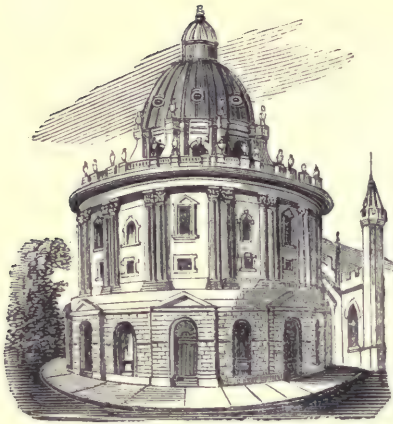
RACLE, L., a French engineer, 1736–1791.

RADAGAIUSUS, leader of one of the German hosts by which Italy was invaded at the beginning of the 5th century. Beheaded by Stilico 404 or 406.

RADCLIFFE, ANN, a celebrated novelist whose maiden name was Ward, was born in London, in 1764; and in her 23d year was married to Mr. W. Radcliffe, proprietor and editor of the English Chronicle. Soon after her marriage, Mrs. Radcliffe began to display the powers of her genius in works of imagination. Her first performance was a romantic tale, entitled 'The Castles of Athlin and Dumbaine,' in 1 vol.; which was succeeded by 'The Sicilian Romance' and 'The Romance of the Forest,' each in 2 vols.; but that which stamped the author's reputation, as the first novelist of the age, was the 'Mysteries of Udolpho,' in 4 vols., for which she received the sum of £500. Her next performance was 'The Italians.' She also published a volume of 'Travels through Holland and along the Rhine,' in 1793. Mrs. Radcliffe possessed the art of exciting a high degree of interest in her narrative; her descriptive powers were of a superior order, especially in the delineation of scenes of terror, and in those aspects of nature which excite sentiment, and suggest melancholy associations. To quote the words of Mrs. Barbauld, 'she seems to scorn to move those passions which form the interest of common novels: she alarms the soul with terror; agitates it with suspense, prolonged and wrought up to the most intense feeling by mysterious hints and obscure intimations of unseen danger.' Died 1823.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, an eminent physician, was born 1651, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was educated at the grammar school there, and at University College, Oxford. Having obtained his medical degree, he settled in London in 1684, where he soon acquired great reputation, to which his ready wit and conversational powers contributed. In 1686 he was appointed physician to the princess Anne of Denmark, and, after the revolution, he was often consulted by king William III., whose favor he lost in consequence of the freedom with which he delivered his opinions when in attendance on his royal master. When Anne succeeded to the crown, Godolphin could not obtain for him the post of chief





[Radcliffe library, Oxford.]

physician, as he had given her offence by telling her that her ailments were nothing but the vapors. But, though deprived of office, he was consulted in all cases of emergency, and received a large sum of secret service money for his prescriptions. Dr. Radcliffe left \$40,000 to the university of Oxford for the foundation of a public library of medical and philosophical science. Died 1714.

**RADEGONDA**, a princess of the Franks, who became the wife of Clothaire, and died in the monastery of St. Croix, founded by her, 587.

**RADEMAKER**, two Dutch painters—**GERARD** flourished 1672–1711. **ABRAHAM**, 1675–1735.

**RADER**, M., a Jesuit of Tyrol, 1561–1634.

**RADET**, **STEPHEN**, one of Napoleon's generals, by whom Pius VII. was escorted from Rome as a prisoner in 1809, 1762–1825.

**RADOWITZ**, **JOSEPH VON**, a German field officer, statesman and author, died 1853, aged 57.

**RAE**, **SIR WILLIAM**, an eminent judge of Scotland, died 1842.

**RAEBURN**, **SIR HENRY**, a Scottish artist, esteemed second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence, as a portrait painter, was born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, 1756. He became president of the Edinburgh Academy of Painting, and when George IV. visited his northern capital in 1822, received the honor of knighthood, and soon after the appointment of first portrait painter to the king in Scotland. Died 1823.

**RÆMOND**, **F. DE**, a Fr. historian, 1540–1602.

**RAFFAELLE**. See **RAPHAEL**.

**RAFFENEL**, **CLAUDE DENIS**, a French author, born in 1797, in the department of Jura. He was attached to the French consulate at Smyrna; went, in 1826, to Greece, and was killed at the siege of Athens in the following year. He wrote '*Histoire Complète des Evénement de la Grèce*,' and other works.

**RAFFLES**, **SIR THOMAS STAMFORD**, an eminent public functionary, was the son of a naval captain, and born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781. He entered the India Company's service early in life, as a clerk in the home secretary's office; was appointed, in 1805, assistant secretary at Prince of Wales's Island; and, in 1811, became lieutenant governor of Java. There he remained till 1816; and during his administration of the government many judicial reforms were effected. In 1818 he was placed at the head of the factory at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, where he

introduced many wise reforms, and eventually succeeded in establishing the settlement and free port of Singapore, in 1819. On his last visit to the island, in 1823, he laid the foundation of a college for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese literature, with a library, museum, branch schools, &c.; but the impaired state of his health rendered it necessary that he should return to Europe; and he accordingly, in February, 1824, embarked, with his family, on board the *Fame*. On the evening of the same day, when about fifteen miles from Bencoolen, the vessel took fire, and all his valuable collections and manuscripts became a prey to the flames. The crew and passengers, in utter destitution, with difficulty saved their lives in the boats; and Sir Thomas, with his family, again embarked in April, and arrived in England in the following August. He survived this event only about two years, dying of apoplexy, at Highwood Hill, Middlesex, in July, 1826. His chief work is, '*The History of Java*,' 2 vols. 4to.

**RAFINESQUE**, **C. S.**, professor of botany and natural history, in the Transylvania University, and author of several works upon those subjects. Died 1840.

**RAGGI**, **A.**, an Italian sculptor, 1624–1686.

**RAGHIB PACHA**, **MOHAMMED**, grand vizir of the Ottoman empire, was born in 1702, and manifested, at an early period, such a decided taste for learning, that he acquired the name of Raghîb, or the Student. In 1736 he was appointed secretary-general to the grand vizir; became reis effendi, a pacha of three tails, and successively governor of Aidin, Aleppo, and Egypt. In 1757 he was elevated to the dignity of supreme vizir, and retained that dangerous post till his death, in 1768. He was one of the most enlightened ministers of the Turkish empire, and surpassed by none of his countrymen in literary talent.

**RAGLAN**, **LORD FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET**, created Baron Raglan in September, 1852. He was the eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and was consequently grand-uncle of the present duke. He was sixth in descent from the Marquis of Worcester, one of the earliest writers on the application of steam as a motive power. Born on September 30, 1788, he entered the British army in June, 1804, in the sixteenth year of his age, as cornet in a dragoon regiment. Family connection speedily pushed him on. In nine months he was lieutenant, and accompanied the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley), on the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. Later in the year he was attached to the Embassy to Turkey. In the following year, when Wellesley took the command in the Peninsula, young Somerset, by that time a captain, formed one of his staff, and, in 1809, added to his duties as aide-de-camp those of military-secretary to the commander-in-chief,—a connection between the parties which continued down to the death of 'the Duke,' in 1852, whenever Wellington exercised military command. Lord F. Somerset served all through the Peninsular War, the confidential friend of Lord Wellington, and his promotion rapidly went on under such auspices. At the age of 23 he was brevet-major—he was lieutenant-colonel before he was 24—was made lieutenant-colonel of the Guards in his 26th year (after the downfall of Napoleon)—was full colonel in the army in August, 1815, at the special instance of the Prince Regent, who appointed him aide-de-camp and made him knight-commander of the Bath. Rapid as his promotion was, to a certain extent it was the result of active services, with pen and sword. He earned a cross and five clasps

by his services at Fuentes D'Oñor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. He obtained the silver medal for Roleia, Talavera, Busaco (where he was wounded), and Ciudad Rodrigo. After the storming of Badajoz, to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, as he penetrated among the foremost into the place, the intrepid governor of the fortress surrendered his sword. The official record of his services thus summarily states them: 'Served as military-secretary to the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular war, and also in Belgium; present at the capture of Oporto, pursuit of Marshal Soult, retreat in the lines of Lisbon; operations in the pursuit of Marshal Massena, affair of El Bodon, capture of Madrid and the Retiro; driving the enemy from Valladolid to Burgos, siege of that castle, and various affairs on the retreat thence to the frontiers of Portugal; action of Irun, passage of the Bidassoa; wounded at Pusaco, and at Waterloo severely—right arm amputated.' Immediately after the peace of 1814, he was secretary to the Embassy at Paris for a short time, and then returned to England, where he married Lady Emily Pole, niece to Wellington; a connection, no doubt, which still closer drew the bonds of friendship between Wellington and himself. The battle of Waterloo took place when he had been only a few months married, and on that field, where an Empire fell, he lost his right arm. From 1816 to 1819 he was secretary of Embassy at Paris. During the same time Wellington was also there in command of the British portion of the army of occupation. In 1819, when Wellington was made master-general of the Ordinance, Lord F. Somerset became his secretary, and continued with him until 1827, when the death of the Duke of York (brother of George IV.) opened the way for 'the Iron Duke' being made commander-in-chief. Lord Fitzroy Somerset accompanied him as military-secretary, and when the duke resigned office in 1827, his successor, continued Lord F. Somerset in office (August 1827), which he continued to hold until Hill's death in 1842. 'The Duke' then resumed the command of the army, which he retained—with Somerset again as his *alter ego*—until his death. Thus, during an uninterrupted period of five-and-twenty years (from 1827 to 1852), Lord Fitzroy Somerset was virtually at the head of the military administration of Great Britain. In the interim, he had attempted a parliamentary career. He was elected member of parliament for the borough of Truro in 1818; but his acceptance of office under 'the Duke,' at the Ordinance speedily occupied him so much that he had little leisure for politics. Indeed, his abstinence from every thing verging on partisanship was one reason why, as military-secretary to the commander-in-chief, he was always very popular. He was just and impartial in his administration, and is stated to have performed numerous acts of kindness and consideration towards deserving veterans and their families. He is understood to have suggested, a long time before they were adopted, several of the ameliorations in military discipline, which have improved the condition, by extending the comforts of the army. During the long period in which he held office, Lord F. Somerset occasionally undertook other duties. When Wellington went to the Congress of Verona in 1821, and that of Vienna in 1822, he was accompanied by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and again in 1826, when his Grace went to St. Petersburg as Ambassador Extraordinary, to congratulate the late Emperor Nicholas on his ascension to the throne of Muscovy. And in 1823, at the instance of Mr. Can-

ning, who was then foreign secretary, Lord F. Somerset went to Madrid on a special mission without any diplomatic character, but, it was believed, to assure King Ferdinand that France would not be allowed to invade the Spanish territory, as she had threatened. His promotion in the army went on. He was made major-general in 1825; colonel of the 53d regiment in 1830; and Lieutenant-general in 1838, and G. C. B. in 1847. His subsequent appointments may be stated in anticipation: major-general of the ordnance, September, 1852, which also made him colonel of the artillery and engineers regiments; general, with local rank and commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East, February, 1854; colonel of the horse guards, May, 1854; general in the army, June, 1854; and field marshal, November, 1854. The only other persons holding this last named rank in the British army at present are the king of the Belgians and Prince Albert, of Saxe Coburg; and in their case the *baton* was conferred on the occasion of their respective marriages with English princesses. To Lord Raglan, to whom it was given after the battle of Inkerman, there was pecuniary advantage as well as particular honor, inasmuch as a field-marshal, when on active duty in the field, receives double the pay given to a commander-in-chief in active service. On the death of the duke of Wellington, Lord Hardinge was appointed to succeed him as commander-in-chief, and Lord Raglan was appointed to fill Hardinge's office of master-general of the ordnance, and was called to the House of Lords as Baron Raglan; Raglan castle having been one of the strongholds of the Somerset family, gallantly defended by the marquis of Worcester during the wars of the Commonwealth. In February, 1854, Lord Raglan, then in his 66th year, was persuaded to accept the command of the British forces in Turkey. After months of inactivity at Varna, it was determined to invade the Crimea, and, notwithstanding the brilliant successes at the Alma and Inkerman, the besieged fortress, which fell ultimately, held out, while neglect, starvation, cold and disease mowed off the British in thousands. These unhappy results, added to annoyance caused by the manner in which, by the press and in parliament, his non-success was condemned, probably tended to act upon his mind to the injury of his bodily health. On June 19, 1855, he wrote his last dispatch, relative to the unsuccessful attack on the Malakoff tower and the Redan battery. The next day he was taken ill, rallied during the week, became worse on the afternoon of the 28th, and died at 25 minutes before 9 that evening. Opinions may vary as to Lord Raglan's generalship, but it will be admitted that he was a gallant soldier. His appearance was plain, but his manners were particularly courteous.

RAGOTSKI, FRANCIS, prince of Transylvania, was born in 1676. Zealous for the independence of his country, he secretly entered into a negotiation with Louis XIV., which being betrayed, he was arrested, and found guilty of high treason. He had, however, the good fortune to escape; receiving assurances of succor from France, he entered Hungary, and, by a manifesto, urged the people to free themselves from the tyranny of the Austrians. For a time he was eminently successful, and in 1704 he was proclaimed prince of Transylvania, and protector of Hungary. The crown of Poland, at that time vacant, was offered to him by the czar Peter, but he refused it; and his patriotic exertions being ultimately defeated by the Hungarian states entering into a treaty with the emperor, he renounced his estates, and withdrew into Turkey, where he d. 1735.



**RAGOTZKI**, the name of several princes of Transylvania:—1. **GEORGE**, whose name is sometimes spelt *Racoczi*, an ally of the Swedes during the thirty years' war, 1630–1648. 2. **GEORGE the Younger**, joined the Swedes against Poland 1659, died fighting against the Turks 1669. 3. **FRANCIS**, au. of a liturgy used throughout Hungary, d. 1676.

**RAGUENET**, **FRANCIS**, a native of Rouen, who, in 1689, gained a prize from the French Academy for a discourse, 'Sur le Mérite et l'Utilité de Mar tyre.' In 1704 he published 'A Parallel of the Italians and French, in regard to Music and the Opera;' in which he gave the preference to the Italian music, and thereby highly offended his countrymen. He also wrote 'Les Monuments de Rome,' 'Histoire d'Olivier Cromwell,' 'Histoire de l'Ancien Testament,' and 'Histoire du Vicomte de Turenne.' Died 1722.

**RAGUET**, **G. B.**, a French writer, 1668–1748.

**RAGUSA**, **J.**, a Sicilian Jesuit, born 1665.

**RAHN**, **JOHN HENRY**, a name common to three natives of Zurich:—1. A voluminous writer of Swiss history, 1646–1708. 2. A physician, 1709–1786. 3. A physician, 1749–1782.

**RAHN**, **J. H. G.**, a Prussian jurist, 1766–1807.

**RAIEVSKI**, **A.**, a Russian historian, 1813.

**RAIKES**, **ROBERT**, the founder of Sunday schools in England, was a native of Gloucester, where he was born in 1735. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the *Gloucester Journal*, a paper in extensive circulation. He was a man of great piety, and, besides attendance on the ordinary duties of public worship, was long in the habit of frequenting early morning prayers every week-day at the Cathedral. As might be expected from a person of such devout and eminently Christian character, he was distinguished for his benevolent support of every scheme and institution which was directed to ameliorate the condition or advance the interests of humanity. To him belongs pre-eminently the high distinction of originating Sunday schools; and the idea of those institutions was first suggested to his mind by witnessing the painful spectacle of youthful profligacy and dissipation, which the streets of Gloucester as well as other large towns in England, exhibited on the Lord's day. At that time, it had long been a subject of complaint among farmers and others that they suffered more from the depredations of juvenile delinquents on that day, than on all the other days of the week together. The lower classes universally allowed their children to roam at large on the highways and the fields, where they came in such numbers that the country people were obliged to remain at home to watch their property. Mr. Raikes himself was unexpectedly led to witness a similar scene, for having occasion, early one morning, to go to a plebeian part of the town of Gloucester, where was a large pin manufactory, he was greatly shocked by multitudes of poor children running wild and riotous in the streets, and swearing such horrid oaths, as afforded sad evidence of the ignorance and depravity that prevailed amongst the class to which they belonged. He resolved on making some attempt to reclaim them from this state of moral degradation, which seemed so extensively prevalent, and to give those wretched little creatures the benefits of, not only a secular, but a moral and religious education. After revolving the subject long and anxiously in his mind, he at length prepared to reduce his scheme to practice. Having engaged the services of four women, accustomed to teach poor children, at the rate of one shilling a-day, and who were to receive and instruct as many as he

should bring every Sunday, he began the operations of his school. But there were more difficulties lying in the way than he imagined, chiefly from the backwardness of the poor and their indifference to send their children. A beginning, however, was made with a few, others soon followed, and the schools began to prosper. Reading, being marched to church under the care of their teachers, and after church, the repetition of the catechism for an hour, constituted the regular routine he established. 'With regard to the rules to be observed, all the children were required to come to school as clean as possible. Many were at first deterred, because they wanted decent clothing, but this was not to be supplied. Although without shoes or in a ragged coat, all were welcome, the only condition being clean hands, a clean face, and the hair combed.' Numbers pressed to the schools, the children varying from six years old to twelve or fourteen. Little rewards were distributed amongst the younger, and good places were procured for the elder children, and both of these produced the effect of exciting emulation. Such was the scheme which this Christian philanthropist devised for the moral and religious improvement of the poor; and it soon drew general attention in England, from the beneficial results it produced. Similar institutions were ere long commenced in most of the large towns of England. A Sunday School Association was formed for the benefit of the poor children in the metropolis, and Mr. Raikes in consequence of his zeal and merits, was enrolled an honorary member. A far higher honor awaited this benevolent gentleman, in its being publicly certified after a long series of years, that not one of the scholars at his institution in Gloucester, had ever been either in the city or the country prisons. Mr. Raikes died in 1811. [R.J.]

**RAIMBACH**, **ABRAHAM**, a native of London, celebrated for his line engravings of Sir David Wilkie's pictures, 1776–1843.

**RAIMOND**, **J. H.**, a Fr. architect, 1742–1811.

**RAIMOND**, **St.**, the third general of the Dominicans, known as an ascetic writer, 1175–1275.

**RAIMONDI**, **GIAMBATISTA**, a great Oriental scholar, born at Cremona, in Italy, 1540. He founded an Oriental press, under the patronage of the cardinal Medici, at Florence, and put all the Oriental books in order at Rome. From these circumstances, the college of the Propaganda took its rise. His Arabian Grammar was published in 1610.

**RAIMONDI**, **MARC ANTONIO**, a celebrated engraver, born at Bologna, in 1748. After studying at Venice, he settled at Rome; was employed by Raphael to engrave several of his designs; and he soon formed a school there, which eclipsed those of Germany, and the Italian style of engraving became the standard of excellence. He was imprisoned by Clement VII. for having engraved a series of abominable designs in illustration of the Aretine verses, but procured his liberation, and was restored to favor by his exquisite martyrdom of St. Lawrence, D. 1540.

**RAINBOW**, **E.**, an English prelate, 1608–1684.

**RAINE**, **M.**, a distinguished scholar, 1760–1810.

**RAINOLDS**, **JOHN**, a learned divine, was born at Pinho, in Devonshire, in 1549; and became president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was considered the leader of the Puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton Court conference, in 1603, where he suggested the necessity of the present translation of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged. Died 1607.

**RAITCH**, **J.**, a Serbian historian, 1726–1801.

**RAJALIN**, **T.**, a Finnish admiral, 1673–1741.



**RAKOUBAH**, or **RAGUBAH**, peishwah, or prince-regent of the Mahrattas, acted an important part in the events which occurred in the East Indies, from 1772 to 1782. Having usurped the sovereign power to the prejudice of his nephew, he was deposed, and abandoned by all the Mahratta chiefs, when he fled to Bombay, and procured the protection of the English government. At length, peace taking place between the East India Company and the Mahrattas, the cause of the peishwah was abandoned by the former; and from that time he sunk into obscurity.

**RALEGH**, **CAREW**, son of the great historical character noticed below, was born in the Tower of London 1604, and made several fruitless efforts to regain the forfeited estates of his father. He received a pension of £400 a-year, however, and in 1659 became governor of Jersey, by favor of General Monk. He wrote a vindication of his father. Died 1666. His cousin, **WALTER RALEGH**, became chaplain to Charles I., and was stabbed by his gaoler 1646.

**RALEGH**, **SIR WALTER**, born A.D. 1552, was the most remarkable man of that remarkable period, which is commonly called the Elizabethan age. He was of an ancient Devonshire family, and was educated at Oxford and the Temple. He then served for some years as a volunteer under Coligni and Condé, in France, and afterwards under the prince of Orange in the Netherlands. In 1579 he first displayed that zeal for maritime discovery and colonization, which is the most brilliant feature in his character. He joined an expedition to America, which was designed to form a colony in Newfoundland, but was beaten back by a superior Spanish force. He then served in Ireland, and highly distinguished himself against the Irish rebels and their Spanish auxiliaries. In 1582 he appeared at Elizabeth's court, and was very graciously received. His reputation for soldiership, his learning, which was varied and profound, his eloquence and ready wit, and the personal advantages and accomplishments, in which he was pre-eminent, all combined in raising him high

In 1589 he served in the expedition against Portugal under Drake and Norris. The young earl of Essex was also with the troops employed on this occasion, and it was in a quarrel between him and Raleigh as to the operations of the forces, that the unhappy jealousy between those two originated. A short time afterwards Raleigh fell under Queen Elizabeth's displeasure on account of certain love-passages between him and Miss Throgmorton, whom he subsequently married. He was imprisoned for a time, but was



[Birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh.]

soon released, and gradually recovered the queen's favor. In 1595 he organized and led an expedition to Central and South America, in the hope of discovering Eldorado, the golden land, in the existence of which all of that age firmly believed; nor can we who have witnessed the discoveries of gold in California, deride that belief as visionary and wholly unfounded. Raleigh sailed to Guiana and the neighboring districts; he explored the river Orinoco for 400 miles from its mouth; and he wrote an account of his voyage and the new countries explored by him, which is remarkable for the eloquence and graphic beauty of style which it displays. During the latter years of Elizabeth's life Raleigh joined Cecil in intriguing against Essex; and he had the evil gratification of witnessing his rival's ruin and death, little thinking that he was himself to experience the retribution of a similar fate. James I. on his accession, at first treated Raleigh with favor; but Cecil, who had in the late queen's reign overthrown Essex by Raleigh's aid, was now determined to put down Raleigh; and the king's mind was soon poisoned against Sir Walter. Deprived of his dignities and lucrative appointments, Raleigh seems to have listened to the schemes of other disaffected men for altering the line of succession to the crown; but the charge on which he was tried and convicted in 1603 of being a traitor in the pay of Spain, was unproved and unfounded. He was sentenced to death, and his property was confiscated; but James kept him close prisoner in the Tower for twelve years, during which time he wrote his great work, the 'History of the World.' In 1615 James released him, and permitted him to sail on an expedition to Guiana. This enterprise proved disastrous, and on Raleigh's return home he was arrested, and James resolved to put him to death under the old sentence of treason that had been passed on him in 1603. There can be no doubt that James was mainly led to commit this disgraceful act by his desire to win the favor of the Spanish court, which never had forgotten the services that Raleigh had done for England against Spain, and now clamored loudly for the blood of the English hero. Sir Walter was beheaded on the 28th October, 1618, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The versatility of



[Sir Walter Raleigh.]

in his sovereign's favor. Raleigh was very active in schemes for extending England's dominions beyond the Atlantic, and in 1585 he sent out an expedition, which discovered Virginia. He was one of the most trustworthy of the naval heroes of England, who defended her in 1588 against the Spanish Armada.



the genius of this great man is almost unparalleled. He was an excellent classical scholar, and well read in metaphysics and divinity, besides being generally conversant with the literature of his own and other modern countries. His prose writings are eloquent and vigorous; and he was the author of several poems, small in length, but great in beauty. He was eminent in the mechanical arts; and was the originator of many important improvements in ship-building. He was a daring navigator and explorer of new countries; and he was unwearied in his zeal for extending the commerce, and for creating the colonial power of England. He was a sage, as well as a bold captain by sea and by land; he was a skilful (though not always a successful) politician; and he was pre-eminent in all personal accomplishments and courtly graces. He was also a liberal promoter of intellectual energy and eminence in others; and he was the patron and personal friend of many of the most distinguished writers who adorned that bright epoch of English literature.

**RALLE, SEBASTIAN**, a French missionary among the American Indians, and the author of a dictionary of the Abnakis language. Died 1724.

**RALPH, JAMES**, a native of Philadelphia, known as a political and historical writer and poet, came to this country in 1725, died at Chiswick 1762.

**RAM, KOMAL SEU**, a learned Hindoo, honorably known for his promotion of education at Calcutta. Died 1814.

**RAMAGE, ADAM**, an ingenious mechanic, notable for an improvement in the printing press, was a native of Scotland, but a resident of the U. S., 1770-1850.

**RAMAZZINI, BERNARDO**, an Italian physician, dist. as a poet and professional writer, 1633-1714.

**RAMBERG, J. HENRY**, an eminent draughtsman and engraver, was born in 1767, in Hanover; studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds; and, after visiting Italy, was appointed, in 1790, painter to the court of Hanover. He produced an immense number of paintings and etchings, and particularly excelled in caricature.

**RAMBOUILLET**, a branch of the Angennes family, distinguished by the names of—**JAMES**, a favorite statesman of Francis I., died 1562. **CHARLES**, son of James, better known as the cardinal de Rambouillet, author of *Memoirs*, 1530-1587. **CHARLES**, grandson of James, and Marquis de Rambouillet, camp-martial and ambassador, 1577-1652.

**RAMBURES, DAVID DE**, commander-in-chief of the French archery, distinguished by his military services, and killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

**RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE**, was born at Dijon in 1683. After having become acquainted with the rudiments of music, he composed a musical entertainment, which was received with great applause when it was performed at Avignon. He then received the situation of organist of the cathedral church of Clermont in Auvergne, where he commenced his investigations into the principles of music. His fame as a theorist chiefly depends upon his work 'Demonstrations of the Principles of Harmony,' which was published at Paris in 1750. From the principles enunciated in this work his countrymen style Rameau 'The Newton of Harmony.' About this period he was called to Paris, where he was appointed director of the opera. The king of France conferred upon this eminent theorist the ribbon of the order of St. Michel, and raised him to the rank of nobility. Rameau died in the year 1764. Besides his very numerous theoretical works he composed many operas, ballets, serenatas, concertos, songs, &c., &c.

**RAMEL, PETER**, a member of the French assembly, and general of brigade, killed at the age of thirty

in the campaign of the Rhine, 1761. His brother, **JOHN PETER**, born at Cahors, in 1770, was chief of a battalion in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794, when he incurred the hatred of the Jacobins, and narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to their vengeance. Being one of the victims to the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, he was banished with 15 more persons to Cayenne, whence Ramel, Pichegru, Barthelemy, Willot, and others, made their escape in June, 1798, to the Dutch colony of Surinam. After the elevation of Buonaparte to power, Ramel returned to France, and entering into active service, made many campaigns. In 1814 he was made a major-general, and in 1815 appointed commandant at Toulouse. He retained that post after the second restoration of Louis XVIII., and he exerted himself to establish tranquillity among the inhabitants; but having endeavored to disarm the companies of *Verdets*, whose existence was not authorized by the government, he became all at once the object of public displeasure, and was assassinated by a band of ruffians who rushed into his hotel, August, 1815.

**RAMELLI, AUGUSTIN**, an ingenious mechanic and engineer, was born at Milan, about 1531, and distinguished himself by his attention to mathematical studies. Having adopted the military profession, he signalized himself on several occasions in the armies of the emperor Charles V., and afterwards going to France, he was well received by the Duke of Anjou, who made him his engineer, and subsequently bestowed on him a considerable pension. He was the author of a rare and curious work, entitled 'Le Diverse ed Artificiose Machine.' Died 1590.



[Ramesses the Great.]

**RAMESSES, or RAMSES**, a name common to seven Egyptian kings, who reigned from the 17th to the 13th century B.C. **Rameses V.** is supposed to be the same as *Sesostris*.

**RAMEY, C.**, a French sculptor, 1754-1838.

**RAMLER, CHARLES WILLIAM**, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1725, at Kolberg. He became teacher of the belles lettres at Berlin; where his 'Lyrical Anthology' procured him the name of the German Horace; but though he did much to polish German versification, he was far below his model. He also composed oratorios, and translated some works into his native language. Died 1798.

**RAMMOHUN ROY, RAJAH**, a philosopher and reformer of British India, was born at Bordouan in the province of Bengal, 1774, or between that and 1780. He belonged to the Brahmin caste, of the class esteemed for their learning and purity of blood,





[Rammohun Roy.]

and seems to have devoted himself when quite young to the study of the sacred literature of the Hindoos. His endeavor was to discover the pure theism of the primitive revelation, and to separate it from the corruptions of the priesthood, and though great hopes were entertained of him by Christian missionaries, there can be no doubt that he regarded some parts of their system as equally idolatrous with the changes that had taken place in the religion of the Hindoos. He adopted the philosophy and the pure morality of the precepts of the Saviour, but accepting no system of faith that was proffered to him, he applied himself to the study of the Hebrew Scriptures in the same independent spirit that he had examined the Vedas of his own country. Rammohun Roy, however, was not a speculative believer, but a practical reformer, and in political sentiments a republican. He had risen from the position of clerk in the office of the collector of Ruggore to that of dewan, or chief native superintendent of the revenue, the highest office that a Hindoo could hold under the British government. In his official situation he acquired such a fortune as enabled him to rank with the zemindars, or proprietors, and applying himself to administrative as well as religious reform, he eventually effected a change in the English jurisprudence of Bengal. Circumstances led to his residence at Calcutta, where he became a political writer and journalist in his native language, and boldly adopted revolutionary principles, at the same time not forgetting the reserve of a statesman. In 1830 he was created rajah by the great Mogul, and sent on a mission to England for the settlement of his claims against the East India Company. He effected this object with great diplomatic skill, and while here he took an enthusiastic interest in the progress of the reform agitation, and the hopes it held out for the better government of India. He was claimed at this time as a convert to Christianity, and though generally considered a Unitarian, he usually attended the services of the Established Church. His Christianity, it should be remembered, was based on a profound acquaintance with the metaphysics of the Hindoos, and on his researches into the primitive theism; and though an ingenious countryman of our own, Thomas Maurice, had long since endeavored to show the similarity between the Christian Trinity and the triad of Brahma, Vishnou, and Shiva, there are few orthodox Calvinists who would be disposed to agree with him. Rammohun Roy did not survive his acquaintance with European manners long enough to master the whole of this problem, but being attacked by sudden illness at Bristol, expired there on the 27th of

September, 1833. As his biographer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* observes:—‘When it is considered that Rammohun Roy was in a great degree self-taught, the extent of his acquirements must be admitted to have been remarkable. He was a thorough master of the Sanscrit language and of the Arabic; he was an exceedingly good Persian scholar, and quoted the Persian poets liberally, appropriately, and gracefully; and of course, he well understood the Hindoo and Bengali tongues. He had read a great deal of English literature, chiefly historical; and he wrote in our language with grammatical accuracy and ability. . . . He was a quick and keen observer of character, and in the ordinary course of life discreet and prudent.’ It may be added that his superiority to the native Hindoos generally, his vast knowledge, his independence of habit, and his well-known patriotism, gained for him the highest consideration in his own country. [E.R.]

RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES, LOUIS FRANCIS ELIZABETH, Baron, who acquired considerable reputation as a philosopher and geologist, was born at Strasburg, in 1775. At the beginning of the Revolution he belonged to the household troops; and when, in 1791, he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the legislative assembly, he appeared there as a zealous defender of the monarchical government. During Robespierre's domination he was an exile; but he subsequently obtained the prefecture of Puy-de-dome, and he became, in 1818, councillor of state extraordinary. He published ‘Observations faites dans les Pyrénées,’ 2 vols., and other works. D. 1827.

RAMOS, H., a Sp. mathematician, 1738–1801.

RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, a physician and anatomical teacher, was born in England, but resided in America. Author of *Anatomy of Heart, Cranium, and Brain*. Died 1824.



[Residence of Allan Ramsay.]

RAMSAY, ALLAN, with the exception of Burns, the most thoroughly national of the Scottish poets, was born in 1685, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire. His father was in the employment of Lord Hopetoun at the lead mines, and is said to have been descended from a branch of the family of the earls of Dalhousie, a circumstance of which the poet was naturally vain, and which shines out in his works in the form of respect and attachment to the claims of ‘gude bluid,’ and gentle ancestry. His father died early, and his mother marrying again, he was sent to Edinburgh, and bound apprentice to a wigmaker, then a profession of a higher grade than in our times. Ramsay continued to pursue this humble avocation for several years after his apprenticeship was finished. In 1712, his first poetical productions appeared, beginning an address ‘To the most happy Members of the



Easy Club,' Auld Reekie being then and long after, noted for its commercial clubs and associations. In 1716, he published an edition of James the First's poem of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,' having added a second canto himself, and in two years after, a third. He now abandoned his original profession, and commenced business as a bookseller in Edinburgh, a more congenial and fitting occupation for the poet and literary man. In 1720, he published himself, a collection of his poems, by subscription, and by which he is said to have realized four hundred guineas, a very large sum considering the times, and which establishes the early and wide popularity which he had acquired. The most of the pieces in this collection had been issued by Ramsay as they were written, in sheets at a penny a-piece, and the good folks of Edinburgh had come to look upon them as a luxury, quite as necessary as 'caller had-dies' or strong ale. Allan issued the first volume of his well-known 'Tea Table Miscellany' in 1724, and three more volumes at short intervals afterwards; about the same time he published 'The Evergreen, a collection of Scots poems, wrote by the Ingenious before 1600.' The *Magnum opus* of this ancient writer made its appearance in 1725, 'The Gentle Shepherd,' the finest dramatic pastoral ever published. In a soft and gentle sweetness of expression, and in a rich exhibition of old Scottish manners and habits, interspersed with dramatic touches of nature and character, no Scottish poem has maintained a more permanent or a higher place in the national mind and affections. Some of the higher class poems of Burns can alone compete with it in this respect. In 1730 he published his 'Thirty Fables,' in which the story of 'The Monk and the Miller's Wife,' though somewhat broad in style, and previously told by Dunbar, greatly increased his reputation as a poet and painter of national manners. He now appears to have withdrawn from the labors of composition, and to have given himself up to the enjoyment of the select literary society of the most eminent men of his time and country, by whom his conversation and talents were highly appreciated. He erected a house for himself on the north side of the Castle Hill, which is still we believe in existence, and where he died in 1758, at the advanced age of seventy-two, full of years and honor. [T.D.]

RAMSAY, ALLAN, son of the preceding, distinguished as a painter and writer on art, 1709-84.

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, better known as the Chevalier Ramsay, was born at Ayr 1686, and educated at Edinburgh. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith by Fenelon in 1710, and rose to distinction under his patronage as governor to the duke of Chateau Thierry, and the prince of Turenne. After this he went to Rome as preceptor to the children of the Pretender, called there James III., and, returning to Scotland, was admitted into the family of the duke of Argyll. He died at St. Germain-En-Loire, the retreat of the exiled Stuarts, 1743. His principal works are a 'Life of Fenelon,' 'The Voyages of Cyrus,' 'Discourse upon Epic Poetry,' a 'History of Marshal Turenne,' and a 'Discourse on Freemasonry,' of which order, in France, he was grand chancellor. He wrote in the French language with remarkable purity.

RAMSAY, DAVID, an eminent American physician and historian, was born in 1749; studied medicine in Philadelphia; and practised at Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon acquired celebrity. From 1776 to 1785 he distinguished himself in a political capacity, first as a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and afterwards as a member of

Congress. He labored zealously with his pen to promote the independence of his country; and among his publications are, 'The History of the American Revolution,' 'The Life of Washington,' and 'The History of South Carolina.' But his most important work appeared after his death, and consisted of a series of historical volumes, entitled 'Universal History Americanized, or an Historical View of the World, from the earliest Records to the Nineteenth Century,' &c., 12 vols. 8vo. He died May 8, 1815, in consequence of wounds received two days previous from the pistol of a maniac, who fired at him when close to his own dwelling.

RAMSAY, J., a Scotch divine, 1733-1789.

RAMSDEN, JESSE, an eminent optician and mathematical instrument maker, was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1735. He was brought up as a hot-presser, and afterwards studied engraving. He next became a mathematical instrument-maker in Piccadilly, and marrying the daughter of Mr. Dolland, the optician, he adopted the same business as his father-in-law. Among other discoveries made by him, was one for an accurate division of instruments, which procured him a premium from the board of longitude. His mural quadrants also are in high estimation. Died 1800.

RAMUS, or LA RAMEE, PETER, a French philosopher, was born in a village of the Vermandois, in 1515. When a boy he obtained the place of servant in the college of Navarre, where he devoted his leisure hours to study, and became a most consummate scholar. Having ventured to attack the doctrine of Aristotle, he was interdicted from teaching philosophy; but this judgment was reversed by Henry II., and in 1551 he was made royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy. His spirit of free inquiry ultimately led him to become a Protestant; as this could not be long concealed, he was obliged to leave Paris, to which city he returned in 1571, and lost his life in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, in the following year. His works on mathematics, philosophy, logic, &c., are numerous.

RAMUSIO, or RAMNUSIO, G. B., a Venetian traveller, geographer, and historian, 1485-1557.

RANCE, ARMAND JOHN LE BOUTHILLIER DE, the reformer of La Trappe, was born in 1626, at Paris, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He obtained several benefices before he was in orders, acquired great celebrity as a preacher, and might have risen to the most elevated stations in the church, had he not taken the resolution of retiring from the world. Various reasons are assigned for this; the most probable of which appears to be, that although he was a man of large fortune, and indulged in all the pleasures of the world, the death of the Duchess of Montauban, to whom he was attached, produced such a revulsion in his feelings, that he abandoned society, and retired to his abbey of La Trappe, where he introduced a reform of the most rigid kind in the monastic discipline. He was the author of several theological works, and died in 1700.

RANCHIN, F., a French physician, 1560-1641.

RANCHIN, HENRY, author of a metrical version of the Psalms in French, published 1697.

RANCK, —, a Spanish painter, last century.

RANCONET, ARMER DE, a famous antiquarian, and master of Roman jurisprudence, d. 1559.

RANCONNIER, J., a French missionary to Paraguay, author of Letters, published 1636.

RAND, ISAAC, an American physician, medical author, 1743-1822.

RANDALL, J., an English divine, died 1622.

RANDOLPH, EDMUND, Governor of Virginia,



and an American revolutionist. He was a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution; in 1789 was attorney-general of the United States, and in 1794 Secretary of State, but was compelled to resign in 1795, in consequence of a suspected intrigue with the minister from France. Died 1813.

RANDOLPH, JOHN, known as Randolph of Roanoke, an American statesman, was born in Virginia 1773. He was a member of Congress for thirty years, where he made himself remarkable for his eloquence, power of sarcasm and eccentric conduct. He was subsequently elected a senator of the United States, and in 1830 was sent by President Jackson, as minister to Russia. He always boasted himself a descendant of the Englishman Rolfe, who married Pocahontas. Died 1833.

RANDOLPH, PEYTON, first President of the American Congress, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, was born in Virginia, 1723, died 1775.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, an English dramatic poet, au. of the 'Muses' Looking-Glass,' 1605-34.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, a minister of the Church of England, born at Canterbury, where his father was recorder, 1701, vice-chancellor 1756-1759, archdeacon of Oxford 1707, Margaret professor of divinity 1768, died 1783. He wrote several theological works. His son, JOHN, born 1749, was successively bishop of Oxford, Bangor, and London, and a dist. Greek scholar; died 1813.

RANDOLPH, SIR THOMAS, born in Kent 1523, distinguished as ambassador to France, Russia, and Scotland, in the reign of Elizabeth. He is author of Letters, which have appeared in various collections, and of an account of his embassy to Russia, inserted in Hakluyt's Voyages. Died 1590.

RANFAING, MARIE ELIZABETH DE, a religious founder, better known as the venerable Mother Elizabeth, 1592-1649.

RANNEQUIN, RENNEQUIN, or SWALM RENKIN, inventor of a famous hydraulic engine, known as the machine of Marly, 1644-1708.

RANTOUL, ROBERT, an American statesman and lawyer, was born in Massachusetts. Died 1852, at the age of 47.

RANTZAU, JOSIAH, Count de, a French marshal in the 16th century, was descended from an illustrious family in Holstein, and entered when young into the Swedish army. In 1635 he went to France with the Chancellor Oxenstiern; and Louis XIII. being pleased with his agreeable manners, he made him a major-general, and gave him the command of two regiments. He served under the Duke of Orleans and the great Condé, with high reputation, rose to the rank of a marshal, completed the conquest of Flanders, and was made governor of Dunkirk in 1646; but becoming an object of suspicion to Cardinal Mazarin, he was confined 11 months in the Bastille, and died soon after his liberation, in 1650. During his different campaigns he was so often severely wounded, that at last he had but one eye, one ear, one arm, and one leg.

RAOUL or RODOLPH, son of Richard, duke of Burgundy, succeeded Robert, duke of France, with the title of king, 923; died 936.

RAOUL, a Duke of Lorraine, 1328-1346.

RAOUL, archdeacon of Poitiers, 12th century.

RAOUL of CAEN, a French historian, 11th ct.

RAOUL-GLABER, a Fr. chronicler, 11th cent.

RAOUL. See ROLLO VERMANDOIS.

RAOULX, J., a French painter, 1667-1734.

RAPHAEL, SANTI or SANZIO, was born at Urbino, in the Contrada del Monte, April 6, 1483. His

father, Giovanni Santi, gave him his first instructions in his art, and after the death of his parents, he was placed by his uncles, in 1494, with Pietro Perugino, the most celebrated painter of the Umbrian school, and then engaged on some frescoes on the Sala del Cambio at Perugia. In October, 1504, Raphael removed to Florence, and appears to have made this city his head quarters until he was called to Rome in 1508; with the exception of a few months passed at Perugia, in 1505, and a short interval at Bologna the following year, he resided constantly at Florence. The works executed by him during this period are said to be in his Florentine manner, those executed previously, in his first or Peruginian manner, of which the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' now in the Vatican, and the 'Spozalizio,' or 'Marriage of the Virgin,' in



[Residence of Raphael.]

the Brera at Milan, are fine examples; of his second or Florentine manner, 'The Entombment,' in the Borghese Gallery at Rome, is the best example. The 'St. Catherine' in the National Gallery is in the same manner. During his stay in Florence, Raphael made the acquaintance of Fra Bartolomeo, and that of Francia at Bologna, from both of whom he had every opportunity of improving himself, independent of the enlarged views he must have gained by moving from a provincial town to so important a city as Florence, then superior even to Rome as a school of painting. The Brancacci chapel alone was a school of art, and in 1506 Raphael had with other masters the opportunity of studying the world-renowned cartoons of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, in preparation for the Council Hall. With such opportunities he could not but enlarge his manner, and we accordingly soon find in Rome a very much grander treatment of form, than even in the best of his Florentine works, though the first of his great frescoes in the Vatican is in his Florentine style. Raphael was invited to Rome by Julius II. through his countryman Bramante, and he was already settled there in the beginning of September, 1508; Michelangelo paid his third visit to Rome in the same year, a coincidence which was doubtless of considerable advantage to Raphael, the younger man, the rivalry of Michelangelo being an invaluable stimulus to him. The first fresco of the Vatican stanze or dwelling rooms, was the Theology or 'Dispute on the Sacrament' as it is called: this was completed in 1509. In the same room, called the Stanza della Segnatura, are the frescoes of 'Poetry,' 'Philosophy,' the celebrated 'School of Athens,' and 'Jurisprudence,' all completed in 1511; his third or Roman style commences with the 'School of Athens.' In the second chamber, known as the Stanza dell'Elidoro, are, the 'Expulsion of Heliodorus from the temple of Jerusalem,' his grandest work, the 'Mass of Bolsena,' the 'Attila,' and 'St. Peter delivered



from Prison,' all finished in 1514, the two former in 1512 during the pontificate of Julius. The third chamber, finished in 1517, called the *Stanza dell' Incendio*, was painted almost wholly by Raphael's scholars; and the great works of the Vatican stanze, for which those chambers are so renowned, are comprised in those of the first two chambers mentioned. The fourth, really the first on entering, called the *Stanza di Costantino*, was nearly entirely executed under the direction of Giulio Romano after Raphael's death. It is worthy of remark, that the ceiling of the Sistine chapel by Michelangelo and the most celebrated frescoes of the Stanze, those painted by Raphael himself, were executed simultaneously between 1508 and 1512, and during the pontificate of Julius, no real lover of art himself, and who little suspected the almost inexhaustible source of wealth which his simple undertakings were destined to prove to his country in after generations. The slow progress of the Vatican frescoes after the painting of the second chamber, was owing to the numerous commissions Raphael received from Leo X., who succeeded Julius, besides many from other art patrons in Rome and elsewhere. Raphael executed, between 1512 and 1520, besides numerous Madonnas, holy families, portraits, &c., the following great works and masterpieces:—the St. Cecilia, at Bologna; the Madonna di San Sisto, at Dresden; the Spasimo, at Madrid; the Cartoons, at Hampton Court (1515–16); the frescoes of the Farnesina (1518), and his last and most celebrated oil picture 'The Transfiguration.' In addition to these labors, from 1515 he had the chief charge of the building of the new Basilica of St. Peter; he was appointed capocchietto on the 1st of August of that year, by Leo X. This unrivalled painter died at Rome on his birth-day, April 6, 1520, aged exactly thirty-seven years; and after lying in state, with his own picture of the Transfiguration at his head, he was buried with great pomp in the church of Santa Maria at Martyres, the ancient Pantheon, commonly called in Rome the Rotonda. The inscription on his tomb, written by his friend the Cardinal Bembo, and, therefore, deserving of all reliance, concludes with the following lines:—

Vixit An. xxxvii., Integer Integros.  
Quo die natus est, eo esso Desistit  
Viii. Id. Aprilis, MDXX.

He lived exactly thirty-seven years, he died on the same day of the year that he was born, April 6, which in 1520 happening to fall on Good Friday, led to the popular error that Raphael was born also on Good Friday, 1483, which fell in that year on the 28th of March; should such have actually been the case, and the inscription of the cardinal be wrong, the 28th of March must be substituted for April 6, mentioned above as his birth-day. Raphael is said to have left property to the amount of about 16,000 ducats, a very large sum in those days when money had nearly ten times its present value. He bequeathed his painting materials, works of art, &c., to his two favorite pupils, Gianfrancesco Penni, and Giulio Romano, on condition that they should complete his unfinished works. Raphael was never married, but is said to have been engaged to Maria Bibiena, the niece of the Cardinal Bibiena, who, however, died before him. He was of a slight build, sallow in complexion, with brown eyes, and about five feet eight inches high. His tomb was opened in 1833 and the skeleton found entire with all the teeth perfect; a mould was taken from his skull. His numerous school was completely dispersed after the sack of Rome in 1527, but Giulio Romano re-

vived it in some measure at Mantua. Besides the above-mentioned painters, Pierino del Vaga, Polidoro da Caravaggio, and Benvenuto Tisio, commonly called Garofalo, were among his most distinguished scholars; the last has been not inappropriately styled the miniature Raphael. It is matter of common regret that Raphael was removed so prematurely, as is assumed, from the world, many concluding that it is beyond our power to realize the perfection to which he might have carried his art had he been longer spared to prosecute it; this is, however, less than doubtful. Raphael if not too successful to improve, was far too much occupied ever to have had the remotest chance of surpassing his previous great works; the later frescoes of the Vatican were neglected, and besides the important charge of St. Peter's from 1515, he was appointed at the close of the following year superintendent of antiquities, and of the excavations of Rome. He trusted almost entirely to assistants in his latter paintings: the cartoons at Hampton Court are perfect exponents of his later executions, and it would have been impossible for him to have returned to a more elaborate style: neither was it desirable. The rivalry of Sebastiano del Piombo, ardently encouraged by Michelangelo, appears to have given a transitory impulse to renewed efforts at executory skill, but with no real advantage to his own characteristic style. Though more elaborate in composition and more highly finished, the 'Transfiguration' is not equal for simple sublimity and grandeur to the 'Madonna di San Sisto,' executed some years before. Raphael did not escape the pernicious any more than the good influence of Michelangelo, whose style was admirably adapted to his own character and subjects, but very inappropriate to Raphael's; the consequences were injurious. In the *Stanza dell' Incendio* we already find a loose, slovenly style of design, heavy and vulgar, exhibiting mere physical ethics, sentiment being sacrificed to limb. Great art, to approach Raphael's, must consist of something more than vigorous limbs. Raphael's greatest works are unrivalled, but it is not probable, considering all the circumstances, that he would ever have equalled them again in his days of grandeur, much less have surpassed them. As it is, his glory soars above that of all his competitors, not excepting Michelangelo himself; and notwithstanding that in individual qualities he was surpassed by several, he is universally acclaimed the prince of painters, and chiefly for those lofty sentimental qualities of his works which all can feel but few describe. In all his works the treatment is subordinate to the conception. He has scarcely been approached in propriety of invention, composition, or expression; and is almost without an equal in the natural simplicity and grandeur of his forms: for moral force in allegory and history unrivalled, for fidelity in portrait unsurpassed, and for sublimity and grandeur of conception inferior to Michelangelo alone. The prints after Raphael's works, including drawings, amounting altogether to nearly 900, are extremely numerous and well known: from Marc Antonio downwards, no painter has perhaps been better rendered. His biographies are likewise many and voluminous, in Italian, French, German, and in English; one of the latest, the great work of Passavant, *Rafael von Urbino und sein Vater Giovanni Santi*, Leipzig, 1839, is the largest and most complete in every respect. There are besides:—Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c., in which the notice of the Florentine edition of the *Raccolta Artistica*, 1852, is very complete; further, *Vita inedita di Raffaello da Urbino illustrata con note da Angelo Con-*



olli, Rome, 1790; *Notizie intorno Raffaello Sanzio aus Urbino*, by Don Carlo Fea: Rome, 1822; Rehberg, *Rafael Sanzio aus Urbino*, München, 1824; Quartremere de Quincy, *Historie de la vie et des Ouvrages de Raphael*, Paris, 1814; Longhena, *Istoria della vita e delle opere di Raffaello Sanzio, &c., del Sig. Quartremere de Quincy*, &c., Milan, 1829; Pungileoni, *Elogio Storico di Raffaello Santi da Urbino*, Urbino, 1829-31; Desnoyers *Appendice a l'ouvrage intitulé Historie de la vie et Des ouvrages de Raphael, &c.*, Paris, 1853; and in English Duppa, *Life of Raffaello Sanzio*, London, 1816. Raphael is scarcely represented in the National Gallery, notwithstanding, we have a specimen of each of his three manners in—The Vision of a Knight, St. Catharine, and the portrait of Julius II. The fragment of cartoon, belonging to a second and inferior series ordered by Francis I., is not by the hand of Raphael. Even the magnificent cartoons at Hampton Court, and these cannot be too highly valued, do not give an adequate idea of the exquisite sentiment which pervades the majority of his greater Madonna pieces. The cartoons, however, at Hampton Court are of such commanding grandeur of style that they have been almost intuitively admitted now for three centuries as the inalienable type for apostolic representation. [R.N.W.]

RAPHELENG, or REPELENGIUS, the commonly received name of FRANCIS RANTENGIEN, a learned Orientalist of French Flanders, 1539-1597. His son, FRANCIS, author of Latin poems and notes upon Seneca, published 1587.

RAPIN, NICHOLAS, a French poet, was born at Fontenai-le-compte, in Poitou, in 1535, and died in 1609. The principal of his French poems, entitled 'Les Plaisirs du Gentilhomme Champêtre,' and his Latin epigrams, are much admired.

RAPIN, R., a learned Jesuit, 1621-1687.

RAPIN-THOYRAS, PAUL DE, best known as the author of an English history, was a nephew of the celebrated Pelisson, and son of James Rapin Sieur de Thoyras, descended from a noble family of Savoy. He was born in 1661, and came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He subsequently entered into the service of the prince of Orange, and was with him in the Irish wars. On the death of that prince he retired to Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, where he composed his history. He is considered an impartial and well-informed historian. Died 1725.

RAPP, GEORGE, the founder of the settlement of Economy in Pennsylvania. He was a native of Germany, and emigrated with a band of followers of his peculiar religious and social opinions early in this century. Died 1847, aged 92.

RAPP, JOHN, Count de, a French general, was born at Colmar, in Alsace, in 1772. He attracted notice by his skill and bravery in the early progress of the revolutionary wars; was aide-de-camp to General Desaix during his campaigns in Germany and Egypt, and filled the same situation under Buonaparte when first consul. In 1802 he was employed in the subjugation of Switzerland, defeated the Russian imperial guard, and took Prince Repnin prisoner at the battle of Austerlitz, was appointed governor of Dantzic in 1807, and after the retreat of the French army, he defended the city with consummate ability and valor, till he was compelled by famine to capitulate. Returning to France in 1814, he was received with distinction by Louis XVIII., but joined Napoleon on his return from Elba. He was, however, again taken into favor by the king, and died, lieutenant-general of the cavalry, in 1821.

RASCAS, P. A., a Fr. antiquarian, 1567-1620.

RASCHE, J. C., a Ger. numismatist, 1733-1805. RASCHI. By this name is known SOLOMON BEN JARCHI, one of the most learned rabbins of the Israelitish wanderers, who is said to have been born at Troyes in Champagne, 1040, and to have died there 1105. Other places have claimed the honor of his birth, and his surname is variously spelt, as *Isaaki, Isarchi, Jarhi, Racca, Raschi, and Raski*. He was remarkable for the precocity of his talents, and the largeness of his mind: this, as well as his adventurous disposition, may be surmised from the fact that he commenced, when about thirty years of age, the extensive programme of his travels, intended to embrace every known country of the world, in order to collect materials for the history of his scattered people. In pursuit of this object he visited his brethren in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, Armenia, Persia, Tartary, Muscovy, and Germany; he was dissuaded from using his materials, however, by Maimonides, who considered the design impolitic at that time. He settled at Troyes, therefore, and devoted his acquirements to biblical commentaries and rabbinical learning. Dr. Clarke says, Raschi 'wrote a commentary on the whole Bible so completely obscure in many places, as to require a very large comment to make it intelligible.' On the other hand, it must be admitted that the metaphysics and philosophy of the rabbis is little understood, and though much obscurity may be expected in a mass of writing on traditional and speculative knowledge, it is undeniable that the Jewish learning abounds in marks of genius and in profoundly philosophical reflections. Raschi was buried at Troyes, but when the Jews were driven out of France they carried his remains with them and re-interred them at Prague. [E.R.]

RASCHID. See HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

RASCHID-EDDIN, a Persian historian, physician, and vizier to the sultan Ghazan-Khan, 13th c.

RASES, an Arabian historian of Spain, 9th cent.

RASORI, J., an Italian physician, 1766-1837.

RASPE, R. E., a Ger. antiquarian, 1737-1794.

RASTALL, JOHN, an early English printer, author of several curious and learned works, and brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, died 1536. His son, WILLIAM, a judge, died 1565.

RATCLIFF, R., an English dramatist, d. 1553.

RATCLIFFE, THOMAS, earl of Sussex, who died in 1583, went as ambassador to Charles V. to negotiate the marriage between queen Mary and Philip of Spain. On his return he was made lord deputy of Ireland, and chief justice of the forests north of Trent, and in the succeeding reign he was appointed to the office of lord chamberlain.

RATRAMN, a French theologian, 9th century.

RATSCHKY, J. F., a German poet, 1757-1810.

RATTE, ETIENNE HYACINTHE DE, an astronomer, was born at Montpellier in 1722. He was secretary to the Academy of Sciences in his native city; also counsellor to the court of aids; and, when the National Institute was formed, he was chosen an associate. De Ratte made important observations on the transit of Venus in 1761, and furnished many articles on natural philosophy to the *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique*, &c. Died 1805.

RAU, or RAVIUS, CHRISTIAN, a learned German professor, was born at Berlin, in 1613. Coming to England, and being an admirable orientalist, he was patronized by Archbishop Usher, who sent him on a voyage to the East for the purpose of procuring manuscripts. He afterwards resided at Utrecht, Upsal, Kiel, &c., where he read lectures in Arabic, and wrote several useful treatises on Hebrew, Samaritan,



RAU, J. E., a Prussian theologian, 1695-1770.

RAU, J. J., a German Hebraist, died 1745.

RAU, J. J., a German anatomist, 1668-1719.

RAU, SEBALD, professor of Oriental languages at Utrecht, 1724-1818. SEBALD FOULQUES JEAN, his son, a poet and Orientalist, 1765-1807.

RAULIN, JOHN, a celebrated French preacher, of the 15th century, whose sermons and letters were greatly admired, and to whom both Rabelais and La Fontaine have been partially indebted for their pithos. Born 1443; died 1514.

RAULIN, J., a French physician, 1708-1784.

RAUWOLF, LEONARD, a distinguished German botanist and physician, who travelled through Syria, Palestine, Egypt, &c., making many valuable observations in natural history. He was a native of Augsburg, became a physician in the Austrian army, and died in 1606.

RAUZZINI, VENAUIO, an excellent musician, and esteemed the greatest pianist of his time, was a native of Rome. In early life he went to Vienna, and afterwards to Munich, where he resided for several years. In 1774 he was engaged as one of the principal singers at the opera in London. After some time he retired to Bath, where he for many years managed the concerts. He composed several operas and a great variety of detached compositions, which were highly popular. He was long classed amongst the first scientific musicians who had made England their home. Amongst his pupils may be mentioned Madame Mara, Mrs. Billington, and Messrs. Braham and Incedon. Rauzzini, who was universally esteemed and beloved in private life, died in 1810, aged 62 years. [J.M.]

RAVAILLAC, FRANCIS, the assassin of Henry IV. of France, was a Roman Catholic fanatic of singular character, born at Angouleme 1578 or 1579. His naturally gloomy temperament was deepened by a lawsuit, followed by an imprisonment for debt, in the course of which he is said to have been haunted by visions, and acquired such a morbid nervousness, that the very name of a Huguenot would excite him to fury. It is not without a certain risk that one expresses any belief in reports of this nature except as symptoms of disease, but it is impossible to overlook the historical evidence bearing on the circumstances alluded to. The king himself also had a presentiment of his fate, and repeatedly gave expression to it; even the courtiers for some time before the event were in a state of preternatural excitement. The design of Ravallac, meantime, was the secret of his own bosom, and he took advantage of the queen's coronation, on the 14th of May, 1610, to put it in execution. Henry IV. was proceeding in his carriage along the Rue de la Ferronnerie when some obstruction occurred, and Ravallac stepping on the wheel, struck his noble victim through the window; he stabbed the king twice through the heart, and death was instantaneous. The assassin made no attempt to escape, but stood still with the bloody knife in his hand, and would have been cut down by one of the gentlemen, but the duke d'Epemon interposed, and he was arrested. Application of torture failed to wring any confession from him implicating others, and he was torn to pieces by horses in the Place de Grève, on the 27th of the same month. The moral complicity of the catholic league in this tragedy cannot be doubted; the fanaticism of the enemies of Henry IV. put the knife in Ravallac's hand by a much surer method than that of bargain and sale. The death of Henry was followed by the regency of Marie de Medici.

[E.R.]

RAVENET, SIMON FRANCIS, a French engraver, 1706-1774. His son, SIMON, an engraver, born about 1755.

RAVENNA, M. DA, an Ital. engraver, 16th cent. RAVENNE, J. DE, a scholar of Petrarch, and one of the restorers of letters in Italy, 1350-1420.

RAVENS-CROFT, THOMAS, a composer and publisher of music, famous for his Psalm tunes and works known to musical antiquaries, 17th ct.

RAVESTYEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch portrait painter, born about 1580. His son, ARNOLD, born at the Hague in 1615, was also a portrait painter, and in 1661 was chosen chief of the Society of Arts in his native place. NICHOLAS, of the same family, a painter of history, 1661-1750.

RAVISIUS-TEXTOR, whose proper name was J. TIXIER DE RAVISI, professor of rhetoric at the college of Navarre, 1480-1524.

RAWENDY, AHMED, an Arabian *savant*, author of a new doctrine of metempsychosis, died 905.

RAWLE, WILLIAM, a learned Amer. jurist and lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, 1759. He was averse to holding office, and never reached higher official distinction than a membership of the legislature, and the district attorneyship of Pennsylvania, to which he was appointed by Washington. He was the author of various professional works, and of the new civil code of Pennsylvania. Died 1836.

RAWLET, J., an English painter, 1642-1686.

RAWLEY, WILLIAM, an English divine, was chaplain and secretary to Bacon, lord Verulam; and to him we are indebted for collecting many of his patron's excellent works. He held the living of Sandbeach, in Cambridgeshire, and died in 1667.

RAWLINSON, CHRISTOPHER, an able scholar, was born in Lancashire, in 1677, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his knowledge of the Saxon language. He published an edition of King Alfred's translation of 'Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ;' and died in 1778.

RAWLINSON, SIR THOMAS, mayor of London in 1706, when he repaired and beautified Guildhall, 1647-1724. His eldest son, THOMAS, a remarkable collector of books and MSS., the supposed original of Addison's Tom Folio, died 1725. RICHARD, a fourth son of Sir Thomas, an eminent antiquarian, died at Islington 1755.

RAWSON, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated oculist, whose family name was Adams, was a native of Cornwall, and was apprenticed to a surgeon at Barnstaple, in Devonshire. He subsequently devoted his attention to the cure of diseases of the eyes, and especially cataract: was appointed oculist to ophthalmic institutions at Bath and Exeter; and, removing to the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and oculist extraordinary to the prince regent, &c. He received the honor of knighthood for his professional skill; and took the name of Rawson, in consequence of the will of a person from whom he received a considerable bequest of property. Died 1829.

RAY, Rev. JOHN, a very celebrated botanist and zoologist, was born at Black Hetley, in Essex, in 1628. He died in 1705. Few events in Ray's life were striking or remarkable. His father filled the humble station of a blacksmith, but was able to give his son a good classical education. At the age of sixteen he went to the university of Cambridge, and in 1660 was ordained both deacon and priest at the same time. He held a fellowship in Trinity College for a number of years; but, in 1662, he was deprived of this by his scruples in conforming to the celebrated Bartholomew Act. During his residence



at Cambridge, he had acted as tutor to many gentlemen of high rank, amongst whom especially was the son of Sir Francis Willoughby. Upon his being forced to leave the university, he travelled with his pupil through various parts of England, and on the continent, and on his return took up his abode for the most part at his friend's house, Middleton Hall, in Warwickshire. Mr. Willoughby was an ardent student of natural history, and Ray, whose name had already become famous as a botanist, assisted him in his studies. His kind patron and friend died in 1672, in the prime of life, leaving two infant sons whom he confided to the care of Ray, appointing him one of his executors, and leaving him an annuity of £60 a year. He soon afterwards married, and finally settled in his native village. The books which Ray published on botany are numerous; and his second edition of the 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicorum,' has been said by an eminent botanist to be, of all the systematical and practical floras of any country, the most perfect that ever came under his observation. His method of classifying plants was a natural one, distributing them according to the number of their cotyledons, and has formed the basis of that system, which is now, under the name of Jussieu, universally received by botanists of the present day. He is termed by Haller 'the greatest botanist in the memory of man;' and by Sir James Edward Smith he is said to be "the most accurate in observation, the most philosophical in contemplation, and the most faithful in description, amongst all the botanists of our own, or perhaps any other time." As a zoologist, Ray ranks also very high. Up to his time naturalists were satisfied with Aristotle's classification of the animal kingdom. Ray, however, conscious of its defects, and daring to think for himself, invented another, founded on the structure of the heart. Cuvier declares Ray to be the first true systematist of the animal kingdom, and both he and Linnæus avow themselves deeply indebted to his labors, in their succeeding systematic arrangements. We may conclude this brief notice of this justly celebrated man in the words of a learned botanist: 'We readily acknowledge we are proud of being able to call him our countryman, for he was in all respects as good as he was great.' Plumier dedicated a genus of plants to the memory of John Ray, under the name Jan-Raia. Linnæus changed it to Ra-jania; but Sir J. E. Smith has more lately with better taste adopted the name Raiania. [W.B.]

RAY-DE-ST.-GEINEZ, JAMES MARIE, a French tactician, author of a military history of Louis XIV., 1712-1777.

RAY, WILLIAM, an Am. poet, 1771-1827.

RAYMOND, several counts of Toulouse:—RAYMOND I., reigned 852-865. RAYMOND II., reigned 918-923. RAYMOND III., son and successor of the preceding, created duke of Aquitaine and count of Auvergne by Raoul, king of France, 923-950. RAYMOND IV., born 1042, succeeded his brother, William IV., in 1088, as count of Toulouse, duke of Narbonne, and marquis of Provence; in 1096 he went to Jerusalem with the first crusade, and refused the crown proffered to him after the capture of the city; died in Syria 1105. RAYMOND V., born 1134, succeeded his father 1148, died 1194. RAYMOND VI., son of the preceding, born 1156, succeeded 1194, and being a friend of the Albigenes, was twice excommunicated 1208 and 1211, and despoiled of his estates by Simon de Montfort, 1218, died 1222. RAYMOND VII., son of Raymond VI., and last count of Toulouse, was born

1197, and after struggling with his father for the recovery of his possessions, vanquished Simon de Montfort in 1224. He was so enfeebled by these continual wars, however, that he submitted to a humiliating peace with the pope and the king of France in 1229. He died 1242, leaving his estates to his only daughter, Jeanne, who had married Alphonso, count of Poitiers, brother of Louis IX.

RAYMOND, J. M., a Fr. general, dist. in the service of the native princes of India, 1755-1798.

RAYMOND, J. M., a Fr. chemist, 1756-1817.

RAYMOND, ROBERT, Lord, solicitor-general in the reign of Anne, and successively attorney-general and chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of George I.; died 1732.

RAYMONDI. See RAIMONDI.

RAYNAL, JAMES, a French historian of Toulouse, 1723-1807. His brother, FRANCIS, a Greek scholar, 1726-1810.

RAYNAL, WILLIAM THOMAS FRANCIS, a French historian and political writer, was born at St. Geniez, in the Rouergue, 1711, and acquired an European reputation by his 'Philosophical History of the Two Indies.' He was a great partisan of the encyclopédists, and a man of remarkable benevolence. His other historical works are of less note. Died 1796.

RAYNAUD, T., a Fr. theologian, 1583-1663.

RAYNOUARD, FRANCOIS JUSTE MARIE, a French dramatic writer and philologist, 1761-1836.

RAZI, a celebrated Arabian physician, died 923.

RAZOUX, J., a French physician, 1723-1798.

RAZZI, G. A., an Italian painter, 1479-1554.

RE, PHILIP, an eminent Italian agriculturist, was born at Reggio, in 1763. He studied in the college of his native city, and in 1793 an agricultural professorship was founded there in his favor. In 1803 he was called to the professorial chair at Bologna; and on the re-organization of the university of Modena, in 1814, he became professor of agriculture and botany, to which was added the superintendence of the royal gardens. He published several excellent works on his favorite study; and died in 1817.

READ, JOHN, an American colonial lawyer of distinction of Mass., died 1749.

READ, GEORGE, chief justice of the state of Delaware, an American revolutionist, born in Maryland, 1734. He was president of the convention which framed the constitution of Delaware, member of the convention which framed the U. S. constitution, and Senator of the U. S. Died 1798.

READING, an English divine, 1588-1667.

REAL. See SAINT REAL.

REAL, ANDREW, a French politician, 1765-1832.

REAL-DU-CURBON, GASFARD DE, a French writer 'On the Science of Government,' 1682-1752. His nephew BALTHAZAR, an ecclesiastic and learned writer, 1701-1774.

REAL, PHILIP FRANCIS, Count, an ally of Danton during the French revolution, 1765-1834.

REALINO, B., an Italian Jesuit, 1530-1616.

REAUMUR, RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, a philosophic naturalist, was born in 1683, at Rochelle; studied under the Jesuits at Poitiers; and afterwards went through a course of law at Bourges. But his tastes led him to the observation of nature; and, having made himself acquainted with the mathematical sciences, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to which he had presented some memoirs on geometry. He discovered the art of manufacturing porcelain, of converting iron into steel, of tinning iron plates, and of making artificial pearls. He ascertained, also, the existence of mines of tourquoises in France equal to those of



Persia; and he invented a method of hatching eggs by artificial heat. But he is principally celebrated for being the first who reduced thermometers to a common standard; and the instruments constructed upon his principles still go by his name. His chief works are, 'Memoirs of his Discoveries,' 'The History of Insects,' 6 vols.; and a 'History of the Auriferous Rivers of France.'

REBENTISCH, J. FREDERICK, a German surgeon, disting. as a wr. on botany in 1804-1805.

REBOLLEDO, BERNARDIN, Count De, a Spanish soldier, writer, and diplomatist, was born at Leon, in 1597, and died at Madrid in 1677. He rendered important services to his country, and added to his fame by his literary labors. His poetical productions form 4 vols.

REBUFFI, P., a French jurist, 1487-1557.

RECCHI, N. A., a botanist of Naples, 16th ct.

RECHENBERG, ADAM, a learned theologian and philologist of Leipzig, 1642-1721.

RECHTERS, T., a Dutch painter, 1700-1768.

RECORDE, ROBERT, a native of Pembrokeshire, and one of the first mathematicians in England to adopt the system of Copernicus, died 1558.



[House of Red Jacket.]

RED JACKET, chief of the Seneca Indians, died 1830.

REDETRIELM, or REENTRIELM, JAMES, a Swedish antiquarian, b. at Upsala 1644, d. 1691.

REDESDALE, JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, Baron, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, was born in 1748. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and having studied at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar. Devoting himself to chancery practice, he soon obtained a high reputation; and in 1782 he published 'A Treatise on Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery.' He was afterwards made a Welsh judge. In 1789 he was chosen M.P. for Beer-alston; in 1793 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in that capacity he assisted in conducting the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. He succeeded Sir John Scott (Lord Eldon) as attorney-general in 1799; and in 1801, when he sat in parliament for the borough of East Looe, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Mr. Addington. In 1802 he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor, and a member of the privy council in Ireland; but he resigned the seals in March, 1806, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt. He died in 1830.

REDI, FRANCIS, an Italian physician and naturalist, was born at Arezzo in 1626, and became first physician to the Grand-duke of Tuscany. He distinguished himself as a man of science, by his ex-

periments on the poison of the viper and the generation of insects. Redi was also a good poet, and cultivated the belles lettres with such success, that the academy Della Crusca, when compiling their dictionary, were proud of his assistance. Died 1698.

REDI, J., an Italian painter, 1665-1726.

REDING, ALOYS, Baron Von, landemann and general of the Swiss, was born in 1755. On the invasion of Switzerland by the French in 1798, he commanded the troops raised to repel them; but though he obtained some advantages over the enemy, his forces were inadequate to the task assigned them, and the Swiss were compelled to submission. Having afterwards endeavored to secure some degree of independence for his country, Buonaparte had him arrested and confined in the fortress of Arbourg, but he was set at liberty in a few months. He was subsequently at no pains to conceal his antipathy to Buonaparte; and he is believed to have favored the passage of the allied troops through the Swiss territories over the Rhine, after the campaign of 1813. Died 1818.

REDMAN, or REDMAYNE, JOHN, a dignitary and theologian of the English church, 1499-1551.

REDMAN, JOHN, an American physician of Philadelphia, 1722-1808.

REDOUTE, P. J., a Flemish pain., 1759-1840.

REED, ISAAC, a critic and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1742, and brought up to the conveyancing business, which he relinquished for literary pursuits. He published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited the Seatonian prize poems, and revised and enlarged Dodsley's 'Old Plays.' He afterwards also published the 'Biographia Dramatica,' 2 vols.; and four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the 'Repository,' but the work by which he is most advantageously known is an edition of Shakspeare, in 10 vols., which he extended afterwards to 21 vols., embodying in its pages all the most valuable notes and elucidations of former commentators, with much original information. He was also a great book collector, in which he displayed considerable judgment and perseverance. At his death in 1807, his library was sold by auction, and it took 39 days to dispose of it.

REED, JOSEPH, a dramatic writer, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1743, and carried on business as a rope-maker at Stepney till his death in 1787. He was the author of 'Dido,' a tragedy; 'Tom Jones,' a comic opera; several farces, &c.

REED, HENRY, an American writer, was born in Philadelphia near the beginning of the present century, and educated in the university of Pennsylvania. He studied law, but after a short practice of that profession he devoted himself to his favorite pursuit of literature, and was appointed professor of English literature in the university of Pennsylvania about twenty years ago. He was an ardent admirer and student of Coleridge and Wordsworth, and edited the excellent American publication of the latter poet's works. He was the author of the Life of General Reed in Sparks' American Biography, of editions of Reed's Dictionary, Arnold's Lectures on History, &c., and of various miscellaneous essays and reviews. He visited England in the summer of 1854 in company with his wife's sister, who was a grand daughter of Bishop White of Pennsylvania, and on their return both were victims of the tragic catastrophe which occurred to the steamer Arctic, on her voyage to New York in September 1854.

REED, JOSEPH, an American revolutionist. When a member of Congress in 1778 an effort was made by the British commissioner to induce him to use



his influence in conciliating the colonies with the mother country. His memorable answer was as follows, 'That he was not worth purchasing, but such as he was, the King of Great Britain was not rich enough to buy him.' From 1778 to 1781, the year of his death, he was president of Penn.

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D., a dissenting minister, whose labors as an encyclopædist have gained for him great and deserved celebrity, was born in Montgomeryshire in 1743. Being intended for the ministry, he was educated at Mr. Coward's academy, at Hoxton. On the death of Dr. Jennings, in 1762, though Mr. Rees was only 19 years of age, he was appointed mathematical tutor of that institution, which office he filled till the academy was dissolved, in 1784. Soon after this he became theological and philosophical tutor in the new college, founded at Hackney, which place he held till 1795, when that establishment also terminated. In 1776 he was employed as editor of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia,' which he completed in 1786, in four vols. folio. After a lapse of 14 years, the proprietors embarked in a more comprehensive undertaking, which also Dr. Rees brought to a conclusion in 45 vols. 4to. Besides these great literary performances, he published two volumes of 'Practical Sermons' and several other works. It was at the express recommendation of Robertson the historian that Dr. Rees obtained his degree from the university of Edinburgh. He officiated more than 40 years as minister of the congregation in the Old Jewry, was a fellow of the Royal Society and other institutions, and died in 1825.

REESIDE, JAMES, a well-known mail-contractor, in the obsolete days of stage-coaches, died in Phila., 1842. He was familiarly kn. as the 'Land Admiral.'

REEVE, CLARA, a novelist, was born at Ipswich, in 1723, and was the daughter of a clergyman, who gave her an excellent education. She possessed great learning and research, which she displayed in her first literary essay, a translation of Barclay's 'Argenis.' Among her subsequent productions are, 'The Progress of Romance,' 'Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon,' 4 vols., 'The School for Widows,' and the well-known tale of 'The Old English Baron.' Died 1808.

REEVE, JOHN, one of the most popular actors on the London stage, famous for his representation of burlesque character, was born in London, 1799, and made his first appearance at Drury Lane, in the character of 'Sylvester Daggerwood,' in 1819. The principal scene of his later performances was the Adelphi theatre in the Strand. Died 1838.

REEVES, JOHN, the founder of the celebrated association for protecting liberty and property against republicans and levellers, was born in 1752, and died in 1829. This gentleman was called to the bar in 1780, but discontinued the active practice of his profession, and was deputed by government to regulate the administration of justice in Newfoundland, for which purpose he made two voyages there. Soon after his return from the first, he published 'The History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation,' a work that proved highly useful. But having, in 1795, published a pamphlet, entitled 'Thoughts on the English Government,' in which an alleged libellous passage appeared, the author was prosecuted by order of the House of Commons, and underwent his trial at Guildhall, when he was acquitted. He was appointed one of the king's printers in 1799, and from 1803 to 1814 he had an appointment in the alien office.

REEVES, W., an English divine, 1668-1726.

REGA, H. J., a French physician, 1690-1754.

REGGIO, F., an Italian astronomer, 1743-1804.

REGILLIANUS, QUINTUS NONIUS, a Roman emperor, elected 261, killed 263.

REGINALDUS, VALERIUS, otherwise RENAUD or

REGNAULD, a Fr. Jesuit and casuist, 1540-1623.

REGIOMONTANUS. See MULLER.

REGIS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit and missionary to China, in the period 1708-1715. He is author of a Latin translation of the Y-King, and a map of the country. His nephew, JOSEPH CHARLES, known as a man of letters, 1718-1777.

REGIS, J. F., a French preacher, 1597-1640.

REGIS, P., a French physician, 1656-1726.

REGIS, PIERRE SYLVAIN, a French philosopher, was born at Agenois, in 1632. After studying in the Sorbonne, he read lectures upon and espoused the Cartesian philosophy, till interdicted from doing so by the royal mandate. He, however, published an elaborate view of that system, in 3 vols. 4to.; and wrote several defences of it, in answer to Huet, Du Hamel, and others. Died 1707.

REGIUS, H. LEROY, or DUROY, a physician and Cartesian philosopher of Utrecht, 1598-1679.

REGIUS, URBAN, or LE ROI, a learned poet and controversialist, distinguished also as one of the early reformers, was born at Langenargen, in Germany. He completed his studies at Ingoldstadt, under Eckius; and when the emperor Maximilian visited that university, he made Regius his poet laureate and orator. He afterwards obtained a professorship; but when the controversy arose between Luther and Eckius, the reformed doctrines operated so strongly upon his convictions, that he sided with the former against his old tutor in polemics. In 1530 he accepted an invitation from the Duke of Brunswick to settle as pastor of the church of Lunenberg, and died in 1541.

REGNARD, JOHN FRANCIS, a comic writer, was born at Paris in 1655. He went to Italy about 1676, and was returning home with considerable property, when he was captured by an Algerine corsair, and sold for a slave. During his captivity he obtained the favor of his master by his skill in cookery; but being caught in an intrigue with one of the women, he was required to turn Mahometan, or suffer death. The French consul, however, saved him by paying his ransom; and Regnard returned to France about 1681. After this he wrote several successful comedies, besides poems and other works; was made a treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests; and died in 1709.

REGNAULT, MICHAEL LOUIS STEPHEN, a French advocate and statesman, was born at St. Jean d'Angeli, in 1760. Having distinguished himself at the bar, he was chosen a deputy of the states-general from the tiers état of the country of Aunis, and became the editor of a daily paper called the Journal de Versailles. He was proscribed in 1792, and being discovered and arrested at Douai, he did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. During the consulate and imperial sway of Buonaparte he was honored and promoted, and acquitted himself with great ability as attorney-general, &c. Although he foresaw the fall of Napoleon on the opening of the Russian campaign, he continued faithful to his interests, and followed Maria Louisa to Blois. After the battle of Waterloo he pleaded for the resignation of Buonaparte in favor of his son; and his proposition being rejected he quitted France for America, where he remained four years. He at length, in 1819, obtained permission to return; but being in the last stage of sickness when he landed, he expired in a few hours after his arrival.



REGNAULDIN, THOMAS, a French sculptor, and member of the Academy, died 1706.

REGNAULT, J. B., a Fr. painter, 1754-1829.

REGNAULT, NOËL, a learned mathematician and philosopher, was born at Arras, in 1683; belonged to the society of Jesuits; and died at Paris in 1762. The study of philosophy occupied most of his time, though not to the exclusion of religious and moral duties. He published several scientific and metaphysical works, the principal of which are his 'Philosophical Conversations,' 3 vols., and his 'Ancient Origin of the New Philosophy,' 8 vols.

REGNIER, CLAUDE AMBROSE, duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon, was born at Blamont, in La Meurthe, in 1736; practised as an advocate at Nancy, was a member of the constituent assembly, retired from public affairs during the reign of terror; but, after the fall of Robespierre, became a member of the council of ancients, and took an active part in the senate. He assisted in the elevation of Buonaparte as first consul; and, in 1802, he was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, &c. In 1813 he became president of the legislative body, and died in the following year.

REGNIER, E., a Fr. mechanician, 1756-1825.

REGNIER, a French Latin poet, 1589-1663.

REGNIER, MATHURIN, a French poet, and the first who succeeded in France as a satirist, was born at Chartres, in 1573. He was brought up to the church, which he disgraced by his debaucheries; yet he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of his native place, with other benefices, and a pension. Died 1613. His 'Satires' still retain a place in the standard literature of his country.

REGNIER-DESMARAIS, FRANCIS SERAPHIN, a French writer, author of poems in his own language and in Latin and Italian, secretary to the Academy, and one of the most active editors of the dictionary, 1632-1713.

REGNIER-DESTOUBET, H. F., a Fr. writer, and advocate of the Jesuits, 1804-1831.

REGULUS, MARCUS ATILIUS, a Roman general, celebrated for his patriotism and devotion in the service of his country, was made consul a second time about 256 B.C., and with his colleague, Manlius Vulso, commanded in the first war against Carthage. Made prisoner by his opponents, he was sent to Rome with an embassy, that peace might be procured on favorable terms, and bound himself, by an oath, to return if the terms were rejected. He, however, considered it his duty to advise the continuance of the war; which being determined on, no entreaties or supplications could prevent him from fulfilling his solemn engagement; and the Carthaginians, on his return, put him to an ignominious and cruel death.

REGULUS-SERRANUS, CAIUS ATILIUS, consul of Rome B.C. 257, obtained the naval victory of Lipari in the war with the Carthaginians.

REHFELD, C. F., a Germ. physician, 1735-94.

REHNSCHOLD, CHAS. GUSTAVUS, a distinguished senator and field-marshal of Sweden, 1651-1722.

REICHA, ANTOINE JOSEPH, a celebrated musical composer and theorist, was born at Prague in 1770, and received his education at the university of Bonn. Between the years 1794 and 1807 he lived at Hamburg, at Paris, and at Vienna, where he produced several works which were eminently successful. In 1808 he revisited Paris, when he gave a course of lectures on composition, which were well attended. His career as an operatic composer then commenced. After the death of Mehul he was appointed profes-

sor of the Conservatoire de Musique, where he instituted a new and greatly improved method of tuition, which has had great effect over all Europe in improving the study and advancing the knowledge of music. In May, 1835, he was admitted a member of the National Institute, and he died in May, 1836. [J.M.]

REICHARD, HENRY AUGUSTUS OTTOCAR, a German writer, was born at Gotha, in 1751, and died in 1828. He is extensively known by his 'Traveler's Guide in Europe,' 2 vols. He also wrote poems, comedies, &c.; and held a considerable office in the government of Saxe-Gotha.

REICHARD, H. G., a Ger. philologist, 1742-1801.

REICHARDT, CHRISTIAN, author of 'The Science of Agriculture and Gardening,' 1685-1775.

REICHARDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, was born at Königsberg in Prussia, in the year 1752. This composer, whose talents developed themselves in a remarkable degree even in early infancy, studied for two years at the university of Königsberg, under the great philosopher Emanuel Kant, and afterwards two years at the university of Leipzig. He then travelled through Germany, and on his return to Prussia he was appointed Director of Salt-works under government. Reichardt was chapel-master under three kings of Prussia, namely, Frederic the Great, and Frederic William II. and III. He was also manager of the French and German theatres, and conductor of the orchestra to the king of Westphalia, and member and correspondent of several learned societies. He composed an immense number of literary and musical works, the list of which is much too long to be given here. His musical works embrace all classes of compositions, operas, sonatas, and concertos for the harpsichord, concertos for the violin and violoncello, choruses, songs, odes, overtures, and church music. He died in the year 1814.

REICHENBACH, GEORGE OF, a distinguished mechanical artist, was born at Manheim in 1772, and died at Munich in 1826. He and his coadjutor, Fraunhofer, were unsurpassed in the manufacture of optical instruments generally, and quite unrivalled in the execution of telescopes, heliometers, theodolites, &c.

REICHSTADT, NAPOLEON FRAN. CHARLES JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, Duc De, only son of Napoleon and his Austrian bride, Maria Louisa, was born at Paris, 20th March, 1811. His birth was an event of great political importance, and Napoleon himself announced it to the crowds who thronged the Tuileries with the ambitious words:—'C'est un roi de Rome!' Napoleon, at this time at the height of his power, was preparing for the struggle which every one foresaw must take place with the might of Russia, and as usual with him, he anticipated the coalition by a sudden invasion of the North. The young king of Rome had just completed his third year when the disasters of Moscow and Leipzig opened the gates of Paris to the allied armies, and was with his mother at Blois when the capital capitulated, 30th March, 1814. The emperor was exiled to Elba, and his wife and son conveyed to Vienna, where the young prince received the title of Duc de Reichstadt, a petty principality of Bohemia, and was confided to the care of the count Dietrichstein. His father made vain attempts to recover possession of the child, for whose existence he had paid a heavy price in the divorce of Josephine, and on his second abdication in 1815, he endeavored to secure his succession as Napoleon II. The Bourbons, however, were restored by the allied sovereigns, Maria Louisa became duchess of Parma and mistress of Count





[Cradle of the King of Rome.]

Neipper, and her son was consigned to oblivion at the court of his grandfather. The eyes of Europe were often turned upon the young Napoleon as he grew to manhood, and displayed some of the rare qualities possessed by his father; the government of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. also may be supposed to have felt that his existence at the court of Vienna was a perpetual menace. Whatever hopes or fears he may have excited were set at rest by his death in 1832, when a rapid decline terminated his life at the early age of twenty-one. The duc de Reichstadt bore a strong resemblance to Napoleon; the finely chiselled mouth and chin, the massive forehead, and the deep brilliancy of his eyes, were remarkably alike; the same may be said of his capacity for the penetration of character, and his general temperament. He applied himself intensely to military and historical studies, and especially to all that concerned the career of his father, but he had no real freedom at the court. His portrait was almost the last object that the exile of St. Helena gazed upon, whose last testament is an evidence how much he still hoped for the child of his ambition:—"I recommend him never to forget that he was born a French prince, and never to permit himself to become an instrument in the hands of the sovereigns who oppress the peoples of Europe. He must never be found in the ranks of those who combat with France, or in any manner annoy her. Let him adopt my motto, "All for the French people." [E.R.]

REID, THOMAS, born at Strachan in Kincardineshire, 26th April, 1710; died in Glasgow, 7th October, 1795; the illustrious founder of the 'SCOTTISH SCHOOL' in Philosophy. The events of Reid's Life were few, but most honorable to him; and the entire tenor of his Life, that which befitted an unobtrusive, but earnest, and successful Inquirer into Truth. Under the influence of early connections, his thoughts naturally turned towards Philosophy, and the profession of the Church; and he completed the studies needful to that end at Marischal College, Aberdeen. But about this period, Hume's *Treatise on Human Nature* astonished and troubled Philosophy. Until then, REID had accepted Locke,

and even the startling deductions of Berkeley did not alarm him. But Hume went much farther. Along with the Material World, he had banished those Spiritual conceptions which Reid held in greatest account; he denied the Personality, and therefore the Liberty and Responsibility of Man. The sincere Scottish Clergyman, felt and *knew*, that, in a Philosophy whose conclusions were so false, the most serious error must inhere; and that, as its *Logic* showed no flaw, the fault must lie in the foundations. Soon after, in 1763, his great work appeared—the '*Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense*,'—that vigorous protest on behalf of our Human Consciousness, which determined the long subsequent course of Scottish Philosophy. Previous to the publication of this work, Reid had left his parish (in 1752) for the Chair of Moral Philosophy in his *Alma Mater*; but the reputation established by the '*Inquiry*,' procured his translation to a more important sphere;—he was chosen in 1764 to succeed Adam Smith in the corresponding Chair in the University of Glasgow. In 1785 and 1788, he published his *Essays on the Intellectual Faculties, and the Active Powers*. Philosophy has recently obtained the classic edition from SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON. We shall state as succinctly as possible the characteristics of Reid's Reform. The first fallacy in the system of Locke and his successors, at which he struck, was the doctrine of Perception. The problem, in what way does the Mind reach the external world,—had always been held fundamental in Philosophy. And a favorite mode of conceiving it was this—certain Images or Ideas, intermediate between mind and matter—representing the latter, and apprehensible by the former—constitute the bridge between these two contrasted substances. That being the case, said BERKELEY, we do not perceive matter or the External World at all; and, added Hume, we perceive and can know nothing save Ideas. The various forms and modifications of this cumbrous and purely fantastic conception have recently been scientifically arranged and expounded by Sir William Hamilton; who has shown afresh that Reid's solution of the vexed problem is the only tenable one. Perception, said he, is not a *representation*, but a *presentation*. We do not reach it, from Sensation, through any medium; the world—the cause of the sensation—appears in the mind along with the sensation itself, and with the same evidence. The root or beginning of all our knowledge is thus essentially a *Dualism*:—the *Intuition* is as immediate as the *Action* that gives rise to it. (ARTICLE LEIBNTIZ.) And by this simple solution, which is but the assertion of a *fact*—attested to be such by Consciousness—Reid dispersed the perplexities of preceding Thinkers, and ought to have prevented the rise of many of the ambitious and baseless schemes in which Germany has since then been unhappily so fertile. Reid's next point, touched the rationale of our JUDGMENTS. According to Locke, a Judgment is the mere comparison of terms or ideas furnished by simple apprehension: we receive ideas, said that Philosopher, altogether from Sensation; the Mind compares these Ideas; and, from this comparison, results knowledge or judgments. Reid overthrew this doctrine also. Judgments, he said, are not mere abstract terms; neither mere statements of the identity or discordance of abstract terms. They come from analyses of concrete notions by the Mind, acting according to its *own inherent Laws, and under the sway of principles, belonging to its constitution, and of which none of its operations are independent*. This doctrine of Judgment,



led our Inquirer, inevitably, to a farther and yet higher question, viz.: What are those laws? What those Fundamental Principles of the Reason? Reid replies, by a summary of First Truths, or Truths of Common Sense; and next by an analysis of the Faculties. Very few persons will now be disposed to say, that in the details or phraseology of these replies, Reid's system is unimpeachable. The name Faculty, was perhaps unfortunate, and no scientific, precise, or exhaustive method, guided his research after First Truths;—he merely enumerates a few principles, which he says are evident to Common Sense. Nevertheless, the solution offered is correct in the main; and it is not an exaggeration, that it overturned Sensationalism in Scotland. He carried with him the same method into Moral Investigations, re-establishing on surest foundations, the Personality and Liberty of Man. It is of moment that a correct apprehension be obtained of the exact place occupied by Reid and the Scottish School generally, in the history of later Mental Philosophy. That he stands among the foremost of that class of Thinkers who have contended with Scepticism in all its forms, and Sensationalism under whatever modification, does not require to be reasserted: the really important question is, what is the relationship of Reid's system to those of other Modern Leaders, who, in so far as his main object is concerned, have made common cause with him? Among the great men, whose general aim was identical with Reid's, we easily distinguish two—DES CARTES and KANT: let us fix, then, the relations between Cartesianism, the Scottish Reform, and the Critical Philosophy. Now, it is not to be doubted that the foundation—the starting point of *unquestionable certainty*—is—in all these systems—the same: neither is the glory of having first described that Common Sense Foundation, to be withheld from the illustrious Frenchman. Previous to the labors of Des Cartes, the metaphysicians of Modern Europe, had discerned no absolute starting point; their schemes usually reposed on some abstract and often fanciful postulate; nor can more forcible illustration be given of the merit of Des Cartes' achievement, than the *subsequent aberrations of Spinoza*. The foundation, whose claims and sufficiency are so fully vindicated in the *Treatise on Method* and the *Meditations*, is simply this:—it is a First Truth—possessed of an Absolute Certainty, from which the certainty belonging to all other Truth is derived—that *I, a Thinking Subject, exist*. This Ego, then, being our first or primary sphere of observation and scrutiny;—*what find we there?* And in establishing this foundation and putting this question, Des Cartes spread out the entire domain of Psychology. Sciences are built up slowly; and psychological observation is peculiarly difficult: Des Cartes did not advance far with the superstructure; he left hints merely and separate truths; and he often erred. The earliest subsequent progress may most justly be attributed to REID, for Locke, with all his acuteness, was not a sound Psychologist,—he started from a Theory regarding the Origin of our Ideas. *Consciousness*, said Reid, which assures us of the existence and personality of the Thinking Subject, declares in a manner equally imperative, the phenomena and attributes of that subject. It tells in the *first* place, of certain Faculties, or modes of action—demanding faith for the operations of these Faculties. And it declares *secondly*, the existence of certain absolute principles or beliefs, from which in none of its actions, the *Ego* can shake itself free: principles which, when mixed up with the subject-matter of sensations, give rise to equally imperative

contingent truths. As already indicated, Reid was rather a sound Thinker than possessed of the Scientific Spirit. Although therefore he discovered the foregoing Truths, and fully appreciated and unfolded their importance, he penetrated no farther. He described fundamental *facts* in Psychology, but he never entertained an idea that Psychology—any more than any other branch of Inquiry—cannot be elevated into a Science, if attention be confined to examination of its separate fundamental Facts. That loftier question was beyond him—What is the *Organic Structure* of the Intellect of which these facts are products or phenomena? In other words,—In what way are principles possible, which are not evolved by our faculties, but rather govern them, seeing that no faculty can construct any notion which does not presuppose these principles? And again,—How comes it, that knowledge relative to the nature and action of the Faculties of an Individual Mind, can ever assume to be *Absolute*? It is into this arduous Sphere of pure Science that KANT boldly entered, and where his triumphs have been won. His arrangement or classification of the Mind's Modes of Energy (Faculties) is simpler and better discriminated than Reid's; he has traced the absolutism of First Truths to the fact, that *à priori* or constituent Laws, govern the Mind's action in every Mode of its Energy; and he has exhausted the list of such Truths, by detecting these *à priori* Laws.—Such, the relationship among these remarkable Thinkers. It has been signally unfortunate for the progress of Philosophy in Scotland, that the Scotch have not been disposed to regard Reid as a *contributor* merely. Not satisfied with recognizing his immense merits, they have supposed that he sounded all the depths of Psychologic knowledge;—thus wilfully shutting up their sympathies from the memorable advances achieved since his time. Of late years, indeed, they have been growing sensible of their mistake. [J.P.N.]

REIFESTEIN, JOHN FREDERICK, a Prussian cameo painter and improver of the art, 1719–1793.

REIFFENBERG, FRANCIS DE, a French Jesuit, historian, theolog., and Latin poet, 1719–1764.

REIGNY, LOUIS ABEL BEFFROI, an eccentric and fertile French writer, commonly called Cousin Jaques, was born at Laon, in 1757, and died at Charenton, in 1810. He was the author of several successful plays and works of a burlesque character; and he commenced a periodical publication, entitled 'Dictionnaire des Hommes et des Choses,' which, on account of its offensive politics, was suppressed.

REIL, J. C., a Germ. physiologist, 1759–1813.

REIMAR, or REIMARIUS, HERMAN SAMUEL, a philologist and naturalist, professor of Philosophy at Hamburg, 1694–1748. His son, J. A. HENRY, a physician and naturalist, 1729–1801.

REIMMANN, JAMES FREDERICK, a German *savant*, author of a 'History of Logic,' 1668–1743.

REINA, F., a French writer, 1770–1825.

REINBECK, J. G., a German theologian and philosophical disciple of Wolf, 1682–1741.

REINECCIUS, C., a theologian and Hebraist, editor of a Bible in four languages, 1668–1752.

REINECCIUS, REINIER, an antiquarian and disciple of Melancthon, one of the restorers of historical studies in Germany, 1541–1595.

REINEGGS, J., a German traveller, 1744–1793.

REINER, W. L., a German painter, 1686–1743.

REINESIUS, THOMAS, a learned physician and archæologist of Gotha, 1587–1667.

REINHARD, F. VOLKMAR, a protestant theologian and moralist of Sulzbach, 1753–1812.

REINHART, C. F., Count, a diplomatist, member of the Institute, and peer of France, 1751-1837.

REINHOLD, C. LEO, a Ger. philos., one of the first to enforce the doctrines of Kant, 1758-1823.

REINHOLD, ERASMUS, a German mathematician and astronomer, was born at Salfeldt, in Thuringia, in 1511; became professor of mathematics at Wittenberg, and died there in 1553. His works are, 'Theoria nova Planetarum,' Ptolemy's *Almagest*, with a Latin version, 'Pruenice Tabulæ Cœlestium Motuum,' and 'Primus Liber Tabularum Directionum.'

REISER, A., a German theologian, 1628-1686.

REISKE, JOHN JAMES, an eminent philologist and oriental scholar, was born at Zorbige, in Saxony, in 1716; studied at Halle and Leipsic, became Arabic professor at the latter place, was appointed rector of the college of St. Nicholas, and died in 1774. His works and translations of classic authors are numerous and erudite; among them are valuable editions of the 'Moslem Annals of Abulfeda,' the 'Greek Anthology,' 'Plutarch,' the 'Greek Orators' &c. He was assisted in his researches by his wife, ERNESTINA CHRISTINA, who learned Greek and Latin for the express purpose; and after his death she completed some of his undertakings, and published his autobiography.

REITZ, JOHN FREDERICK, a learned philologist, 1695-1778. His brother, G. OTHO, a Greek editor, 1702-1769.

REIZ, or REITZ, FREDERIC WOLFGANG, a German philologist, born in 1733. He successively held the professorships of philosophy, Latin and Greek, and poetry, in the university of Leipsic, of the library of which he was also director. He edited the works of Herodotus and some other classic authors. Died, 1790.

RELAND, ADRIAN, a learned orientalist, was born at Alkmaer, in 1676. He studied at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Leyden; and was successively professor of philosophy at Harderwick, and of oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, where he died in 1718. Among his works are 'De Religione Mohammedica,' 'Dissertationum Miscellanearum,' 'Antiquitates Sacre Veterum Hebræorum,' 'Dissertationes quinque de Nummis Veterum Hebræorum,' 'Palaestina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata et Chartis Geographicis,' &c. 2 vols. 4to.

RELTAN, RICHARD, a Church of England minister, naturalist, and classical editor, 1755-1823.

REMARD, C., a French bibliopole, 1766-1828.

REMBERSUS, one of the first promoters of Christianity in Denmark, d. abp. of Hamburg 888.

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN, PAUL, one of the most celebrated painters and engravers of the Dutch school, was born in 1606, near Leyden. His passionate love for art disappointed his father's desire of educating him as a scholar; but he received some instruction in the art of painting from Peter Lastmann of Amsterdam, but soon returned home, and pursued his labors there, taking nature as his sole guide. He came into notice by taking a picture to the Hague, where a dealer gave him 100 florins for it; which circumstance procured him employment and pupils. Rembrandt was master of all that relates to coloring, distribution of light and shade, and the management of the pencil, and though he was deficient in some of the other requisites of a true artist, it cannot be denied, that his pencil is masterly and unique, possessing an energy and effect belonging to no other painter. His etchings possess a wonderful freedom, facility, and boldness, and are truly picturesque. Rembrandt mar-



[Rembrandt, first picture.]

ried the handsome daughter of a peasant, who used to sit to him as a model. He resided during the greater part of his life at Amsterdam, and he soon acquired a large fortune. His habits, however, were low, and his avarice insatiable; so that he lived like a beggar, and descended to the meanest tricks to increase his hoard. He died in 1674, or, according to some accounts, in 1688.

REMER, J. A., a Germ. historian, 1736-1804.

REMI, or REMIGIUS, the name of two saints of the Roman calendar:—1. An apostle of the Franks who baptized Clovis, and became archbishop of Rheims, died 538. 2. An archbishop of Lyons, who was of Gaulish origin, and wrote against Godeschalvus, presided at the council of Valence 855, died 875. A third of the name, called REMI, or REMIGIUS OF AUXERRE, was a Benedictine monk and commentator, died 980.

REMI, A., a French poet, 1600-1646.

REMI, J. H., a French jurist, 1738-1782.

REMONDI, BALTHASAR M., a Venetian bishop of Zante, distinguished as an Orientalist, 1698-1777.

REMUSAT, CLAIRE ELIZABETH JEANNE, Countess De, lady of the palace to the empress Josephine, authoress of an Essay on Female Education, 1780-1821.

REMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, an eminent linguist, was born at Paris, in 1788. He was professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the College de France; was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1816; and, after Visconti's death, in 1818, he was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savans*. His principal works are, 'Essai sur la Langue et Littérature Chinoises,' 'Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois,' 'Mélanges Asiatiques,' and 'Comtes Chinois,' 3 vols. Died 1832.

REMUSAT, P. F. DE, a Fr. writer, 1755-1803.

RENANUS. See RHEVANUS.

RENARD, J. A., a French architect, 1744-73.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, BERNARD, an able French naval architect, was born in Bearn, in 1652. He was employed at Brest in the construction of large ships; and, in 1680, he conceived the idea of bomb-vessels, which were used at the bombardment of Algiers, and the success of which led to his being appointed to conduct several sieges under Vauban. For these services he was made a captain in the navy, honored with the cross of St. Louis, and rewarded with a pension of 12,000 livres. He wrote 'Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux,' and died in 1719.



RENAUD, the *first* of the name, count of Burgundy, reigned 1027–1057; the *second*, succeeded 1087, died in the Holy Land, 1097; the *third*, succeeded 1126, died, and was succeeded by his daughter, Beatrix, 1148.

RENAUD, the *first* of the name, count of Bar, reigned 1105–1149, and sustained a long struggle with the emperor Henry V. The *second*, succeeded his brother, Hugh, 1155, died 1170.

RENAUD, L., a French preacher, 1690–1771.

RENAUD, or REGNAULD. See REGINALDUS.

RENAUDIE, GODFREY DE BAPAY, Seigneur De La, a party to the conspiracy of Amboise, 1560.

RENAUDOT, THEOPHRASTUS, a physician, was born at London, in 1583; and died at Paris, in 1653. He was the first projector of gazettes, or newspapers, in France, which he published under the title of 'Mercurie Française,' from 1635 to 1643. He was the author of a 'Life of Henry II., Prince of Condé,' and other biographical works.—His son EUSEBIUS, who died in 1720, was a learned oriental scholar. He became prior of Frossey, in Bretagne; was admitted a member of the academy Della Crusca, and of that of the Inscriptions; and was the author of several works illustrative of the literature and manners of the East.

RENAULT, A. C., a young woman, executed at Paris for attempting the life of Robespierre, 1794.

RENAZZI, P. M., an Italian jurist, 1747–1808.

RENE OF ANJOU, the last of his dynasty who sat on the throne of Naples, and the father of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., king of England, was born at the castle of Angers in 1409, and succeeded his brother as duke of Anjou and count of Provence, 1434. He had previously become duke of Lorraine by his marriage with Isabella, the heiress of that state, and had suffered a long captivity, and been deprived of the succession by his competitor, Anthony, count of Vaudemont. He was still the prisoner of that polite gentleman when he succeeded to the duchies of Anjou and Provence in 1434, and when the death of Joan II. of Naples in 1435, gave him a claim to the Two Sicilies. These events, and the warlike employment they promised to René, were a sufficient inducement for Anthony to rid his hands of him, and the heir of Naples and Sicily was permitted to fight his way to the throne. The succession was disputed by Alfonso of Arragon, who took Naples in 1442, and chased René back to Provence. But the conquests of the English had also deprived him of his whole heritage in France, and René found himself a titular king of some of the fairest portions of the earth, and duke of Anjou, Maine, and Bar, without a province under his own command. Such was his position when the duke of Suffolk negotiated the marriage of René's daughter with Henry VI., and it is thus alluded to in the taunts put in the mouth of York by Shakspeare:

'Thy father bears the type of king of Naples,  
Of both the Sicils and Jerusalem;  
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman.  
Hath that poor monarch taught thee to insult?'

Margaret, however, if poor, was a finely accomplished woman, and possessed the heroic spirit of many others of her sex in that age; her father, René, also was distinguished by many of the qualities of a good and wise king, whose lot was cast in evil times; and he was called 'the good King René' by his subjects of Provence. Anjou and Maine were restored to him by the treaty with Henry VI., but Louis XI., in 1473, deprived him of the former, and attached it definitively to the French crown. It was according to the necessity and the spirit of the

times, for the European monarchies were then absorbing the old fœdal lordships and petty sovereignties into themselves, and forming the national monarchies, such as France became in the next cent under Louis XIV. René died at Aix in Provence, 1470, and so lately as 1823 a marble statue was erected to him in that city. He was the last count of Provence, that portion of his hereditary dominions having been annexed to France at his death. [E.R.]

RENE II., duke of Lorraine, born 1451, succeeded to the duchy in right of his mother, daughter of Rene of Anjou, 1493, died 1508.

RENEE OF FRANCE, duchess of Ferrara, second daughter of Louis XII., was born 1510. In 1528 she married Hercules II., duke of Ferrara, and was distinguished for her love of letters, and her friendship for Calvin and the protestants. Died 1575.

RENNEL, MAJOR, an East Indian officer, and distinguished geographical writer, 1742–1830.

RENNELL, THOMAS, D.D., dean of Winchester, and one of the most learned and eloquent preachers of his time, was born 1753. In 1786 he was inducted to the living of Alton, in Hampshire; and in 1805 he was appointed to the deanery of Winchester, by his admirer and friend, Mr. Pitt. Though his scholarship was at once profound and various, he published nothing but a volume of sermons, principally a selection from those which he preached at the Temple church, London, and in the cathedral of Winchester. The perusal of this one volume causes us to regret that he published no more; for in addition to the most fervent and sound piety, couched in the most glowing and nervous language, they incidentally afford abundant proof of the correctness of an opinion given by a contemporary writer, that, 'both as a theologian and a scholar, in the most comprehensive sense of the words, Dr. Rennell was one of the most remarkable and accomplished men of the age.' Late in life he lost his wife, the daughter of Sir William Blackstone. Died 1840.

RENNELL, THOMAS, son of Dr. Rennell, the learned and venerable dean of Winchester, was born in that city, in 1787, and was placed at an early age at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in classical literature, and obtained Dr. Buchanan's prize for the best Greek Sapphic ode 'On the Propagation of the Gospel in India.' In 1806 he removed to King's College, Cambridge, and two years after gained the Brunonian prize for the best Greek ode. On taking his first degree, he entered into orders, and became assistant preacher to his father at the Temple church; in 1811 he published 'Animadversions on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament;' about which time he undertook the editorship of the British Critic. In 1818 he was presented to the vicarage of Kensington, and in the same year he was elected Christian advocate in the university of Cambridge, in which capacity he published two excellent treatises; one, entitled 'Remarks on Scepticism, especially as connected with the Subjects of Organization and Life;' the other, 'Proofs of Inspiration on the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume.' In 1823, Mr. Rennell was presented to the mastership of St. Nicholas's hospital, and a prebend in Salisbury cathedral; but a violent attack of fever, which terminated in a gradual decline, put an end to the hopes of his friends and admirers in the following year. He died at Winchester, June, 1824, just as he had completed his last work, a new translation of 'Munster's Narrative of the Conversion of Count Strunsee.'

RENNEVILLE, CONSTANTINE DE, author of a



'History of the Bastille,' in which he had been confined on a charge of treason; born at Caen 1650, died in England 1724.

RENNEVILLE, SOPHIE, a French lady, author of works on education, 1771-1822.



[John Rennie.]

RENNIE, JOHN, a distinguished civil engineer, and the first perhaps who in the execution of machinery carefully distributed and accurately calculated the strains of the different parts, so that these were *justly proportioned*, a feature which up to a very recent period was a peculiar characteristic of British machinery. He was born at Phantassie in Haddingtonshire, 7th June, 1761. His father was a farmer, celebrated for his skill and desire to improve agriculture. As early as 1780, on being asked at what season he began ploughing, answered that he ploughed at all seasons! John Rennie acquired the rudiments of education at the school of Phantassie and afterwards at Dunbar, where, on the promotion of the master, he, for a short time, conducted the school. He early displayed a love of nature, and an aptitude for mechanical contrivance, and the use of tools. He worked as a mechanic for some years under Andrew Meikle, a millwright of the district, under whose superintendence he assisted in the erection of some mills in Haddingtonshire, and went as far as Dundee to erect one on his own account. The opportunity presented itself, and Rennie took advantage of it, to attend the course of lectures on mechanical philosophy and chemistry, by Robison and Black, in Edinburgh college. Prepared thus with what books and professors could teach, he entered the world; and it may be said, that during all the course of his useful life, he was adding to his stock of knowledge, or seeking the means of improving his practice by observing the operations and effects of his own works, as well as of those which had been executed by other engineers. About 1781, or when in his twenty-first year, feeling himself qualified to practise the profession of civil engineering on a greater scale than Scotland then afforded field for, he set out for London. On his way he spent some months with Watt at Soho. Soon after he was established in London, Bolton and Watt employed Rennie in the construction of two steam engines, and the machinery connected with them, at the Albion Flour Mills. All the wheel work was of *cast iron* instead of wood, which had been always previously used in such machinery. The works were finished in 1789, and obtained Watt's highest com-

mendation. Rennie continued to the last to be employed in the construction of steam engines and other machinery, and, at the same time, he was almost constantly engaged in designing or superintending those public works which have given him so just a claim to celebrity. Rennie designed and executed innumerable bridges, but his masterpieces are Waterloo bridge, the Southwark cast iron bridge, and New London bridge, the execution of which latter was left to his sons to complete. His great engineering genius was displayed besides in numerous canals for navigation successfully carried out under his direction; in the extensive drainage schemes for the Lincolnshire fens, which he planned and executed; in the magnificent London, and East and West India docks; the Hull docks, where he constructed the first *dredging machine* used in this country. But the catalogue of his works cannot be recited here. He was indefatigable in business, and personally directed minutest details. He was a man of noble presence, of somewhat austere temper, and not very social habits. Chantrey, who made a bust of him, said of it that it was his (Chantrey's) *Jupiter*. Until within a few years of his death he enjoyed excellent health. He died October 16, 1821, at the early age of sixty-one, leaving many magnificent designs to be executed by his two elder sons, GEORGE and JOHN, the latter now Sir John Rennie; he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. [L.D.B.G.]

RENNIGER, or RHANGER, MICHAEL, a native of Hampshire, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and author of Latin poems, 1529-1609.

RENOU, A., a French painter, 1731-1806.

RENOUARD, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN, a famous Fr. bibliographer, died 1853, aged 98.

RENTI, GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE, a French nobleman, remarkable for his ascetic devotion to religion, and for his charities, 1611-1649.

RENZI, A., an Italian writer, 1780-1823.

REPIN, NICHOLAS WASILEWITSCH, Prince, a celebrated Russian diplomatist, 1731-1801.

REPTON, HUMPHREY, a private gentleman, distinguished by his skill in ornamental gardening and architecture, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1752. In 1783 he accompanied Mr. Windham to Ireland, and for a short time held a situation at Dublin, under government. On his return to England, he adopted the profession of landscape gardening, in which he soon obtained extensive celebrity. He published several works on miscellaneous subjects, but his principal productions are on the theory and practice of his art. Died 1818.

REQUENO Y VIVES, VINCENT, a Spanish Jesuit, numismatist, and archaeologist, 1743-1811.

REQUIER, J. B., a French writer, 1715-1799.

RESENIUS, JOHN PAUL, a learned divine, son of a Lutheran clergyman of Denmark, 1561-1638. His grandson, PETER JOHN, professor of moral philosophy and jurisprudence at Copenhagen, 1625-88.

RESTAUT, P., a Fr. grammarian, 1696-1764.

RESTIF-DE-LA-BRETONNE, N. E., a fertile and cynical French novelist, 1731-1806.

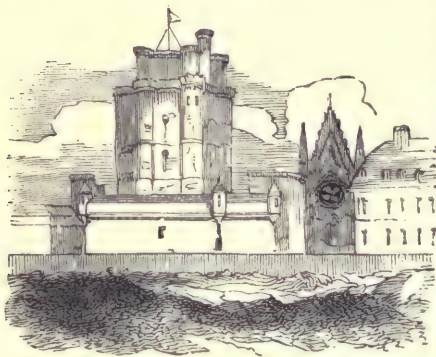
RESTOUT, JOHN, a French painter, was born at Rouen, in 1692, became director of the Academy of Paintings and died in 1768.—His son, who was also a good painter, and a member of the Academy; died at Paris in 1797.

RESTY, J. A., a Latin poet, 1755-1814.

RETZ, GILLES DE SAYAL, Seigneur De, a French marshal, born 1396, distinguished himself in the wars with the English, and acquired a disgraceful celebrity by his cruelties and infamous debaucheries: hung and burnt 1440.



**RETZ**, or **RAIZ**, **ALBERT DE GONDI**, Marshal De, a native of Florence, who came to France with Catharine de Medici, and was rewarded with the barony of Retz and a marshal's baton, 1522-1601. His brother, **PIERRE**, Cardinal de Retz, advanced by favor of Catharine, 1538-1616. Their grand-nephew is the subject of the following article.



[Castle of Vincennes, where De Retz was imprisoned.]

**RETZ**, **JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL DE GONDI**, Cardinal De, the hero of the civil wars of the Fronde in the minority of Louis XIV., was the son of Philip Emmanuel de Gondi, general of the French Galleys, and was born at Montmirail, 1614. He was educated by St. Vincent de Paul, and destined for the church, but turned out a licentious and turbulent character in his youth, and preferred entering into the intrigues of the court, and heading the popular party opposed to Mazarin and Conde. The only sincere parties in this cabal, for it hardly possesses the dignity of a civil war, though it was marked by all the sufferings of one, was the distressed people, who became the mere tools of ambition and faction. The popular manifestations provoked by De Retz were similar to those which marked the commencement of the French revolution; and the year 1649 was signalized by the resort to arms and the erection of barricades. The court was obliged to leave Paris till De Retz was purchased by a cardinalate, to which he was nominated by the king in 1651; he was then arrested, during the lull which followed, by Mazarin, and remained a prisoner from 1651 to 1654, when he escaped to Spain, and going from that country to Rome, engaged in the intrigues at the papal court. In 1661, the death of Mazarin enabled him to return to France and make his peace with the king; he resigned, however, the titular archbishopric which he had held since the death of his uncle, and received the abbey of St. Denis in lieu of it. The remainder of his life presents a singular contrast with the part we have sketched; he abandoned his magnificent manner of living, and sequestered the greater part of his income to the payment of his debts, amounting to more than a million and a half sterling; twice it is said, he wished to renounce the purple, which he confessed to have purchased too dearly. He died at Paris, universally esteemed, in 1679, leaving 'Memoirs' which are highly valued for their impartiality, and for the sketches of character with which they are replete.

[E. R.]

**RETIUS**, **A. J.**, a Swed. botanist, 1747-1821.

**REUCHLIN**, **JOHN**, a celebrated German philologist, born at Pfortzheim, in 1455. Having studied the law, and obtained the diploma of licentiate in

that faculty at Poitiers, he was employed in several diplomatic missions; and while at Rome with Everard, count of Wirtemberg, he was received with the distinction due to his talents, and was particularly noticed by Lorenzo de Medici, at Florence. After the renewal of the league of Suabia, in 1500, Reuchlin was appointed judge of a tribunal at Tübingen, which office he held eleven years. In his old age he was reduced to poverty, and was persecuted by the ecclesiastics for opposing Pfeffercorn's design of burning all the Jewish books except the Bible. Reuchlin was the preceptor of Melancthon, and died in 1522. He composed the first Hebrew grammar and lexicon for the use of Christians, and he was the author of several other works.

**REUILLY**, **J. DE**, a Fr. traveller, 1780-1810.

**REUSCH**, **J. P.**, a Ger. philologist, 1691-1754.

**REUSNER**, **N.**, a German juriconsult and statesman, author of some compilations and Latin poems, 1545-1602. His brother, **ELIAS**, an antiquary and historian, 1555-1612.

**REUSS**, **J. D.**, a German philologist, 1750-1837.

**REUTH**, **B.**, a Russian historian, last century.

**REUVEN**, **P.**, a Dutch painter, 1650-1718.

**REUVENS**, **JOHN EVERARD**, one of the most profound lawyers Holland ever produced, was born at Haarlem, in 1763; studied at Leyden; acquired great reputation at the Hague as an advocate; and was appointed, in 1795, counsellor to the court of justice of the province of Holland. In 1801 he became president of the high court of justice; and under the regal government, in 1806, he was nominated counsellor of state extraordinary, and subsequently vice-president of the council. On the union of Holland to France, in 1810, he became president of the court of appeal at the Hague; but was soon after invited to Paris, and made counsellor of the court of cassation; which office he relinquished, when, in 1814, the independence of his native country was secured, and returned to the presidency he had quitted at the Hague. He went to Brussels in 1816, on a legal mission, and there perished, the victim of a dark conspiracy, the authors of which have never been discovered. His judicial and political knowledge enabled him to fill his different offices with vigor and ability; and he earned a lasting reputation by the criminal code of the Netherlands, which may be said to be almost entirely his work.

**REVEL**, **J.**, a French painter, 1684-1751.

**REVELEY**, **WILLEY**, an English architect and antiquary, was a pupil of Sir William Chambers. He accompanied Mr. Stuart to Greece, and completed the great work on the 'Antiquities of Athens' left by that eminent artist. Mr. Reveley built the church of All Saints at Southampton, and various other structures. Died 1799.

**REVELLIÈRE-LEPAUX**, **LOUIS MARIE**, one of the members of the French directory, was born at Montaigne, in 1753, and brought up to the profession of the law. On the breaking out of the revolution, he displayed great ardor in supporting popular opinions; became a member of the Constituent Assembly; and, in 1792, of the National Convention. He procured the decree of the convention, purporting 'that the French nation would give assistance to all oppressed people who wished to recover their liberty'; and voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people. He afterwards opposed Danton, and in vain defended the proscribed Girondists; was compelled to seek for safety in concealment, but returned to Paris after the death of Robespierre. On the creation of the Institute, he was nominated a member of the class of moral and political sciences;

advocated some religious ceremonies which resembled the principles of the theophilanthropists; and was represented as the high-priest of that once prevalent sect. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon required from the members of the Institute, and retired to the neighborhood of Orleans, where he lived in obscurity for a time; afterwards returned to Paris, and died in 1824. He left 'Memoirs,' with directions for their being published at a future time.

REVER, M. F. G., a Fr. antiquary, 1753-1828.

REVIUS, J., a Dutch *savant*, 1586-1658.

REWBELL, JEAN BAPTISTE, one of the directors of the French republic, was born at Colmar, in 1746. On being chosen a deputy from the tiers état to the states-general in 1789, he displayed a decided enmity to the existing government. He became attorney-general syndic of the department of the Upper Rhine; and on being nominated a deputy to the convention in 1792, he voted for the establishment of a republic, and strenuously recommended the trial of Louis XVI. After filling several important situations, he was at length raised by his colleagues to the highest magistracy of the state. He held the office of director till 1799, when he was replaced by the Abbé Sieyès; and he died in comparative obscurity, in 1801.

REY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent French musician, was born at Lauzerte, in 1734. While at Nantes, his reputation, as a composer having reached the ears of the court, he was sent for, and appointed chamber musician to the king, with a salary of 2000 francs; and though the revolution interfered with his promised advancement in the royal household, he continued to direct the opera orchestra for more than thirty-five years, and under Napoleon was appointed to superintend that of the chapel royal. He composed a number of operas, &c., and died in 1810.

REY, JOHN, a French physician, of the 17th century, who may be regarded as one of the precursors of the science of pneumatic chemistry. He published an interesting work in 1630, by which it appears he had discovered that the increase of weight in calcined metals arises from the absorption and solidification of air; and on this the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry is, in a great measure, founded. He died in 1645.

REYHER, S., a German *savant*, 1635-1714.

REYN, J. DE, a Flemish painter, died 1678.

REYNA, C. DE, a Spanish Hebraist, 16th cent.

REYNEAU, CHARLES RÉNÉ, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Brissac, in 1656, and entered into the congregation of the Oratory. Having become well acquainted with geometry, and studied the Cartesian philosophy, he taught mathematics and physics at Toulon and Angers. He was the author of 'Analyse Démonstrée,' 2 vols. 4to.; and 'Science du Calcul des Grands.' Died 1728.

REYNER, EDWARD, a Nonconformist divine, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and, about 1627, settled at Lincoln; but in 1662 was ejected from his living, and died soon after. He wrote 'Precepts for Christian Practice,' 'Vindication of Human Learning and Universities,' &c.

REYNIER, JOHN LOUIS EBENEZER, a French general, was born at Lausanne, in 1771. He entered into the army, and in the early campaigns of the French republic he so far signalized himself as to be appointed a general of brigade during the conquest of Holland in 1794. He afterwards served under Moreau, as chief of the staff; and in the memorable

retreat in 1796, as well as on other occasions, gave proofs of his superior military talents. In 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, was present at the battle of the Pyramids, commanded for a time at Acre, overthrew the janizaries, and thus contributed greatly to the victory of Heliopolis; but having subsequently quarrelled with General Menou, he was coolly received by Buonaparte on his return to France. Having killed General d'Estaing in a duel, he was exiled from Paris; but in 1805 he was recalled, and served in Italy. Soon after, he entered into the service of Joseph Buonaparte, at that time king of Naples, and was defeated by the English, under General Stuart, at the battle of Maida. He commanded the Saxons at the battle of Wagram; was engaged, in 1812, in the Russian campaign; was made prisoner at the battle of Leipsic; and, on being exchanged, he went to Paris, where he died in 1814.

REYNOLDS, E., an Engl. prelate, 1595-1676.



[Sir Joshua Reynolds.]

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA, considered the founder of the English school of painting as regards its special characteristics, was born at Plympton in Devonshire, where his father was rector, July 16, 1723. He was intended for the medical profession, but was induced by the perusal of Richardson's *Essays on Painting*, &c., to take up painting as a profession. A handsome edition of these essays was in 1773 dedicated to Sir Joshua by Richardson's son, comprising — *The Theory of Painting*, *Essays on the Art of Criticism*, and *The Science of a Connoisseur*. Reynolds' first master was Hudson the portrait painter, with whom he was placed in 1741. He first set up as a portrait painter at Devonport, but in 1746 settled in London in St. Martin's Lane. In 1749 he accompanied Commodore Keppel in the Centurion to the Mediterranean, and remained altogether about three years in Italy. He commenced business again in London in 1752, and soon became the most prominent painter of the capital. In 1768, when the Royal Academy was established, Reynolds was unanimously elected president at the first meeting of the members, December 14, of that year, and he was knighted by George III. in consequence. In 1784 he succeeded Allan Ramsay as principal painter in ordinary to the king; and after an unrivalled career as a portrait painter, died at his house in Leicester Square, February 23, 1792. He was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a fine statue by Flaxman is placed immediately below the dome, in honor of his memory.



His large fortune, about £80,000, was inherited by his niece, Miss Palmer, who became afterwards marchioness of Thomond. His collection of works of art sold for nearly £17,000. Sir Joshua Reynolds, notwithstanding his careless and feeble drawing, was indisputably a great painter; some of his portraits are among the first masterpieces of the art, whether as simple portraits, or as fancy pieces, as for instance, 'Lord Heathfield' in the National Gallery, of the former class, and 'Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse,' at Dulwich, of the latter. His pictures are necessarily very numerous, their chief excellence is their natural grace, fullness of expression, substantial character, and frequently a charming richness of color and light and shade. His eulogium cannot be better expressed than in the words of Burke:—'He was the first Englishman who added the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country;' 'The loss of no man of his time can be felt with more sincere, general, and unmixed sorrow.' Sir Joshua has bequeathed to posterity besides his paintings, fifteen elegant and valuable 'Discourses,' of which a magnificent edition edited by John Burnet, was published by James Carpenter in 1842. There is a full life of Reynolds by Northcote, two vols. 8vo, London, 1819. [R.N.W.]

REYNOLDS, J. HAMILTON, an English poet, died 1852, aged 59.

REYRAC, FRANCIS PHILIP DELAURENS DE, a French ecclesiastic and poet, 1734–1782.

REYS, ANTHONY DAS, a Portuguese divine, known as a poet and biographer, 1690–1738.

REZEANO, F., an Italian poet, 1731–1780.

REZZONICO, ANTHONY JOSEPH, Count, an Italian nobleman, born at Como, in 1709. He became marshal of the camp, chamberlain to the Duke of Parma, and governor of the citadel. He devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and produced several, among which are two volumes of poems possessing considerable merit. Died 1795.

RHAY, T., a French controversialist, 1603–71.

RHAZES, or ALBUBECAR MOHAMMED, an Arabian physician, was born in Khorasan about 852, and resided at Bagdad, where he was superintendent of the public hospital. He was the first who gave a distinct account of the small-pox, which disease made its first appearance in Egypt, in the reign of the caliph Omar. Died 932.

RHEINEK, CHRISTOPHER, a German musical composer, born at Memmingen, in 1748. He produced the operas of 'Le Nouveau Pygmalion,' 'Le Fils Reconnoissant,' and 'Rinaldo;' besides the oratorio, 'Der Todgesang Jesu,' and a collection of songs, in 4 vols. Died 1796.

RHENANUS, BEATUS, a learned critic, and one of the restorers of letters in Germany, 1485–1547.

RHENFERD, J., a Ger. Orientalist, 1654–1712.

RHESE, J. D., a Welch philologist, 1534–1609.

RHETICUS, G. J., a Swiss astron., 1514–1576.

RHIANUS, a Greek grammarian, B.C. 200.

RHIGAS, or RIGAS, a modern Greek patriot, born at Velesini, in Thessaly, about 1753. He was soon distinguished for his ready apprehension and extensive acquirements, being intimately acquainted with the ancient literature of Greece, as well as with the Latin, French, German, and Italian languages. Looking forward for an opportunity when his country might throw off the Turkish yoke, he conceived the project of a grand secret society, and among the discontented chiefs who became associated with him, was the pacha Passwan Oglou. He then proceeded to Vienna, which place he made the focus of an extensive correspondence with persons of intelligence

possessing similar principles with himself in various parts of Europe. He also commenced a Greek journal for the instruction of his countrymen, composed a treatise on military tactics, drew up a grand chart of all Greece, in 12 divisions, and translated the travels of Anacharsis the Younger and other French works. But being treacherously denounced to the Austrian government by one of his associates, as a conspirator against the state, he was arrested at Trieste, and ordered to be delivered up to the Ottoman Porte. His conductors, however, fearing to be intercepted by Passwan Oglou, drowned him in the Danube, together with 8 of his companions, who had been arrested at the same time. May, 1798.

RHO, J., an Italian ascetic, 1590–1662.

RHODES, FOSTER, an excellent American naval constructor, died 1846.

RHODE, JOHN GEORGE, an eminent orientalist, of Breslau, in Silesia; particularly distinguished for his scientific researches into the natural history and antiquities of India and Bactria. Died 1827.

RHODES, ALEXANDER DE, a French Jesuit missionary, who in 1618 went to the East Indies, and after residing for some time at Goa, proceeded to Tonquin and Cochinchina to preach Christianity; but being, through persecutions, compelled to relinquish his labors there, he returned to Europe, and afterwards engaged in a new mission to Persia, where he died in 1660. He wrote several works, relating chiefly to the progress of the gospel in those parts of the East which he had visited.

RHODES, J., a Danish *savant*, 1587–1659.

RHODIGINUS, CÆLIUS, a learned Italian, called by Scaliger, who was a pupil of his, the Varro of his age. His proper name was LODOVICO CELIO RICCHERI, 1450–1525.

RHODOMAN, L., a Germ. *savant*, 1546–1660.

RHUNKEN, or RUHNEKEN, DAVID, an eminent critic and professor at Leyden, 1723–98.

RHYNE, WILLIAM FEN, a celebrated Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Deventer, about 1640. Being appointed physician to the Dutch East India Company, in 1673, he remained some time at the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the productions of the country and the manners of the inhabitants; after which he went to Java with the same object, and employed himself in scientific researches. While there, it is said, he made a voyage to Japan, and cured the emperor of a dangerous malady. On his return he published the result of his observations.

RHYZELIUS, ANDREW, a Swedish antiquarian, chaplain to Charles XII., bishop of Lincoping, and member of the Upsala Academy, 1677–1755.

RIBALTA, FRANCISCO, a Spanish painter, 1541–1628. JUAN, his son and pupil, 1597–1628.

RIBAS, JOSEPH DE, a general in the Russian army, was a native of Naples, and born about 1735. Being at Leghorn at the time Alexis Orloff arrived there with his fleet for the purpose of carrying off the natural daughter of the empress Elizabeth, whom Prince Radzivil had taken to Rome, and then abandoned, he assisted in this undertaking, and then went to Russia to obtain from Catherine II. the reward of his services. After attending on the son of the empress by Gregory Orloff, in his travels, he obtained a regiment of carabiniers; and in 1790 he commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilia and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. Having again signalized himself in her service, both as an officer and a diplomatist, the empress, in 1792, made him a rear-admiral, and further rewarded him with a pension of 20,000 rubles.



RIBAS-Y-CARASQUILLAS, F. DE, a Spanish Dominican, and adversary of the Jesuits, 1612-87.

RIBERA, ANASTASIUS PANTALEON DE, a Spanish poet and wit, time of Philip IV., 1580-1629.

RIBERA. See SPAGNOLETTO.

RIBES, ANN ARNAUD DE, a French officer of engineers, born in 1731, was a lieutenant-colonel at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1793 contributed to the capture of Rosas and several other fortified towns, while attached to the army of the eastern Pyrenees. He had afterwards the direction of the fortifications in the isle of Elba; and in 1808 he added to his reputation by triumphing a second time at Rosas over the strength of the fortifications and the resistance of the besieged. Died 1811.

RIBIER, W., a French historian and deputy to the states-general, 1575-1663.

RIBIT, J., a French Hellenist, 16th century.

RIBOUTTE, F. L., a Fr. dramat., 1770-1834.

RICARD, D., a French translator, 1741-1803.

RICARDO, DAVID, celebrated for his writings on finance and statistics, was born in London, of a Jewish family, in 1772. His character for probity, industry, and talent, early procured for him the means of support; and, becoming a member of the stock exchange, he accumulated immense property. In 1810 he appeared as a writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, on the subject of the depreciation of the national currency; he advocated the principles of Malthus concerning population; and published a treatise on 'Political Economy and Taxation,' which affords a luminous exposition of the origin and fluctuation of national wealth and expenditure. In 1819, Mr. Ricardo was elected into parliament for the Irish borough of Portarlington; but he never spoke, except on subjects of finance and commerce, on which occasion he was always attended to with great deference. Died 1823. His works have been collected and published by Mr. McCulloch.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT, SIR PAUL, an English traveller and historical writer, was the son of a merchant in London; received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1661 went to Constantinople, as secretary to the embassy, and there wrote his 'State of the Ottoman Empire.' He was next appointed consul at Smyrna, where, by the command of Charles II., he wrote 'The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches;' and on his return home he was made secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, a privy councillor, and a judge of the high court of admiralty. William III. employed him as the English resident in the Hanse Towns, where he continued 10 years. Besides the works before mentioned he wrote a continuation of Knolles's 'History of the Turks,' a translation of Platina's 'Lives of the Popes,' and Garcilasso de la Vega's 'History of Peru.' Died 1700.

RICCATI, VINCENT DE, an Italian mathematician and engineer, 1707-1775. His brother, JOURDAIN, a musician, 1709-1790.

RICCHER. See RHODIGINUS.

RICCI, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, surnamed *Barbafunga*, taught by Domenichino, 1600-1649.

RICCI, C., an Italian painter, 1580-1620.

RICCI, J. B., an Italian painter, 1545-1620.

RICCI, LORENZO, the last general of the Jesuits previous to their suppression by pope Clement XIII., was born at Florence, in 1703; entered into the order of St. Ignatius at the age of 15; became, successively, spiritual director at the Roman college, and secretary of his order; and succeeded, on the death of Centurioni, in 1758, to the office of general. On the suppression of the Jesuits he was confined as

a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo, and there died in 1775.

RICCI, MATTHEW, a Jesuit and missionary in China, who was in such high favor with the emperor, that he gave him permission to build a church there. Died 1610.

RICCI, M. A., an Italian cardinal, 1619-1682.

RICCI, SEBASTIANO, an Italian painter, who executed in this country the staircase at Montague House, 1660-1734. MARCO, his nephew and pupil, born 1676, died at Venice 1730.

RICCIARELLI. See VOLTERRA.

RICCIO, B., an Italian painter, 16th century.

RICCIO, DOMENICO, generally called *Brusasori*, an Italian painter, 1494-1567. His son, FELIX, called *Brusasori the Younger*, 1550-1605. BAPTISTA, the brother of the latter, and CECILIA, his sister, were also painters.

RICCIOLO, GIOVANI BATISTA, a learned Italian Jesuit and astronomer, 1578-1671.

RICCOBONI, LODOVICO, an eminent comedian and author, was born at Modena, in 1674, acquired an early reputation on the stage, and was popular both in his own country and at Paris. In 1729 the Duke of Parma appointed him inspector of the theatres in his dominions; but in 1731 he returned to Paris, where he devoted his last years to literature, and died in 1753. He wrote several comedies and poems, besides a 'History of the Italian Theatre,' and other works on dramatic subjects. ANTHONY FRANCIS, son of the preceding, was born at Mantua, in 1707, and was also an actor and a dramatic writer. His comedies were very successful; but what he gained by the stage he spent in foolish attempts to discover the philosopher's stone. Died 1772.—His wife was a celebrated French novelist; but, from the neglect of her husband, she suffered much, and died in poverty, in 1792.

RICE, JOHN, an American Presbyterian divine of Va., and writer on religious subjects, 1779-1831.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, the distinguished traveller and Orientalist, was born in 1787, near Dijon, in Burgundy, and was brought to England in his infancy, and educated at Bristol. He became so remarkable for his skill in the Eastern languages that he obtained an appointment in the East India Company's service as early as 1803, when in his seventeenth year. In 1807 he resided with Sir James Macintosh, at Bombay, and married his daughter. His researches in Babylonia date from 1811 to 1820, and he died prematurely at Shiraz in 1821. His Oriental antiquities and MSS. were purchased by parliament for the British Museum. His memoirs were published by his widow, and went through a second edition in 1839.

RICH, PENELOPE DEVEREUX, Lady of Lord Robert Rich, was a daughter of the earl of Essex, and the affianced bride of Sir Philip Sidney. She is the Stella of his exquisitely beautiful love verses, and is admitted to have been the finest woman of her age. The love story of 'Astrophel' and 'Stella,' is one of the most painful romances of real life. It has been illustrated by the graceful pen of Mrs. Jameson among others.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, the 'Lion-hearted,' was the second son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guienne, who had been divorced by Louis VII. of France. He was born at Oxford in 1157, and succeeded to the throne by the death of his father in 1189; having previously displayed so haughty and rebellious a spirit, that it had contributed to lay the aged king in his grave. Remorse for his past misconduct was instantly followed



by preparations for a crusade in Palestine, which had been resolved on during Henry's lifetime, in consequence of the progress in arms of the renowned Saladin. On the 1st of July, 1190, Richard met Philip Augustus of France in the plain of Vezelai, and agreed upon the terms of a mutual expedition; he was then accompanied from Marseilles by the English barons, and the kings rejoined company at Messina, the appointed rendezvous of the two armies. Here the romantic episode of Richard's expedition against Cyprus, and his marriage with Berengaria took place. In the middle of 1191 these interesting proceedings ended in the arrival of the armament before St. Jean d'Acre, then and for two years past besieged by the crusaders, under the emperor Frederic. The English monarch immediately became popular among the knights, and took a leading part in the operations of the siege. The fortress surrendered, notwithstanding the efforts of Saladin to raise the siege on the 12th of July, and soon afterwards Philip Augustus departed for France, pretending sickness, but really disgusted with the supremacy of Richard, and far outshone by him in feats of arms. Richard now marched from St. Jean D'Acre at the head of 100,000 men, and defeated Saladin in a general engagement on the road towards Ascalon. This victory put the crusaders in possession of the principal towns along the sea-coast, and furnished such a basis of operations that Richard was enabled to press forward to the capture of Jerusalem. Disaffection among the Christian forces prevented the accomplishment of this design, and Richard, hearing of the perfidy of his brother, John, and Philip of France, concluded a truce with Saladin, and embarked for Europe on the 9th of October, 1192. His fame had already been spread far and wide by the songs of the troubadours, and the reports of the pilgrims. Armed with a heavy battle-axe, he never hesitated to rush single-handed into the midst of the enemy, and such deeds are recorded of him as would be incredible if they were not well at-



[Castle of Tiernsteigen, the prison of Richard.]

tested by eye-witnesses. On the passage home he was shipwrecked near Aquilei, on the coast of Italy, and disguising himself as a pilgrim, he endeavored to reach England by way of Germany. When near Vienna his real character was discovered, and Leopold, duke of Austria, caused him to be arrested, both in revenge of his brother-in-law, the king of Cyprus, and of the contempt that Richard had shown for his flag at Acre. On his captivity becoming known, which was concealed as long as possible, Richard was ransomed by his subjects at the price of 100,000 marks, and arrived in London on the 20th of March, 1194. His contemptible brother, John,

had been in connivance with Philip to usurp the kingdom, and that monarch advised him of Richard's return, with the laconic warning to 'take care of himself, for the devil had broke loose.' Richard, however, generously forgave him, and having been crowned again at Winchester, crossed over to France to chastise Philip. Hostilities were interrupted by a truce, and being resumed again a second truce was agreed upon, both which events occurred within the three years, 1196-1199. In the last-mentioned year Richard was preparing to return to England, when Vidomar, the count of Limoges, discovered a treasure, part of which he sent to Richard as his feudal superior. The latter claimed the whole. Avariciousness could be no part of such a character, but it should be considered that he had been at great costs in his recent wars, and his conscience may have told him that his subjects had paid a far higher ransom for him than he was worth as their sovereign. Provoked at the refusal of the Limousan, Cœur de Lion invested the castle of Chaluz, and haughtily refusing all overtures, threatened to hang the whole garrison as soon as he had taken the place. While reconnoitering this stronghold, he was shot in the shoulder with an arrow by a cross-bow-man, named Bertrand de Gourdon. The wound proved mortal, and Richard expired in the 10th year of his reign, on the 16th April, 1199. The garrison in the meanwhile had been defeated, and the king displayed his usual magnanimity by ordering that Gourdon should be set at liberty. On the contrary, the hapless man was flayed alive and then hung, by order of Marchadee, the leader of the Brabantine soldiers in Richard's army. The fame of Richard Cœur de Lion has been no less widely spread in the East than in his own country, and his daring passed into a proverb among the Saracens. He had qualities also that must have made him a great king, in every sense of the word, had he outlived his martial enthusiasm, or had war been pursued for political ends in those times as in later ages. [E.R.]

RICHARD II., eldest son of Edward the black prince, and of Jane, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, was born at Bourdeaux 1366, and succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., 1377. He was called to govern in difficult times, when the nobles were turbulent and powerful, and the commons were just acquiring a knowledge of the power they might possibly exercise; his minority also was disturbed by the continuance of the French wars of his grandfather. At that time the modern principles of taxation were not understood, and disaffection was provoked by the exactions necessary for the public service. A priest, named John Ball, became the orator of the multitude, and the people rushed to arms under Wat Tyler, a poor man, whose daughter had been outraged by the indecent conduct of the collector of the poll-tax. This was in 1381, when the king was only fifteen years of age. Tyler, who lived at Dartford, in Kent, collected a body of 100,000 insurgents under his banner, and having pitched his camp at Blackheath, made a disastrous descent upon the metropolis. The promises of the government caused the greater part of this force to disband, and their leader was stabbed in Smithfield while conferring with the king, by Walworth, mayor of London. Assassination under such circumstances was a dangerous experiment, but Richard at this critical moment, with great presence of mind, rode up to the insurgents, and declaring he would redress their grievances, finally persuaded them to disperse to their homes. By similar means the insurrection, which had spread from county to county, was everywhere



[Richard II., armed.]

suppressed in detail; and when all was supposed to be over the concessions were withdrawn, and commissioners being sent to all parts, supported by a large army, 1,500 of the insurgents were executed. The display of spirit by Richard on this, and a few other occasions subsequently, was mere impulse or empty vanity, unsupported by any steadfast resolve or sense of justice; and the remainder of his reign would be wholly comprehended in the history of his fall, and the assumption of power by a man of stronger will and more politic judgment, in the person of his cousin, Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster. It is the history of favoritism and weakness on the one hand, giving abundant scope to ambition and strength of resolve on the other. Richard became the prisoner of Henry, was solemnly deposed on the 29th of September, 1399, and was either killed or starved to death in Pontefract castle at the beginning of 1400. The usurpation of the duke of Lancaster, now Henry IV., commenced the civil wars of England between the red and white roses. [E.R.]

RICHARD III., the most execrated of all English princes, was the youngest son of Richard duke of York, and was born at Fotheringhay castle in Northamptonshire, 1452. He was created duke of Gloucester in 1461, on the accession of his brother, Edward IV., who claimed the throne as a descendant of Philippa, only daughter of the duke of Clarence, who was the second son of Edward III. In 1472 Richard married Ann, widow of the Lancastrian prince of Wales, and daughter of the great Warwick; the sister of that lady having previously wedded his brother Clarence. The latter prince being his elder brother, stood in the way of Richard's ambition, who fomented the intrigues which proved fatal to him; so that on the death of Edward in 1483, Richard became the natural guardian of his nephews, and was appointed legal protector of the kingdom. The elder of the boys was immediately proclaimed king as Edward V., the other was duke of York. The history of the times is only obscurely known, but the tradition of the murder of these princes in the Tower by order of Richard, is in all human probability substantially true, and a darker deed of treachery is not on record in any language. This event took place

about the middle of 1483, and in January, 1484, the succession of Richard was confirmed by a servile parliament, his other rivals, the children of Clarence, having been declared illegitimate by defamation of the usurper's own mother. In about three months afterwards Richard lost his son, the prince of Wales, and within another year the daughter of Warwick followed her child to the tomb. Richard, thus made a widower, proposed to marry the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of his brother Edward, who was destined for the earl of Richmond, the heir of the house of Lancaster. The latter was abroad at the time, but now hastened the preparations for his intended return to deliver England from Richard's tyranny, and in fine, landed at Milford Haven on the 7th of August, 1485. Richard took the field at the head of 15,000 men, and met Richmond at the head of 10,000, with the assurance, however, of aid from Lord Stanley, who commanded another body of 7,000. The encounter took place at Bosworth field, near Leicester, on the 21st of August, and Stanley keeping his promise at the critical moment, secured the victory to Richmond. Richard III. was as brave as he was cruel and politic. As the action grew desperate he fought with the courage of a hero, and making a last determined rush at his opponent, he fell under the number of assailants that closed around him. Richmond then became king under the title of Henry VII., and having married Elizabeth, united thereby the houses of York and Lancaster, and thus



[Richard III., armed.]

terminated the civil wars. In so short a time, passed in expectation of his last struggle, Richard can hardly be said to have reigned, yet he distinguished himself by acts which mark the statesman. Such acts, however, can never be admitted to cancel crime; the first good act is to avoid evil; the first possible right, is its independence of all wrong. [E.R.]

RICHARD, two dukes of Normandy:—RICHARD I., son and successor of William Long-Sword, reigned 993–996. RICHARD II., son and successor of the preceding, 996–1027. A duke of Burgundy, reigned 877–921. A count of Evreux, who accompanied



William the Bastard in his expedition against England, reigned 1037–1067. Two *princes of Capua*:—**RICHARD I.**, succeeded his father as count of Aversa 1059, and was invested with the principality of Capua by the pope, Nicholas II., 1062; died 1078. **RICHARD II.** succeeded 1091, and, being deposed by his subjects, was re-established by Roger, duke of Apulia, 1098, died 1105. Lastly, a *count of Rhodes*, who died after a long reign about 1135.

**RICHARD**, bishop of Chichester, died 1253.

**RICHARD**, surnamed **ARMACHANUS**, a pious and sensible prelate, who, after having been commissary-general of the university of Oxford and dean of Lichfield, was raised to the see of Armagh in 1347, and honorably distinguished himself by his opposition to the mendicant orders, whose affectation of poverty, superstitious practices, and irregularities, he exposed in his lectures. For this he was obliged to repair to Avignon, to defend himself before pope Innocent VI., who decided against him. Died 1360.

**RICHARD OF BURY**, a learned statesman and patron of learning, was born at Bury St. Edmunds 1287. He commenced his career as tutor of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward III., became bishop of Durham in 1333, and chancellor and high treasurer of England in 1334. Died 1345.

**RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER**, so named from his native place, was an historian of the 14th century. He became a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Peter, Westminster; devoted his leisure to the study of English natural history and antiquities; wrote 'The Description of Britain,' first published in Latin at Copenhagen, in 1767; and died in 1401.

**RICHARD OF CORNWALL**, an uncrowned emperor of Germany, son of John, king of England, was born 1209, and first distinguished himself in Palestine. He was crowned king of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle to the prejudice of Conrad in 1257, and was remarkable for the wisdom of his administration; died 1272.

**RICHARD OF ST. VICTOR**, a Scottish divine and Scripture commentator of the 12th century.

**RICHARD, C.**, a Fr. mathematician, 1589–1664.

**RICHARD, C. L.**, a political and ecclesiastical writer, author of 'Dictionnaire des Sciences Ecclesiastiques,' born in Lorraine 1711, shot at Mons 1794.

**RICHARD, CLAUDE LOUIS**, an excellent botanist, was born in 1754. He died in 1821. His grandfather was one of Bernard de Jussieu's gardeners at the Jardin du Roi at Paris, and his father had the superintendence of Louis XVth's garden at Auteuil. Inheriting thus a love for botany, his passion for the study was carried to the extreme. His parents wished him to study theology, as they had good prospects for him in the church, but neither tears, entreaties, nor threats, could prevail upon him to follow the line of life chalked out for him, and his father at last turned him out of doors at the age of fourteen, with a miserable pittance to support him. Nothing daunted by this rigorous treatment, the young enthusiast made his way to Paris, where he studied botany under Bernard de Jussieu, and in a few years afterwards received an appointment to proceed as botanist to Cayenne and the other French colonies in America. He remained there for eight years, and during that time made extensive collections both in botany and zoology. Arriving in France in 1789, he found the men in power too much absorbed in their own struggles for existence to attend to scientific pursuits. He had thus the mortification to find the little money he had previously accumulated gone, his health injured and himself cruelly neglected. Unfortunately for science

these disappointments and blighted hopes rendered him misanthropical and churlish. He shut himself up from the scientific world, and henceforth studied for himself alone. The fine collections he made, thus became of no avail to his countrymen, and he was exceedingly chary even in communicating to any one the results of his researches. In 1795 he was appointed professor of botany at the Ecole de Médecine. His lectures were excellent and well attended; and fortunately a portion of them has been published by one of his pupils from notes taken at the time. This work and a few memoirs which he published in some of the scientific journals show that he possessed original views in botany, and could express them with great conciseness and accuracy. He had in view the intention of producing a new philosophy of botany in the style of Linnæus, as also a new terminology of the science, but he did not live to bring them to maturity. [W.B.]

**RICHARD, G.**, a French missionary, 1764–1832.

**RICHARD, J.**, an ecclesiastical wr., 1639–1719.

**RICHARD, J. P.**, a Fr. preacher, 1743–1820.

**RICHARDSON, J.**, an African traveller, d. 1851.

**RICHARDSON, JOHN**, a learned Irish prelate, au. of 'Observations on the Old Testament,' d. 1654.

**RICHARDSON, JOHN J.**, an American judge of South Carolina and member of Congress, d. 1850.

**RICHARDSON, JONATHAN**, a painter and author, was born about 1665. He quitted the profession of a scrivener to become a pupil of Riley, the portrait painter, whose niece he married. After the death of Kneller and Dahl, he was considered at the head of his profession in this country. He was the author of an 'Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting,' 'An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur,' 'Account of Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy,' 'Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost,' &c. Died 1745. In the two last-mentioned performances he was assisted by his son, who died in 1771.

**RICHARDSON, JOSEPH**, a lawyer and poet, was born at Hexham, in Northumberland; was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1774; became a student of the Middle Temple in 1779, and was called to the bar in 1784. He wrote 'Criticisms on the Rolliad' and 'Probationary Odes for the Laureateship,' two satirical works on public characters, which were very popular at the time, and 'The Fugitive,' a successful comedy. Died 1803.

**RICHARDSON, SAMUEL**, the son of a joiner, was born in Derbyshire in 1689. After passing through a village school, he was bound to a printer in London, and, after having been a few years foreman to his master, set up in business for himself. He prospered as rapidly as his good conduct and industry deserved, was appointed printer of the journals of the House of Commons, and enjoyed domestic happiness in two successive marriages. He was always fond of reading, was a voluminous letter-writer, especially to ladies, and furnished prefaces to the booksellers. But his authorship went no farther than this, till he had completed his fiftieth year. He then agreed, on the request of two publishers, to compose a series of familiar and instructive letters; and, when he had worked for three months at his task, what he produced was his novel of 'Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded.' It was published in 1740. It was the first novel of domestic life which had broke in on the unnatural romances (for Defoe had barred himself from polite patronage by his unlucky choice of subjects); and it had therefore novelty, besides its great merit in natural and minute description, to recommend it to the extraordinary popularity which



it immediately attained. In 1749 it was followed by 'The History of Clarissa Harlowe,' a novel whose pathos is so profound as to be positively painful. In 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison,' published in 1753, the author aspired somewhat above the sphere of manners which he was best qualified to describe; but, in spite of this, and of the wearisome prolixity which reigns here yet more than in his other novels, this is really a fine picture of the ideal gentleman. It is to the immortal honor of Richardson that he, the earliest of our modern novelists (unless Defoe should be ranked among them), produced works untainted by the immorality which disgraced Fielding and his other successors. He passed his old age in comfort and fame, being only a good deal spoiled by the homage of his admirers, particularly the ladies who flocked about him. He died in 1761. [W.S.]

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a son of the minister of Aberfoyle, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. He accompanied Lord Cathcart, who had been his pupil, to Russia; and was for more than 40 years professor of humanity at Glasgow. Among his works, all of which are marked by elegance and erudition, are 'Anecdotes of the Russian Empire,' 'Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters,' 'Observations on the Study of Shakspeare,' poems and tales. Died 1814.

RICHARDSON, W., a learned antiquarian and minister of the Church of England, 1698-1775.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM M., a chief justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and author of 'The New Hampshire Justice,' 'The Town Officers,' and editor of N. H. Reports. Died 1838, aged 64.

RICHE, CLAUDE ANTHONY GASPARD, a French physician, distinguished as a naturalist, 1762-1797.

RICHELET, CÉSAR PETER, was born at Cheminon, in 1631, and died in 1691. He compiled a dictionary, full of information, but interspersed with much satire. It was first published in 1680, in 1 vol. 4to.; but was afterwards enlarged to 3 vols. folio.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, Cardinal, was born at Paris on the 5th of September, 1585. The family name was Plessis, but many members of it became distinguished in connection with the territorial title of Richelieu. Armand was a younger son, and was consecrated bishop of Luçon in 1607. It was a period when the possession of the great ecclesiastical dignities was not supposed in France to turn the habits of a young man of noble family from the usual licentious pursuits of his rank, but Richelieu was fonder of power than of pleasure, and he soon acquired it by ably and rigidly performing the functions of his high office. His court success is said to have commenced with a harangue which it fell to him to deliver to the young monarch, Louis XIII., and which secured the attention and approval of the queen mother, Mary of Medicis. He received his cardinal's hat in 1622, and two years afterwards became chief minister of the crown. His ministry was remarkable for the development of great systems, and the chief of them was the breaking down the territorial power of the nobility, and confirming the influence of the crown, which had long before brought the commons under subjection to a perfect despotism. His career was distinguished at once by daring and success. All who resisted him, including the highest princes of the blood, were remorselessly executed as common criminals, and thinking it necessary to his purpose, he drove his old patroness the queen dowager into exile. He broke the power of the Calvin-

ists by besieging and taking their stronghold Rochelle. But his antipathy to them seems to have originated less in religious intolerance than in a desire to uproot those singular secular privileges which made them supreme even over the royal prerogative in the districts assigned to them. In counteracting the power of Austria, which was the second main principle of his ministry, he used for his purpose the Calvinists of the north, and the Mahomedans of the south, with thorough impartiality. He combined with his courage and great talent many ludicrous weaknesses. He died on the 4th of December, 1642. [J.H.B.]

RICHELIEU, LOUIS FRANCIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS, Duke of, a French marshal, descended from the same family as the cardinal, was born in 1696. After the death of Louis XIV. he was admitted into the court of the regent, Duke of Orleans, and he largely participated in its profligacy. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716, for fighting a duel with the Count de Gaoé, and again in 1719, as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador, in a conspiracy against the regent. He distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philippsburgh, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; conquered Minorca, forced the Duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Gloucester, and devastated the electorate of Hanover. In 1781 he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and he concluded his long career, varied as it was with acts of heroism and villany, in 1788.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND EMANUEL DU PLESSIS, Duke of, grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1776, and eventually became prime minister to Louis XVIII. He emigrated at the commencement of the revolution, entered the Russian service, and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismail, for which he was rewarded with the rank of major-general. In 1801 he revisited France, when Buonaparte endeavored to attach him to his service; but he returned to Russia, and in 1803 he was appointed governor of Odessa, which city, by his prudent measures, he raised from insignificance to the height of prosperity. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he took his seat in the chamber of peers; accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent; and, returning with him to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, was appointed president of the council of ministers, and placed at the head of the foreign department. He soon resigned his post, but again held the office of prime minister in 1820, and died in 1822.

RICHER, ADRIAN, a distinguished French historian, 1720-1798. His brother, FRANCIS, a jurisconsult and writer on mythology, &c., 1718-1790.

RICHER, E., a learned French divine, author of a work on ecclesiastical and political power, which gave rise to much controversy, 1560-1631.

RICHER, E., an elegant and learned French writer, author of 'La Nouvelle Jerusalem,' d. 1835.

RICHER, H., a dramatic writer, 1685-1748.

RICHER, J., a French astronomer, died 1696.

RICHERAND, BARNO, a celebrated French surgeon and writer on physiology, died 1840.

RICHMAN, G. W., a native of Livonia, prof. of natural philosophy at Petersburg, 1711-1753.

RICHMOND, CHARLES LENNOX, duke of, secretary of state and grand master of artillery, 1735-1806. His nephew, and heir of the same name, governor of Plymouth, lord-lieutenant of Sussex and governor of Canada, 1764-1812.

RICHMOND, LEGH, a clergyman of the established church, was born at Liverpool, in 1772; became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London, and afterwards rector of Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He



is principally known as the author of 'Annals of the Poor,' containing the 'Dairyman's Daughter,' and other devotional tales, written with great force, originality, and pathos. He also wrote a work, entitled 'The fathers of the English Church,' &c. Died 1827.

RICHTER, A. G., a Ger. surgeon, 1742-1812.



[Richter.]

RICHTER, JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH, was born in 1763, in the principality of Baireuth, in Franconia. His father, a Lutheran village pastor, was so poor that his son's education was carried on with much difficulty; and, dying before Jean Paul reached the university, he left his family in great distress. The youth, bent on attaining scholarship, and intending at first to be a clergyman, struggled on for a while at Leipzig, often wanting bread; and in 1783 he found his way to the press with a work (the 'Grönländische Prozessen,') which showed him to have already opened his peculiar vein. Another of his strange sketches, 'An Extract from the Devil's Papers,' lay unpublished for several years, during which Jean Paul remained in the depths of penury. In 1793 he opened a school in the little town of Schwarzenbach, in his native province; and then also he attracted public applause for the first time, by the publication of 'The Invisible Lodger.' Thus encouraged, he devoted himself entirely to authorship, poured forth his works with rapidity, and became one of the most celebrated among the German writers of his time. He shifted his residence often till 1803, and then settled at Baireuth for the remainder of his life, which closed in 1825. Jean Paul wrote philosophical treatises, such as his 'Levana; or the Theory of Education,' and the 'Introduction to Æsthetics' (Vorschule der Æsthetik). But his fame rests on a kind of compositions which are almost, yet not quite, novels or romances. They unite narrative, description, and reflection; they pass from the wildest flights of grotesque and original humor to the depths of pathetic tenderness; they contain as much of striking thought as ever was embodied in any work of fiction, and as much of poetic imagination as ever was expressed in prose. His thinking is unsystematic, but often wonderfully suggestive as well as acute; and his style is entirely his own, and so eccentric, that his books are not less difficult for Germans than for foreigners. Among the works which fill his sixty volumes a few may be named:—'Hesvorus,' 'Quintus Fixlein,' 'Biograph-

ical Diversions under the Skill of a Giantess,' 'Flower, Fruit, and Thorn-Pieces,' 'The Journey of the Regimental Chaplain Schmelzle,' 'Titan,' 'The Life of Fibel,' 'The Comet, or Nicolaus Markgraf.' [W.S.]

RICHTER, OTTO VON, a Russian traveller, who accompanied Lindmann, a learned Swede, to Egypt and Nubia, where they discovered several remains of ancient architecture. They returned to Cairo, in 1815, and proceeded by water to Jaffa: at Acre the two friends separated, and Richter went alone by the way of Tyre and Sidon, to Balbec, after which he traversed Syria as far as the mountains of Lebanon, and went to Tadmor, in the desert; but on his return to Smyrna, in 1817, he died.

RICIMER, a Roman patrician and general, of Swedish origin, regarded as the ablest commander of the age. From the period of his first great success against the enemies of Rome in 456, he deposed and created the emperors at his will. In 472 he stormed Rome, and gave it up to the pillage and cruelty of his soldiers. He died soon after.

RICIUS, P., a learned German, 16th century.

RICKMAN, JOHN, F.R.S., clerk assistant at the table of the House of Commons. This gentleman first brought himself into public notice by the great attention he paid to the means of obtaining accurate statistical knowledge of the population, &c. of Great Britain. He was for 38 years officially connected with the House of Commons, and his life may be best described as one course of laudable zeal in the service of the public. He lived on terms of intimacy with Southey, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Telford, the celebrated engineer, and many other men, whose congenial tastes and acquirements rendered the connection mutually pleasant and desirable. Born 1771, died 1841.

RIDDLE, EDWARD, an English mathematician and a writer on nautical astronomy, died 1854, aged 67.

RIDER, JOHN, an Irish prelate, 1562-1633.

RIDER, WILLIAM, an English divine, several years under-master of St. Paul's School, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster Lane. He published a 'History of England,' a 'Commentary on the Bible,' and other compilations. Died 1785.

RIDGEWAY, JACOB, at the time of his death considered the wealthiest man in the city of Philadelphia, died 1843, leaving behind him six millions of dollars!

RIDGLEY, T., a nonconf. divine, 1667-1734.

RIDINGER, J. E., a Germ. painter, 1695-1767.

RIDLEY, GLOSTER, an English divine and theologian, best known as a dramatic writer and poet, 1702-1774. His son, JAMES, a chaplain in the army, author of 'Tales of the Genii,' died 1765.

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, a martyr of the English Church during the Marian persecution, was born in Northumberland, and educated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the commencement of the sixteenth century. He was soon known for his high attainments in theological learning, and his promotion commenced by his appointment as chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury (Cranmer) in 1537. On the accession of Edward VI. in 1547, he had become a popular preacher of the doctrines of the reformation; in September of that year he was appointed bishop of Rochester, and in 1549, on the deprivation of Bonner, bishop of London. Ridley and Cranmer worked heartily together during the reign of Edward VI., but with this difference, that Cranmer was more willing to trim his sails to the current winds, and Ridley stood firmer by his individual convictions. It was a long time before he gave up the doctrine of the



corporal presence in the eucharist, and he never abandoned his preference for episcopalian distinctions, the use of vestments, and the priestly manner of administering the Lord's supper. Ridley tried in vain to reconcile Hooker, the bishop elect of Gloucester, to the retention of these 'rags of superstition,' and the latter underwent a long imprisonment before he



[Balliol College, Oxford, where Ridley and Latimer were burnt.]

submitted to wear them. It is to Ridley, in short, more than to any other prelate, that we are indebted for the English liturgy as it exists at present; and no one acquainted with the history of Edward the Sixth's reign will require to be told under what difficulties it was formed. When the health of Edward was declining in 1553, he induced that prince to endow the public charities which bear his name, viz., Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell; and on the king's death joined the party who endeavored to place the crown on the head of Lady Jane Grey. Though he submitted himself to Mary, he was committed to the Tower in July, 1553, and in March, 1554, was conveyed to Oxford, together with Latimer and Crammer, to be tried for heresy. He walked to the place of execution in his episcopal robes, a striking proof of his regard for those distinctions, and was burnt with Latimer on the 16th of October, 1555, in front of Balliol college. He endured the torments of the stake with great courage, and as the flames did not reach the vital parts so soon in his case, Latimer expired before him. His works have been republished by the Parker Society. [E.R.]

**RIDLEY, Sir THOMAS**, a learned civilian, of the same family as the preceding, but born at Ely, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; he afterwards became a master in chancery, and vicar-general to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and died in 1628. He wrote 'A View of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law.'

**RIDOLFI, C.**, an Italian painter, 1570-1644.

**RIDOLFI, C.**, a painter and historian, 1602-60.

**RIEBOV, G. H.**, a German theologian, 1708-74.

**RIEDEL, FREDERICA CHARLOTTE LOUISA**, Baroness, wife of Colonel Riedesel, who commanded the troops at Brunswick, employed in the English service in America, in 1777, accompanied her husband, and wrote an interesting account of her adventures, entitled 'Voyage de Mission en Amérique,' &c. She returned to Europe in 1783; and, having lost her husband, fixed her residence at Berlin, where she died in 1808.

**RIEDEL, J. H.**, a Germ. diploma, 1740-85.

**RIEDINGER, JOHN ELIAS**, a native of Ulm in Suabia, dist. as a painter of animals, 1695-1757.

**RIEGGER, J. A. G.**, a Ger. canonist, d. 1795.

**RIEGO, RAFAEL DEL**, a Spanish patriot officer, was

born in the Asturias, in 1785. The enthusiasm with which he embraced the cause of independence rendered him a zealous patriot, and a long imprisonment in France afforded him leisure to contemplate the miseries of his countrymen. Before he returned to Spain, he visited Germany and England. Till 1820 every effort for liberty had been followed by exile, and the horrors of the inquisition; nearly all the chiefs who favored liberty were in confinement; but the valor of Riego was at once triumphant; he delivered Quiroga from the hands of his gaolers, and, on the 1st of January, his troops proclaimed the constitution. General O'Donnell made his victory difficult, but he *was* victorious; and in the first sitting of the Cortes, in 1822, they appointed him their president. At the height of his glorious career his moderation was most conspicuous; he avoided parade, and displayed real magnanimity, prudence, and disinterestedness. Fortune, however, changed; Ferdinand VII. was reinstated; and the popularity of the brave Riego exciting the jealousy of those in power, he was calumniated as a promoter of anarchy. Still he preserved the confidence of the people, and again appeared in arms to assert the liberty of his country, but it was destined to fall before foreign foes. He was taken prisoner after the surrender of Cadiz, and conveyed to Madrid on the 2d of October. His wife and brother came to England, where they hoped to obtain friends for Riego; but their supplications were vain, and he was condemned to an ignominious death, viz. that his limbs should be sent to different parts of the Peninsula, and his head kept at Las Cabezas, where the constitution was first declared. He suffered, Nov. 7, 1823; and his wretched wife died of grief a few months after.

**RIEN, J.**, a German agriculturist, 1739-1807.

**RIENZI, or RIENZO, COLA, or NICOLA GABRINO DE RIENZO**, famous in Roman history for his assumption of the dictatorship in that capital, was born of humble parents about 1310, and was known in 1340 as a friend of Petrarch, and like the poet, was distinguished by his love of the ancient republican institutions of Rome, and by his profound knowledge of antiquity. He was also a great orator, and was in the habit of addressing the people on their political degradation and the oppression of the nobles. His most frequent theme was the destruction of the noble monuments of ancient Rome, the conversion of palaces and tombs into fortresses by the rival factions, and the total abandonment of the city by the popes, who then resided at Avignon. His eloquent appeals borrowed force from the ruins, in the midst of which he addressed the people, and it was always easy to give that political meaning to his harangues that the anarchy of the times dictated. The papal authority favored a movement which held out some prospect of depressing the factions, and on the 20th of May, 1347, Rienzo was accompanied to the capitol, at the head of an immense multitude, by the bishop of Orvieto, the pope's vicar, and was then appointed the people's tribune with his sanction. In this character Rienzo, surrounded with a regular militia, re-established the administration of justice, sent ambassadors to other states, and was courted, as the mediator between them and the pope, by some of the principal sovereigns of Europe. His power lasted no longer than the December of the same year, when a reaction took place, headed by the great families he had depressed, and Rienzo, abandoned by the people, sought refuge in Bohemia. In 1352 he was conveyed a prisoner to Avignon, and would have been executed, but his own eloquence, the intercession of his friend Petrarch, and the death of Clement VI., saved



him. Innocent VI., who succeeded Clement, found it politic to restore Rienzo to his dictatorship, but he was now hampered with restrictions, and with the necessity of raising supplies of money for the pope. These circumstances, and the severities he found it necessary to exercise, alienated the city, and a popular tumult being excited, Rienzo was massacred on the 8th of October, 1354. The popes continued to reside at Avignon till 1376, a period, in the whole of seventy years, bewailed by Petrarch as a time of barbaric devastation. [E.R.]

RIES, FERDINAND, a celebrated musician, was born at Bonn, in Germany, in the year 1784. His father and grandfather were both musicians, the one having been first violinist, and the other leader of the orchestra, at Cologne. The young Ferdinand received his musical education from Bernhard Romberg, and from Albrechtsberger. In 1801 he removed to Munich, and afterwards to Vienna, where he became the first acknowledged pupil of Beethoven, and where he laid the foundation of his future fame as a composer. In 1805 he was drawn as a conscript for the French army, but having in early life lost the sight of one eye from small-pox he was dismissed as being disqualified to serve as a soldier. He afterwards visited Russia, where he remained till 1813, when he arrived in England and was admitted a member of the Philharmonic Society, where several of his compositions were performed with great applause, and where he was much admired as a piano-forte player. Having acquired a well-merited independence he returned to his native town, when he produced two German operas and an oratorio 'David.' He died at Frankfurt in 1838. [J.M.]

RIETER, H., a Swiss painter, 1751-1818.

RIGAUD, HYACINTH, a celebrated painter, called the Vandyke of France, 1659-1743.

RIGAUD, STEPHEN PETER, Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford, was born at Richmond, in Surrey, and may almost be said to have been the inheritor of scientific pursuits, both his father and grandfather having filled the office of observer in the royal observatory at Kew. His contributions to the scientific works of the day were both numerous and valuable. Born 1775, died 1839.

RIGAULT, N., a Fr. philologist, 1577-1654.

RIGHINI, V., an Italian composer, 1758-1812.

RIGHTWISE, or RITWYSE, JOHN, a classical scholar, and master of St. Paul's school, died 1532.

RIGORD, RIGORDUS, RIGOTTUS, or RIGOTUS, a French ecclesiastic and historian of Philip-Augustus of France, died about 1207.

RIGORD, J. P., a French antiq., 1656-1727.

RIKER, RICHARD, the Recorder of the City of New York for nearly thirty years. Died 1842, aged 69.

RILEY, JOHN, an eminent painter, born in London in 1646. After the death of Sir Peter Lely he was appointed painter to the king, and rose greatly in public estimation; but, according to the opinion of Lord Orford, he was so distrustful of his own merit, that his modesty and humility were great impediments to his advancement. He died in 1691.

RILEY, JAMES, an American sea captain, author of 'Riley's Narrative,' containing an account of his captivity and sufferings in Northern Africa, died at sea, 1840.

RINALDI, ODESICO, a learned ecclesiastical historian, born at Treviso, 1595, died 1671.

RINCON, A. DE, a Spanish painter, 1446-1500.

RING, JOHN, an eminent surgeon, was born near Salisbury, in 1751; was a pupil of the two Hunters, at St. George's Hospital; and practised in the metropolis, with deserved reputation, till his death,

which occurred in 1821. He was a zealous defender of vaccination, to support which he established an institution at a considerable expense, and he also liberally gave his assistance to other charities. Besides his medical works, he occasionally composed Latin and English verse, with fluency, spirit, and elegance; among which should be noticed his 'Translation of the Works of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt,' 2 vols.

RINGELBERGIUS, JOACHIM FORTIUS, German SHERCK, a distinguished Flemish philos., 16th cent.

RINGGLI, G., a Swiss painter, 1575-1635.

RINGGOLD, SAMUEL, a brevet-major in the U. S. Army, born in Maryland, was killed in an engagement with the Mexicans in Texas, 8th May, 1846, at the age of 50. He organized the corps of flying artillery in the army and brought it into efficient use.

RINK, F. T., a German Orientalist, died 1811.

RINNANN, S., a Swiss mineralogist, 1720-92.

RINUCCINI, OTTAVIO, a Florentine poet, who went to France with Mary de' Medici, and is said to have been the first who invented the opera, or musical drama, in the year 1600. He wrote three pieces, 'Daphne,' 'Eurydice,' and 'Ariadne.' Died 1621.

RIOJA, FRANCISCO DE, an eminent Spanish poet, was born in 1600, and became librarian and historiographer to Philip IV. Besides his poems, he produced several excellent comic dramas, and other pieces adapted for scenic representation. Died 1659.

RIOLAN, JEAN, a French physician of considerable celebrity, born at Paris in 1580, and died there in 1657, aged seventy-seven. He was a vigorous controversialist, and his somewhat numerous treatises were collected into 1 volume folio, in 1650. In conjunction with La Brosse he was the founder of the Royal Botanic Garden at Paris, to establish which he had obtained permission from Mary de Medici, the mother of Louis XIII. [J.M.C.]

RIPAULT, L. M., a French *savant*, 1775-1823.

RIPLEY, GEORGE, or GREGORY, an English alchymist and poet, time of Henry VII., died 1490.

RIPPERDA, JOHN WILLIAM, Baron De, a celebrated adventurer, was born of a noble family in Groningen, in 1680; served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch army; and, in 1715, was sent on a mission to Spain, where he acquired such an ascendancy over Philip V., that the monarch took him into his service, made him prime minister, and created him a Duke. At length he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned in the castle of Segovia, whence he escaped in 1728, and came to England. In 1731 he went to Morocco, where he was favorably received by Muley Abdalla, and declaring himself a convert to the Mahometan religion, and taking the name of Osman, he obtained the chief command of the Moorish army at the siege of Ceuta. But the Moors being defeated, he fell from his second elevation; and, retiring to Tetuan, he there died in 1737.

RIQUET, PETER PAUL DE, the engineer of the noble canal of Languedoc, to the execution of which he devoted the whole of his fortune, 1604-1680. This canal unites the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay, and the works were completed by Riquet's two sons.

RISBECK, G., a Dutch historian, 1750-1786.

RISDON, TRISTRAM, a native of Devonshire, author of a 'Survey' of that county, 1580-1640.

RISLEY, T., a puritan divine, 1630-1716.

RITCHIE, JOSEPH, an English traveller, who, in 1819, in conjunction with Captain Lyon, engaged in the mission to explore the interior of Africa. They



set out from Tripoli, and reached Mouzouk, the capital of Fezzan, where for some months they resided in circumstances of distress, arising from the want of funds, heightened by the treacherous conduct of Mukin, the bey of that country. Mr. Ritchie fell a sacrifice to the hardships and vexation he experienced; but captain Lyon returned to England, and published his well-known 'Narrative' in 1821.

RITSON, ISAAC, a medical pupil, distinguished as a professional and miscellaneous wr., 1761-89.

RITSON, JOSEPH, an English lawyer and antiquary, was born at Stockton, in Durham, in 1752; settled in London as a conveyancer, and purchased the office of high-bailiff of the Savoy; and died in 1808. As an antiquary, particularly in our early national poetry, he exhibited much industry and intelligence; but his morbid singularities of temper, and his avowed contempt for religion, more than counterbalanced whatever merit he might have otherwise possessed. It would, however, be uncharitable not to attribute his imperfections to a species of long protracted mental derangement, of which distressing malady he died in 1803. His principal publications are, 'A Collection of English Songs,' 3 vols.; 'The English Anthology,' 3 vols.; 'Metrical Romances,' 3 vols.; 'Biographia Poetica,' &c.

RITANGELIUS, or RITHANGEL, JOHN STEPHEN, professor of Oriental languages at Konigsberg, author of several books founded on his Judaical learning, died about 1652.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, a celebrated American mathematician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1732. In 1769 the American Philosophical Society employed him to observe the transit of Venus; and he afterwards constructed an observatory, where he made some important discoveries. After the revolutionary war, he was appointed director of the mint, and treasurer of his native province. He also had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him, and he succeeded Franklin as President of the Philosophical Society. Died 1796. Dr. Rittenhouse is regarded by his countrymen as the Newton of America. That he possessed great talents and industry is indisputable; and it is more than probable that his exertions in the cause of science contributed in no small degree to the diffusion of a taste for mathematical and physical knowledge in the United States.

RITTER, J. B., a German chemist, 1762-1807.

RITTER, JOHN WILLIAM, a celebrated German philosopher, was born at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. The study of electricity occupied his chief attention; and in 1798 he started the idea that the phenomena of animal life are connected with galvanic action; but, though highly scientific, he advocated the reveries of animal magnetism, &c. He wrote 'Physico-Medical Memoirs,' 3 vols., and other works. Died 1810.

RITTERSHUYS, CONRAD, an eminent civilian and philologist, born at Brunswick, in 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf; wrote some works on civil law, and notes upon Greek and Latin authors. Died 1618.—NICHOLAS RITTERSHUYS, his son, became professor of feudal law at Altorf, where he died in 1670. He published a collection, entitled 'Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum,' &c., 4 vols. folio.

RITWISE. See RIGHTWISE.

RIVARD, D. F., a French mathematician, 1697-1778.

RIVAROI, ANTHONY, Count De, an able French writer, was born at Bagnois, in Languedoc, in 1757, and settled at Paris, where he formed an acquaint-

ance with the most eminent literary characters of the age; but, on the breaking out of the revolution, he went to Germany and obtained the patronage of Prince Henry of Prussia. He was much admired for his powers of wit and satire; and died at Berlin, in 1801. His chief works are, 'Discours sur l'Universalité de la Langue Française,' 'L'Enfer,' translated from Dante; 'Lettres sur la Religion et la Morale,' 'Petit Almanach des grands Hommes,' and 'Lettres à la Noblesse Française.'

RIVAROLA, A., an Italian painter, 1607-1640.

RIVAUT, DAVID, a French mathematician, born at Laval, about 1571, who became tutor in mathematics and military tactics to Louis XIII., and was made a counsellor of state. Died 1616.

RIVAUTELLA, ANTONIO, a native of Piedmont, dist. as an archæologist and bibliop., 1708-53.

RIVAZ, PETER JOSEPH DE, a skilful French mechanist and chronologer, born in 1711. He made a watch which had the singular property of winding up spontaneously, invented an improved pendulum, &c. He also drained the mines of Pontpeau, in Brittany, and made many mechanical discoveries. Died 1772.

RIVE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French bibliographer, was born in 1730, at Apt, in Provence. He was brought up to the church; but, on the breaking out of the revolution, he became a furious anarchist, and ended a turbulent life at Marseilles, in 1792. He wrote numerous works, the most important of which is, 'La Chasse aux Bibliographes et Antiquaires mal avisés,' 2 vols.

RIVET, A., a French Calvinist, 1572-1651.

RIVET DE LA GRANGE, ANTHONY, a learned Benedictine, author of a 'Literary History of France,' 1683-1740.

RIVIERE, C. F., Duc De, an emigrant noble and officer in the army of Condé, who was governor of the young duc de Bourdeaux; born 1765, condemned to death as a spy of the Bourbons, but saved by Josephine, 1804, died 1828.

RIVIER, L., a French physician, 1589-1655.

RIVIERE, MERCIER DE LA, a celebrated French political economist, who obtained the post of counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1747; was afterwards made intendant of Martinique; and, on his return, published his noble work, entitled 'L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des Sociétés Politiques.' The singularity of his schemes and his high pretensions were ridiculed by Voltaire, Grimm, and others; but had some of his precautionary advice been attended to, it is possible that the revolution, which he lived to witness, would not have taken place. Died 1794.

RIVIERE, P. J. H. LA. See LARIVIERE.

RIVIERE, ROCH LEBAILLE, Sieur De La, a cel. empirical physician and astrologer, died 1605.

RIVINUS, the Latinized name of ANDREW BACHMAN, a Ger. phys. and philologist, 1600-56.

RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS, but whose family name was Bachmann, an excellent botanist, was born at Leipzig in 1652. He died in 1723. The son of a learned father, he soon became equally distinguished himself; and filled the chair of physiology and botany at the university of his native town. He was a correspondent of John Ray's, and published a classification of plants about the same time as he did. His system was founded on the flower, on the number, regularity and irregularity, of the petals. He was the first to abandon the division of plants into trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, an arrangement which was still clung to by Tournefort and Ray. His controversy with the latter upon this subject, is the chief thing which has made Rivinus



known to the botanists of this country ; though the value of his works and his great merits as a botanist, entitled him to higher consideration than he has hitherto received at their hands. Plumier has named a genus of plants after him, Rivina. [W.B.]

RIZI, J., a Spanish painter and art-writer, 1595-1675. His brother, FRANCIS, a painter and architect, 1608-1685.

RIZZIO, RIZZI, or RICCI, DAVID, the son of a music and dancing-master at Turin, was born there in the earlier part of the 16th century. His musical abilities procured him notice at the court of Savoy, while his talents as a linguist caused him to be selected by the ambassador from the grand duke to Mary, queen of Scots, as a part of his suite. In 1564 he first made his appearance at Holyrood House, where he soon became so great a favorite with the queen, that he was appointed her secretary for foreign languages. The distinction with which he was treated by his royal mistress excited the envy of the nobles, and the jealousy of Darnley. A conspiracy, with the king at its head, was accordingly formed for his destruction ; and before he had enjoyed two years of court favor, the Lord Ruthven and others of his party were introduced by Darnley himself into the queen's apartment, where they assassinated the unfortunate object of their revenge, who fell at the feet of his royal mistress, having received no less than 56 stabs in her presence. A.D. 1566.

ROA, M. DE, a Spanish historian, died 1637.

ROBBIA, L. DELLA, an Ital. sculptor 15th ct.

ROBERT, earl of Annandale, father of Robert Bruce, who became king of Scotland, was related to the blood royal by his mother, Isabella of Scotland. He was the competitor of Baliol for the crown on the death of Alexander III. in 1285. Died soon after the battle of Falkirk, which was fought 22d July, 1298.

ROBERT I., king of Scotland. See BRUCE.

ROBERT II. and III. See STUART.

ROBERT, surnamed 'The Strong,' regarded as the stock of the Capet dynasty, died 866.

ROBERT, king of France, son of the preceding, received the crown at Soissons from the lords opposed to Charles the Simple 922, killed 923.

ROBERT, called 'The Devout,' king of France, shared the throne with his father, Hugh Capet, 988, succeeded him as sole king 996, died 1031.

ROBERT, emperor of Constantinople, 1219-28.

ROBERT, emperor of Germany, 1400-1410.

ROBERT, first of the name, duke of Normandy, called 'Le Magnifique,' and 'Le Diable,' succeeded his brother, Richard III., in 1027, or 1028. Having gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he was poisoned at Nicæa in Bithynia, 1035. His natural son, WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, succeeded him. ROBERT II., surnamed 'Short Shanks,' son of the latter, obtained the duchy of Normandy after his father's death, 1087, died the prisoner of his brother Henry, at Cardiff Castle, 1134.

ROBERT, called 'The Old,' duke of Burgundy, third son of King Robert, was invested with the duchy by his brother Henry I., 1032, and died 1075. ROBERT II succeeded his father, Hughes IV., before his death, 1272, and was married to Agnes, daughter of St. Louis, died 1305.

ROBERT, count of Burgundy, reigned 1303-15.

ROBERT, duke of Bar, reigned 1351-1411.

ROBERT, count of Evreux, reigned 989-1037.

ROBERT, the first of the name, count of Flanders, second son of Baldwin V., succeeded his nephew, Arnoul, 1072, died in Palestine 1093. ROBERT II., son and successor of the preceding, greatly distin-

guished by his exploits at Jerusalem, the crown of which was offered to him ; died 1111. ROBERT III., reigned 1305-1322.

ROBERT I., count of Artois, third son of Louis VIII., and brother of St. Louis. Having accompanied the latter into Egypt, he was killed at the battle of Mansourah 1250. ROBERT II., a posthumous son of the preceding, was distinguished in the second crusade, and was killed in a battle with the Flemings near Coutrai 1302. ROBERT III., grandson of Robert II., born 1287, was mortally wounded in a battle with the French, and died in London 1343.

ROBERT OF ANJOU, king of Naples, distinguished in the struggle of the middle ages between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was the third son of Charles II., and succeeded that sovereign by a decision of the pope in 1309. It is not easy to express the real principles at issue between those parties, but in general terms, the Ghibellines were the friends of the ascendancy of imperial government, and the Guelphs were identified with the separate nationalities under the ascendancy of the Church of Rome. Hence, the Guelph sovereigns were often on the side of the popes, and were always opposed to the emperors of Germany and their allies. With the crown of Naples conferred upon him to the prejudice of his nephew, Carobert, Robert of Anjou received the remission of all the debts of his father to the papal see, and, besides that, the lordship of several cities in Piedmont, and the alliance of the Guelph cities of Tuscany; the advantages which he offered in return being the combined resistance of Italy to the pretensions of Henry VII. The policy of Robert was to temporize, and hold his power in reserve rather than hazard a battle : and he was known to say that he rather gloried in the title of poet and philosopher (to which he had some claim) than in that of king. His championship of the church lasted from 1310 to 1324, when the Neapolitan and Roman armies were beaten, and Raimond of Cordova, who commanded them, taken prisoner. Robert, however, in the interval, had acquired Genoa, and defended his acquisition with some show of military talent against the Ghibellines of Lombardy, in 1318. In all his other projects he was disappointed. Two attempts to conquer Sicily failed, and his only son, Charles, after being defeated in his attempts to carry on the war, died in Tuscany, 1328. Robert endeavored to sustain the fortunes of his house, by marrying his daughter, Joan, to prince Andrew, son of his nephew, Carobert, who had become king of Hungary, with what result may be seen in another article (JOAN OF NAPLES). He died, esteemed by his own subjects, 1343. [E.R.]

ROBERT OF AUXERRE, a French monk, author of a chronicle of that place, died 1212.

ROBERT OF GENEVA, an antipope, elected under the name of Clement VII., in opposition to Urban VI., 1378, died 1394. It was this election which commenced the famous schism of the West.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, an old annalist, supposed to have been a monk, reign of Edward IV.

ROBERT OF LINCOLN, bishop of that see, and one of the most learned men of his age, died 1253.

ROBERT OF VAUGONDY, GILES, geographer to Louis XV., 1688-1766. DIDIER, his son and successor, 1723-1786.

ROBERT, FRANCIS, a modern geographer, born at Chalons, in France. In 1780 he obtained the title of royal geographer ; in 1789 he joined the most active partisans of the revolution ; was nominated mayor of the commune of Besnote, in 1793 ;



and, in 1797, was chosen a member of the council of five hundred. The latter part of his life was spent in travelling; and he died at Heiligenstadt, in Saxony, in 1819. Besides some useful elementary works on geography, &c., he published his 'Travels in Switzerland,' and a 'Description of France.'

ROBERT, HUBERT, an eminent French painter, was born at Paris, in 1732, and may be considered the first artist of the French school who studied with effect the decline and ruin of the monuments of ancient architecture. He resided in Italy several years, and during that time he painted the gardens and cascades at Rome in a most masterly manner. On his return to France he obtained admission into the academy; but his merit could not screen him from persecution in the revolution, and he was thrown into prison, where he amused himself by designing, even though he expected every hour to be dragged to the scaffold. At length he obtained his release, and continued in the exercise of his profession till his death, in 1808.

ROBERT, PETER FRANCIS JOSEPH, a French revolutionary statesman, born near Givet, in 1743. Becoming secretary to Danton, he was elected a deputy to the convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. Having married Mademoiselle Keralio, he adopted the literary profession, and wrote several political works. — His wife, LOUISE FELICITE DE KERALIO, was born at Paris in 1758, and died at Brussels, in 1821. Among her various works were 'Histoire d'Elizabeth, Reine d'Angleterre,' 5 vols.; 'Amélie et Caroline,' 5 vols., &c.; besides several translations from English and Italian authors.

ROBERTI, JOHN BAPTIST, Count, an Italian writer, was born in 1719. He was successively professor of philosophy in the college of Brescia, director of that at Parma, and, lastly, superior of the one at Bologna. He acquired great reputation by his writings, which relate to polite literature generally, and form 15 vols. Died 1786.

ROBERTI, J., a learned Jesuit, 1562–1651.

ROBERTIS, DENIS DE, an Italian ecclesiastic, professor of philosophy and theology at Paris, dist. as an orator, poet, and astrologer, died 1342.

ROBERTS, B. C., an antiquar. wr., 1789–1810.

ROBERTS, EMMA, a lady of distinguished literary talent, and an early friend of the highly gifted but ill-fated Miss Landon. Miss Roberts was the author of 'Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, Historical and Biographical,' 2 vols.; 'Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales,' &c. She died at Poonah, in India, Sept. 1840; the object of her mission thither having been the further illustration of life and manners in the East.

ROBERTS, F., a puritan divine, 1609–1675.

ROBERTS, P., a Welsh divine, died 1819.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM, an Am. writer, author of an account of the discovery and natural history of Florida, 1763.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, a minister of the Church of England, author of an 'Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature,' an 'Essay on Female Education,' and other works, 1726–1802.

ROBERTSON, PETER, a Scotch judge, author of a book of poems, and famous for his conviviality and wit, b. in Edinburgh 1794, d. 1855.

ROBERTSON, S. G., a Fr. aeronaut, died 1837.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS, a dignitary in the church in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, author of some grammatical tracts in Latin, 16th cent.

ROBERTSON, DR. WILLIAM, was born in 1721, at Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian, where his father was then the parish minister. He went through the

usual education for the Church of Scotland, and in his twenty-second year became minister of the rural parish of Gladsuir, in Haddingtonshire. He speedily displayed, in the ecclesiastical courts, that ability as a debater and orator, which afterwards, assisted by the weight of his literary reputation and his exemplary character, made him the leader of one of the two great parties in the church. In his retired manse he busied himself also with literature, associated with the men of letters who were then gathered in the Scottish capital, and in 1755–6 co-operated with Blair and Adam Smith in their attempt to establish an 'Edinburgh Review.' History of Scotland during the reigns of Mary There, too, he wrote his first historical work, 'The and of James VI.' It was received with great favor, and appreciated by none more highly than by David Hume, between whom and Robertson there was a cordial good-will, in spite of literary rivalry and serious differences of opinion. Both in this and in his other works, Robertson shows himself an admirable story-teller, writing with remarkable animation, and in a style which, though not possessing Hume's ease, is wonderfully correct; and he was also a conscientious and successful investigator of original authorities. In the year of his first publication he removed to Edinburgh, being appointed to one of the city churches; and in 1762 he became also Principal of the University. About this time he refused a proposal from the government to take orders in England, with a view to his being made a bishop; and in 1764 he was named historiographer-royal for Scotland. His literary industry was not checked, either by his success or by his multifarious occupations and his close attention to his pastoral duties. In 1769 he published his most masterly work, 'The History of Charles V.,' and two other productions less valuable followed, 'The History of America' in 1777, and 'An Historical Disquisition concerning Ancient India' in 1791. Of his pulpit eloquence, to which a warm tribute is paid by Dr. Erskine, his friendly colleague, though his opponent in the church courts, no specimen has been printed except one sermon. His death took place in 1793.

[W.S.]

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, an Irish divine, author of 'An Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, and Index Expurgatorius.' For this publication he was rewarded by the University of Glasgow with the degree of D.D., and was afterwards master of the Wolverhampton grammar school, 1705–1783.

ROBERTSON, W., a grammarian, 1650–1686.

ROBERVAL, GILES PERSON DE, an eminent geometer, professor of mathematics in the College Royal of France, author of numerous memoirs, and party to a controversy with Descartes, 1602–1675.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANCOIS JOSEPH MAXIMILIEN ISIDORE, the chief actor in the French revolution, was born at Arras in 1759. His father was of English origin, by profession an advocate, and though not rich, as few could be at a provincial bar, he was sufficiently well off to pay for the education of his children. Maximilien, therefore, was sent to Paris, and educated for the same profession, at the college of Louis le Grand, where Camille Desmoulins was his fellow-student. At the outbreak of the revolution he was but thirty years of age, yet he had already acquired a literary and professional celebrity in his native province, and possessed so much of the public confidence that he was sent as a deputy to the estates-general. Like many others in that as-



sembly whose names, in the course of the next five years, filled every mouth in Europe, Robespierre was unknown and unmarked as a man of any likelihood, and was destined to remain so until the popular applause had been exhausted by a Necker, a Lafayette, and a Mirabeau. Of all those assembled, however, he was the only man who went with a predetermined conviction, with a design as complete as his own devotion to it proved to be constant, and with a nature so impassible that his heart would never prevent him from adopting whatever means might recommend themselves to his conscience as necessary. His character was that of a man formed by study, whose sentiments were fashioned as of cold, polished steel, and whose sense of justice, if it came warm from the heart in early youth, had hardened into marble, human in its proportions, incorruptible in its nature, but statue-like in its frigid insensibility. Such was Robespierre as he played his part on the stage of public events, yet this man apparently so insensible, had a brother whom he loved, and who in return almost idolized him; a sister to whom he had given up the little independence he had inherited from his father; and all those cherished memories of a first love, to which the heart in secret clings but the more fondly, as the outward features are moulded into indifference by disappointment. To state the whole truth, the friends of Robespierre, and his political colleagues, exhibited the utmost devotion for his person, and the object of a later attachment, on his part, could never comprehend the maledictions heaped upon his memory; he was so pure, so virtuous, so gentle as she remembered him! These facts may be incomprehensible, but they are such as we find on record, and no public life can be understood if the private character and the circumstances created by it are insufficiently known. Robespierre's sense of justice, and his indifference to the means of accomplishing it, may account for his public influence, but they would leave the devoted friendship of a Lebas, a St. Just, and of a brother well acquainted with his private life inexplicable unless there were some chord in his heart that responded to it. The secret of that devotion must be sought in their knowledge of his character, and their admiration of the perfect command that Robespierre possessed over his sensibilities, and the subjugation of his whole nature to a stern logic, working by mathematical rule, and resolved to extract the symmetrical order of his dreams out of the elements around him, regardless of all human feeling. For a long time this disposition remained unknown, and few could have supposed that his studied manners and his sickly countenance concealed the real hero of the revolution. Such, however, was the fact. Robespierre was deeply read in the history of the Grecian and Roman republics, and next to his admiration for the examples set by the free states and heroes of antiquity, may be mentioned the *Contrat Social* of Rousseau. These were the models according to which he had formed his ideal of a state, and whether a Mirabeau declaimed in the tribune, or a Necker and a Roland contrived in the cabinet, he advanced steadily, but with a deadly certainty, towards his object. During the early sittings of the estates-general, he was the close observer of those who represented public opinion in that body, but said little himself; but when the discussion of the constitution came on, he frequently occupied the tribune, and grew bolder in the expression of his republican sentiments as he found them acceptable to the people. Trial by jury, the enfranchisement of the slaves, the liberty of the

press, the abolition of capital punishment, were among the special subjects advocated by him. It was on a question of very different import, however, that he was first recognized as the man of the people. We must here briefly review events. In May, 1789, the states-general had assembled at Versailles. In June, the third estate or commons had virtually rebelled against the crown, and being joined by some of the clergy and nobility, had assumed the title of a national assembly, against which the guards had refused to act. In July the Bastille was destroyed, the national guard enrolled under Lafayette, and the 'Rights of Man' promulgated as the basis of a constitution; the national assembly then changed its title to that of constituent assembly. In the course of the next three months the revolutionary journalism commenced, and the creation of clubs; the first of these was the *Breton's Committee*, which changed its name successively to *French Revolution Club*, *Club of the Friends of the Constitution*, and *Jacobin's Club*, so called from its meeting in the hall of a Jacobite convent; it was definitively formed on the 6th October, 1789. Soon after it the *Cordeleurs*, a still more violent body, agitated by Danton and Camille Desmoulins, was formed; and, in May, 1790, the *Club of Feuillants*, which was intended to rally the constitutionalists against the Jacobins. In one or other of these clubs all the characters who figured in the reign of terror rose to note, and most of the orators in the constituent assembly were in alliance with them. Chief of these was Mirabeau, who died suddenly in March, 1791, and with him expired the hopes of the court ever to come to an understanding with the people. Shortly after, therefore, in the month of June, the king and the royal family attempted to fly, and being arrested at Varennes, were brought back to Paris. This was Robespierre's opportunity. The people had lost their idol in Mirabeau, and were now in a state of the highest excitement and exasperation. The orator addressed the assembly in the dispassionate and well studied periods customary with him, and demonstrated by arguments drawn from antiquity, and by quotations from the *Contrat Social*, that the king was responsible to the people as their chief magistrate, intrusted with certain executive functions, but himself forming no part of the national representation. From this moment Robespierre took the place up to which he had steadily advanced from the beginning, as chief of the revolutionary movement, and he now began to hint that the constitution was only a first step in the end to be achieved. Soon after, in September, 1791, that document was completed and formally accepted by the king; and the day following, the first biennial parliament, or legislative assembly, met for business; this body was composed wholly of new members by the advice of Robespierre, who was crowned with oak leaves, and being placed in a carriage, from which the horses had been detached, was drawn through the streets by the enthusiastic people, who proclaimed him the 'real defender of their rights.' In the June previous Robespierre had been appointed public accuser at the criminal tribunal of Paris, and he retained this function till April, 1792, when he resigned it in order to devote himself to the popular cause in the Jacobin's Club. He studiously preserved himself free from all taint of violence or inconsistency, and yet acquired such influence in this body that he was named one of the new municipality after the insurrection of August, and in this capacity had to bewail the prison massacres; on this occasion he betrayed more sensibility than on any other in the course of his history.



The convention met in September, and Robespierre, supported by an immense popularity, became one of its members, and entered upon the last eventful stages of his political journey. The first event was an accusation commenced against him by Barbaroux, who accused Robespierre of an attempt to concentrate the public authority under his own hands in the Paris municipality; this, however, ended in words. The fate of the king was then decided on by the majority of all parties. Robespierre said little, but his words were, as usual, cold and decisive; there was no rational doubt that the king must die, though he said it with regret, in order that the republic might live. The temper and policy of Robespierre was that of reason incarnate, and the lives of men, or thousands of men, were admitted into his balance of probabilities, as so many figures in a mathematical problem. The fate of the king and the other members of the royal family hardly required the acceleration given to it by his hand; the real struggle for him, as he felt conscious, was with the two great parties who would resist the dictatorship at which he was determined to arrive; these were the *Girondins* and the *Montagnards*, the former including nearly all the respectability, talent, and eloquence of France; and the latter, the atheism and immorality. Robespierre's calculation of means was admirably ingenious, but it was still such as the circumstances dictated. The most scrupulous were to be sacrificed first, by aid of those less so; the effect of which would be to throw all the odium of the terror upon the last and worst class, whom the dictator would then, in the face of the admiring world, vanquish himself; thus Robespierre the Apollo, born of France the Latona in the midst of her terrors, was to vanquish the dreaded sea monster, and institute the new Pythian games. This programme was exactly followed. The struggle with the *Girondins* was terminated by the proscriptions of the 31st May and 2d of June, 1793; the Dantonists, who stood next on the roster, fell with their chief on the 5th of April, 1794; and there now remained the vile faction of Hebert and Chaumete. Perhaps Robespierre had not calculated on the remains of the vanquished parties forming a coalition with these scoundrels against him; such, however, was the case when he commenced the last struggle, by calling the Jacobin leaders and proconsuls to account for their atrocities. The critical hour was the 27th of July, 1794, called, according to the republican calendar, the 9th Thermidor. A month previous Robespierre had withdrawn from the Committee of Public Safety, and completely isolated himself from the men he had doomed to destruction; in this interval the committees of death (those of Public Safety and General Surety) had grown more insatiate of blood daily. In a speech of remarkable daring Robespierre apostrophized the men of violence, and, as he well knew, staked his life upon the issue of it in the convention. The conspiracy against him in that body instantly betrayed itself, and he proceeded to the club of Jacobins; their enthusiasm was immense, and they urged him to arrest the two committees, and march upon the convention. This he absolutely refused to do, as an act that would brand him with the name of tyrant, and the next day, repeating his visit to the national representatives, was arrested by that body in the midst of a tumultuous scene; the younger Robespierre, Lebas, St. Just, and Couthon, stood by him nobly, and became his fellow-prisoners. There might now have been a fierce struggle, but Henriot, mad with drunkenness, who should have headed the troops of the municipality, was arrested by the officers of the convention

at the very moment when the prisoners were released and conveyed to the Hotel de Ville by Fleuriot, Pagan, and Coffinhal. Robespierre remained passive, and refusing to lend his sanction by word or gesture to any illegal act against the convention, was seized again by the soldiers of Barras, a small party of whom, conducted by Leonard Bourdon, forced their way into the *Salle de l'Egalité*. Here, it has been repeatedly said Robespierre attempted to destroy himself, and was found with his jaw shot through; it is now proved, however, that it was the cowardly act of his enemies as they entered the room. He spoke no word and betrayed no emotion after his arrest, though he was subjected to every conceivable indignity and insult. The formalities at the bar of Fouquier Tinville soon gone through, Robespierre and his party were conveyed to the scaffold. His end is thus recorded: 'Before the knife was loosened the executioners pulled off the bandage which enveloped his face, in order to prevent the linen from deadening the blow of the axe. The agony occasioned by this drew from the wretched sufferer a cry of anguish that was heard to the opposite side of the Place de la Revolution; then followed a silence like that of the grave, interrupted, at intervals, by a dull sullen noise; the guillotine fell, and the head of Robespierre rolled into the basket. The crowd held their breath for some seconds, then burst into a loud and unanimous cheering.' It was the second day only after Robespierre had made his last desperate effort for the Republic in the National Convention, July 28th, 1794. [E.R.]

ROBESPIERRE, AUGUSTIN BON JOSEPH, called the *Younger*, brother of the preceding, was born at Arras 1764, and became a deputy to the convention 1792. He was the devoted friend of his brother, and came forward to share his fate in the convention on the 8th Thermidor: the previous year he had opposed himself with great courage to the sanguinary proceedings of the pro-consuls. When his brother was arrested, and Lebas had shot himself dead, Augustin threw himself from a window of the Hotel de Ville, which, however, only broke his leg. He was executed with the elder Robespierre and his colleagues the following day.

ROBESPIERRE, CHARLOTTE, sister of the preceding, took up her abode at Paris when they became members of the convention, and had for her admirer Pouché, who was no favorite of the dictator. She was arrested on the 9th Thermidor, but soon after set at liberty and pensioned. Her 'Memoirs' contain some interesting particulars. Died at Paris 1834.

ROBILANT, ESPRIT BEN NICOLAS DE, a Sardinian officer, engineer, and mineralog., 1724-1801.

ROBIN, JEAN, a French botanist, keeper of the Garden of Plants, 1550-1597. His account of the king's garden was published 1601. VESPASIAN, a brother of Jean, was also a botanist.

ROBINET, J. B. R., a Fr. writer, 1735-1820.

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, an English mathematician of great genius and eminence, was born at Bath, in 1707; was a teacher of mathematics, became engineer-general to the East India Company, wrote 'New Principles of Gunnery,' and was the real narrator of Lord Anson's 'Voyage round the World,' though it was published under the name of Walter. Died 1751.

ROBINS, J., an astronomer, died 1558.

ROBINSON, ANASTASIA, a public singer of some eminence, in the early part of the last century. She was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Croft and Signora Cuzzoni Sandoni; and though she



never ranked as a first-rate vocalist, she sang at the opera for some years, more admired perhaps for her personal charms, accomplishments, and irreproachable conduct, than for her acknowledged talents. At length she quitted the stage, in consequence of her marriage with the Earl of Peterborough, though the connection was not publicly acknowledged till some years after it took place. Died 1750.

ROBINSON, SIR FREDERICK, an English officer, who reached the rank of general in the British army, was born on the banks of the Hudson, in the state of New York. He was the son of Colonel Beverly Robinson, an American loyalist, whose house near West Point was the scene of Arnold's intrigues preparatory to his treason, which led to Major Andre's execution. He entered the British army in 1777, served against the Americans in the war of the Revolution, and of 1812. Died in England in 1852, at the advanced age of 89.

ROBINSON, JOHN, an English Puritan minister, who removed to Holland with his congregation, from which came the first New England settlers to America. Died 1625.

ROBINSON, MARY, a poetess and miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Darby, was born in 1758, at Bristol. At the age of 15 she was married to an attorney of the name of Robinson, which precipitate step appears to have embittered the rest of her life. Being reduced in circumstances, she had recourse to the stage, and made her first appearance at Drury Lane in the character of Juliet, in which she was instructed by Mr. Garrick. Her reception was very flattering, and she continued to perform in various characters till her representation of Perdita, in the 'Winter's Tale,' when her beauty attracted the admiration of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) in consequence of which she quitted the stage, and became his mistress. This connection, however, was but of short duration. In 1784 she had the misfortune to be attacked by a violent rheumatism, which progressively deprived her of the use of her limbs, and she was partly dependent on her pen for the means of living. She wrote a number of poetical pieces under the name of Laura Maria; besides which she was the author of 'Vancenza,' a romance; 'Poems,' 2 vols.; 'Walsingham,' a novel, 4 vols.; her 'Memoirs,' 4 vols., &c. Died 1800.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, a nonconformist minister, born at Swaffham in Norfolk, 1735, died a convert to Socinianism 1790. He wrote on the question which has again become the subject of public discussion, concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister, a 'History of Baptism,' &c.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, a minister of the Church of England, author of 'Scripture Characters,' &c. Born 1749.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, an English naturalist, was an episcopal clergyman, and held the rectory at Ousley, in Cumberland, where he died 1719. His long residence in the neighborhood of a mountainous and mineral district led him to turn his attention to the study of mineralogy, geology, &c. He wrote an interesting 'Essay towards a Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland,' &c.

ROBISON, JOHN, professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, was born at Boghall, in Stirlingshire, 1739, and died in 1805. He is chiefly remarkable as the author of a book which attracted considerable attention at the close of the century, entitled 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the Secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies.' This work ran through

four editions in the course of a few months, but it now only creates a smile. It contains some curious particulars, however, bearing on the French revolution. Mr. Robison, when a youth, was attached to the royal navy, and was in the boat with General Wolfe when he landed on the heights of Abraham before the taking of Quebec. He is known as a writer in natural philosophy, and as a contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' [E.R.]

ROBORTELLO, FRANCESCO, an Italian writer, was born at Udina, in 1516, and died at Padua, where he was professor of rhetoric and philosophy, in 1567. He wrote 'De Vita et Victu populi Romani sub Imperatoribus' and other treatises, besides editing the works of many of the classic poets.

ROB ROY, which signifies *Robert the Red*, was a celebrated Highland freebooter, whose true name was Robert Macgregor, but who assumed that of Campbell, on account of the outlawry of the clan Macgregor by the Scotch parliament, in 1662. He was born about 1660, and was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, said to have been a lieutenant-colonel in the service of James II., by his wife, a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch. Like other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle previous to the rebellion of 1716, in which he joined the adherents of the Pretender. On the suppression of the rebellion, the Duke of Montrose, with whom Rob Roy had previously had a quarrel, took the opportunity to deprive him of his estates; and the latter began to indemnify himself by a war of reprisals upon the property of the duke. An English garrison was stationed at Inversnaid, near Aberfoyle, the residence of Rob Roy; but his activity and courage saved him from the hands of his enemies, from whom he continued for some time to levy black mail. The time of his death is uncertain, but he is known to have survived the year 1733, and died at a very advanced age.

ROBSON, GEORGE FENNEL, an eminent draughtsman and landscape painter in water-colors, was born at Durham; and as he showed a decided taste for the art while a mere child, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Harle, a drawing-master in that city. His progress was extremely rapid; and before he attained the age of 20 he visited London, where his talents soon became known. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to undertake a journey to the Scottish highlands, with whose wild and romantic scenery he had long wished for an opportunity to make himself acquainted. In the dress of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back, and Scott's poem, 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains, winter and summer, till he had become familiar with the various aspects they presented under different changes of seasons, and was enabled to lay up a rich store of materials for the improvement of his taste and skill. On his return to London, where he took up his future residence, he published 'Outlines of the Grampian Mountains,' which, as well as his future productions, obtained him patronage and fame. One of his last and best pictures was a 'View of London Bridge before Sunrise.' He died in 1833. Among the engravings and published works of Robson may be mentioned, 'Picturesque Views of English Cities,' with descriptive letter-press by J. Britton, F.S.A.; and 'Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels,' engraved by the Findens.

ROBY, JOHN, whose varied acquirements and benevolence of disposition have gained him extensive fame, was long a banker at Rochdale in Lancashire, the 'Traditions' of which county he made known to



the world in two works, published respectively in 1829 and 1831. His first literary production was 'Sir Bartram,' a poem in six cantos, published in 1815; and his last was his 'Seven Weeks in Belgium, Switzerland, Lombardy, &c.,' the result of a continental tour made in 1838. But besides conducting an extensive business, and engaging in literary pursuits with a view to publication, Mr. Roby was in the habit of delivering lectures on various subjects of literature and science; and many a large audience has been delighted with the homely but forcible illustrations of the banker, poet, and historian. His active career was cut short by the calamity which befell the 'Orion,' on her passage from Liverpool to Glasgow, June 17th, 1850.

ROCAERTI DI PERELADA, JUAN TOMASO, general of the Dominicans, distinguished as a writer in favor of the papacy, born in Spain 1624, d. 1699.

ROCCA, ANGELUS, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Rocca Contrata, in the marche of Ancona, in 1545. He studied at Rome, Venice, and Padua; and in 1579 obtained a place in the Vatican, where also he had the superintendence of the apostolic press. His works display great learning, and chiefly relate to morals and history. At his death, which happened in 1620, he left his valuable library to the Augustinian monastery at Rome, on condition that it should be accessible to the public.

ROCHAMBEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIE DE VIMEUR, Count De, marshal of France, was born at Vendome, in 1725, and entered the army at the age of 16. In 1746 he became aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans; and afterwards obtaining the command of the regiment of La Marche, distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, where he was wounded; he obtained fresh laurels at Crevelt, Minden, Corbach, and Clostercamp; and, having been made lieutenant-general, was, in 1780, sent with an army of 6000 men to the assistance of the United States of America. Having embarked in Rhode Island, he acted in concert with Washington, first against Clinton, in New York, and then against Cornwallis. Rochambeau was raised to the rank of marshal by Louis XVI., and, after the revolution, he was appointed to the command of the army of the north; but he was superseded by more active officers, and, being calumniated by the popular journalists, he addressed to the legislative assembly a vindication of his conduct. A decree of approbation was consequently passed in May, 1792, and he retired to his estate, near Vendome, with a determination to interfere no more with public affairs. He was subsequently arrested, and narrowly escaped suffering death under the tyranny of Robespierre. In 1803 he was presented to Buonaparte, who granted him a pension, and the cross of grand officer of the legion of honor. His death took place in 1807; and his 'Mémoires' were published in 1809.

ROCHE, E. DE LA, a Fr. mathematic., 16th cent.

ROCHE, J. DE, a French commander, of Swiss descent, famous for his defence of the castle of Villmont against the duc de Rohan in 1621. It is remarkable that his portrait, still in possession of the family, bears a striking resemblance to that of Oliver Cromwell.

ROCHE, JAS., an English antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, died 1853, aged 83.

ROCHE, J. B. L. DE LA, a doctor of the Sorbonne, author of a panegyric of St. Genevieve, died 1780.

ROCHE, P. L. LEFEBVRE DE LA, a French clergyman and learned writer, about 1740-1806.

ROCHE, REGINA MARIA, a novelist, whose productions were very popular in their day, was born in

1765. Among her fictions were 'The Children of the Abbey,' 4 vols., a great favorite, also 'The Nocturnal Visit,' 4 vols.; 'The Monastery of St. Columb,' 5 vols.; and many others. But they have almost faded from the memory, or been overwhelmed by the myriad volumes which have succeeded them. Died at Waterford, May, 1845.

ROCHE, SOPHIE DE LA, a Ger. novelist, daughter of a physician named Guttermann, 1750-1807.

ROCHE-AYMOR, CHARLES ANTOINE DE LA, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, 1692-1777.

ROCHECOTTE, F. GUYON, Count De, a royalist general, born 1769, shot as a conspirator 1798.

ROCHE-FLAVIN, BERNARD DE LA, a French Jesuit and historian of the parliaments, 1552-1627.

ROCHEFORD, WILLIAM DE, a French writer, was born in 1731, at Lyons, and died at Paris, in 1788. His principal work is entitled 'Réfutation du Système de la Nature,' but he also wrote some tragedies, and translated the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, the plays of Sophocles, &c.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, F. DE LA, bishop of Senlis, cardinal and Roman ambassador, 1558-1645.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, FRANCIS, Duc De La, prince of Marsille, a famous name in French literature, and in the troubles of the Fronde, 1513-1680. Several others of the name have been distinguished at later periods of French history, and the last duke of this house was massacred at the Abbaye prison, in September 1792.



[Henry de la Rochejaquelein.]

ROCHEJAQUELEIN, HENRI DE LA, a famous chief of La Vendée, who became generalissimo at the age of twenty-two, and sustained a struggle with the republican troops for ten months with great skill and intrepidity, born 1773, killed at Nouaillé 1794.

ROCHELLE, B. LA, a French actor, 1748-1807.

ROCHESTER, JOHN WILMOT, Earl of, a witty and profligate nobleman of the court of Charles II., was born in 1648, and, on the death of his father, succeeded to his titles and estates, the latter of which, by extravagance, he soon dissipated. He became the personal friend and favorite of his sovereign, who is said to have encouraged and shared many of his exploits. The levity of his disposition frequently brought him into disgrace, and he was more than once forbidden the royal presence: his companionable qualities, however, which made him necessary to the amusement of his master, prevented his occasional exile from being ever of long continuance. His constitution at length gave way under such excesses; and, at the age of 30, he was visited with



all the debility of old age. He lingered for some time in this condition, and died, professing great penitence for his misspent life, in 1680. His satirical poems are keen, but their obscenity and impiety render them alike dangerous and disgusting.

ROCHETTE, RAOUL, a Fr. antiquarian, d. 1854.

ROCHON, A. M. DE, a Fr. astron., 1741-1817.

ROCHON DE CHABANNES, MARC ANTHONY JAMES, a French dramatic writer, 1730-1800.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, second marquis of, leader of a section of the Whig party, and prime minister, was born in 1730, and succeeded to the estates and dignities of his father in 1750. On the accession of George III. party feeling ran high, and was greatly aggravated by the intrigues of the sovereign with his favorite, Lord Bute. These circumstances rendered it difficult to keep a ministry together, and recourse was frequently had to politicians of very middling qualifications. Such was Lord Rockingham, a man of unostentatious integrity and sound constitutional feeling, but on the other hand, neither a great orator, nor a statesman of very brilliant parts. He became minister in July, 1765, when the Grenville ministry was turned out, during the debates on the regency bill, which had become necessary in consequence of the mental afflictions of the king. The first measure of the marquis of Rockingham was the repeal of the American stamp act, which had received the royal assent in the March previous, but he reserved to parliament the right of taxing the colonies, and proceeded quietly with some constitutional reforms, such as the prohibition of *general warrants*. He also encouraged trade, in the way of protection from competition, then, and till lately, the political fashion. The weakness of this ministry yielded place to that of Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, in June, 1766, and when the latter was succeeded by the administration of Lord North, the marquis of Rockingham went into opposition with the Whig chief. He became minister again after the fall of Lord North in March, 1782, but retired from office and from the world on the succeeding 1st of July. In this latter period Lord Rockingham appears to have been willing to sanction some measure of parliamentary reform, but it would be difficult to believe he was equal to any great emergency. *A jeu d'esprit* of the times runs thus:—

'Truth to tell, if one may without shocking 'em,  
The nation's asleep, and the minister—Rockingham!'

[E.R.]

ROCOCLES, J. B., a Fr. historian, died 1696.

RODE, CHR. BERNARD, a German painter and engraver, 1725-1797. His brother, J. HENRY, an engraver, 1727-1759.

RODE, P., a French violinist, 1774-1833.

RODELLA, J. B., an Italian writer, 1724-94.

RODERIC, or RODERIQUE, last king of the Visigoths of Spain, killed in battle 711.

RODGERS, JOHN, an American commodore, who distinguished himself at Tripoli, and in the war of 1813 with the British. Born in Maryland 1771; died 1838.

RODNEY, CÆSAR, president of Delaware, and a signer of the American declaration of independence, was born in 1730, died 1783.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, Lord, a gallant English admiral, was the son of Captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer, who, at the time of his son's birth, was commanding the yacht in which the king, attended by the Duke of Chandos, used to pass to and from Hanover: hence he was christened George Brydges, the name of his royal and noble godfathers. He entered the navy early in life, and ob-

tained the command of a ship in 1742. In 1749 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland: and on his return, in 1753, married the sister of the Earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made admiral of the blue; and in the same year he destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity, that, at the conclusion of the war, he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate, and he found it necessary to retire to the Continent. The French government made some overtures to him, which would have recruited his fortune. These he rejected; and, the fact having transpired, he was placed in command of a squadron destined for the Mediterranean. In 1780 he fell in with Langara's fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, and completely defeated it; and on the 12th of April, 1782, obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet under De Grasse, capturing five and sinking one of his largest vessels. A barony and a pension of £2,000 were bestowed upon him for his services: and on his decease, in 1792, a monument was voted to his memory, at the national expense, in St. Paul's cathedral.



[Monument of Rodney in St. Paul's Cathedral.]

RODOLPH I., emperor of Germany, and founder of the imperial house of Austria, was born in 1218 being the eldest son of Albert IV., count of Hapsburg and landgrave of Alsace. He first served under Ottocar, king of Bohemia, against the Prussians, and distinguished himself by his prudence, valor, and the spirit of justice with which he protected the inhabitants of the towns from their baronial oppressors. In 1273, as he was encamped before the walls of Basle, he received the unexpected intelligence that he was elected king of the Romans and emperor, in preference to Alphonso, king of Castile, and Ottocar, king of Bohemia, the latter of whom opposed his election, but was defeated and slain. After a reign of 19 years he expired, in 1291, aged 72. He was brave, indefatigable, affable, magnanimous, intelligent and just. RODOLPH II., born at Vienna 1552, was crowned king of Hungary 1572, king of Bohemia and king of the Romans 1575, and emperor on the death of his father, Maximilian II., 1576. He lost the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia by the revolt of his brother, Mathias, and died 1612.

RODOLPH I., king of Burgundy, shared the throne with his father, Conrad II., count of Auxerre 886, took the title of king 888, died 912. RODOLPH II., his son and successor, made himself king of Italy 922, and, on renouncing this enterprise, founded the

kingdom of Arles and Burgundy 933; died 937. RODOLPH III., called the *Devout*, and the *Do-nothing*, grandson of the preceding, born 993, succeeded his father, Conrad, 994, died 1032.

RODOLPH, three dukes of Saxony :—RODOLPH I., son and successor of Albert II., reigned 1298–1356. RODOLPH II., son and successor of Rodolph I., 1356–1370. RODOLPH III., nephew of the latter, succeeded 1388, died a prisoner in Bohemia 1418.

RODOLPH, the *first* of the name, count palatine, succeeded his father, Louis II., 1294, declared against Albert, duke of Austria, in favor of Adolphus of Nassau 1300, died in England 1319. The *second* of his name, son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Adolphus, 1327, concluded a peace with the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, 1329, died 1353.

RODOLPH, count of Rheinfelden, and duke of Snaabia, elected king of Germany, 1077, killed 1080. RODON, or DE RODON, DAVID, a French professor of philosophy and reformer, died 1664.

RODRIGUEZ, ALPHONSO, a Jesuit of Valladolid, whose work on Christian Perfection ranks high in mystic divinity, and has been translated into all the European languages, 1526–1616.

RODRIGUEZ, A. J., a theologian, 1705–1781.

RODRIGUEZ, J., a Portuguese missionary, 1559–1633.

RODRIGUEZ, V., a Sp. architect, 1717–1785.

RODWELL, GEORGE HERBERT, an English composer and writer, died 1851.

ROE, SIR THOMAS, an able statesman and ambassador, was born about 1580, at Low Layton, in Essex, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1604 he was knighted, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul, at whose court he remained three years. In 1621 he went in the same capacity to the Grand Seigneur; in which post he continued under Osman, Mustapha I., and Amurath IV. During his residence there, he collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian library, and also brought over the Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, as a present to Charles I., from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople. In 1629, Sir Thomas negotiated a peace between Poland and Sweden; and it was by his advice, that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, where he gained the battle of Leipsic. After the victory, the king sent him a present of £2,000. In 1640 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in parliament. The next year he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made chancellor of the garter and a privy councillor. Died 1644.

ROEBUCK, JOHN, a physician and natural philosopher, was born at Sheffield, in 1718, was educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, and engaged in practice at Birmingham. He devoted his attention particularly to chemical experiments; and, in conjunction with Mr. Garbett, he established a sulphuric acid manufactory at Preston Pans, in Scotland, which proved very successful. In 1759 they also founded the celebrated Carron iron works. An unfortunate speculation, however, in attempting to work mines of coal and salt, on the estate of the Duke of Hamilton, ruined his fortune; and he died, in embarrassed circumstances, in 1794.

ROEDERER, COUNT, a French statesman, professor of moral science and politics, 1754–1835.

ROEHL, L. H., a Ger. astronomer, died 1790.

ROEL, HERMANN ALEXANDER, a protestant German divine and Cartesian philosopher, died 1718.

ROELAS, J. DE LAS, a Sp. painter, died 1625.

ROELAS, P. DE LAS, a Spanish painter, taught

by Titian, and regarded as the rival of Murillo, 1560–1620.

ROEMER, OLAUS, a Danish astronomer, was born at Arhusen, in Jutland, in 1644. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he applied so diligently to the mathematics, that he was appointed tutor to the Dauphin of France. In 1681 he returned to his native place, and held several considerable offices previous to his decease, which took place in 1710. He made many scientific discoveries, the most important of which was that of the velocity of light, from the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. Died 1710.

ROENER, J. J., a Swiss botanist, 1761–1819.

ROEPEL, C., a Dutch painter, 1679–1748.

ROESEL, A. J., a German painter, 1705–1759.

ROESTRAETEN, P., a Dutch portrait painter, who distinguished himself in England, 1627–1698.

ROGER, the name of several European princes :—ROGER I., *count of Sicily*, is known to history from 1058 to his death in 1101. ROGER II., son of the preceding, became *king of Sicily* 1130, and died 1154.

A cousin of the latter, ROBERT, *duke of Apulia*, succeeded his father, Robert Guiscard, 1085, died 1111. ROGER I., *count of Carcassonne*, reigned 1130–1150.

ROGER II., whose reign was greatly disturbed by quarrels with Raymond V., count of Toulouse, 1167–1194. ROGER OF MONTGOMERY, *count of Alencon*, nephew of William the Conqueror, succeeded 1070, and, having accompanied William to England, commanded his advanced guard at the battle of Hastings, and was created earl of Shrewsbury, died 1094.

ROGER, or RICHARD, OF HEXHAM, a monk of that abbey, known as an historian, 12th century.

ROGER OF HOVEDEN. See HOVEDEN.

ROGER, A., a Dutch protestant, 17th century.

ROGER, E., a French missionary, 17th century.

ROGER, F., a French author, 1776–1842.

ROGER-MARTIN, a French mathematician and physician, member of the council of 500, 1741–1811.

ROGERS, B., an English composer, 17th century.

ROGERS, C., an antiquarian, 1711–1784.

ROGERS, D., a statesman, about 1540–1590.

ROGERS, the Rev. GEORGE, who, for upwards of half a century, was the rector of Sproughton, near Ipswich, was born in 1741; and died at the patriarchal age of 94, in 1855. He was the author of several treatises on theological subjects, a strenuous advocate for civil and religious liberty, and an impressive preacher.

ROGERS, JOHN, the first martyr of the reign of Queen Mary, was first known as chaplain at Antwerp, and afterwards as collaborateur of Tyndale and Coverdale in effecting a translation of the Bible. He preached against popery at St. Paul's Cross immediately after the accession of Mary, and was burnt at Smithfield, February 4, 1555.

ROGERS, JOHN, rector of St. Giles', Cripplegate, and a writer against Hoadley, 1679–1729.

ROGERS, JOHN, an American commodore, see RODGERS.

ROGERS, JOHN, a president of Harvard University in 1683, died 1684.

ROGERS, ROBERT, famous in the American colonial wars with the French and Indians, was born in New Hampshire. In the revolution he sided with the royalists. He retired to England, where he died about 1780. He published several books, treating of North America, the Indian wars, &c.

ROGERS, P. H., an English landscape painter, died 1853, aged 65.

ROGERS, THOMAS, chaplain to Bancroft, bishop of London, author of several works, 1568–1616.



ROGERS, THOMAS, an episcopal clergyman, author of 'Providence Displayed in the Coronation of King William and Queen Mary,' 1660-94.

ROGERS, Woods, an English circumnavigator, who belonged to the royal navy in 1708, when he was invited by the merchants at Bristol to take the command of an expedition to the South Sea. He set sail with two vessels, taking out Dampier as a pilot. Passing to the south of Terra del Fuego, in January, 1709, they entered the Pacific Ocean, and in February arrived at the isle of Juan Fernandez, where they found Alexander Selkirk: they then visited the coast of California, crossed the Pacific, and returned to England in October, 1711. Captain Rogers was afterwards employed with a squadron to extirpate the pirates who infested the West Indies. Died 1732.

ROHAN, a noble French family, numbering the following eminent churchmen:—ARMAND GASTON, cardinal and bishop of Strasburg, 1674-1749. ARMAND, called the *cardinal of Soubisse*, grand-nephew of the preceding, and holder of the same dignities, 1717-1756. ARMAND JULE, his cousin, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, 1695-1762. LOUIS CONSTANTINE, brother of the latter, cardinal and bishop of Strasburg, 1697-1779. LOUIS RENE EDWARD, Prince De Rohan, ambassador to Vienna, bishop of Strasburg, cardinal and grand-almoner of France, best known by the affair of the diamond necklace, 1734-1803. J. H. MERIADEC, Prince De Rohan-Guéméné, elder brother of the necklace cardinal, born 1726, rendered himself notorious by his prodigalities, and by his failure for more than a million sterling in 1783. LOUIS FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, Duc De Rohan-Chabot, and lieutenant-general in the French army, born 1733, was massacred at the Abbaye, prison 1794. LOUIS FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, Duc De Rohan-Chabot, prince of Leon, and cardinal, a descendant of the Montmorencys by his mother, 1788-1833. Besides these, are the names distinguished in the religious wars, as follows:—

ROHAN, HENRY, Duc De, and prince of Leon, one of the most distinguished characters of his age, was born in Brittany 1579, and first acquired distinction at the siege of Amiens under Henry IV., when in the sixteenth year of his age. He became chief of the Calvinist party on the accession of Louis XIII., and acted a principal part in the insurrection of 1620, and all the ensuing wars. He was a great political writer, and has left memoirs which are highly valued by historians. Died of his wounds, received at the battle of Rheinfeld 1638. His wife, MARGARET DE BETHUNE, daughter of Sully, famous for her heroic defence of Castres against the Marechal de Themines in 1625, died 1660. His sister, ANX, distinguished by her courage at the siege of Rochelle, and for her great learning and capacity, 1584-1646. His brother, BENJAMIN DE ROHAN, lord of Soubisse, was also a Calvinist leader, and died in England, where he had taken refuge, 1630. TANCRED, a presumed son of Duke Henry, was killed during the troubles of the Fronde, in the nineteenth year of his age, 1649.

ROHAN, LOUIS, Prince De, or *Chevalier de Rohan*, b. abt. 1635, executed for conspiracy, 1674.

ROHAULT, JAMES, a French mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Amiens, in 1620. He was a zealous Cartesian, and wrote a popular treatise on that system, which Dr. Clarke translated into English. Rohault was also the author of 'Elements de Mathématiques,' a 'Treatise on Mechanics,' and 'Dialogues on Philosophy.' Died 1675.

ROHDICH, F. W., a Prussian general, 1719-96

ROI, GILBERT, a French juriconsult, 16th cent.

ROKES, H., a Dutch painter, 1621-1682.

ROLAND, the supposed nephew of Charlemagne, a popular hero of the romance of chivalry, killed at the battle of Roncevaux 778.

ROLAND, count of Savoy, died 1263.

ROLAND, P. L., a French sculptor, 1746-1816.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, JEAN MARIE, born at Villefranche, in the neighborhood of Lyons, 1732, was Inspector General of manufactures and commerce in that city when the French revolution commenced, and having embraced popular principles, became, in 1790, member of the Lyons municipality. In February 1791, he was sent to Paris as deputy extraordinary, to defend the commercial interests of Lyons in the committees of the Constituent Assembly, and remained there seven months, accompanied by his noble-hearted wife, who is the subject of the following notice. This period dates from the contemplated flight of the king, just before the death of Mirabeau, to the dispersion of the assembly after the acceptance of the new constitution, and it made the Rolands acquainted with the rising popularity of Robespierre and the Girondins, who were not yet divided into distinct parties. They now returned home to La Platière for a short period, but in December returned to Paris; the office of inspector having been abolished, Roland had to claim a retiring pension; but he was also invited back by the patriots to take a part in the movement, for at this juncture the invasion of the emigrants was impending, and the veto of the king had brought the parliament to a stand-still. The practical philosophy, commercial knowledge, and strict simplicity of Roland, recommended him to men of all parties, and when the patriot ministry was formed in March, 1792, he was made minister of the interior. He kept his position till 13th June, when the royal veto upon the proposal to form a patriot camp around Paris, and upon the decree against the priests, provoked his celebrated letter to the king, written, however, by Madame Roland, and, as a consequence, his almost instant dismissal. This event was followed by the arrival of the Marseillaise in Paris, and the conflict at the Tuileries, on the 10th of August, when Roland was recalled, and Danton became minister of justice. The struggle between the Girondists and the municipality under the guidance of Robespierre filled up the period till the 31st May; the former party were then vanquished, and Roland was among the number who saved their lives by flight. He found an asylum with his friends at Rouen, but deliberately killed himself with his cane-sword on hearing of the execution of his wife, 15th November, 1793. His body was found by the road-side, and a paper in his pocket contained his last words, among which were these:—'Whoever thou art that findest these remains, respect them, as those of a man who consecrated his life to usefulness, and who dies as he has lived, virtuous and honest. . . . On hearing of my wife's death I would not remain another day upon this earth so stained with crimes.' [E.R.]

ROLAND, MANON JEANNE PHILIPPON, MADAME, wife of the preceding, and herself the spirit of the Girondin party, was the daughter of a Paris engraver, and was born in that city 1754. She was the only child of nine left to the care of her father, who provided her with masters regardless of expense, and gave her a brilliant education; the best grounds for which existed in her native talents, her firm spirit, her personal beauty, and her undoubted virtues. Antiquities, heraldry, philosophy, and,





[Madame Roland.]

among other books, the Bible, made up her earliest studies; her favorite authors, however, were Plutarch, Tacitus, Montaigne, and Rousseau. She became the wife of Roland in 1779, and as her love for him was founded on his antique virtues and his philosophic spirit, she has been called 'The Heloise of the eighteenth century;' he was also twenty years her senior. She became the sharer in all his studies, aided him in editing his works, and during his two ministries acted as his secretary, and entered into all the intrigues of his party without debasing herself by their meanness. She was the angel of the cause she espoused, the soul of honor and the conscience of all who embraced it; while her boldness, her political sagacity, and her sarcastic eloquence were equally dreaded by their adversaries. After the flight of her husband, Madame Roland was arrested by order of the Paris commune, under the dictation of Marat and Robespierre, and consigned to the Abbaye prison, from which, on the 31st of October, she was removed to a more wretched abode in the Conciergerie. When sentenced, at the bar of Fouquier Tinville, she was eager to embrace her fate, and rode to the guillotine clad in white, her glossy black hair hanging down to her girdle. She declared her conviction that her husband would not survive her. On the scaffold, this noblest victim of the cause in which she suffered, apostrophized the statue of liberty, and bowing her head before it exclaimed, 'Ah Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!' The moment before, she had asked for pen and paper 'to write the strange thoughts that were rising in her,' a request which was refused. She was executed on the 8th of November, 1793. Besides her miscellaneous works, Madame Roland left Memoirs composed during her captivity, and a last affecting composition in the Counsels of a Letter, addressed to her little girl; the former, it is suspected, have been since tampered with. [E.R.]

ROLANDER, DANIEL, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, flourished about 1720-1776.

ROLANDINO, an Ital. chronicler, 1200-1276.

ROLANDO, L., an Ital. anatomist, 1775-1831.

ROLDAN, PETER, a Span. sculptor, 1624-1700. LOUISA, his daughter and assistant, 1654-1704.

ROLLA, A., a French violinist, 1757-1837.

ROLLE, DENNIS, a native of Devonshire, who traced his descent from Rollo, first duke of Normandy. In 1766 he purchased a whole district in Florida,

whither he proceeded with a thousand persons to people his new possessions; but through the unhealthiness of the climate, and the desertion of those who escaped disease, he soon found himself without colonists and without money; so that, in order to revisit England, he was compelled to work his passage back in an American vessel. He was then satisfied to live on his paternal estate, had a seat in the House of Commons, and filled the office of sheriff for the county. He devoted much of his time to the improvement of the condition of the lower classes. Died 1797.

ROLLE, HENRY, an eminent lawyer and judge, was born at Heanton, in Devonshire, in 1589, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1640 he was made a sergeant-at-law, and in 1648 he accepted the office of chief justice of the court of king's bench. He wrote 'Reports,' 2 vols. folio; and 'An Abridgment of Cases and Resolutions of the Law,' which was published by Sir Matthew Hale.

ROLLE, M., a Fr. mathematician, 1652-1719.

ROLLI, P. A., an Italian poet, 1687-1767.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, an eminent historian, born at Paris in 1661. He was intended for business, but his talents obtained the notice of a learned Benedictine, by which he was enabled to gratify his inclination for learning. After going through a course of theology at the Sorbonne, he received the tonsure, and was twice chosen rector of the university of Paris. When elected a third time, he was deprived of his situation by the intrigues of the Jesuits; but he employed his leisure in composing his excellent work, 'On the Manner of Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres,' 4 vols. This was followed by his 'Ancient History' and nine volumes of the 'Roman History.' Died 1741.

ROLLIN, C. L., a French numismatist, died 1853, aged 76.

ROLLO, the leader of an adventurous band of Normans, who conquered the French province named after them in the 9th century, was the son of a Norwegian earl, named Ragnvald, whose father, again, was one of the petty chiefs or kings of Drontheim. This is the highest point to which his ancestry can be traced, notwithstanding the mistaken zeal of genealogists in honor of the English sovereigns descended from William the Conqueror. The circumstances which produced the expedition of Rollo, were briefly these. Harold Harfaga having, from 870 to 880, made himself master of all Norway, which had previously been divided into several petty states, caused many Norwegian chieftains to emigrate, who sought fresh homes in Iceland, the Orkneys, and the isles of Faro and Shetland, and infested the northern seas with their piratical excursions. One such was this Rolf, or Rollo, who, prohibited from ever returning to Norway by Harold, retired to the Hebrides, where many of the Norwegian nobility had taken refuge. His first attempts at the head of these adventurers were against England, but the order established by Alfred rendered his efforts fruitless. He then tried the security of the coast of France, and venturing up the Seine took Rouen, at that time called Neustria, from whence he proceeded to the siege of Paris. Charles the Simple, king of the Franks, was glad to purchase a peace by ceding the territory already conquered by Rollo, and which is supposed to have comprised that part of the ancient Neustria which corresponds to the department of the *Seine Inferieure*, and a portion of the department of the *Eure*. He



also gave him his daughter, Giselle, in marriage. The bargain was concluded at St. Clair in the year 912, soon after which Rollo, or Raoul I., as he was afterwards called, was baptized by the archbishop of Rouen, in the cathedral of that city. He is said to have exhibited all the virtues of a religious, wise, and liberal prince; he was also intrepid as a warrior, and of such a noble stature that no horse could carry him. Rollo died in 917, or, according to other accounts, in 932, and was succeeded by his son, William, surnamed Long-Sword. [E.R.]

ROLLOCK, R., a celebrated Scottish divine, 1555-1598.

ROLT, RICHARD, supposed to have been born at Shrewsbury 1724 or 1725, a miscellaneous writer and historian, time of Johnson, died 1770.

ROMAGNOSI, GIAN DOMENICO, a disting. political economist, born at Piacenza, 1761, died 1835.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, born at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, 1714; distinguished as a religious writer and divine of Calvinistic principles. After several curacies he was successively chaplain to the Lord Mayor, 1741; lecturer to the united parishes of St. George's, Botolph Lane, and St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, 1748; lecturer to St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, 1749; assistant morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square, 1750; and rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, 1764. About 1752, he was also appointed professor of astronomy in Gresham College, but is said to have resigned in consequence of his zeal for the doctrines of Hutchinson. His principal works are 'Discourses upon the Law and Gospel,' 'The Life of Faith,' 'The Walk of Faith,' 'The Triumph of Faith,' 'Doctrine of the Sacrament,' and an enlarged edition of Calasio's Hebrew Concordance and Lexicon. He acquired considerable popularity by writing against the naturalization of the Jews, a measure then under discussion in parliament. Died 1795.

ROMAN, JOHN HELMICH, a Swedish musician, time of Ulrica Eleonora, 1694-1758.

ROMAN, J. J. T., a French writer, 1726-1787.

ROMANA, DON PETER CARO Y SUREDA, Marquis De La, a Spanish general, was born at Majorca, in 1761. He distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French, on the Pyrenean frontier, from 1793 to 1795; and commanded the auxiliary Spanish corps of 14,000 men, which was sent to the north of Germany by Napoleon; but when Spain rose against her oppressor, La Romana, aided by an English squadron, succeeded in embarking his troops from the island of Funen, and leading them home in safety. During 1809 and 1810, he displayed great talents both as a general and a statesman; and his death, in 1811, was a real loss to his country.

ROMANELLI, ABBE D., an antiquary and topographer of Naples, 1756-1819.

ROMANELLI, GIOVAN FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, 1617-1662. His son, URBAIN, 1638-82.

ROMANINE, G., an Italian painter, famous as an imitator of Titian, 16th century.

ROMANO, ECCELINO, or EZZELINO, DA, an Italian warrior, distinguished in the second crusade under Conrad III. 1147, died soon after 1175. His son, of the same name, succeeded to his father's lordship, and became a distinguished Ghibelline chief, died after 1235. The son of the latter, also of the same name, born 1194, was invested by his father, in 1215, with the principality of Bassano, and greatly increased his power. Such was his tyranny that Alexander IV., in 1256, proclaimed a crusade against him, and he fell at Cassano, September 16, 1259. His brother, ALBERT, who ruled at Treviso, was

hunted down and killed, together with all his family, by the Guelphs, 1260.

ROMANO, GIULIO, the name by which Giulio Pippi, or rather Dé Giannuzzi, is commonly known, was born at Rome in 1499, and early distinguished himself as one of the ablest and favorite pupils of Raphael. He completed with Penni (see RAPHAEL) the frescoes of the *Stanza di Costantino* in the Vatican after the death of Raphael, in 1523, and in the following year entered the service of the duke Federigo Gonzaga at Mantua, where he succeeded in establishing a considerable school; the celebrated Primaticcio who carried the Italian principles of painting into France was one of his pupils. Giulio died at Mantua, November 1, 1546, aged only forty-seven, leaving extensive works in fresco and many admirable oil paintings to justify his fame as the principal of all Raphael's scholars. He was also a distinguished architect, and may be considered perhaps the ablest of the Italian ornamental decorators. His principal frescoes are 'The Fall of the Giants,' and the 'Story of Cupid and Psyche,' in the Palazzo del Té at Mantua. A specimen of his fresco painting has been recently presented to the National Gallery by Lord Overstone; as regards oil painting, he is supposed to have had a great share in at least the under painting of the principal of the later pictures of that class by Raphael.—(Vassari, *vite de Pittori*, &c., Ed. Flor., 1846, seq.; Gaye, *Carteggio Inedito d'Artisti*.) [R.N.W.]

ROMANOFF. See MICHAEL.

ROMANUS, a pope of Rome, 897-898.

ROMANUS I., emperor of the East, surnamed *Lecopenus*, was an Armenian soldier, who became the associate of Constantine X., in 919; he was de-throned by his sons, Stephen and Constantine, in 945, and died in a monastery, 948. ROMANUS II., called *The Younger*, succeeded his father, son of Constantine X., 959, and died of intemperance, 963. ROMANUS III., called *Argyros*, became emperor by marrying the princess Zoe, 1028; he was murdered by his wife and her paramour, Michael (Michael IV.), 1034. ROMANUS IV., surnamed *Diogenes*, was a condemned conspirator, who was married by Euloxia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, and associated with her on the throne, 1068. Died, after being deposed and mutilated by Michael (Michael VII.), 1171.

ROMANZOFF, PETER ALEXANDROVITCH, Count, a Russian general, born about 1730, succeeded Prince Galitzin as commander-in-chief against the Turks, 1770. He obtained many advantages, and concluded the treaty of Kainardji, 1774. Named general of the second army directed against the Turks, he threw up his command in 1789, in consequence of his disgust with Potemkin. Died 1796. His son and successor in the title, NICHOLAS, distinguished as a diplomatist, and for the devotion of his wealth to patriotic and benevolent objects, flourished 1753-1826. MICHAEL PAUL, brother and heir of the latter, died 1838.

ROMANZOFF, MICHAEL PAUL, Count, son of the preceding, entered early on his diplomatic career, by accompanying his sovereign, in 1808, to the conference at Erfurt. He also executed other missions to the satisfaction of Alexander, who, after his rupture with France, appointed him minister at St. Petersburg. Having obtained leave to retire after the emperor's return, Romanzoff begged permission to devote the pension which had been settled upon him, as also the valuable presents made him during his diplomacy, for the use of the Russians who had been wounded in the previous campaign. He also employed his wealth in erecting churches, schools,



and other patriotic establishments; and was at the expense of constructing and fitting out the ship in which young Kotzebue made his voyage of discovery. The sculptor Canova, a short time before his death, sent him as a present, a colossal statue representing the Goddess of Peace holding the olive branch, and leaning against a pillar, on which is engraved, 'Peace of Abo, in 1743; Peace of Rudschuck Kairnadj, in 1774; Peace of Fredricksham, in 1803;' these treaties having been severally signed by himself, his father, and his grandfather.

ROMBERG, A., a German violinist, 1767-1821.

ROMBOUTS, T., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

ROME DE L'ISLE, JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS, a French mineralogist, was born at Grai, in 1736; went to the East Indies as secretary to a company of artillery and engineers, and was made prisoner at Pondicherry, next visited China, and returned to France in 1764. He afterwards studied natural history, and gave lectures on mineralogy; wrote works on crystallography, meteorology, &c., and died in 1790.

ROMEYN, THOMAS, an American divine of the Dutch Reformed Church in the State of New York, 1744-1804.

ROMILLY, JOHN, a watchmaker, born at Geneva 1714, who wrote on horological subjects in the *Encyclopédie*, and in 1777 established the '*Journal de Paris*,' died 1796. His son, JOHN EDME, a Calvinist minister, and writer in the *Encyclopédie*, 1739-1770.



[Romilly.]

ROMILLY, SIR SAMUEL, was born in London on 1st March, 1757. His father traded as a retail jeweller, but was descended from a French refugee family of consideration, and Romilly when subsequently taunted in parliament about the obscurity of his origin, could smile at the allusion as peculiarly inapplicable to him, were it even of importance. His education was versatile and undecided, and it was long ere it took its final professional direction, for it was first intended that he should follow his father's trade, and when this view was abandoned he was articled to an attorney. He was called to the bar in 1783. By that time he had deeply studied his profession. He was at the same time master of a vast quantity of miscellaneous knowledge which, however vaguely and irregularly acquired, was subject to the mellowing influence of his own inquiring and deeply reflective mind. From early youth he was grave, earnest, and sensitive. He perhaps never in any of his sayings or writings approached nearer to wit or fancy than an occasional dry causticity bred of contempt, as when speaking of some

complaints that a bill proposed by a very formal lawyer was not drawn like an act of parliament, he said that the writer had certainly defects of style, but that of being unlike an act of parliament was not one of them. He early and almost insensibly obtained a great share of chancery practice. Ever favorable to the progress of constitutional freedom, he naturally took a deep interest in the great questions arising in the land of his fathers. Coming in contact with Mirabeau and other celebrated men of the revolution, they in their turn brought him in alliance with Lord Lansdowne and the heads of the British Whig party. He declined a seat in parliament until he was made solicitor-general by the Whig ministry of 1806. The dissolution of that ministry in a few months concluded his tenure of office, but he cut out a career to himself by remaining in parliament as a law reformer. The main objects for which he fought were the removal of irregularities in the bankruptcy law, the subjection of land like other property to the attachment of creditors, and the institution of moderate and certain for sanguinary and uncertain punishments in the penal law. He was thus the practical experimenter in parliament of the jurisprudential views of Bentham, and the best testimony to their soundness is that they have now been the accepted law of the land for many years. He had married in 1798 a young lady whom he met at Bowood. His affection for her, originally very strong, deepened with advancing years, and her death in the autumn of 1818, so affected his then weakened nerves, that on the 2d of November he put an end to his own existence.

[J.H.B.]

ROMNEY, GEORGE, an excellent painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in 1734. Having served his time to an artist named Steele, whom he soon surpassed, he came to London with a picture of the 'Death of General Wolfe,' which obtained the second prize in the exhibition, and sold for a considerable sum. After visiting Italy he returned to London, where he obtained great reputation. Died 1802.

ROMULUS, the founder of Rome, and brother of Remus, was the son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. He died B.C. 715.

RONALDS, H., an agriculturist, 1759-1833.

RONCAGLIA, CONSTANTINE, a learned theologian of the duchy of Lucca, 1677-1737.

RONCALLI, CAVAL. CRISTOFORO, an Italian painter, b. at Pomerance in Volterra, 1552-1626.

RONDANI, F. M., an Italian painter, 15th cent.

RONDELET, F., a Fr. architect, 1743-1829.

RONDELET, W., a Fr. naturalist, 1507-1566.

RONSARD, P. DE, a French poet, 1524-1586.

RONSIN, C. P., a Fr. dramatist, 1752-1794.

ROOKE, SIR GEORGE, a famous British admiral, was born at his father's seat, near Canterbury, 1650, and was first employed as commodore on the accession of William III. in 1689. In 1692 he was vice-admiral of the blue, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Cape la Hogue, on which occasion he was knighted, appointed vice-admiral of the red, and received a pension of £1,000 a year. In 1702 he destroyed the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo Bay, and on the 22d of July, 1704, assisted at the capture of Gibraltar. Died 1709.

ROOKE, LAURENCE, prof. of anatomy at Gresham College, and mem. of the Royal Society, 1623-1662.

ROOKER, M. A., a landsc. painter, 1743-1801.

ROOS, a family of German painters:—JOHN HENRY, a pupil of Adrian de Bie, 1631-1685. THEODORE, his brother, 1638-1698. PHILIP, second son



of John Henry, commonly called Rosa da Tivoli, from his long residence there, a great painter of animals and landscapes, 1655-1705. JOHN MELCHIOR, brother of the latter, 1659-1731. JOSEPH, grandson of Philip, a painter and engraver, about 1728-1790.

ROOSE, NICHOLAS, whose proper name was LIE-MACKER, a painter of Ghent, 1575-1646.

BOOSE, T. G. A., a Ger. anatomist, 1771-1803.

ROOT, JESSE, an American revolutionary officer and judge, 1737-1822.

ROOT, ERASTUS, an active politician of the State of New York, b. in Conn., 1772, d. 1846.

ROPER, JOHN, professor of philosophy, and one of the most learned theologians of Oxford, d. 1534.

ROPER, WILLIAM, attorney-general in the reign of Henry VIII., and son-in-law of Sir Thomas More. A Life of More, written by him, was published in 1712. His daughter, MARGARET, was a lady of great accomplishments, and translated Eusebius into English.

ROQUE, G. A. DE LA, a learned heraldist and genealogical writer of Normandy, 1597-1686.

ROQUE, JOHN DE LA, a French writer of his voyages and travels in the East, 1661-1745. His brother, ANTHONY, a journalist, 1672-1744.

ROQUES, PETER, a French divine, 1685-1748.

ROSA, SALVATOR, a celebrated painter, poet, and musician, was born at Naples, in 1615. After studying under Francanzani, he became a disciple of Ribera, with whom he went to Rome. But his taste was formed more from the study of nature among the wilds of the Apennines, than from the lessons of other artists; and he delighted in delineating scenes of gloomy grandeur and magnificence. He also wrote plays, and performed parts in them; besides which he composed many cantatas. He was liberally patronized by the grand-duke of Florence while residing in that city; the Maffei family also proved great friends to him, and it was at their seat that he wrote his celebrated satires. On his return to Rome, he executed many pictures for churches;



[House of Salvator Rosa.]

but his principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, &c. Died, 1673.

ROSALBA CARRIERA, MADAME, a famous Venetian portrait painter, 1675-1757.

ROSAMOND, commonly called 'Fair Rosamond,' a famous name in our legendary history, was a daughter of Walter Clifford, baron of Hereford, and mistress of Henry II. One of her sons by him became archbishop of York. The facts of her history are not well ascertained, but she is said to have perished, a victim of the jealousy of Queen Eleanor, about 1173.

ROSAPINA, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian en-

graver, was born near Rimini, in 1762, and settled at Bologna. Many noble engravings from the old masters owe their existence to his superior skill: but his greatest performance is the work known as the 'Gallery of Bologna,' of which all the drawings and most of the engravings were executed by his own hand. Died 1841.

ROSCCELLINUS, RUZELIN, or RUCELIN, an ecclesiastic and scholastic philosopher of Brittany, 11th century.

ROSCHID IBN. See AVERROES.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a celebrated Roman actor, and friend of Cicero, to whom he gave lessons in declamation, lived about 129-62 B.C. Another Roscius, proscribed by Sylla, and accused of having slain his father, was like the former a client of Cicero, but little is known of him.



[Birth place of Wm. Roscoe, near Liverpool.]

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, an eminent biographer and miscellaneous writer, whose life affords a memorable instance of what may be effected by the persevering efforts of unassisted genius, in acquiring a taste for the arts and sciences, with an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern literature. His parents, who were in an humble sphere, gave him the mere rudiments of a common education; and even of this young Roscoe neglected to avail himself. But he early began to think for himself; and his habits of mental application soon gave evidence of that genius which afterwards shone forth with so much splendor. Placed very early in a lawyer's office, he found leisure, without neglecting any of the duties of a clerk, to make himself master of the Latin language, so as to translate the classics, and also to study other ancient languages; and he then went through the same course with the modern languages, reading the best authors in each. At the age of 16 he published 'Mount Pleasant,' a poem that was well received. On the expiration of his clerkship, he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, an attorney of considerable practice. But while he strictly attended to his professional duties, he did not lose sight of literature and the arts. Painting and statuary were objects of his regard; and in 1773 he read, at the society in Liverpool, an ode on those subjects: he also occasionally lectured there. When the projected abolition of the slave trade became a subject of public discussion he warmly interested himself in its success; and his 'Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet on the Licitness of the Slave Trade' and his 'Wrongs of Africa' appeared in 1788. His ardent love of liberty induced him to hail the commencement of the French



revolution as an era of promised happiness to the human race; and under the influence of such feelings he composed two songs, 'O'er the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France' and 'Millions be free,' which were, for a time, highly popular both in France and England. In 1795 he brought out that great work on which his fame chiefly rests, entitled 'The Life of Lorenzo de Medici,' 2 vols. 4to; soon after which he retired from the practice of an attorney, and entered himself as a student at Gray's Inn, with a view to the bar. During this period he had leisure for other studies. In 1798 he published 'The Muse,' a poem, from the Italian; and in 1805 appeared his second great work, 'The Life and Pontificate of Leo X., the Son of Lorenzo de' Medici,' 4 vols. 4to. He also subsequently wrote several political pamphlets, and scientific treatises. Mr. Roscoe being attached to the Whig party, they supported him as a candidate to represent Liverpool, and after a severe contest with General Tarleton, in 1806, he was returned. His senatorial career, however, was brief, for after the dissolution of parliament in 1807, he retired from the representation. Some time previous to this, he had become a banker at Liverpool; but the house to which he belonged ultimately failed, and his private property was wrecked; his valuable library, prints, drawings, &c., producing about 8000*l*. Mr. Roscoe had long been considered as the head of the literary and scientific circles of his native town; and much of his time was spent in promoting the objects of its many noble public institutions. He died, June 30, 1831.

ROSCOE, HENRY, youngest son of the preceding, was born in 1800; studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1826. Like his father, he united with his professional studies an extensive acquaintance with polite literature, and was an accomplished writer. Independent of many 'Digests' of different branches of the law, he was the author of 'Lives of eminent British Lawyers,' in Lardner's Cyclopædia; a 'Life' of his father, 2 vols.; and the editor of 'North's Lives.' Died 1836.

ROSCOE, W. S., son of the celebrated scholar and banker of Liverpool, resembled his illustrious father in his love of learning and the arts, and was specially conversant with Italian literature; but has left, as the monuments of talents that were admired by those who knew him, only a volume of miscellaneous poems and some MSS., including a translation of Klopstock's Messiah. Died, October, 1843, aged 61.

ROSCOMMON. See DILLON.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman and political writer, was the son of an episcopal clergyman of Brechin, Angus-shire, where he was born in 1744. He was brought up by an uncle who kept a school in London; and after serving as purser in the navy, became keeper of the Exchequer records, through the interest of the earl of Marchmont. While in this office he superintended the publication of the Domesday Book, and completed the Journals of the Lords, in 31 vols. folio. Under the ministry of Mr. Pitt he became president of the board of trade, and, with the exception of his retirement during the Grenville administration, retained this post till his death, in 1818. He wrote several valuable works on subjects connected with the revenue.

ROSE, J. B., a French divine, 1716-1805.

ROSE, H. J., a minister of the Ch. of England, dist. for his learning as a theologian, 1795-1838.

ROSE, SAMUEL, a lawyer, 1767-1804.

ROSE, WILLIAM, a French prelate, and violent partisan of the catholic league, died 1602.

ROSEL, J. A., a German painter, 1705-1759.

ROSELL, A. G., a Sp. mathematician, 1731-94.

ROSELLI, A., an Ital. jurisconsult, 1380-1466.

ROSELLINI, IPPOLITO, one of the most celebrated archæologists of modern times, was born at Pisa, 1800; completed his studies at the university of his native town, in 1821; three years later obtained the chair of oriental languages, which he had prosecuted at Bologna meanwhile with great zeal under the celebrated Cardinal Mezzofante. Having made Egyptian antiquities his peculiar study, he followed eagerly in the steps of the illustrious Champollion, whom he accompanied first to Paris and then to Egypt in the prosecution of his researches; and on whose death he undertook the publication of the splendid work, the result of their united efforts, entitled the 'Monuments of Egypt and Nubia,' &c. Died 1843.

ROSEN, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, an eminent Oriental scholar, was born at Hanover, 1805, and became professor of Oriental languages in the university of London. Died prematurely, after he had written or edited several important works, 1837.

ROSEN, GREGORY, Baron, a Russian officer, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon, 1789-1832.

ROSEN DE ROSENSTEIN, NICHOLAS, commonly called Dr. ROSEN, a physician and professional writer, 1706-1773.

ROSENHANE, SHERING, Baron De, a Swedish senator, diplomatist, and governor of Ostrogothia, 1609-1663. His descendant of the same name and title, secretary of state, and commander of the order of the Polar Star, author of Memoirs, &c., 1754-1812. GUSTAVE, of the same family, a sonneteer, date 1680-1681.

ROSENMULLER, JOHN GEORGE, a celebrated German theologian, was professor of theology at Erlangen and Leipsic, and distinguished himself as a preacher, and by his activity in the cause of education. Born 1736, died 1815. His son, ERNEST FREDERIC CHARLES, a distinguished Orientalist, was born at Leipsic, in 1768; in which university he became professor of Arabic, &c., and rendered important services to oriental literature by various learned works. Another son, JOHN CHRISTIAN, celebrated as an anatomist, was born at Hessberg, in 1771; became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic, and died in 1820. He was the author of 'Anatomico-Surgical Delineations,' a 'Manual of Anatomy,' &c.

ROSIN, or ROSINUS, in German ROSZFELD, JOHN, a learned antiquarian, about 1550-1626.

ROSINI, C. M., an Ital. archæologist, 1749-1837.

ROSNY, A. J. N. DE, a Fr. novelist, 1771-1814.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, 1699-1784.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scottish divine, who became chaplain to Charles I. and master of the free school at Southampton, 1590-1654. Ross was a man of considerable attainments in classical learning and philosophy, and made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of antiquity. Butler thus alludes to him:—

'There was an ancient sage philosopher,  
That hath read Alexander Ross over.'

His 'View of All Religions' is the work by which he is best known.

ROSS, DAVID, a theatrical performer at Drury Lane, contemporary with Garrick. He was educated at Westminster School; and having the advantages of a good figure and a classical education, he acquired reputation both as a tragic and a comic actor. Died 1790.



ROSS, GEORGE, an American revolutionist and judge of the Court of Admiralty, 1730-1779.

ROSS, JOHN, a learned prelate, was born in Herefordshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1746 he published a pamphlet in defence of Dr. Middleton against the criticisms of Mr. Markland; and, in 1749, an edition of Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, 2 vols. 8vo. He was presented to the vicarage of Frome, in Somersetshire; and, in 1778, advanced to the bishopric of Exeter. Died 1792.

ROSS, or ROUSE, JOHN, called the antiquary of Warwick, of which town he was a native, studied at Baliol College, Oxford, and afterwards became canon of Osney. After travelling over the greater part of the kingdom to collect information respecting historical events, he settled at Guy's Cliff, in Warwickshire, where he died, in 191. He wrote a work on the 'Antiquities of Warwick,' and the 'History of our Kings,' and left a MS. on the 'History of the Earls of Warwick,' which is in the Bodleian Library.

ROSSELLI, ANTONIO, a friar of Calabria, author of a 'Commentary' upon Pimander, 1578.

ROSSELLI, Como, a Florentine painter, 1416-1484. PIERO DE COSIMO, a pupil of Como Rosselli, 1441-1484. MATTHEW, a pupil of Pagani and Passignano, 1578-1650.

ROSSELLI, Como, a Florentine preacher, and writer on the art of memory, died 1578. STEPHEN, his relation, an historian, 1598-1664.

ROSSET, F. DE, a Provençal poet, born 1570, died after 1630. JOSEPH, a sculptor, 1706-1786.

ROSSI, the name of several Italians distinguished in art:—ANTONIO, a painter of the Venetian school, master of Titian, 14th century. ANTONIO, a Bolognese painter, 1700-1753. ANGELO, a Genoese sculptor, 1671-1715. J. ANTONIO, an architect of Rome, 1616-1695. MATHIAS, a Roman architect, 1637-1695. MURIO, a painter of Naples, taught by Stanzioni and Guido, 1626-1651. PAQUALINO, a painter of Vicenza, b. 1641. PROPERZIA, a female sculptor of Bologna, b. 1495.

ROSSI, ADELAIDE HELEN JOSEPHINE CHARLOTTE, Countess De, Madame CELLIER, a French lady, author of numerous works connected with education, 1778-1822.

ROSSI, B. DE, an Italian critic, 16th century.

ROSSI, D. J. B., an Ital. Orientalist, 1742-1831.

ROSSI, IGNATIUS DE, a Heb. scholar, 1740-1824.

ROSSI, GIOVANNI V., in Latin *Janus Nicus Erythreus*, a philologist and biographer, 1577-1647.

ROSSI, GIROLAMO, in Latin *Rubens*, a physician and historian of Ravenna, 1539-1607.

ROSSI, N., an Italian bibliopole, 1711-1785.

ROSSI, O., an Italian archæologist, 1570-1630.

ROSSI, PELLEGRINO, Count, a noble victim of the popular cause in Italy, was born at Carrara, in 1787, and being admitted to the profession of an advocate at Bologna, was practising at the bar in that city from 1809 till 1814. In the latter year he was obliged to fly the country, through his complicity with the false movement excited by Murat, who had deluded the patriots of Italy with a prospect of their independence, which it was out of his power to realize. Rossi, after the fall of Murat, escaped to Geneva, and there rose to such professional eminence that we find him, in 1819, professor of law; in 1820, a member of the council; and shortly after, a deputy to the diet, and an active party to the revision of the federal constitution. In 1833 he was induced to take up his residence in Paris, and being naturalized, was appointed, in 1845,

ambassador from the French court to Rome. Two series of circumstances would here require consideration in a more extended notice; the first, strictly biographical, exhibiting the formation of Rossi's political convictions in the atmosphere of the *doctrinaires* of the French chamber; and, the second, the state to which the abominable government of Gregory XVI. and the several factions of Italy had reduced that unhappy country. The brief facts are, that the Papal court had maintained an unrelenting war against every shade of liberal opinion; the administration was wretchedly bad; no equality existed in the eye of the law; there were no statistics; an enormous public debt; education and religious instruction utterly inadequate to the needs of the people, and a censorship of the press as dark as the Inquisition of the middle ages: add to this, the rancorous opposition of the political sects, the constantly increasing persecution to which they were all alike subject, and the general perversion of the moral sense and political conscience resulting from these causes, and we have a faint outline of the state of Italy at the period of Count Rossi's mission. In the following year, 1846, Gregory XVI. died, and Pius IX. succeeded him with a disposition to grapple with the difficulties of the country, supported as he was by the French influence represented by Rossi, and with the countenance of England exhibited in the mission of Lord Minto and the famous letter of Palmerston. A general amnesty, and the progress of administrative reform, were suddenly enlivened by the revolution of Naples and Paris in February, 1848, and the impetus given in Italy drove two distinct political movements to a sudden head; that of *Giovine Italia*, which had been fostered by Mazzini ever since the revolution of 1831, and that which the writings of Gioberti and Balbo had ripened under the sun of Carlo Alberto in northern Italy. The latter came to issue first. Carlo Alberto, with the chivalrous blood of the house of Savoy in his veins, proclaimed the independence of Italy under one native sovereign at 'Glorious Milan,' and Rossi warned the pope that if he did not grasp this sword, it would be turned against him; the weak old man, however, proffered his services to Austria and Charles Albert as a mediator for peace, and the latter was the sacrifice. This hope being disappointed, the next effort of Rossi, who had been deprived of his employments by the French republic and become prime minister in Rome, was to form a league of the separate constitutional states, with deputies from each sitting in parliament; and as this scheme acquired form and stability it became more and more distasteful to the republican party of Mazzini, by which, also, the efforts of Carlo Alberto had been paralyzed. All through these transactions there had been great tumults and some bloodshed apart from that of the war in Sardinia, and the demand which Mazzini and *Giovine Italia* opposed to the plan of Rossi, was that for a national convention. In fine the deputies were appointed to meet on the 15th of November, 1848, and Rossi himself represented Bologna. Precautions had been taken against an outbreak, and the carriages of the deputies went through masses of people into the court yard of the Vatican. As that of Rossi stopped at the portico, there was a cry for help, close at hand, and in the confusion created by it, the bystanders closed round the statesman, there was a momentary scuffle, and the quick flash of a dagger was seen; for a while it was hardly known what had occurred, but it was only the corpse of Rossi that the doors were closed upon.—The flight of the pope, and the establishment



of the Roman republic, afterwards put down by French bayonets, which are still held at her throat, are matters of history, and too recent, perhaps, to be righteously judged. There is a serious question also, whether Rome, considering the geography of Italy and the requirements of commerce, can ever be the seat of government for a united Italy; whether the dominion, whatever its form, of that beautiful but hapless country must not occupy two seats—Milan perhaps in the north, and Naples in the south. [E.R.]

ROSSI, PIERO DE, a celebrated general of the 14th cent., chief of the Guelphs in Parma, d. 1357.

ROSSI, QUIRICO, an Italian poet, 1696–1760.

ROSSIGNOL, J. A., a republican general, commander in La Vendée, 1759–1802.

ROSSIGNOLI, BERNARDINO, an Italian Jesuit, who first produced the MS. of the 'Imitation,' bearing the name of J. Gersen, died 1613.

ROSSLYN, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Earl of, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born in Scotland, in 1733. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the bar in 1757. His application was indefatigable, and in 1763 he obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. Not long afterwards he was returned to parliament for Richmond. He joined Mr. Grenville in opposition to the administration, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and political firmness. In 1771 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1778, attorney-general; and, in 1780, chief justice of the common pleas, with the title of lord Loughborough. He adhered to the party of Mr. Fox when Mr. Pitt first came into power; but joined the administration, with many others, under the alarm produced by the French revolution in 1793, when he succeeded Lord Thurlow as chancellor, which office he held till 1801, when he retired with the title of the earl of Rosslyn, and died in 1805. In legal affairs, he was able, plausible, subtle, and eloquent; in his political capacity, a steady partisan, highly serviceable to the cause he espoused. His lordship wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of improving them.'

ROSSLYN, JAMES ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, Earl of, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Erskine, and nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father as a baronet in 1763, and commenced his military career in 1778, as cornet in the 1st horse-guards. In 1782 he served on the staff in Ireland, as aide-de-camp to the lord-lieutenant, and was subsequently appointed assistant-adjutant-general in that country. In 1783 he obtained a majority in the 8th light dragoons, and in 1792 the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons. He served with that regiment at Toulon in 1793, and afterwards as adjutant-general to the forces in the Mediterranean, under Sir David Dundas and Sir Charles Stuart. In 1795 he obtained the rank of colonel, being appointed aide-de-camp to the king. He was employed as brigadier-general and adjutant-general to the British army in Portugal, from November 1796 to the end of 1797. In 1798 he was appointed major-general, and was present at the reduction of Minorca. In 1805 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and placed on the staff in Ireland; in 1806 he was again appointed to serve in Portugal, was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and in 1809 in the Zealand expedition. In 1810 his lordship received the colonelcy of the 9th lancers; and in June, 1814, he was appointed general. Sir James Erskine was a member of the House of Commons for 23 years before his accession to the peerage in 1805.

In 1829 he was appointed a keeper of the privy seal, and sworn a member of the privy council; and in December, 1834, he was lord president of the council in Sir Robert Peel's brief administration. The Earl of Rosslyn was one of the most intimate friends of the Duke of Wellington, and a firm upholder of conservative principles. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son, Lord Loughborough.

ROSSO, DEL, called by the French *Maitre Roux*, a distinguished Florentine painter, died 1541.

ROSSO, J. DEL, an Ital. architect, 1760–1831.

ROSTAN, C., a French botanist, 1774–1833.

ROSTGAARD, FREDERICK DE, archivist to the king of Denmark, and a great scholar, 1671–1745.

ROSTOPSHIN, FEODOR, Count, a Russian statesman and military officer, was born in 1760; entered the army as a lieutenant in the imperial guards; received high promotion from the emperor Paul, but was dismissed in disgrace; and subsequently, under Alexander, became governor of Moscow. He exercised an important influence over the campaign of 1812, and is charged by the French with having caused the conflagration of Moscow, which is the general opinion even in Russia, although Rostopschin has positively denied it. It is certain, however, that he took measures for the destruction of the magazines in that city; and should it be proved that his emissaries set fire to the ancient capital of Russia at his express commands, desperate as the measure may appear, it ever ought to be regarded as the act of a patriot, rather than that of an incendiary, inasmuch as it deprived the French invaders of a resting-place, and was the death-blow to Napoleon's boundless ambition. In 1814 Count Rostopschin accompanied the Emperor Alexander to the Congress of Vienna, afterwards spent several years in France, and died at Moscow, in 1826.

ROSWEIDE, HERIBERT, a learned and voluminous wr. in ecclesiastical antiquities, 1569–1629.

ROTA, B., a Neapolitan poet, 1509–1575.

ROTA, J. B., an Italian historian, died 1786.

ROTA, M., an Italian designer, 16th century.

ROTA, M. A., a Venetian physician, 1589–1662.

ROTA, V., an Italian dramatist, 1703–1785.

ROTARI, PIERO, Count, painter to the court of St. Petersburg, born at Verona 1707, died 1764.

ROTGANS, LUKE, an eminent Dutch poet, was born in 1645, at Amsterdam, and died in 1710. He wrote the 'Life of William III., King of England,' an epic poem, in eight books, and several other less important pieces.

ROTHARIS, king of the Lombards, 636–652.

ROTHELIN, C. D'ORLEANS DE, a Fr. *savant* and man of letters, m. of the Academy, 1691–1744.

ROTHENBOURG, FR. RODOLPH, Count Von, a Prussian general and diplomatist, 1710–1751.

ROTHENHAMER, or ROTTENHAMER, J., a painter of Munich, style of Tintoret, 1564–1606.

ROTHERHAM, JOHN, a clergyman of the established church, was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He became a curate in Yorkshire, where he wrote a valuable treatise on the 'Doctrine of Justification by Faith,' for which the university conferred on him the degree of M.A.; and the Bishop of Durham gave him the living of Houghton-le-Spring, where he died, in 1788. He also wrote, 'An apology for the Athanasian Creed,' 'Sketch of the grand argument for Christianity,' 'Essay on the Soul and Body,' &c.

ROTHERHAM, JOHN, an English physician, and writer on 'The properties of Water,' d. 1787.

ROTSCCHILD, MAYER ANSELM, founder of the house by which the financial operations of Europe



have been controlled since the commencement of the present century, was a native of Frankfort. He was educated for the priesthood, but preferring the profession of a banker, acquired great credit and wealth at the period of Napoleon's occupation in Germany. Died 1812.

ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER, the greatest millionaire of his day, and son of the preceding. When the father died in 1812, he left an immense fortune and unbounded credit to his five sons. They placed themselves in different cities and carried on their operations in concert. ANSELM lived at Frankfort, SOLOMON at Berlin and Vienna, NATHAN MAYER at London, CHARLES at Naples, and JAMES at Paris. Nathan Mayer went to England in 1800, and there had large sums placed under his control by some of the German princes. These he employed with great fidelity and judgment. The consequence was a rapid accumulation of fortune. He established agencies in various parts of the world; had the co-operation of his brothers, and could readily command also the funds of other capitalists whose confidence in his judgment induced them readily to join him in his loans and other enterprises. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended for him. His great success in loan operations made it a matter almost of rivalry with all those states who wanted to borrow money, to obtain his co-operation; and yet he continued literally to steer clear of all the bad bargains which were made during the zenith of his career as a banker and financial merchant. His transactions in bullion and foreign exchanges were also on an immense scale, and not less lucrative, perhaps, than his foreign loans; in short, as they were not subject to the reverses which his loan contracts necessarily at times were, they might even be the most important branch of the whole concern. Mr. Rothschild had gone to Frankfort, to be present at the marriage of his eldest son, Lionel, with one of his cousins, a daughter of Baron Anselm, when he was taken ill and speedily died. His corpse was conveyed to London, and deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the German synagogue in Duke's Place, on the 8th of August, 1836.

ROTROU, JOHN DE, a French dramatic poet, was born in 1609, at Dreux; and died in 1650. He was the author of 37 plays, many of which were highly popular; but he willingly bore public testimony to the superior merit of his rival Corneille. Being at Paris when a pestilential disorder broke out at Dreux, he hastened to afford relief to his fellow-citizens; but, three days after his arrival, in 1650, he died, the victim of his benevolent exertions.

ROTTENHAMER. See ROTHENHAMER.

ROTTECK, CHARLES VON, a celebrated modern historian, was born at Freiburg, in Baden, in 1775. Carefully educated under the care of his father, who had been ennobled for his medical skill, he joined the university of his native town in 1790 as a law student; and eight years later he obtained the chair of history, where his lectures laid the foundation of the great historical work which has secured him so high a place among the historians of Europe. In 1818 he exchanged his chair of history for that of politics and the law of nations; in 1819 he was chosen member for the university in the first chamber of the states of Baden; and the liberal tenor of his lectures and speeches was well seconded by numerous able works which flowed from his pen on various constitutional questions. The outbreak of the French revolution in 1830 having given fresh vigor to his liberal views, he founded various journals to enunciate and propagate his opinions; but his zeal

was viewed with a jealous eye by the government, which not only deprived him of his chair in 1832, but interdicted him from editing any political journal for five years, and sought in various other ways to thwart his designs. Henceforth he was regarded as a martyr to the liberal cause; his name became a watchword to the opposition; and though in 1848 he was restored triumphantly to the enjoyment of his previous rights, the redress came too late, for he died the same year, to the general regret of his countrymen. A list of his various productions would occupy more space than we can afford; but his fame chiefly rests upon his '*Allgemeine Welt-Geschichte*,' which has been translated into nearly every European language.

ROUBANE, B. G., a Russian author, 1739-95.

ROUBAUD, PETER JOSEPH ANDREW, a French economist and grammarian, 1730-1792.

ROUBILLIAC, LOUIS FRANCIS, an eminent sculptor, was a native of Lyons, but came to England in the reign of George I., and was employed on several great works; among which are, the monument of the Duke of Argyle, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of Handel, at Vauxhall; that of Sir Isaac Newton, at Trinity College, Cambridge; and many other statues and monuments in various parts of the kingdom. He long stood at the head of his profession, and had also a talent for poetry. Died 1762.

ROUBIN, GILES DE, a French poet, died 1712.

ROUCHER, JOHN ANTHONY, a French poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Montpellier, in 1745, and obtained from Turgot a place in the revenue department. When the revolution took place, he opposed the excesses of the more violent politicians; and for his moderation suffered by the guillotine, in 1794. His principal work is '*Les Mois*,' a poem, in 2 vols.

ROUELLE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, one of the earliest of the modern chemists in France, was born at Caen, in 1703. Having devoted great attention to chemical science, botany, and pharmacy, he settled at Paris as an apothecary, and afterwards became professor of chemistry at the royal botanic garden. He also held the office of inspector-general of pharmacy at the Hotel Dieu, and was a popular lecturer. Died, 1770.—His brother, HILARY MARINUS, who was a clever experimental philosopher, assisted him in his lectures, and succeeded him as professor at the royal garden. Born 1718; died 1779.

ROUGEMONT, F., a native of Maestricht, kn. as a Chinese missionary and scholar, 1624-1676.

ROUGET DE LISLE, JOSEPH, the writer and composer of the *Marseillaise*, was a French officer of artillery, born at Lons-le-Saunier, among the Jura mountains, 1760. In the winter of 1791-1792 he was in garrison at Strasburg, and is said to have passed most of his leisure at the house of the mayor of that city, where his skill on the clavichord and his social qualities made him a welcome visitor. It was here the republican hymn was first composed and sung, at that particular juncture when the king's veto had nullified every act of the first constitutional parliament, and the country was threatened with the invasion of the emigrants and their German allies. The resemblance between this marching song and Burns' '*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*,' is most striking, and it would be difficult to believe that the one had not suggested the other if Lamartine had not given a somewhat romantic account of the manner of its composition, which precludes the idea. The song was just become known when the departments were preparing to obey the call of Paris for a body of 20,000 patriot troops, and the band from





[Rouget de Lisle.]

Marseilles were the first to chant its threatening measures as they traversed France; it afterwards made the round of Europe, and the footfall of Napoleon's troops as they scaled the Alps kept time to its wild notes. Rouget de Lisle's kind host was accompanied to the scaffold by this song, and the composer himself only escaped by the fall of Robespierre. He found no favor with succeeding governments, but carried his republican principles into private life and pursued the career of a lyrical composer and author. Died 1836. [E.R.]

ROUGNON, N. F., a Fr. physician, 1727-1790.

ROUILLE, P. J., a French Jesuit, 1681-1740.

ROUPELL, GEORGE LEITH, an English physician and medical author. Died, 1854, aged 57.

ROUS, FRANCIS, an English republican writer, was born at Halton, in Cornwall, in 1579; educated at Oxford; and became a member of Parliament in the reign of Charles I., when he was distinguished by his zeal for the establishment of a commonwealth, on the plan of the Hebrew republic. He was afterwards the tool of Cromwell, whom he compared to Moses, and, in consequence, was made one of his lords. He was also appointed provost to Eton, where he died, in 1659.

ROUSE, or ROSS, John. See Ross.

ROUSSEAU, J., a French painter, 1630-1693.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished lyric poet, was born at Paris, in 1669. His father, though a shoemaker, gave him a liberal education, and at an early period he displayed a decided taste for poetry. In 1688 he became page to the French minister at the court of Denmark; after which he was secretary to Marshal Tallard, in his embassy to England. In 1701 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions; but, in 1712, he was banished from France, on the charge of writing some grossly libellous verses, which, during the remainder of his life, and even in his last moments, he solemnly declared were forgeries, devised for his ruin. He then went to Switzerland, and afterwards to Vienna, under the patronage of Prince Eugene. Some of his odes and epigrams are excellent, but among the latter are many which are unfit for perusal from their obscenity.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN FRANCOIS XAVIER, of the same family as the celebrated philosopher (following article), a man of letters, and consul in Persia, 1738-1808. His son, J. B. L. XAVIER, consul at Aleppo, Bagdad, and Tripoli, 1781-1831.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, son of a watchmaker at Geneva, was born there on the 28th of June, 1712.—The first half of the extraordinary life of this extraordinary man, occupying thirty-three years, was spent in a succession of adventures, making the most painfully interesting part of the record he has himself bequeathed to us, a record exhibiting a hardy daring of self-inquisition, which (as he justly says) no other man ever ventured to communicate to the world. The history of this period in Rousseau's career was not only quite unproductive of literary promise, but would have appeared to forebode little or nothing either of moral worth or of intellectual achievement in any path. After learning something in a village school, he began life as the apprentice of an engraver; and, on being harshly treated, he became addicted to idleness, lying, and stealing. At length he ran away into Savoy, and, giving hopes of his conversion to catholicism, was received into an ecclesiastical school at Turin, where he read his recantation, but refused to prosecute his education for the priesthood. Being dismissed, he became a domestic servant: in one of his places he committed a theft, and charged a waiting-maid with it; from another he was dismissed for insolent insubordination. Now, when he was in his eighteenth year, he was received by Madame De Warens, a Swiss lady, residing at Annecy, and afterwards at Chambéry. His patroness sheltered him in her house for ten years, pardoned him for two elopements, induced him to study French writers, and supported him even when he disdained to retain employments which she more than once procured for him. The shameful issue is too well known. In 1741 he walked to Paris, having in his pocket fifteen louis, and a new scheme of musical notation, which was at once condemned by the musicians. He found his way, it is not clear how, into the society of men of science and letters, such as Marivaux, Fontenelle, and Diderot; and, in 1743 friends obtained a place for him



[The Hermitage, residence of Rousseau near Paris.]

as a kind of secretary or clerk to the French ambassador at Venice. There he spent nearly two years, with no apparent improvement of morality, and with as little evidence of devotion to any pursuit either profitable or honorable. His dismissal by his master, and his return to France, closed his long period of aimless wandering. Rousseau came to Paris in 1745. Hiring a room in an obscure lodging-house, the strange man conceived a liking for the servant-maid, Thérèse Levasseur, a vulgar, unattractive, and dull young woman of twenty-four. He took her to live with him as his mistress, and



married her twenty years afterwards; the attachment of the fantastic dreamer to her was only strengthened by time; and Thérèse and her mother not only preyed on his narrow means, but aggravated his suspicious temper, and were continual mischief-makers between his friends and him. Five children born to the pair were coolly deposited in the Foundling Hospital; and their father appeared to receive with profound indifference the failure of an attempt which some of his patrons made to identify and recover them. In the year of his arrival in Paris, after an unsuccessful attempt at the composition of operatic music, Rousseau found a place as a clerk in the employment of a farmer-general, whose wife had laughed at him for making love to her some years before. About 1748 Diderot and D'Alembert engaged him to write musical articles for the *Encyclopédie*, which, as he said himself, he executed very quickly and very ill. He had great musical genius, but is pronounced to have never acquired more than a very middling knowledge of the science. Soon afterwards, being thirty-seven years old, he made the first attempt in authorship that indicated any true vocation for the pursuit. He read in a newspaper a prize-question proposed by the Academy of Dijon:—‘Has the progress of the sciences and arts contributed to the corruption or to the purification of morals?’ It seemed to him as if a new world of thought had revealed itself to his mind; he dashed off a vehement denunciation of civilized life, sent it in, and obtained the prize. His indistinct visions soon began to assume shape and color. He was, it is true, little qualified either by knowledge of history, or by exact philosophical habits, for working out true results in the problem of social progress: but his meditations brooded eagerly over the task; his impregnable self-confidence satisfied him that he was able to perform it, and the power of passionate eloquence which lurked within, soon enabled him to impress the world marvellously with the representation he gave of his irregular conceptions. Rousseau was not great, either as a poet or as a philosopher; but he possessed, in an extraordinary degree, and with a felicitous proportion of the elements, that union of the two characters, which seems to be more powerful than any thing else in commanding the sympathy and guiding the opinions of the world. In the works which he composed after the date now in question, he exercised this power with a success which no writer has ever surpassed. Meanwhile, however, he saw his way but dimly. His musical reputation was raised by the success of his opera, ‘*Le Devin du Village*,’ and he wrote also a tragedy and three comedies, all of little worth. A second, but less successful prize-essay, ‘*On the Origin of Inequality among Mankind*,’ developed further his political speculations. He dedicated it to the magistrates of his native town, visited Geneva, was full of republican enthusiasm, and professed himself again a Calvinist. And here it is worth while to notice, that, so far as any fixed opinions can be attributed to such a mind, Rousseau was never either atheist or deist: he was a desponding sceptic, who felt himself compelled to reverence the morality of Scripture, little as he obeyed it in his life. He had now given up his clerkship for a government appointment, which he immediately resigned in a panic; and henceforth, for a long time, his very narrow income was chiefly made up by copying music, in which his friends employed him as a delicate way of giving aid to a proud man. In 1756 he accepted the invitation of Madame D’Epinay to take up his residence on her

estate, in the valley of Montmorency, at the retired country house called L’Hermitage. There he composed some of his most brilliantly eloquent writings. His touching but very equivocal novel, ‘*La Nouvelle Eloïse*,’ appeared in 1759; ‘*Emile*,’ an acute but chimerical treatise on education, published in 1762, was condemned with reason, both by the archbishop and the parliament of Paris. Immediately afterwards, the ‘*Contrat Social*,’ the most systematic exposition of his dream of social equality, was received with still more serious disapprobation by the government, and Rousseau found it wise to take refuge in Switzerland. Thence, passing secretly through Paris, he departed for England in January, 1766, on the kindly invitation, and in the company, of David Hume, who found a friendly home for him at Wootton, in Derbyshire. There he wrote the first six books of his extraordinary ‘*Confessions*,’ published after his death. If Rousseau was sane before, he certainly was not so now: his zealous and suspicious temper had become aggravated into a monomania; he treated both Hume and his Derbyshire host with ungrateful abuse, and quitted England in May, 1767. After a time of wandering through France, he was



[Tomb of J. J. Rousseau.]

allowed to return to Paris in 1770, with a caution to shun publicity, which he took a pride in setting at defiance. His literary activity had now ceased. He mixed much in society, though he had formerly been shy to excess. But his rudeness of manners, and suspicious testiness, were worse than ever; and his despondency seemed often to pass into despair. His health was failing, and his poverty becoming severe. The marquis De Girardin offered him, as his residence, a pavilion in the beautiful grounds of his chateau of Ermenonville, near Chantilly. There, after inhabiting it for a few weeks, he died on the 3d of July, 1778. [W.S.]

- ROUSSEAU, J. L. C., a Ger. chemist, 1724–94.
- ROUSSEAU, P., a French writer, 1725–1785.
- ROUSSEAU, S., an orientalist, died 1820.
- ROUSSEAU-DE-RIMOGNE, JEAN LOUIS, a Flo-mish mineralogist, 1720–1788.
- ROUSSEL, P., a Fr. physician, au. of ‘*Système Physique et Morale de la Femme*,’ 1742–1802.
- ROUSSEL, P. J. A., a Fr. writer, 1750–1815.
- ROUSSEL, W., a French *savant*, 1658–1717.
- ROUSTAN, A. J., a theologian and controversial writer of Geneva, 1734–1808.
- ROUTH, B., an Irish Jesuit, confessor to the Princess Charlotte of Lorraine, 1695–1768.
- ROUX, A., a French physician, 1726–1776.
- ROUYER, C. M., a French jurist, 1745–1810.
- ROVERE, DELLA, a noble family of Savona, in the state of Genoa, two of whom were popes (Julius II. and Sixtus IV.) the other principal members are—JOHN, nephew of Sixtus IV., and



brother of Julius II., præfect of Rome 1475. FRANCESCO MARIA, son of John, duke of Urbino, and general of Julius II., in whose interest he conquered Romagna and Ferrara. He was deprived of his estates by Leo X. 1516, and recovered them on the death of that pontiff 1522, died of poison 1538. GUIDO, his son and successor, a debauched and cruel character, died 1574. FRANCESCO MARIA, last duke of Urbino, an accomplished writer and patron of letters, 1551-1631. F. UBALDO, son of the latter, was a dissolute character, and died 1623.

ROVERE, J. S., a character of the French revolution, who acted as lieutenant of the infamous 'Journé dan Coupe Tête,' 1748-1798.

ROVIGO. See SAVARY.

ROVIRA DE BROCANDEL, HIPPLYTUS, a Spanish painter, taught by E. Munoz, 1593-1675.

ROWAN, JOHN, an American statesman and lawyer, born in Virginia, 1773, but removed to Kentucky, where he successively rose to the various stations of member of the Convention which framed the constitution of Kentucky, Secretary of State, member of Congress, and Judge of Appeals, and United States Senator. Died 1843.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, known as a moralist and religious writer, was the daughter of a dissenting minister named Singer, and was born at Ichester, in Somersetshire, 1674. In 1709 she became the wife of Thomas Rowe, who died in 1715. He wrote some poetical pieces, and a supplement to Plutarch's Lives. Mrs. Rowe then distinguished herself by publishing, in 1728, 'Friendship in Death, in Twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living,' and soon afterwards 'Letters, Moral and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse,' and 'The History of Joseph,' a poem. She died in 1737, and two years later Dr. Watts published her 'Devout Exercises of the Heart.'

ROWE, NICHOLAS, a poet and dramatic writer of considerable eminence, was born at Little Brookford in Bedfordshire, in 1673. His father, descended from an ancient family of that county, was serjeant-at-law, and having educated his son for the same profession, the latter was called to the bar; he paid little attention to the law, however, after the death of his father, but rather devoted himself to the cultivation of polite literature. He published his first tragedy 'The Ambitious Stepmother,' at the age of twenty-four; it was followed by 'Tamerlane,' intended as a compliment to King William; 'The Fair Penitent;' 'The Biter;' 'Ulysses;' 'The Royal Convert;' 'Jane Shore;' and 'Lady Jane Grey.' His original poems consist of some pathetic ballads: his version of Lucan's 'Pharsalia' is esteemed a masterpiece, but it is not his only classical production, as he also translated 'The Golden Verses of Pythagoras,' and the first book of 'Quillet's Callipædia.' He also wrote a Life of Shakespeare. Rowe became under secretary to the duke of Queensberry, when the latter was secretary of state, and on the accession of George I. he was appointed poet-laureate. Died 1718.

ROWE, THOMAS, a nonconformist minister, author of 'The Christian's Work.' Died about 1715. See ELIZABETH ROWE (above).

ROWE, PETER, sculptor and wax modeller. Died 1852, aged 82.

ROWLANDS, HENRY, a Welsh divine and antiquary, was a native of Anglesey, of which island he published an elaborate account, entitled 'Mona Restaurata.' Died 1722.

ROWLANDSON, THOMAS, an artist celebrated for his skill in caricature, was born in London, in 1756. He studied drawing at Paris; and, on his

return, availed himself of the advantages which an attendance at the Royal Academy afforded him; rose to some degree of eminence in his profession, and died in 1827. Among his works are the plates to 'Dr. Syntax,' 'The Dance of Life,' and 'The Dance of Death.'

ROWLEY. See CHATTERTON.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer and actor, of the age of Queen Elizabeth.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM, an eminent physician, born in London, in 1748. After having served abroad as a surgeon in the army, and made professional visits to Cuba and the Leeward Islands, he settled in London, where he obtained considerable reputation as a practitioner, though he somewhat marred his fame by his endeavors to oppose vaccine inoculation. He wrote 'Schola Medicinæ universalis nova,' and several tracts on medical subjects. Died 1806.

ROWNING, J., an Eng. divine, au. of 'A compendious System of Natural Philos.,' 1699-1771.

ROXANA, a Persian lady of great beauty, who became the wife of Alexander the Great, and was put to death by Cassandra, B.C. 311.

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, a physician and botanist, was born at Craigie, in Ayrshire, in 1759. He received his education at Edinburgh, served his time to a surgeon, went to India, and was appointed keeper of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones, and became a member of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Roxburgh made several important discoveries, particularly in the coloring matter of the lacca insect, and the cultivation of hemp in Bengal, for which he received three gold medals from the Society of Arts. His principal work is, 'The Plants of the Coasts of Coromandel,' 2 vols. 4to. He died at Edinburgh, in 1815.

ROY, Count ANTOINE, an able French statesman, was born at Savigny, in 1764. Soon after the first revolution broke out, he quitted the bar, to which he had been admitted in 1785, and took part in several mining speculations, which turned out most successful. After the fall of Napoleon he ably maintained constitutional principles in opposition to the ultra-royalist opinions then in vogue. He also displayed such a thorough acquaintance with financial questions, that he was made minister of finance in 1819-20; and short as was his tenure of office, it was distinguished by various measures of reform, which won for him the honors of the peerage. He was a member of the Martignac administration in 1828, but retired from office when Prince Polignac became minister in 1829; and though he accepted of no office under the regime of Louis Philippe, his long experience, sagacious judgment, and moderate counsels were for many years placed at the service of the chamber of peers. His private fortune was immense. Died 1847.

ROY, JULIAN LE, a celebrated clock and watch-maker, was born at Tours, in 1686. When very young, he showed a decided partiality for mechanical pursuits, and acquired the reputation of being a first-rate horologist. Died 1759.—His son, PETER LE ROY, was watch-maker to the king, and died in 1785. He published 'Mémoires pour les Horlogers de Paris,' 'Etrennes Chronométriques,' &c.—JULIAN DAVID, another son, became a member of the National Institute, and attached himself to architecture. He wrote 'On the Ruins of the finest Monuments of Greece,' 'On the Construction of Christian Temples,' &c.

ROY, PETER CHARLES, a French satirist and dramatic poet, was born at Paris, in 1683. His



principal pieces adapted for theatrical representation are, the operas of 'Callirhoe' and 'Semiramis,' the ballets of 'The Elements' and 'The Senses,' and the comedy of 'The Captives,' imitated from Plautus. His satires against the members of the French Academy prevented his gaining admission into that assembly, and he died in 1764.

ROYALL, ANNE, an American writer of political squibs and scandal, was born in Virginia. At an early age she was kidnapped by the Indians, and lived among them for fifteen years, when she escaped, married Capt. Royall, and took up her residence in Alabama. She was well known in political circles throughout the country, which she kept in terror, and from which she extracted subsidies, by her threats of exposure. She established two papers in Washington, first the 'Paul Pry,' and subsequently 'The Huntress,' and filled their columns with smart personalities. Died 1854, at an advanced age.

ROYE, F. DE, a French jurist, died 1686.

ROYE, GUY DE, archbishop of Rheims, and partisan of the popes of Avignon, killed 1409.

ROYEN, A. VAN, a Dutch botanist, 1705-79.

ROYER, J. N. P., a French musician, 1705-1755.

ROYER-COLLARD, ANT. ATHANASIOS, prof. of medicine to the faculty of Paris, 1768-1825.

ROYER-COLLARD, PIERRE PAUL, one of the select class of philosophical thinkers produced by France since the era of the Revolution, was born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-Français, 1763, and in 1789, when the Revolution commenced, was only obscurely known as an advocate of the parliament of Paris. In political sentiments he was a royalist and a friend of popular freedom; in philosophy he became a disciple of Reid, and one of the first to lead the reaction against the mere sensationalism of Cabanis and Condillac. From the end of the Terror till 1810, however, Royer-Collard was more active as a politician; especially as a member of the council established in France by Louis XVIII., consisting of himself, and Clermont Gallierande, the Abbé de Montesquieu, Becquey, Cuvier, and others. Most of this period he was, according to the prevailing fashion, a sensualist, but the works of Reid were destined to enlighten him; and, from 1811, when he was appointed professor of modern philosophy and history, he commenced reforming his opinions, and as he possessed great power as a logician and an orator, he soon began to be looked upon as the founder of a new school. On the restoration of the royal family, in 1815, Royer-Collard returned to political life, and his famous scholar, Victor Cousin, succeeded him as professor at the Sorbonne: he now joined in the parliamentary opposition, and such was the reputation he enjoyed that, at the general election of 1827, he was returned for seven different places at the same time. The party in the chamber of representatives of which he was considered chief, is known to European fame as that of the *doctrinaires*, and its birth dates from the session of 1817; its history is marked by much philosophical pedantry, and its deficiency in momentum was shown by the helpless situation in which Guizot found himself at the revolution of 1848. What is the value, read by this light, of such namby-pamby dilletanteism in philosophy and politics as eclecticism signifies? Royer-Collard had the happiness to die, without reading that severe lesson, in 1845. [E.R.]

ROYOU, T. M., a French ecclesiastic and journalist, founder of the 'Ami du Roi' in 1790, 1741-1792. His brother, J. CORENTIN, a royalist, historian, and publicist, 1745-1828.

ROZEE, Mademoiselle, an ingenious artist, was born at Leyden, in 1632. She neither used oil nor water colors in her pictures, but silk floss on the ground, disposed according to the different degrees of the bright and dark tints, which she applied with great judgment and taste. In this manner she executed historical subjects, landscapes, and portraits. Died 1682.

ROZIER, FRANCIS, a botanist and agricultural writer, was born at Lyons, in 1734. He was an ecclesiastic, and obtained a priory, but devoted himself almost wholly to botany and natural history. He conducted the *Journal de Physique et Histoire Naturelle*, and was the author of a 'Course of Agriculture,' 'Elementary Demonstrations of Botany,' &c. He was killed during the siege of Lyons, in 1793.

RUAR, M., a German Socinian, 1588-1657.

RUAULT, J., a French *savant*, 1580-1636.

RUBBI, A., a celebrated Venetian poet, 1739-1810.

RUBENS, ALBERT, son of Peter Paul, was born at Antwerp, in 1614. He succeeded his father as secretary to the council, and was greatly esteemed by the Archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. Died 1657. He wrote 'De Re Vestiaria Veterum,' 'Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata,' 'De Vita Flavii Manlii Theodori,' &c.

RUBENS, PETER PAUL, was born at Cologne, June 29, 1577, where he remained with his parents, natives of Antwerp, until his father's death in 1587, when he removed with his mother to Antwerp. After receiving some preliminary instruction from two other masters Rubens was finally placed with Otto Venius, the most celebrated master of his time at Antwerp; he remained with Venius for four years,



[Rubens' Chair at Antwerp.]

until 1600, when he went to Italy and entered the service of Vincenzo Gonzaga, as gentleman of the chamber, and copied several pictures for that duke, both at Rome and Venice. In 1605 he was sent by the duke on a mission to Philip III. of Spain, and while at Madrid, as previously at Rome, he was much occupied in portrait painting, but it is remarkable what a contrast the delicate and elaborately finished portraits of this early period, present, when compared with the bold masterpieces of his later years. This travelling, however, from one country to another, and thus early making himself acquainted with the various schools, was evidently of infinite advantage to him; the glorious works of the Venetians seem to have made the most lasting impression on him. His return home was hastened by the illness of his mother in 1608, but he did not arrive at



[House of Rubens.]

Antwerp until after her death. The appointment of court painter to Albert and Isabella, in the following year, induced Rubens to give up his intention of returning to Mantua, and he decided upon settling at Antwerp. In 1610 he was married to his first wife, Isabella Brants, who died in 1626. In 1620 he visited Paris, by the invitation of Marie de Medici, and made there the sketches for his celebrated Luxembourg series of painting in honor of that princess, and her marriage with Henry IV., now in the Louvre. In 1628 he was sent by the Infanta Isabella a second time to Spain, on a diplomatic mission to Philip IV., and in the following year on a similar mission to Charles I. of England, who knighted Rubens in 1630, who appears to have presented the king with the picture of Peace and War, now in the National Gallery, on the occasion of this mission, when also Charles gave him the commission to decorate the ceiling of Whitehall palace, the pictures for which were afterwards executed in Antwerp. In 1630, also, he married his second wife, Helena Forment, a beautiful girl, in her nineteenth year only. Rubens died at Antwerp, May 30, 1640, possessed of great wealth, and after one of the most remarkable careers recorded in the history of art. His success was, however, only commensurate with his ability. 'He was perhaps the greatest master,' says Sir Joshua Reynolds, 'in the mechanical part of the art, the best workman with his tools, that ever exercised a pencil.' His works are extremely numerous, the prints alone after him amount to about 1,200; but the majority of his pictures were chiefly executed in large from his own sketches, and finished only by himself; it is a physical impossibility that he can have executed entirely all the pictures that are accredited to him. His pupils were able and numerous, the principal were A. Vanduyck, A. Van Diepenbeck, J. Van Hooft, F. Van Thulden, G. Segers, Jordaens, Snyder, and Erasmus Quellinus. He is still seen to the utmost advantage at Antwerp, but he is also gloriously represented in the Picture Gallery at Munich. His masterpiece is generally considered the Descent from the Cross, in the cathedral at Antwerp, but now sadly obscured; there is, however, a fine old print of it by Lucas Vorsterman.—(Grimbergen, *Historische Levensbeschrijving van P. P. Rubens*, 1774-1840; Waagen, *Peter Paul Rubens, his Life and Genius*, trans. by R. R. Nael, edited by Mrs. Jameson, London, 1840.)

[R.N.W.]

RUBENS. See ROSSI, GIROLAMO.

RUBINI, GIAMBATISTA, the celebrated tenor opera singer, was born at Romano, in Lombardy, 1795. His parents spared from their poverty a sufficient pittance to send him to Brescia for a scanty education, in which to the mere elements of general learning were added some brief lessons in music; at a later day, however, he was taught by Nozani and Rossini. He was apprenticed in his youth to a baker in Adro. While serving the morning rolls at the gate of the neighboring castle of the Bergniani, its lord marked his joyous air and the sweet voice with which he carolled his early song. He was taken into favor and was welcomed at the castle, and his evident talent for singing warmly encouraged. His greatest friend, however, was the housekeeper of the Curé of the village, who being remarkably fond of a sweet voice or a youthful face, made favor with her master in Rubini's behalf with such success, that he was honored by the Curé and elevated to the church choir, as one of the choristers. In spite of his ecclesiastical beginning, Rubini was attracted within the profane circle of the theatre, and made his debut at Palassola, where, as dancer and singer, he proved himself as nimble of foot as he was flexible of voice. From the humble success and more humble reward at the little theatre at Palassola, he passed to higher prices and greater triumphs at the operas of Brescia, Venice, Naples, Paris, London, and St. Petersburg. He soon became renowned everywhere as the greatest of tenor singers. He retired with a large fortune in 1845, and died in his own villa at Romano, on the 2d March, 1854, leaving behind him four millions of francs, the accumulated profits of fifty years of singing.

RUBINI, P., an Italian physician, 1760-1819.

RUBYS, C. DE, a French historian, 1533-1613.

RUCELLAI, BERNARD, an Italian statesman and historian, born at Florence, in 1449. Having married the sister of Lorenzo de Medici, he was promoted to the office of gonfalonier of justice, and employed on several important diplomatic missions. After the death of Lorenzo, he protected the members of the new Platonic academy, for whose use he erected a palace with gardens, embellished with noble monuments of ancient and modern art. Died 1514. His son JOHN, born in 1475, was sent ambassador to Venice, in 1505; and, in 1512, he took an active part in the measures which led to the restoration of the Medici family. He was afterwards papal nuncio in France, apostolical prothonotary, and governor of the castle of St. Angelo. D. 1525.

RUCHAT, A., a French theologian, 1680-1750.

RUDBECK, JOHN, a Swedish prelate, chaplain of Gustavus Adolphus, and promoter of the publication of the Bible, called by his name, 1581-1636.

RUDBECK, OLAUS, father and son, were both eminent Swedish physicians and natural philosophers. The elder, who died in 1702, wrote an able work, entitled 'Exercitatio Anatomica;' he was also the author of a whimsical but learned work, on the locality of Paradise, which he places in Sweden; and assigns that country as the common parent of the German, English, Danish, and even Greek and Latin nations. The son is known chiefly as the author of a work on the natural history of the Bible. Died 1740.

RUDBORNE, THOMAS, warden and architect of Merton College, Oxford, died about 1442.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a distinguished grammarian and critic, was born in 1674, at Boyndie, in Banffshire; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; became assistant keeper of the advocates' library at Edinburgh; set up a printing-office in



conjunction with his brother; was one of the founders of the earliest literary society in Scotland, in 1718; and died in 1757. His 'Rudiments of the Latin Tongue,' long used as an elementary book in schools, is the most popular of his productions; but he wrote other grammatical works, and was the editor of the works of George Buchanan, in Latin. He also established the Caledonian Mercury.

RUDENSCHOELD, COUNT, a Swedish statesman, who negotiated the marriage of the prince royal of Sweden with the sister of the king of Prussia in 1739, and was afterwards minister for foreign affairs and chancellor, 1698-1783.

RUDING, ROGERS, an English divine, born at Leicester, in 1751; became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; was presented to the living of Morden, in Surrey; and soon after was elected a fellow of the society of antiquaries, to whose *Archæologia* he was a contributor. He published 'Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies,' in 4 vols. 4to. Died 1820.

RUDOLPH, C. A., a Swed. natural., 1771-1832.

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a learned French Jesuit, poet, and classical editor, 1643-1725.

RUE, CHARLES DE LA, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, editor of an edition of Origen, which was finished by his nephew, 1684-1739. The latter, VINCENT DE LA RUE, also a learned Benedictine, died 1762.

RUE, P. DE LA, a Dutch poet, 17th century.

RUFFHEAD, OWEN, a miscellaneous writer, was born in London, about 1723; entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; published an edition of the statutes, and conducted a periodical paper, called the *Contest*. He also wrote the 'Life of Pope,' &c. Died 1769.

RUFFI, ANTHONY DE, a French lawyer and historian, 1607-1689. His son, L. ANTHONY, known as a man of letters, 1657-1724.

RUFFINI, P., an Italian mathemat., 1765-1822.

RUFFO, D. F., a cardinal of Naples, 1744-1827.

RUFINUS, or RUFFINAS, sometimes called by the surname TORANIUS, a celebrated Italian ecclesiastic and Scripture commentator, born at Aquileia about the middle of the 4th century. He embraced the monastic life about 371, and accompanied St. Jerome to the East; that father, however, afterwards wrote against him on account of his apology for Origen. In 410 he was condemned as a heretic by Anastasius, and soon after was driven to take refuge in Sicily by an irruption of the Visigoths, where he died either that year or the following. Besides his original works, he translated from the Greek into Latin the works of Josephus, Eusebius's *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Recognitions of St. Clement*, and the works of Basil and Gregory Nazianzen.

RUFUS, a physician of Ephesus, flourished in the reign of Trajan. He discovered the origin of the nerves of the brain, and made observations on the crystalline lens of the eye. He also wrote treatises on the diseases of the urinary organs, &c.; and was esteemed by Galen to have been one of the ablest physicians who had preceded him.

RUFUS, CAIUS MUSONIUS, a Stoic philosopher, distinguished at Rome in the age of Tiberius.

RUFUS, PUBLIUS RUTILIUS, consul and tribune of Rome, time of Sylla.

RUGENDAS, GEORGE PHILIP, a celebrated battle-painter, born at Augsburg, in 1666. Such was his zeal for the advancement of his art that, during the siege of Augsburg, he freely exposed himself amidst the fire and carnage, that he might be able to sketch the scenes around him. Died 1742.

RUGGIERI, C., an Ital. astrologer, 16th cent.

RUGGIERI, C., an Ital. philologist, 1714-1766.

RUGGLE, G., an Eng. dramatist, 1575-1622.

RUHL, PHILIP JAMES, a member of the French convention, killed himself 1795.

RUHNKEN, D., a Greek critic, 1723-1798.

RUHS, FREDERIC, a German historian, born in Swedish Pomerania, in 1780; studied at Gottingen; was made professor at Griefswald; wrote a 'History of Sweden,' 4 vols.; afterwards became a professor of history at Berlin; and died at Leghorn, in 1820.

RUINART, THIERRY, a French theological writer, was born at Rheims, in 1657. He became a Benedictine, and was the associate of Mabillon in his literary labors. He also printed an edition of the works of Gregory of Tours, a volume on the Martyrs of the first four centuries, and other books on ecclesiastical history. He died in 1707.

RUYSDAEL, JACOB. This celebrated Dutch painter was born at Haarlem, about 1635, and died 1681, and was originally educated for the medical profession. With whom he studied painting is not known. His landscapes are numerous, and are all distinguished for a simple natural treatment, and for secluded, rugged scenery; generally of a cold and sombre character, but executed with great accuracy and selected with a true appreciation of the picturesque, of that character generally designated the romantic; they are further distinguished for their ordinary daylight, in contradistinction to the sunny effects of Cuyp or Berghem. Ruysdael's style has much of the character of the works of Gasper Poussin and Salvator Rosa in color and general effect, but is distinguished from the works of these great painters by a much more elaborate treatment of detail, and the chief portion of the picture by the special prominence of the foregrounds generally with Ruysdael. The peculiar scenery he represents rocky, and yet on a small scale, reminds much more of the neighborhood of the Ardennes, than of Italy or Switzerland, both of which countries he is supposed to have visited, but very improbably; his favorite subjects are cascades. He sometimes painted marine pieces, and with great success; figures he never painted, those we find in his landscapes were introduced either by Ostade, Wouwerman, A. Vanderveelde, or Berghem. His brother, SOLOMON RUYSDAEL, was also a good landscape painter, and being many years older than Jacob, was probably his instructor in the art; some of the pictures attributed to Jacob may belong to Solomon, as considering his moderately short life, the pictures of Ruysdael are very numerous; he also etched a few plates.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schonburgh der Nederlantsche Konstschilders*, &c. Amsterdam, 1721.) [R.N.W.]

RUIS-GONZALEZ, a Sp. painter, 1633-1709.

RULHIÈRE, CLAUDE CARLOMAN DE, a French historian, who acted as confidential secretary to the baron de Bretil, and accompanied him in his embassy to Russia, author of historical works concerning the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Revolution in Russia 1762, and the Assembly of Poland, 1735-1791.

RULMAN, ANNE, a French jurist, 1583-1639.

RUMFORD, BENJAMIN THOMPSON, commonly called Count Rumford, one of those practical geniuses and indefatigable workers in the cause of humanity by whom society will be carried to a far higher perfection than we know at present, was born at Rumford in New Hampshire, now Concord, 1753. He was married to a rich widow at nineteen, and had risen to some consequence when the American revolution broke out, but being a royalist was obliged



to fly, and his wife soon after died in childbed. In 1776 he brought the news of Washington's success to the English court, and for his services to the crown received an appointment in the foreign office; this, however, he abandoned in 1782 to take up arms in the colony, where he organized a troop of dragoons, and commanded them himself with the rank of colonel. At the peace in 1784 Colonel



[Rumford House, Concord, N. H.]

Thompson received the king's permission to enter into the service of the king of Bavaria, and not only so, but was knighted on the occasion, and had half his military pay secured to him. In this service he rose step by step till the administration of the kingdom was in his hands, and he made such use of his power and influence that the face of things was entirely changed, and the country rescued from the abyss of squalid poverty into which it was sinking. It was for these services that he received among other honors the title of count taken from his native place. In 1802 he married the widow of Lavoisier, and afterwards lived at Auteuil, near Paris, devoted to researches in natural philosophy. Died 1814.

[E.R.]

RUMPH, G. E., a German botanist, 1626-1693.

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a Scottish painter of subjects from Ossian, 1736-1785.

RUNEBOERG, EPHRAIM OTTO, a Swedish surveyor, mapmaker, and engineer, 1722-1770.

RUNG, P., an English biographer, 1750-1823.

RUNIUS, J., a Swedish poet, 1679-1713.

RUNJEET-SING. See SINGH.

RUNNINGTON, CHARLES, serjeant-at-law, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1751; and in 1768 he was placed with a special pleader, who employed him on a digest of the law of England. In 1778 he was called to the bar; in 1787 he was made serjeant-at-law; and, in 1815, appointed commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors, which office he resigned in 1819. He published 'Hale's History of the Common Law,' 2 vols.; 'Gilbert's Law of Ejectments,' and 'Ruffhead's Statutes at large,' 4 vols. 4to. Died 1821.

RUPERT, a Flemish abbot, 1091-1135.

RUPERT, PRINCE, otherwise Prince Robert of Bavaria, a distinguished name in the history of Charles I., was the third son of Frederic V., elector palatine of the Rhine, by the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I., king of England. He was born in 1619, and though hardly of age at the commencement of the parliamentary wars, he offered

his services to his uncle, who naturalized him, and advanced him to the dignity of a peer of England, and knight of the Garter. He exhibited little prudence in his conduct of military operations, but was remarkable for his impetuous gallantry and chivalrous bearing. He was in all the principal actions with the parliamentary forces, and led the charge at the battle of Naseby; soon after which he surrendered Bristol to General Fairfax, with little show of defence. For this luckless step the king hastily dismissed him his service, and ordered him beyond seas, and Rupert had no further share in events till the disaffection of part of the English navy in 1648, of which he took the command in the interest of Charles II. With these ships he harassed the English trade, until Admiral Blake compelled him to retire from the English seas, and he lost many of them by shipwreck. He was subsequently at the French court with Charles II., and after the restoration distinguished himself as naval commander in the Dutch war against De Ruyter and Van Tromp. His successes again were rather the reward of his daring courage than good management. They were such, however, as fully sustained the reputation won by the British navy under the great admiral whose outraged ashes were now reposing in St. Margaret's churchyard. Prince Rupert retired from warlike enterprise after the second Dutch war, 1672-4, and devoted his time to scientific pursuits, which had always indeed occupied his leisure. Chemistry and the arts were his favorite studies, and the composition of the well-known 'prince's metal,' is said to have been discovered by him. Died 1682. [E.R.]

RUPRECHT, F. C., a painter, engraver, and architect of Bavaria, 1779-1831.

RUSBROCK, or RYSBROECK, JEAN, a celebrated mystic writer, founder and reformer of the monastery of Groendal, author of *De Nuptiis*, or *Spiritual Marriage*, and several other works, 1294-1381.

RUSCA, E., an Italian physician, 1801-1834.

RUSCA, F. D., a French general, 1761-1813.

RUSCELLI, J., an Italian *savant*, died 1566.

RUSH, BENJ., a celebrated American physician, was born in 1741, at Bristol, in Pennsylvania; was educated at Princeton College; took his degree at Edinburgh, in 1768; was chosen a member of Congress for Pennsylvania, in 1776; was appointed professor of medicine and clinical practice at the university; and died in 1813. During the devastation caused by the yellow fever in 1793, Dr. Rush highly distinguished himself, and his history of that epidemic is a work of great value. He also wrote 'Medical Inquiries and Observations,' and 'Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical.'

RUSH, JACOB, an American judge, brother of the celebrated Dr. Rush, 1746-1820.

RUSHTON, E., a catholic writer, 1572-1586.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, secretary of Fairfax, general of the parliamentary forces, distinguished for his valuable historical compilations connected with the period, 1607-1690.

RUSSEL, A., a Scotch physician, 1726-1805.

RUSSEL, G., a divine and poet, 1728-1767.

RUSSEL, WILLIAM, an historical writer, was born in the county of Midlothian, in 1746. He was brought up as a printer, which business he for a time followed, and then became an author by profession. His works are, 'A History of America,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'A History of Modern Europe,' 4 vols. 8vo.; and 'A History of Ancient Europe,' which was completed in 3 vols. by Dr. Coote, the work being unfinished at his death, in 1793.

RUSSELL, a noble family which has given sev-



eral illustrious names to English history. The first of any note is SIR JOHN RUSSELL, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VI., and companion-in-arms of Henry VIII. in his French wars. He was created earl of Bedford, and enriched with the lands of the abbey of Tavistock and the monastery of Woburn; died 1555. WILLIAM, fourth earl, and first duke of Bedford, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and became a member of the 'long parliament' which met in November, 1640. At the battle of Edgehill 1642, he was general of horse for the parliament, but soon after that event he retired to private life, and appeared again at the restoration, when Charles II. created him a knight of the Garter. He survived to be present at the coronation of William and Mary, who created him (1694) marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford; died 1700. LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL, second son of the preceding (next article). EDWARD, cousin of duke William, and earl of Orford, an admiral, distinguished at Cape la Hogue, 1651-1727. JOHN, duke of Bedford, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, ambassador to France 1762-1763, died 1771. FRANCIS, son of the latter, and his successor in the dukedom, chiefly distinguished as a patron of agriculture, 1765-1802.

RUSSELL, LORD WILLIAM, second son of the fourth earl of Bedford, was, according to the biography written by his descendant, born on the 29th of September, 1639. His wife, the worthy participant in his fame, to whom he was married in 1660, was a daughter of the earl of Southampton, and the widow of Lord Vaughan. He was not a man of brilliant qualifications, his temper and habits seem

history. Contemporary with the projects for rescuing the constitution, there was an under plot for the assassination of the king and his brother, with which certainly Russell was not concerned, though he had some intercourse with its contrivers. Yet it can hardly be said that he did not intend to take up arms against the existing power, and that his fate, presuming that power to be a legitimate one, was a stretch of the law. His merit, in fact, consisted in, after serious and earnest consideration, resorting to resistance as better than submission to a government which had invaded the constitution. And though he himself bore the penalty of the unsuccessful revoler, the country reaped the fruits of his martyrdom in the revolution. He was beheaded on the 21st July, 1683. [J.H.B.]

RUSSELL, Lady RACHEL, wife of the preceding, was daughter of the Earl of Southampton, and widow of Lord Vaughan. In 1667 she was married to Lord William Russell; and the affectionate zeal with which she assisted him when in trouble, and the magnanimity of her behavior after his death, have excited for her a general feeling of respect and sympathy. Being refused counsel upon his trial, and allowed only an amanuensis, she stood forth in that capacity, and took down the notes. She survived his lordship 40 years, which period she occupied in the exercise of pious and social duties. Her 'Letters,' which do equal credit to her understanding and heart, have been often reprinted. Died 1723.

RUSSELL, MICHAEL, LL.D., bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, was born at Edinburgh 1781; studied at Glasgow, and having received ordination, was in 1808 appointed to St. James's chapel, Leith, where he continued to officiate till his death. To extensive acquirements, theological and literary, Dr. Russell added the pen of a ready and elegant writer. His contributions to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* and the *British Critic* were remarkable for their learning and research; his works on Palestine, Egypt, and various other publications written for the Cabinet Library, still hold their ground; and his 'Connection of Sacred and Profane Histories,' extended his fame far beyond the limits of his native land. On his elevation to the episcopal chair in 1837, the university of Oxford marked its respect for his character and attainments by conferring on him the degree of D. C. L. by diploma; an honor never before bestowed on a Scotchman not educated at Oxford. Died 1848.

RUST, GEORGE, a learned prelate, was born at Cambridge. He became fellow of Christ's College; but, at the Restoration, he went over to Ireland, and was preferred to the deanery of Connor and the rectory of Magee. He was afterwards made bishop of Dromore, where he died in 1670.

RUSTICI, J. F., an Italian sculptor, died 1540.

RUTGERS, HENRY, an Am. revolutionary officer, died 1830.

RUTGERS, JOHN, a Dutch critic, 1589-1625.

RUTHARD, C., a Dutch painter, 17th century.

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a natural philosopher and physician, was born at Edinburgh in 1749; studied in that university; succeeded Dr. John Hope as professor of botany and keeper of the botanic garden, in 1786; and died in 1819. Dr. Rutherford was the discoverer of nitrogen, and was the first who represented oxygen gas (then called vital air) as the necessary constituent of all acids.

RUTHERFORD, J., a Sc. physician, 1695-1779.

RUTHERFORD, SAM., a dist. Scotch divine of the 17th cent., professor of divinity in New College, St. Andrews, author of several controversial works.



[The Rye House.]

to have been adapted more to domestic repose than public life, and a strong sense of duty appears alone to have caused his memorable connection with the history of the reign of Charles II. He was seriously listened to in the House of Commons, and he acquired as much influence there as it was perhaps possible for one independent man to have in an assembly so little influenced as it then was by the spirit which has usually guided the parliament of England. It is a question in historical criticism, whether reliance ought to be placed on the documents which show that many distinguished members of the opposition were bribed by the king of France, but it is worthy of remark that Russell's name does not appear in the list. The explosion of the Ryehouse plot, his trial and fate, are important matters of



**RUTHERFORTH, THOMAS**, an English divine, was born at Papworth Everard, in Cambridgeshire, 1712; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; where, in 1745, he was appointed professor of divinity; and died, rector of Barley in Hertfordshire, with the archdeaconry of Essex, in 1771. His most important works are, 'A System of Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols.; 'An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue,' 'A Discourse on Miracles,' 'Institutes of Natural Law,' 2 vols.; and 'Sermons.'

**RUTHVEN, WILLIAM**, earl of Gowrie, a Scottish nobleman, whose name is famous in history as chief of the conspiracy formed in the reign of James VI., with the view of compelling that monarch to expel the duke of Lennox and the earl of Arran from the kingdom. He perished on the scaffold in 1584. His sons, **JOHN** and **ALEXANDER**, were massacred by the armed followers of James VI. under circumstances which have never been satisfactorily cleared up, in 1600.

**RUTILIUS LUPUS**, a rhetorician, 1st century.

**RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS, CLAUDIUS**, a native of Gaul, known as a Latin poet, and prefect of Rome under Honorius, 5th century.

**RUTLEDGE, JAMES**, an English writer, who went to Paris and died there in prison, 1796.

**RUTLEDGE, EDWARD**, an Amer. revolutionist, signer of the Declaration of Independence, a famous lawyer, and governor of South Carolina, was born in that State in 1749. Died 1800.

**RUTLEDGE, JOHN**, chief justice of the U. S., was a brother of the preceding. He took an early part in behalf of the revolutionary cause, was a member of the first Congress in 1774. In 1776 he was appointed the president of South Carolina, and commander in chief of that colony. In 1779 he was governor of his State, and after having been successively made judge of the court of chancery, judge of the supreme court of the United States, chief justice of South Carolina, was finally promoted to the high function of chief justice of the U. S. D. 1800.

**RUTZ, J.**, an Irish physician, 1698-1775.

**RUVIGNY, H. DE.** a French general, 1647-1720.

**RUXTON, GEORGE F.**, a lieutenant in the British army and well-known traveller, the author of 'Life in the West,' 'Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains,' first published in Blackwood's Magazine. Died at St. Louis 1848, aged 38.

**RUYSCH, FREDERIC, M. D., F. R. S.**, a famous Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 23d March, 1638, and died in 1731 at the great age of ninety-three. He was an ingenious and indefatigable anatomist, and having discovered a method of arresting the decay of animal bodies by the use of a peculiar kind of injection, he collected a museum which for the beauty of the preparations was one of the wonders of the world. It was sold, in 1698, to the czar Peter, and was transported to St. Petersburg. At the age of eighty, Ruysch collected and arranged another, but the secret which he possessed died with him, and is no longer known; though it is now believed that the antiseptic element employed by him was arsenic. [J.M.C.]

**RUYTER, MICHAEL**, a famous Dutch admiral of the period of the English commonwealth, was born at Flushing in 1607, and having entered the navy in boyhood, became captain of a vessel as early as 1635. His first laurels were won in the West Indian seas, where he was sent to co-operate with the Portuguese in opposition to the Spaniards, with whom the rising Dutch republic was now fighting

the battle of their independence. These achievements, and his operations on the coast of Barbary, date from 1641 to about 1650, and such was the courage of Ruyter that, on one occasion, he entered the roadstead of Sallée in a single ship, when the passage was disputed by five Algerine corsairs of large size. The action was witnessed by the inhabitants of the city, who placed Ruyter on a finely caparisoned horse, and conducted him in triumph through the streets, with the commanders he had defeated led in sullen captivity. In 1652, when the war broke out between the English, and Dutch republic, Ruyter was appointed to the command of a squadron, ordered to convoy home a rich fleet of merchantmen, and he succeeded in his mission, notwithstanding two days' hard fighting with Sir George Ayscough off Plymouth. In October of the same year he was joined by De Witte, and the two commanders contended with Blake and Ayscough on the Flemish coast. During the remainder of the war he fought under Van Tromp, and it is difficult to say whether the English or the Dutch most distinguished themselves in the series of battles fought in the English channel: in the action off Folkestone, Ruyter compelled Blake to fly for safety to the Thames. The war lasted two years, and in the final action, near Scheveling, Ruyter and Van Tromp were opposed to the English under Monk and Lawson: success declared for the English, and Van Tromp being killed, Ruyter withdrew the wreck of the Dutch navy to the Meuse. The Dutch republic was now reduced to sue for peace; but Ruyter found immediate employment as commander of an expedition to Barbary, and in the recapture of the Dutch establishments on the coast of Africa; besides which, in 1659, he was sent to aid the king of Denmark, and obtained two victories over the Swedish fleets. In 1665 the commercial rivalry of the two nations induced the English government, under Charles II., to declare a fresh war with Holland, and Ruyter was matched with varying success against Monk duke of Albemarle, Prince Rupert, Sir G. Ayscough, duke of York, and the earl of Sandwich. In the course of two years several great actions were fought, and then negotiations for peace were entered upon. The preliminaries, however, were foolishly and insincerely protracted, and Ruyter, taking advantage of the opportunity, sailed up the Thames as far as the Medway, and not only destroyed much shipping, but spread consternation as far as London. The peace of Breda, which immediately followed, lasted from 1667 to 1672, when Charles II. wantonly provoked fresh hostilities in gratification of the French alliance; that court having been at war with Holland, and Ruyter actively engaged in it, since 1671. The first great action between an armament of about 150 vessels on both sides, the Dutch fleet commanded by Ruyter, was fought off Solebay, on the coast of Holland, and again the English and Dutch seamen dealt terrible destruction against each other without either side obtaining a decided advantage. Peace was concluded between England and Holland in February, 1674, and Ruyter was despatched to the Mediterranean to carry on the war with the French. One object was to relieve Messina, which was occupied by French troops, and guarded by a fleet of thirty sail, under the Admiral Duquesne; the squadron of Ruyter numbered twenty-four sail, but it was reinforced previous to action by four Spanish vessels. These armaments encountered each other in desperate conflict off the eastern coast of Sicily, and Ruyter, almost at the beginning of the action, had both



his legs shattered; he continued, nevertheless, to direct the battle, till there was no longer any probability of success, and then ordered a retreat into the port of Syracuse, where he died of his wounds on the 26th of April, 1676. [E.R.]

**RUYVEN, PETER VAN**, a Dutch painter of history, taught by Jordaens, and occupies high rank among the artists of his country. Many of his historical tableaux are in the chateau of St. Loo; he was employed on the embellishments at the Hague when it was visited by William III., 1650-1718.

**RUZZINI**, a doge of Venice, 1732-1735.

**RYCKAERT, MARTIN**, a Flemish landscape painter, 1591-1636. **DAVID**, his son and pupil, famous for his skill in the grotesque, was born 1615, and became director of the academy at Antwerp 1667, date of his death unknown.

**RYCKE, J.**, a Flemish writer, 1587-1627.

**RYCKEH, T.**, a Dutch philologist, 1640-1690.

**RYDELIUS, ANDREIS**, a Swedish theologian and philosopher, 1671-1738. His brother **MAGNUS**, professor of history and theology, 1676-1712.

**RYDER, SIR DUDLEY**, a native of Yorkshire, born 1691, attorney-general 1736 to 1754, died 1756.

**RYFF, JAMES**, a Swiss surgeon, 16th century.

**RYLAND, J.**, a Baptist minister, died 1794.

**RYLAND, W. WYNNE**, an engraver of London, born 1732, executed for forgery 1783.

**RYMER, THOMAS**, historiographer royal, collector

of a vast mass of public documents relative to the history of England and its connection with other states, was born in Yorkshire 1638 or 1639, and received his appointment 1692. The publication of his collections was commenced in 1704, but the greater part remains in MS. at the British Museum. Died 1713.

**RYSBRACH, JOHN MICHAEL**, an eminent sculptor, was born at Antwerp in 1694. He came to England early in life, and derived considerable reputation and profit from the exercise of his art. Westminster Abbey and other cathedral churches contain specimens of his abilities, among which should be noticed the monuments of Sir Isaac Newton and the duke of Marlborough. Died 1770.

**RYVES, BRUNO**, a dignitary of the Church of England, born in Dorsetshire, distinguished as an historical writer and annalist of the civil wars, died 1677. His relation, **SIR THOMAS RYVES**, a distinguished civilian, advocate to Charles I., died 1651.

**RZEWUSKI, WENCESLAS**, a Polish nobleman and general, who underwent a long imprisonment in Russia for his opposition to the pretensions of that country. He was remarkable also for his extensive knowledge of literature, philosophy, and the arts, and distinguished himself as a dramatic author and poet, 1705-1779. His son, **SEVERIN**, born 1745, has the reputation of being a traitor to his country, and was hung in effigy 1794.

## S

**SAA, EMANUEL**, a Portug. Jesuit, 1530-1596.

**SAA DE MIRANDA, FRANCESCO**, a Portuguese poet, who ranks next to Camoens, 1495-1558.

**SAAD EDDIN MOHAMMED BEN HASSAN**, a Turkish historian of great eminence, and preceptor of sultan Amurath III. He was well known under the name of Khodja Effendi, and became appointed to the office of mufti to the sultan, which he held till his death in 1600.

**SAADI, SHEIK MOSLEHEDIN**, one of the most celebrated poets of Persia, was born at Shiraz, in 1175, and died in the 120th year of his age. He studied at Bagdad, and pursued a religious course of life under the direction of the famous Sophi Abd al Kadir Ghilani, whom he accompanied on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He fought against the infidels, and carried his arms into India and Asia Minor. Being, however, taken prisoner by the Turks, he was put to work on the fortifications of Tripoli; but was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage with a dowry. Towards the close of his life he built a hermitage near the walls of Shiraz, where he passed his time in exercises of piety; and his tomb, on the spot where he had lived, was long visited by the admirers of his genius and devotion. He wrote 'Gulistun, or the Garden of Roses,' and other works.

**SAADIAS GAON**, a celebrated Jewish rabbin, 892-941.

**SAARSFIELD**, a Spanish general, 1795-1837.

**SAAS, JOHN**, a French bibliographer, 1703-74.

**SAAVEDRA FAXARDO, DIEGO DE**, a Spanish writer and diplomatist, was born at Algezares, in Murcia, in 1584. He became secretary to the embassy at Rome, and afterwards was appointed sole agent for Spain at the papal court. He also assisted at some diets in Switzerland, and enjoyed for his reward, the collar of St. Jago, a canonry of the church, and a seat in the council-board for the Indies. He died in 1648.

**SABACON**, an Ethiopian conqueror, who founded a new dynasty in Egypt, 8th century B.C.

**SABAS**, the head of the sect of the Messalians, in the third century, whose doctrine enforced a strict adherence to every part of the Scriptures; and who, literally interpreting the divine instruction, 'Labor not for the meat that perisheth,' refused to engage in any employment.

**SABATAI SEVA**, a Jewish impostor of Smyrna, who, in 1666, arrogated to himself the character of the Messiah. He obtained such belief and so numerous were his adherents, that the jealousy of the Turkish government caused him to be seized and sent a prisoner to Constantinople. He here saved his life at the expense of his religion, and turned Mahometan. This pretender was the last of the false Messiahs.

**SABATIER, A. H.**, a Fr. writer, 1726-1806.

**SABATIER, ANTOINE**, or **SABATIER DE CASTRES**, was born at Castres, in 1742. He was a very celebrated French writer, and was early connected with Helvetius and the philosophical party of the literati; but he soon left these, and showed his opposition to them in his work, 'Les Trois Siècles de la Littérature Française,' &c., which procured him many enemies, but brought him into notice. He next advocated religion and morality, but his practices being so discreditable, he emigrated at the revolution. On the restoration of the king he obtained but a comparatively small income, and continued his satire on the court and clergy, till sickness reduced him to find alleviation in the house of the Charitable Sisters at Paris, where he died in 1817. Among his numerous works are, 'Les Siècles Païens, ou Dictionnaire Mythologique, Heroïque, Politique, Littéraire, et Géographique de l'Antiquité Païenne,' 9 vols., and 'Les Caprices de la Fortune, &c.'

**SABATIER, PETER**, otherwise **SABATHIER**, and **SABBATHIER**, author of an edition of all the Latin versions of the Bible, 1682-1742.

SABATIER, R. B., a Fr. surgeon, 1732-1811.

SABBAGH, MICHEL, an Orientalist and poet, b. of catholic parents at St. Jean d'Acre, 1784-1816.

SABATHIER. See SABATIER.

SABBATHIER, T., a Fr. compiler, 1732-1807.

SABBATI, L., an Italian botanist, last century.

SABBATINI, ANDREA, or ANDREA DEL SALERNO, the first painter of the Neapolitan school, was born about 1480. He studied under Raphael, and imitated his manner with great success. He died at Naples, in 1545.—LORENZO, called also Lorenzo di Bologna, was another admired artist of the 16th century, and his pictures are frequently mistaken for those of Andrea. He died at Rome, in 1577.

SABBATINI, L. A., an Ital. composer, d. 1809.

SABELLICUS, M. A., an Ital. hist., 1436-1508.

SABELLIUS, was a presbyter of Ptolemais, a city in Pentapolis—a province of Lybia Cyrenaica, and lived about the middle of the 3d century. Amidst the metaphysical attempts to explain the relation of the Persons in the Trinity, he struck out a peculiar system. In opposition to the prevalent Alexandrian theology, which taught the doctrine of subordination, he held that the three names in the Trinity not only referred to relations wholly co-ordinate, but that the epithets Father, Word, and Spirit, were but the designations of three separate phases or aspects of operation in which the one Divine Essence had chosen to exhibit itself. He thus denied all immanent distinctions in the Godhead. The human and personal element in Christ was, according to him, only the fleeting form of a Divine manifestation, and the Holy Ghost was merely a Divine energy in the hearts of believers. In fact, in his general doctrine of personality, there is an approach to Pantheism, and the Arian heresy was its antagonistic product. The heresy of Sabellius was stoutly opposed by Dionysius of Alexandria, and Arianism laid hold of several of the orthodox bishop's extreme expressions. [J.E.]

SABIN, a king of the Bulgarians, 763.

SABINA, JULIA, wife of Adrian, by whom she was compelled to take poison, and died 138.

SABINIANUS, pope of Rome, 604-606.

SABINUS, AULUS, a Roman poet, 1st century.

SABINUS, GEORGE, in German '*Schellen*,' a modern Latin poet, was born in Brandenburg in 1508. He studied at Wittenberg, when but 15 years old, under Melancthon, whose eldest daughter he ultimately married. He became professor of the belles lettres at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and afterwards rector of the new university of Königsberg. His great repute made him known to the emperor Charles V., who ennobled him, and employed him on several embassies. Died 1560.

SABINUS, JULIUS, a Gaulish nobleman, who assumed the title of Cæsar during the contest between Vespasian and Vitellius, and was executed in the year 70. His two children and his wife, Eponina, who had displayed the most unbounded devotion for him, were also put to death.

SABLIÈRE, ANTOINE RAMBOUILLET DE LA, a French author, died 1680. His wife, Mademoiselle Hessein, better known as MADAME DE LA SABLIERE, is distinguished by her love for the serious studies and the friendship of La Fontaine. She died 1693.

SABLIÈRE, C., a French philologist, 1693-1786.

SABOLI, N., a Provençal poet, 1660-1724.

SABUNDE, R., a Spanish philosopher, d. 1432.

SACCHETTI, F., an Ital. novelist, 1335-1410.

SACCHETTI, G., an Ital. architect, died 1764.

SACCHI, three Italian artists:—ANDREA, a distinguished portrait painter of Rome, 1600-1661.

CARLO, a painter and engraver of Pavia, 1616-1705. PIERO FRANCESCO, renowned for his perspective, flourished at Pavia about 1460-1526.

SACCHI, J., an Italian musician, 1726-1789.

SACCHINI, F., an Italian Jesuit, who continued Orlandino's History of his Order, 1570-1625.

SACCHINI, A. M. G., a composer, 1735-1786.

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, a notorious high churchman and demagogue of the reign of Queen Anne, was born about 1672, at Marlborough, where his father was a poor clergyman; and in 1705 became preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, at the same time that he held the living of Cannock, in Staffordshire. The Toleration Act of 1689 had secured the free exercise of their religion to the protestant dissenters, then known under the three denominations of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, but its operation was strenuously resisted by such men as Sancroft the primate, and other conscientious non-jurors, including the mystic divine William Law, and Collier, the ecclesiastical historian. These were men of high principle, who held themselves aloof from the government they supposed were ruining religion, being content to sacrifice their every hope of preferment in the cause. On the contrary Sacheverell and his party made political stock of the general alarm, and were continually preaching abusive sermons against the Whig government and the dissenters. Sacheverell was at length brought to trial for two such discourses, in which he had abused Lord Godolphin, then high treasurer, under the scurrilous name of *Volpone*. We live in times when the miserable libels of a Sacheverell would only create an hour or two's amusement, but it was far otherwise then; he was seriously impeached, and being brought to trial before the peers, on the 27th of February, 1710, he occupied that high court nearly a month, and was then condemned to suspension for three years, and to have his sermons burnt by the hangman. The whole country was now inflamed with resentment; Sacheverell was escorted about by processions of horse and foot, the queen was everywhere followed by shouts for Sacheverell, and the dwelling-houses of eminent dissenters were shamefully plundered, and no one friendly to them could appear without being abused; in fine, the general election of the ensuing autumn was so much influenced by this movement, that the Godolphin ministry was overthrown. On the expiration of his sentence, Sacheverell recommenced his incendiary harangues, chiefly, perhaps, to save appearances, and he was presented by the queen, now under Tory influence, and always zealously attached to the Church of England, to the rich living of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in obscure retirement 1724, the last thing recorded of him being a bequest of £500 to Bishop Atterbury, his friend and representative among the prelates. [E.R.]

SACHS, HANS, a German poet, 1494-1578.

SACKEN, BARON, a Russ. general, 1770-1837.

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born 1716, and was commander of the English and Hanoverian cavalry at the battle of Minden, 1759. Instead of bringing his troops into action when ordered, he was panic-stricken, and his pale looks and want of self-possession were marked by the other officers. He was tried by court-martial on the charge of cowardice, and not only dismissed the service, but had his name erased from the list of privy councillors. This man, however, became colonial secretary in the factious times of Lord North from 1775 to 1782, the period of the American war of independence. Died 1785.



The affair of Minden is very fully discussed in the valuable history, now in course of publication, by Lord Mahon. [E.R.]

**SACROBOSCO.** See **HOLYWOOD.**

**SACROVIRUS, JULIUS**, the principal author and chief of the revolt of the Gauls under Tiberius, defeated at Autun by Silius, and slew himself, 21.

**SACY, ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE, BARON DE**, one of the most universal scholars of our age, and particularly renowned for his Oriental learning, was born at Paris 1758, and occupied the first rank as professor under every form of government in France, from 1795 to the reign of Louis Philippe. He is author of several original works, and of many highly valued translations from the Oriental languages. Died 1838.

**SACY, LOUIS DE**, a Fr. advocate, 1654-1724.

**SACY, LOUIS ISAAC**, whose proper name was **LE MAISTRE**, was born at Paris, in 1613. He entered into orders, but being a zealous Jansenist, he was sent to the Bastille, where he continued two years, and wrote some works, particularly one, entitled 'The Figures of the Bible.' He also published a new translation of the Scriptures, 'Letters of Piety,' 2 vols; 'Heures de Port Royal,' 'An Attack on the Jesuits,' &c. Died 1684.

**SADE**, an illustrious Provençal family, one of whose lords is supposed to have been the husband of Petrarch's Laura. This family has given several statesmen and prelates to France since the 14th century. In recent times, two names distinguished in literature:—**JAMES FRANCIS PAUL ALPHONSO DE**, a native of France, was born in 1705. After becoming vicar-general of the archbishops of Toulouse and Narbonne, he was employed on a mission from Languedoc to the court at Paris; and in 1744 he was nominated abbot of Ebrueil, in Auvergne. After the lapse of eight years, he retired to Saumane, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits; and died in 1778. **DONATIAN ALPHONSO FRANCIS, Count de**, nephew of the above, was born in Paris in 1740. He was educated at the college of Louis le Grand, and then entered the army. He was one of the most abandoned and profligate of the French nobility. At length, however, his friends terminated his career by procuring his confinement in the madhouse at Charenton, where he died in 1814. He had great talent, but wrote only the most licentious novels.

**SADEEL, ANTHONY**, a learned French Huguenot and theological writer, was born of a noble family, in the Maçonnais, in 1534. At an early age he preached the reformed persuasion; for which, however, he was imprisoned, but obtained his release through the interposition of his royal patron. Henri Quatre made him his chaplain, and he attended that monarch in some of his campaigns; but, on the reconciliation of Henri to the Church of Rome, he retired to Geneva, where he was chosen pastor and Hebrew professor. He died in 1591, and his works were printed the following year.

**SADLER, JOHN**, a distinguished engraver, was born at Brussels in 1556. He executed many masterly works, and was honored by the patronage of the Elector of Bavaria. Died 1600. **RAPHAEL**, brother and pupil of the above, was born in 1555. He worked in conjunction with his relative, and executed upwards of 500 religious engravings. **GILES**, who was the nephew and pupil of the above brothers, excelled both of them in correctness and taste.

**SADI.** See **SAADI.**

**SADLER, A.**, chaplain to Charles II., d. 1680.

**SADLER, J.**, a political writer, 1615-1674.

**SADLER, MICHAEL THOMAS, F.R.S.**, was born at

Snelston, in Derbyshire, in 1780; and it may be truly said of him that he was a scholar, an orator, a gentleman, and a philanthropist. He had, however, chiefly devoted himself to mercantile pursuits at Leeds, in connection with a brother, until 1829, when he was invited by the electors of Newark-upon-Trent to become a candidate for the representation of that borough in parliament, and for which he was ultimately returned, in opposition to Mr. Serjeant Wyld. At the general election (1830) he was again returned for Newark; and, in the ensuing year, for Aldborough, Yorkshire. His political opinions were generally more conscientious than popular, and he never failed, if not persuasively, yet honestly and fearlessly, to express them. His chief object in parliament appeared to be nothing less than conferring the largest portion of substantial benefits upon the great mass of the poor, for the agricultural portion of whom he sought to obtain parliamentary aid, to provide them with allotments of ground, &c.; while for Ireland, in the distresses of which he felt a deep sympathy, he eloquently urged the justice and necessity of a well-regulated system of poor laws. To spare the sacrifice of life among the children employed in the manufactories was another of his great objects; and on each he wrote as forcibly and clearly as he had spoken. To his perseverance, the amelioration of the condition of these poor children is owing; since, although his benevolent intentions were frustrated in the first instance, by the too powerful opposition of those whose cupidity rendered them deaf to any appeal against their pecuniary interests, yet his impressive eloquence had so thoroughly aroused the public to a sense of the evil, that, in the ensuing session of parliament, the late opponents of the measure were compelled to carry a similar bill to that which had been proposed by himself. His parliamentary exertions, and the intense anxiety they occasioned, are said to have been the primary cause of his death, which occurred in July, 1835, while he was in Ireland. Mr. Sadler's two principal works were, 'Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies,' and his 'Law of Population,' in which the Malthusian doctrines were impugned and refuted.

**SADLER, or SADLIER, SIR RALPH**, an English statesman, was born in 1507, at Hackney, in Middlesex. In early life he enjoyed the patronage of Cromwell, earl of Essex, who introduced him to Henry VIII., in consequence of which he was employed in many political affairs, and had a share in the dissolution of the monasteries, partaking also of the spoil. He was sent on some embassies to Scotland; and at the battle of Musselburgh, in that kingdom, Sir Ralph greatly distinguished himself, and was made a knight banneret in reward of his services. At the accession of Elizabeth he was again sent to Scotland; and when the unfortunate Mary went to England, she was committed to his care. He died in 1587. A collection of his 'Letters and Negotiations' was published in 1809, in 2 vols. 4to., with a memoir, written by Sir Walter Scott.

**SADLER, WILLIAM WINDHAM**, a well-known aeronaut and chemist. He was in the establishment of the first gas company in Liverpool, where he also erected accommodations for warm, medicated, and vapor baths. During this period, however, he practised aerostation, and made 30 aerial voyages, in one of which he crossed the Irish Channel, from Dublin to Wales. In the last attempt from Blackburn, in Lancashire, Sept. 30, 1824, while descending, the car of his balloon struck against a chimney, and violently precipitated him to the earth and caused his death, aged 28.



**SADOC**, a learned Jewish doctor, in the 3rd century B.C. He was the disciple of Antigonus Socheus, president of the Sanhedrim. Joining Baithosis, a fellow-disciple, he denied the resurrection, and from him and his name originated the sect of Sadducees. His followers disclaimed also the existence of angels and the doctrine of predestination. They believed there was no distinct principle like the soul, and, in consequence, opposed the idea of a future state of rewards and punishments.

**SADOLET, JAMES**, a learned cardinal, was born at Modena, in 1477. His father was a professor of jurisprudence at Ferrara, where he received his education, and attained great celebrity by his Latin poetry and philosophy. On the election of Leo X. to the pontificate, he was made one of his secretaries, and soon after bishop of Carpentras. He suffered much from the vicissitudes of war, and was several times compelled to quit the city, leaving his palace, &c. to the plunder of the soldiery. Clement VII. restored him to his office; and the succeeding pontiff, Paul III., again recalled him to Rome, raised him to the purple, and employed him on many negotiations. Died 1547.

**SAEMUND, SIGFUSSON**, a celebrated Icelandic priest, poet, legislator, and historian in the 11th century. He had a share in forming the ecclesiastical code, wrote a 'History of Norway,' and was the compiler of that Scandinavian collection of poetry, termed 'Edda,' printed at Copenhagen in 1787, 4to. Died 1135.

**SAGE.** See **LE SAGE**.

**SAGE, B. G.**, a French chemist, 1740-1824.

**SAGE, JOHN**, a Scottish prelate, 1652-1711.

**SAGITTARIUS, GASPARD**, whose proper name was **SCHUTZE**, a Saxon archæologist, 1633-1694.

**SAGREDO, GIOVANNI**, a Venetian historian, who was elected doge in 1675. He resigned his office because not agreeable to the people.

**SAHED-IBN-ABAD**, a celebrated Persian vizier, historian, and literary *savant*, 940-995.

**SAINCTES, CLAUDE DE**, a French catholic theologian, and partisan of the league, 1525-1591.

**SAINT-AIGNAN, FRANÇOIS DE BEAUVILLIERS**, successively Count and Duke De, a French commander and statesman, remembered as a patron of learning, 1610-1687. **PAUL**, his son and successor in the dukedom, one of the most virtuous statesmen of the court of Louis XIV., governor of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and a friend of Fenelon, 1648-1714. **PAUL HIPPOLITE**, brother and successor of the latter, a diplomatist and member of the Academy, 1684-1776.

**SAINT-ALBAN.** See **SAINT-GILES**.

**SAINT-ALBAN, RICHARD DE BURGH DE**, earl of Clanricard, an Irish nobleman, who aided in extinguishing the rebellion of 1600, 1565-1635.

**SAINT-AMAND, J.**, a French critic, d. 1754.

**SAINT-AMANS, J. FLORIMOND BOUDON DE**, a French agriculturist and botanist, 1748-1831.

**SAINT-AMANT, MARK ANTONY GERARD**, Sieur De, a French poet, 1594-1660.

**SAINT-AMOUR, WILLIAM DE**, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who wrote against the friars, died 1272.

**SAINT-ANDRE, J. B.**, a protestant minister and member of the French convention, 1749-1813.

**SAINT-ANDRE, J. D'ALBON, Mârchal De**, a famous commander of the catholic league, colleague of Guise and Montmorency, killed at the battle of Dreux, 1561.

**SAINT-ANDRE, NATHL.**, an anatomist, whose singularities of character are recorded by Nichols in his *Anecdotes of Hogarth*, died 1776.

**SAINT-ANGE, ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU DE**, a French poet and classical translator, 1747-1810.

**SAINT ARNAUD, JACQUES LEROY DE**, marshal of France, and commander in chief of the French expedition to the East, against Russia, was born at Paris in 1801. His family was not a wealthy one, but controlled sufficient influence to obtain him a commission in the army, which he entered at an early age. During the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles Xth, the young subaltern shared in the dissipation of the gay French metropolis with all the unchecked ardor of youth. Scandal has been busy with that period of his life, and has marked it as being so disreputable as to have incurred the interposition of the police, which resulted in the subsequent imprisonment of St. Arnaud. He was at that time one of the body guard of Charles X., a position he was obliged to resign. He afterwards passed some time in London, where his career was frivolous and dissipated. After the revolution of 1830, he returned to France and re-entered the army, and while his regiment was stationed at Fort de Blaise, where the Duchess de Berri was imprisoned, his energy and spirit were favorably noticed by Marshal Bugeaud, who marked the young subaltern as a promising officer and determined to promote him. In 1837 he was made Captain of the Foreign Legion and sent to Algiers. St. Arnaud soon justified the expectations of his superiors by his activity and dashing courage. His successes in subjecting the fierce tribes of Africa to the French dominion, won for him rapid promotion, and in the course of ten years, he rose from the grade of chief of a battalion to the high rank of Marshal of France. In 1849 he was appointed to the command of the Province of Constantine, and succeeded in rapidly subduing its revolted tribes by his resolute conduct, and keeping them in willing subjection by his conciliatory policy. In the expedition of 1851, against the Kabyles, St. Arnaud greatly distinguished himself, having, with the small force of six thousand men, completely subdued the extensive mountainous region inhabited by that ferocious tribe. Soon after, St. Arnaud returned to France, and Louis Napoleon, who was then President of the Republic, singled him out for the important post of minister of war, and he finally became the chief confederate of the French usurper, in the daring *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, by which Louis Napoleon became dictator and subsequently emperor. In 1852 he was created marshal, senator, and grand écuyer to Louis Napoleon. St. Arnaud had claimed as a privilege the command of the first army which should carry the French eagle on a European field of battle, and accordingly when the army was sent to the East, Arnaud, in spite of a mortal disease with which he was afflicted, insisted upon his privilege, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the French forces. He reached Varna, and being the superior in rank, assumed at once the position of commander-in-chief of the allied armies of England and France, and devoted his whole energies to the trying duties of the campaign against the Russians. He bore up against his disease until the expedition against the Crimea, where on his arrival, his disease, which was an organic affection of the heart, increased with redoubled severity. On the day of the great battle of the Alma, he mounted his horse in spite of his sufferings, and rode along the whole line of the battle, which was five miles in length, several times, neither uttering a complaint nor showing by the slightest expression, the agonies of the fatal disease of which he was the victim. Finally, however, when the battle began, he was so exhausted, that he could only keep



on his saddle by the aid of two of his soldiers, who held him in his seat, and thus the intrepid St. Arnaud won the great victory of the Alma on the 20th day of September, 1854. Six days afterward he was forced to resign his command in consequence of his approaching death, which came on the 29th September, 1854.

SAINT-AUBIN, A., a Fr. engraver, 1736-1807.

SAINT-AUBIN, AUG. ALEXANDER D'HERBER, called, a French singer and actor, 1754-1818.

SAINT-AUBIN, C., a publicist, 1755-1820.

SAINT-AUBIN, G. C. See LEGENDRE.

SAINT-AULAIRE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE BEAUPOL, Marquis De, a Fr. poet, 1643-1742.

SAINT-AULAIRE, member of institute of France and ambassador to England under Louis Philippe.

SAINT-CHAMOND, CLAIRE MARIE MAZARELLI, Dame De, a learned Fr. writer, 1731-1784.

SAINT-CLAIR, ARTHUR, an American revolutionary officer, was born in Edinburgh, and came to America as lieutenant in the British army under General Wolfe. On the breaking out of the American revolution he joined the cause of the colonies, and was made a major-general in the American army, serving throughout the war with distinction. In 1783 was chosen president of the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania, his adopted state. He was president of Congress in 1787, subsequently governor of the north-west territory, and in 1790, held the command of the forces sent against the Miami Indians. After an old age of poverty he died 1818.

SAINT-CLOST, PERROS DE, or PIERRE DE ST. CLOUD, writer of a satirical allegory, called the *Romance of Reynard*, which consists of 2,000 verses, and has been translated into most European languages, 13th century.

SAINT-CONTEST, DOMINIQUE CLAUDE BARBERIE DE, a French statesman and diplomatist, 1668-1730. His son, F. DOMINIQUE, minister of state for foreign affairs in 1751, under the influence of Madame de Pompadour, 1701-1754.

SAINT-CYR, ODET JOSEPH DE VAUX DE GIRY, Abbé De, a Greek scholar, preceptor of the dauphin, son of Louis XV., died 1761.

SAINT-CYRAN, JEAN DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, Abbé De, a Jansenist theolog., 1581-1642.

SAINT-BEUVE, JACQUES DE, a writer on Grace and Predestination, 1613-1677.

SAINT-CROIX, GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH, Baron De, a learned French writer, was born at Mormoiron, in 1746; studied at the Jesuit's College, Grenoble; obtained the rank of captain in the grenadiers, but quitted the army for literary pursuits; suffered greatly during the revolution, and died in 1809. His principal works are, a 'History of the Naval Power of England,' 2 vols.; and a 'Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great.'

SAINT-CROIX, or SANTA CROCE, PROSPER DE, cardinal and papal nuncio, 1513-1589.

SAINT-EVREMOND, C. MARGUERITE DE ST. DENIS, Seigneur De, a royalist and protégé of Mazarin during the troubles of the Fronde, distinguished as an elegant writer, 1613-1703.

SAINT-FAL, S. M., a French actor, 1760-1835.

SAINT-FLORENTIN, L. PHELYPEAUX, Count De, son of Phelipeaux de la Vrilliere, minister in various functions for more than fifty years to Louis XV., and a debauched character, 1705-1777.

SAINT-FOIX, GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POULAIN DE, a French writer and antiquarian, 1698-1776.

SAINT-GALL, THE MONK OF, an anonymous Latin writer of the 9th century.

SAINT-GELAIS, OCTAVIUS DE, a poet and bishop of Angouleme, and biographer of Louis XII., 1466-

1502. MELLIN, his natural son, an ecclesiastic, and author of Latin and French poems, d. 1559.

SAINT-GENIES, J. DE, a Fr. poet, 1607-63.

SAINT-GENIS, A. N., a Fr. lawyer, 1741-1808.

SAINT-GEORGE, CHEVALIER DE, a mulatto, born of a negress at Guadaloupe, greatly distinguished by his accomplishments at the French court, and especially for his skill as a swordsman. He commanded a troop of horse at the beginning of the revolution, 1745-1801.

SAINT-GERAN. See GUICHE.

SAINT-GERMAIN, COUNT DE, a singular character, some way connected with the *illuminati* of last century, and equally remarkable for the extent of his knowledge and his communications with the French court, especially with Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour. He is said to have died at Schleswig in 1784. The curious should compare with his pretensions the traditions of *The Wandering Jew*, which are collected together in the Chronicles of Cartophilus (so called), lately published by David Hoffman.

SAINT-GERMAIN, ROBERT, Count De, a Jesuit and statesman, minister of war to Louis XVI., author of Memoirs, 1708-1778.

SAINT-GERMAN, or, SEINT-GERMAN, CHRISTOPHER, an English lawyer of the 16th century.

SAINT-GILES, otherwise *Joannes Anglicus*, or *Jean de St. Albain*, a learned theologian, and doctor of medicine to Philip Augustus, king of France, died about 1255.

SAINT-HILAIRE, AUGUSTE, a Fr. bot., died 1853.

SAINT-HILAIRE. See GROFFROY.

SAINT-HUBERTI, ANTOINETTE CECILIA CLAVEL, a French opera singer, 1756-1821.

SAINT-HURUGE, MARQUIS DE, a character of the French revolution, about 1750-1810.

SAINT-HYACINTHE, HYACINTHE CORDONNIER, better known as *Thémiseuil de Saint Hyacinthe*, an ingenious French critic, 1684-1714.

SAINT-HYACINTHE. See CHARRIERE.

SAINT-JOHN. See BOLINGBROKE.

SAINT-JORRI, PIERRE D'FAUR DE, in Latin *Petrus Faber*, a learned French Jesuit, 1540-1600.

SAINT-JOSEPH, ISIDORE, a theologian and historian of the Carmelites of Italy, died 1666.

SAINT-JOSEPH, PIERRE MATHIEW DE, otherwise *Pierre Foglia*, an Asiatic missionary and botanist, born in Naples 1617, died 1691.

SAINT-JULIEN, L. G. BAILLET, Baron De, a miscellaneous writer, 1720-1780.

SAINT-JULIEN, PIERRE DE, a partisan of the league, and historian of Burgundy, 1520-1593.

SAINT-JURE, J. B. DE, an ascetic, 1588-1657.

SAINT-JUST, ANTOINE, one of the most remarkable characters, all things considered, produced by the revolutionary epoch of France, was born at Décise in the Nivernais 1768, and was only twenty-four years of age when the revolution had grown to a white heat in 1792-3. He was the son of a knight of St. Louis, descended from a distinguished family, and had passed through a brilliant career as a student, when he became adjutant-major in a legion of the national guard; and in this position made the acquaintance of Robespierre. The alliance of these two men is one of the most interesting studies presented by the history of those times. The intelligence of St. Just was as cold, clear, and glassy as that of Robespierre, his character as austere, his ambition as great, his personal courage, moral and physical, unsurpassed by any character known to history, and his enthusiasm *distinctly sui generis*, for we are not only not acquainted with any thing resembling it, but it appears as we scan it, to contradict



the word itself. Light, sparkling, and dauntless, in Camille Desmoulins, this character of mind strikes us as one common to all ages and to every cause; in St. Just, on the contrary, heated to the highest pitch, and star-like in its brightness, it is yet fixed in preternatural fascination, or if it ever stir, seems only to string up his nerves as by a magnetic tension to make them the stronger and more resonant organ of the resolute spirit. In cold impassive reason, the two men, St. Just and Robespierre, resemble each other, as in the strict purity of their lives, but in this quality there is no comparison, and to explain St. Just, we must suppose the wildest enthusiasm in the outward nature transfixed and bound down to its cruel purposes by the gleam of the frigid intelligence in the inner. His almost feminine countenance, and his perfect devotion to Robespierre, obtained for St. Just this striking but profane appellation: *the Saint John of the Messiah of the People*. He surpassed his master in impassibility as the terrible events of the revolution swept by, and on the night of the September massacres slept soundly in the same chamber where Robespierre paced up and down watching, as he expressed it, 'like remorse or crime.' At this time, the name of St. Just was almost unknown to the people, but he took his place in the National Convention, which met soon afterwards, with the air of one accustomed to be heard and obeyed as an oracle. He was the mask of the spirit of Robespierre, and so perfectly devoted to him, that the ideas of the one were uttered by the voice of the other, not in slavish subjection, but with more axiomatic and unanswerable simplicity, and with a more daring application to emergencies; it was, as if the soul of Robespierre had two bodies, the one more plausible in utterance, the other sharper and more remorseless. The devotion of St. Just was entirely due to the acquiescence of his reason in the sentiments of Robespierre, and to his solemn conviction that the republic could only triumph by those ideas: he was strictly the *minister of Robespierre the dictator*, and he embodied the conceptions of his master in those practical measures which could alone carry him to power. The overthrow of the Gironde and the Dantonists was only a step towards the concentration of every power of the state in the committees of the convention, formed to work under one head; the struggle which he directed, in fact, was that of a republic one and indivisible, opposed to the idea of a confederation which it was impossible to form in imitation of the United States that had been the natural growth of time and circumstances. After the fall of the Girondins, the triumvirate of Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just, was formed definitely in the committee of *Salut Public*, and under the dictation of this body, at the time when France was menaced with destruction, no right, whether of life or property, was allowed to be pleaded in preference to the supreme right of the nation to save itself. The inexorable logic of this argument, put in force, became *the terror*, and they who look upon a Robespierre and a St. Just as mere spirits of darkness, and agents of iniquity, should consider well the sorrowful nights and days which this young man of twenty-five or six must have passed when he wrote in his diary: 'It is but a small matter to quit a life like this, a state of being so miserable that the only choice left us, is to become the accomplice of crime or the helpless witness of it.' The most striking proof of his heroism was given when the Austrians, reunited to the army of Condé, had forced the lines of Weissenbourg, and were advancing upon Strasburg. Sent there with Lebas, in the

character of a proconsul, St. Just charged at the head of the Alsatian peasantry, hastily armed, and, with an intrepidity that astonished the soldiers, rolled back the invaders, and saved his country. In this character he was the legal autocrat of the entire district, and in the emergency the lives and properties of all were at his disposal; was he therefore merciful or cruel when he saved 'thousands of heads,' as it is confessed, by sending one scoundrel to the guillotine? In short, there is only one honest way of judging these men, and that is by the exceptional character of the times, and not as Christians, for such they were not, but as the heathen avengers of the crimes and errors of many generations of pretended Christians. St. Just, true to the last, accompanied Robespierre to the scaffold, and regarded with a disdainful air the crowd vociferating around him. He was executed on the 27th of July, 1794, or according to the republican style, on the 9th Thermidor, year 2. His poems and political writings bear witness to his literary talents. [E.R.]

SAINT-JUST, GODARD D'ACCOURT DE, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, 1770-1826.

SAINT-LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANCIS DE, a member of the National Institute of France, was born at Nancy, in 1717. He entered the army, which he left at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained an office in the court of Stanislaus of Poland; became a devoted adherent of Voltaire's, and a favored admirer of Madame de Chatelet; again entered the army, and died in 1805. Among his works are, 'The Seasons,' a poem; 'Oriental Tales,' and a philosophical work, in 3 vols., entitled 'Catéchisme Universelle.' He also contributed to the *Encyclopédie*.

SAINT-LAURENT, BARON DE, a French artillery officer in the wars of Napoleon, 1763-1832.

SAINT-LEU. See HORTENSE.

SAINT-LO, A. DE, a Fr. missionary, died 1638.

SAINT-LOUIS. See LOUIS (IX.)

SAINT-LOUIS. See PETER OF ST. LOUIS.

SAINT-LUC, FRANÇOIS D'ESPINAY DE, a French commander, who distinguished himself against the Calvinists, and became a master of artillery under Henry IV., killed 1597. His son, TIMOLEON, ambassador to England and Marshal of France, 1580-1644.

SAINT-MARC, CHARLES HUGH LEFEBVRE DE, a French author, born at Paris, in 1698. His most important work is, 'A Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy, from the Downfall of the Western Empire,' 6 vols. 8vo.

SAINT-MARC, J. P. ANDREW DES ROSINS, Marquis De, a poet and dramatist, 1728-1813.

SAINT-MARCELLIN, a natural son of the celebrated Fontanes, distinguished by his valor at the battle of Borodino, in the Russian campaign of 1812, and as an opera writer, 1791-1819.

SAINT-MARS, a French officer of quality, whose name has been preserved in history in connection with that most perplexing of all secrets, 'The Man in the Iron Mask.' Vague rumors of such a prisoner were all that existed till the publication of Voltaire's *Louis XIV.*, when for the first time they assumed due consistency. After all that has been written on the subject, it cannot be said that more is known at this hour than had been related by Voltaire, except some confirmations of the substantial accuracy of his account, and some additional traits of character, which may help to solve the riddle, if ever fresh light should be thrown upon it by the publication of hitherto unedited state documents. Briefly, the story is as follows:—Towards 1662, a state prisoner of noble stature, and the most accomplished demeanor, wearing a mask of black velvet,



was consigned to the custody of Saint-Mars, at that time governor of the castle of Pignerol. In 1686, Saint-Mars was transferred to the Isle of Saint Marguerite, in the sea of Provence, and he took his prisoner with him: he did the same when he became governor of the Bastille in 1690. This mysterious person was uniformly treated with the highest respect by the governor, who himself waited upon him, and the same deference was shown by the marquis of Louvois on occasion of a visit previous to his removal from St. Marguerite: his mask was so constructed with steel springs that he had perfect liberty to eat and drink; he was served in the richest manner, and was accustomed to entertain himself with books and music. Before his transference to the Bastille, he seized an opportunity to scratch some intelligence on a silver plate, which he threw out near a fishing boat that he perceived moored to the shore; the fisherman, however, was unable to read, and he carried the plate to Saint-Mars, who would not allow him to depart until perfectly satisfied that no discovery had been made. In the end the prisoner died in the Bastille, and was buried in the parish cemetery of Saint Paul, by midnight, November, 1703, under the evidently feigned name of Marchiali: the furniture of his room, the window casements, and every possible thing on which he could have left any record, were then carefully burnt; the ceiling was pulled down and reduced to powder; finally, the Bastille records, since perused, were found to contain only the obscurest allusions to him. The last statesman who possessed this secret was Chamillac, who, on his deathbed refused to make a discovery of it: though entreated by his son-in-law, the second marquis de Feuilleade, he said he had been bound by an oath. The medical attendant of the prisoner had never seen his face, but says that he informed him a few days before his death that he believed he was near sixty years of age; the registry of the burial, on the other hand, gives forty-five as the age of the pretended Marchiali, but this again may have been designed to baffle investigation. This strange history, it will be observed, commences about the period of Mazarin's death, and it covers the greater part of the reign of Louis XIV. It would be inconsistent with our limits to discuss the conjectures to which it has given rise—some of them sufficiently romantic. What surprises us is, that historians do not observe how little reason would be left for the careful preservation of the secret beyond the lifetime of the prisoner, if it could be proved *he was any one of the persons hitherto supposed*.

[E.R.]

SAINT-MARTHE, CHARLES FRANCIS, Marquis De, a French fabulist and poet, 1717–1803.

SAINT-MARTIN, J. ANTOINE DE, cel. for his researches into the history of Armenia, 1791–1832.

SAINT-MARTIN, J. DIDIER DE, a Chinese missionary and writer in Chinese, 1743–1801.

SAINT-MARTIN, LOUIS CLAUDE DE, called by himself *le Philosophe inconnu* (which we read *philosopher of the unknown*), was born at Amboise, of a noble French family, 1743, and is said to have commenced his metaphysical studies upon the 'Art of Knowing One's Self,' written by James Abbadie, a French protestant theologian. He is sometimes confounded with MARTINEZ PASQUALIS, who was the real founder of the sect of *Martinists*, and the first teacher, but by no means the master, of Saint-Martin. The period when these two philosophical inquirers became acquainted, was marked by a reaction against the sceptical philosophy of the encyclopedists, against whom Saint-Martin launched the first

and most valued of his writings, entitled *Des Erreurs et de la Vérité*, published at Lyons 1775, between which period and 1778 the operations of the genuine Martinists in France had become extinct. The name, indeed, still remained. The *Chevaliers Bien-faisants*, reformed under the name of *Philalethes*, and said to have embraced the doctrines of Saint-Martin and Swedenborg, invited the former to take the president's chair in 1784, but he refused the honor; as to Swedenborg, the writer has before him an original letter, written by a French disciple of his in 1785, utterly disavowing the connection, and charging these very Martinists, so called, with the pursuit of magic:—so much for the right of such societies to assume names, and for the sarcasm of Lamartine ('Girondins,' vol. i. p. 188), 'The theosophists, disciples of the sublime but obscure Swedenborg, the Saint-Martin of Germany, pretended to complete the gospel, and transform humanity,' &c. It is a point of some interest in the history of those times, for not only were the occult societies of Germany and France influential among the people, but the most distinguished princes were enrolled amongst them, as may be read in the article WEISHAUP. Saint-Martin was neither faithful to one system nor another, but coquetted with them all, Martinez Pasqualis, Alchymy, Animal Magnetism, Swedenborg, and Jacob Boehmen, until he was cast ashore in the midst of the French revolution, and became, as he regarded himself, 'the Robinson Crusoe of spiritualism.' He possessed vast original genius and metaphysical insight, and as a thinker he digested and assimilated whatever he found to his taste; we should not be far from the truth, perhaps, in pronouncing that the principles of Boehmen had taken the deepest hold of his imagination and reason; and that much in his later writings may be regarded as a modern reproduction of them, tinted, however, by what he had acquired from Swedenborg, and by his experience in animal magnetism. The first of his works is mentioned above. It was followed by 'Tableau Naturel des Rapports entre Dieu, l'Homme, et l'Univers,' 1782, the principal of which is the explanation of *things* by *man*, and not of *man* by *things*. In 1790 he published 'l'Homme du Désir.' In 1792 the 'Ecce Homo,' intended to correct the rage at the time for magnetic prodigies, and to elevate the soul to sublimer mysteries. In 1796 appeared 'Le Nouvel Homme.' In 1800, 'De l'Esprit des choses, ou coup d'œil Philosophique sur la Nature des Etres et sur l'Object de leur Existence,' a work which we have seen denounced as 'a tissue of foolish propositions,' on the strength of an extract, which is, notwithstanding, of great philosophic depth. In 1802 he ushered to the light of day 'Le Ministère de l'Homme Esprit,' with these remarkable words:—'Although the subject of this work promises greater clearness than my others, it is too remote from ordinary ideas to let me hope for much success. I have often felt while writing that the result would be much as if I had played a selection of waltzes and contre-dances on my violin in the cemetery of Mont Martre, where would be fine to do with my bow, but really the corpses lying there would neither understand my music nor dance to it!' Besides these and other works of his own, Saint-Martin translated into French the 'Three Principles,' and the 'Aurora,' of Jacob Boehmen. The Russian statesman, Prince Gallitzin, is said to have been his convert, but we are not aware whether any connection exists between this fact and the rise of the Martinists in the city of Moscow: a very insufficient account of the latter will be found in Pinkerton's



translation of a work concerning the state of the Greek church, from the Slavonic of Platon. Saint-Martin, like so many others of the noblesse of France, suffered by the French revolution, and being implicated in a conspiracy, owed his life to the revolution of Thermidor. Died 1803. [E.R.]

SAINT-MARTIN, MICHEL DE, a religious founder and writer, 1614-1687.

SAINT-MAURICE, ALEX. MA. ELEONOR, Prince De Montbarey, minister of war to Louis XVI. from 1776 to 1780, au. of *Memoirs*, 1732-96.

SAINT-MAURIS, J. DE, a French juriconsult, statesman, and diplomatist, died 1555.

SAINT-MAURIS, PRUDENT DE, a juriconsult and ambassador, of another family, died 1584.

SAINT-MEARD, FRANÇOIS JOURGNIAC DE, a journalist and chevalier of the order of Saint Louis, born at Bourdeaux 1745, and known at the period of the revolution as the editor of a royalist paper, entitled '*Journal de la Cour et de la Ville*.' After the installation of the revolutionary leaders in the Paris Commune, by the insurrection of August 10, 1792, Saint-Meard was arrested and imprisoned in the 'Abbaye,' where he became an eye-witness of the September massacres. He has related his terrible experience in a brochure entitled, '*My Thirty-six Hours' Agony*,' the thrilling interest of which carried it through above a hundred editions. After the 'terror' Saint-Meard continued to frequent the literary salons of Paris, and received the humorous title of 'President and General-in-chief of the Universal Society of Gobe-mouches.' Died 1827. [E.R.]

SAINT-MICHEL, A. DE, a Fr. wt., 1795-1827.

SAINT-MORYS, ET. BOURGEVIN-VIALART, Count De, a French general, known as a naturalist and miscellaneous writer, 1772-1817.

SAINT-NON, JEAN CLAUDE RICHARD, Abbé De, a celebrated amateur in the arts, 1727-1791.

SAINT. PALAYE, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CURNE DE, a learned and ingenious writer, born at Auxerre, in 1697; died 1781. He studied the manners and customs of ancient France with great diligence and success, and wrote '*Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie*,' 3 vols., which have been translated into English. After his death, the Abbé Millot published another work of his, entitled '*L'Histoire des Troubadours*,' 3 vols.; and he left a voluminous collection of MSS.

SAINT-PARD, otherwise *P. N. Van Blotaque*, a French Jesuit and religious writer, 1734-1824.

SAINT-PAVIN, DENIS SANGUIN DE, a French poet and ecclesiastic, 1600-1670.

SAINT-PERAVI, J. N. M. GUERINEAU DE, a political writer and poet, 1732-1789.

SAINT-PHILIP. See BACCALAR Y. SANNA.

SAINT-PIERRE, CHARLES IRENEE CASTEL, Abbé De, a political writer and philanthropist, who was educated as an ecclesiastic, and devoted himself theoretically and practically to the public good. Among his works is a '*Project for a Perpetual Peace*,' conceived at the congress of Utrecht (1713), and pronounced by the cardinal Dubois '*the dream of a good man*.' He was far in advance of his age; and being excluded from the French Academy for the courageous expression of his opinions concerning the government of Louis XIV., that body took more than half a century to revise their judgment of him; at length, in 1775, his eulogium was pronounced by D'Alembert. The French are indebted to him not only for his philosophical 'dreams,' but for that expressive word *bienfaisance*, which he introduced into the language. [E.R.]

SAINT. PIERRE, EUSTACE DE, a patriotic citizen

of Calais, who distinguished himself when Edward III. of England besieged that place in 1347.

SAINT. PIERRE, JACQUES BERNARDIN HENRI DE, a most ingenious and philosophical French author, was born at Havre, in 1737, was educated in the engineer school in Paris, for a time followed the military profession in the service of Russia, afterwards obtained a commission in the engineer corps of France; and, retiring from a military life, he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. In 1784 appeared his '*Etudes de la Nature*,' and, in 1788, his '*Paul et Virginie*,' which, after passing through 50 impressions in one year, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon conferred on him the order of the legion of honor, and Joseph Buonaparte granted him a pension of 6000 francs. St. Pierre was also the author of '*La Chaumière Indienne*,' and several other works, all replete with elegant taste and philosophical feeling. Died 1814.

SAINT. PRIEST, FRANCIS EMANUEL GUIGNAD, Count De, a French statesman, born at Grenoble, in 1735. He first served in the army, and was afterwards engaged in diplomatic missions to Portugal, Constantinople, and the Hague; at which last place he was residing when the revolution commenced. In 1789 he succeeded Baron de Bretueil as minister of the royal household; but subsequent events drove him from France, and he remained in exile till after the restoration of the Bourbons. He was raised to the peerage in 1815, and died in 1821.

SAINT-PRIEST, or SAINT-PRET, JEAN YVES, an archivist and historian, died 1720.

SAINT-RAMBERT, GABRIEL DE, a Cartesian philosopher and friend of Rousseau, died 1720.

SAINT-REAL, CESAR VICHARD, Abbé De, a controversialist and historian, 1639-1692.

SAINT-REMY, PIERRE SURIREY DE, a French officer and writer on artillery, died 1716.

SAINT-SAPHORIN, A. F. L. DE MESTRAL DE, a diplomatist employed by the Danish court, a great connoisseur in art, 1738-1805.

SAINT-SILVESTRE, J. L. DU FAURE, Marquis De, a commander under Turenne, 1627-1719. C. F. DU FAURE, of the same family and title, an historical writer, 1752-1818. N. H. MAURICE DU FAURE, called President St. Silvestre, a magistrate and political writer, died 1811.

SAINT-SIMON, C. F. DE ROUVROY SANDRICOURT, a learned French prelate, and collector of a valuable library, 1727-1794. His brother, LOUIS DE ROUVROY, Duc De Saint-Simon, a statesman and diplomatist during the regency of the Duke of Orleans, author of memoirs of the highest value towards the history of his times, 1675-1755.

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE HENRI, Count De, founder of a school of social science and rational doctrine named after him, was born at Paris 1760. Member of an illustrious family which traced its origin, through the Counts of Vermandois, to Charlemagne, he had the best education that his country could then afford, and one of his teachers was the great encyclopedist D'Alembert. He entered the army, according to the prevailing fashion with the young nobles, in 1777, and though he hated war, he embarked, two years later, for America, and served under Washington, thinking only of some vast social design that would be promoted by the emancipation of America. In 1783 he returned to France, and quitting the military career, he was known at the period of the revolution as a speculator, conjointly with a count de Redern, in the national domains: his object was to acquire property as a means of



realizing his ideas, and he regarded the convulsions which then agitated society as nothing more than the preparatory destruction of the old order of things. During the Terror, St. Simon was arrested in mistake for another of the same name, and only recovered his liberty after the revolution of Thermidor, 27th July, 1794. His time and fortune were now devoted with apostolic enthusiasm, to what he considered his mission, and, in 1807, he gave his ideas to the world in his 'Introduction to the Scientific Labors of the Nineteenth Century.' This work was intended as a supplement to the reports demanded by Napoleon on the progress of science since 1789, and in connection with Saint-Simon's other works, may be said to contain the germ of all that is valuable in Comte's positive philosophy. It declares the time arrived to generalize the whole body of science with a view to social progress, and lays down the principle that useful labor is the proper destiny of all men. It was followed in 1808, by Letters addressed to the Institute; in 1810 by a 'Prospectus of a New Encyclopedia;' in 1814 by the 'Re-organization of European Society;' and nearly every year, in short, by some fresh development of his philosophical speculations. The sum of his meaning may be expressed somewhat in these terms: as Newton had reduced astronomy to a positive law when he discovered gravitation, so may all the sciences and speculations of men be brought, practically, to a positive doctrine; chemistry and the other branches of experimental philosophy come first; metaphysical and theological knowledge follow in the order of their remoteness from demonstration; and social science as the most complex of all completes the encyclopedia of human knowledge and experience. Newton, it is argued, laid the foundation of this temple of science by demonstrating the law of gravitation; and Locke proved that it could be carried to completion by demonstrating the perfectibility of the human spirit. This, we say, is the fundamental conception of Saint-Simon's, as it has become more recently of Comte's, philosophy; it is to be regretted that, in the carrying out of this idea, they are both deficient in the sense of all that constitutes religion, and in any true, or even tolerable recognition, of revealed truth; the church and its doctrines are at best a kind of spiritual police force, easy to be dispensed with when the positive theism is reached. These works, however, are valuable political studies, they point to many results at which society must arrive, and they suggest a valuable method of reviewing history and philosophy: to be safely used they must be treated like crude ore, from which the true metal is only to be extracted by a severe process. Saint-Simon exhausted his resources to such a degree that he passed a severe winter without fuel and almost without food. He once attempted suicide, but the pistol-shot only deprived him of the sight of one eye. He died at Paris May 19, 1825, with these last words on his lips, 'L'Avenir est à nous' (the future is ours). He left a small, but devoted body of disciples at his death, who had for their organ a periodical entitled 'Le Producteur;' the then leader died of a broken heart, and his party being scattered by the interference of government, his successor, M. Enfantin, became an active promoter of railways and other objects of immediate utility.

SAINT-SIMON, MAXIMILIAN H. DE, a botanist, tactician, and historian, 1720-1799.

SAINT-URSIN, M. DE, a medical writer, physician in the French army, 1763-1818.

SAINT VINCENT. JOHN JERVIS, earl of St. Vincent, and admiral of the British fleet, was born

in 1734, at Meaford in Staffordshire. He entered the navy at the age of ten, under Admiral Rodney. He served in 1759 in the expedition against Quebec; and had risen to the rank of post-captain when the American war broke out. He distinguished himself greatly in the course of this war, and was knighted; and early in the next great war against revolutionary France he was made an admiral. In 1797 he had the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and was specially employed in watching the fleets of Spain, which country was in alliance with France against England. The Spanish admiral at last put to sea with 27 large ships of the line, and was brought to action by Sir John Jervis, who had only 15 ships of much inferior size and weight of metal. This glorious battle was fought off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797, and ended in the complete defeat of the Spaniards, and the capture of four of their ships. The English admiral was raised to the peerage for this victory by the title of Earl St. Vincent, and received a pension of £3,000 a-year. In 1800, Lord St. Vincent was placed in command of the channel fleet, and in 1801 he was made first lord of the admiralty, from which station he was removed when Pitt returned to power in 1804. Lord St. Vincent was a stern reformer of abuses, having no respect to persons, and visiting the misdeeds of men in rank and authority as severely as he dealt with the faults of the humblest seaman in the fleet, or the meanest artisan in the dockyard. England is indebted to him not only for his splendid services in action against the enemy, but for the improved discipline and spirit, which he introduced into every department of her navy, among officers as well as men, and for the noble example of devotion to duty which he always set in his own person. He saw and brought forward into notice the abilities of Nelson, Duckworth, Strachan, Troubridge, Parker, and many more of our best officers during the war; and he was as firm a friend to honor and merit, as he was an unflinching foe to dishonesty and incompetency. Earl St. Vincent died 15th March, 1823.

SAINT-VINCENT, GREGORY DE, a French mathematician and writer on comets, 1584-1667.

SAINT-VINCENT, PAUL DE. See PAUL.

SAINT-YVES, C., an oculist, 1667-1733.

SAITER, D., an Austrian painter, 1674-1705.

SALA, ANGELO, an Italian physician and hermetic chemist, died 1639.

SALA, N., an Italian composer, 1710-1800.

SALA, V., an Italian painter, 1803-1835.

SALADIN, otherwise SALAH-ED-DEEN, sultan of Egypt and Syria, one of the most enlightened and chivalrous of Saracen princes, was born at the castle of Tecriot on the Tigris, of which his father was governor in 1137. His family had given many warriors to the princes of Mesopotamia and Aleppo, and Saladin was about 30 years of age when he accompanied his uncle, Shiracoh, in an expedition to Egypt; on whose death, in 1168, he became commander of the forces. Like Mehemet Ali in recent times, he possessed power and ambition sufficient to render himself independent; and, to omit details of his wars, we find him master of Syria and Egypt in 1183, so far at least as to be in no dread of opposition from the native princes. The Christian knights, however, had carried their arms to the East, and Saladin had been defeated some years before by Reginald De Chatillon, grand-master of the Templars, who was now in possession of Jerusalem, and in the habit of committing great outrages upon the Saracens. Saladin wisely consolidated his own authority before attacking these invaders; and among his national improvements may



he mentioned the foundation of colleges and hospitals, and the fortification of his cities, especially of Cairo. In 1187 he gave battle to the Christian army of 80,000 men on the plain of Hittin, or Tiberias, and having completely vanquished them, he slew Chatillon with his own hand, and took Guy of Lusignan, the Christian king of Jerusalem, prisoner; soon afterwards he captured the Holy City, and though he put the templars and knights hospitallers to the sword, the other Franks had the alternative of becoming slaves or paying ransom. News of these disasters arriving in Europe, produced the second crusade, in which Richard Cœur de Lion took part in alliance with Philip Augustus of France; preceded a year or two by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, who died before their arrival, and an immense host of combatants. The key of Syria, then as it is now, was the fortress of St. Jean D'Acre, and the siege endured two years, 1189-1191, in which interval prodigies of valor were performed on both sides; the fortress at length surrendered, and the crusade was concluded by another year's truce between Saladin and Richard, after which the latter embarked for England. Neither of these remarkable characters were destined to survive their acquaintance with each other very long. Saladin was seized with a bilious fever at Damascus, and died there at the moment he was contemplating an extensive programme of conquests, in 1193. Christians and Saracens have vied with each other in writing panegyrics on the justice, valor, generosity, and political wisdom of this prince, who possessed the art, not simply of acquiring power, but of devoting it to the good of his subjects. Seventeen sons and a brother survived him to share his power, and his conquests were presently divided into several states. [E.R.]

**SALADIN II.**, great-grandson of the preceding, assassinated after a vain attempt to recover the dominion of Egypt, 1229-1261.

**SALADIN, J. B. M.**, a Fr. politician, d. 1810.

**SALARIO, A.**, a painter of Milan, died 1559.

**SALAZAR Y MARDONES, P. DE**, a Spanish historian of the emperor Charles V., died 1570.

**SALAZAR Y MENDOZA, P. DE**, a Spanish historian of that monarchy, 17th century.

**SALDEN, W.**, a Dutch divine, died 1694.

**SALE, A. DE LA**, a French writer, 1398-1462.

**SALE, LADY FLORATIA**, author of 'Journal of Discoveries in Afghanistan.' Died 1853.

**SALE, GEORGE**, an Oriental scholar, best known by his translation of the Koran, was born in 1680, and died in 1736. But little is known of his personal history. He contributed the cosmogony, and a small portion of the other matter to the 'Universal History,' and his MSS. in the Radcliffe-Library, comprise some valuable articles from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish literature.

**SALE, SIR ROBERT HENRY**, an illustrious name in the annals of Anglo-Indian warfare, was born in 1782, and entered the army as ensign in the 36th foot 1795. He was just in time to take a subordinate part in the achievements at the close of last century, which secured that magnificent country to the British crown; his name was more distinctly marked, however, in the Burmese war of 1824-6, in the course of which he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. From that period till the commencement of our enterprises in Afghanistan, there was little opportunity for reaping other laurels; but events were ripening which soon demanded the soldier's prowess, and were destined to tax the utmost resources of our commanders. These circumstances date from 1835, commencing with the mis-

sion of Alexander Burnes, the envoy of Lord Auckland, whose object was to negotiate for consolidating the government of Dost Mahomed, as a bulwark against the designs of Russia and Persia. There appears to have been much insincerity, and certainly a good deal of procrastination and timidity in these overtures, so that eventually Dost Mahomed, instead of becoming our ally threw himself into the arms of our enemies. In 1838 Sale was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal brigade in the impending war, and his troops formed the advance throughout the whole Affghanistan campaign; finally, in September, 1840, he defeated Dost Mahomed at Purwan-Dutray, and compelled him to surrender to Sir William McNaghten. In 1841 the war was renewed, and Sale commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, but was compelled to retreat upon Jellalabad, followed by the army of Akhbar Khan. Shut up in this place, Sale and his gallant troops were closely besieged from the 12th of November, 1841, to the 7th of April, 1842, on which day he made a grand attack upon the besieging army, and so completely routed it, that he captured the guns, the ammunition, and the camp. In 1845 the Sikh army, commanded by Sirdar Tej Singh, crossed the Sutlej, and Sale was now with the British forces under Sir Hugh Gough, as quartermaster-general; the two armies met in deadly conflict at the battle of Moodkee, Dec. 18, and victory being declared for the British, Gough pushed on, and four days later, fought the decisive battle of Ferozeshah. In the first action Sir Robert Sale had his left thigh shattered by a grape-shot, which proved mortal to him; he was then in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The principal works illustrating this series of events are a 'Narrative of the War in Affghanistan in 1838-9,' by Capt. H. Havelock, 2 vols., 1840; 'A Memoir of India and Affghanistan,' by J. Harlan, 1842, and 'The History of the War in Affghanistan,' by J. W. Kaye, 2 vols., 1851. A curious little work was also published, by H. T. Prinsep, in 1844, entitled 'Note on the Historical Results deducible from Recent Discoveries in Affghanistan.' We may add that the Sikhs are the representatives of a religious reformation preached in India by a contemporary of Luther. [E.R.]

**SALERNE, F.**, a French naturalist, died 1760.

**SALES, ST. FRANCIS DE**. See FRANCIS.

**SALES, LOUIS**, Count De, brother of St. Francis, a soldier and diplomatist, famous for his defence of Savoy against the Spaniards, and of the city of Annecy against Louis XIII.; he also negotiated the treaty of Dôle, 1577-1654. **CHARLES**, his son, governor of St. Christopher, 1625-1666.

**SALFI, F.**, a French dramatist, 1759-1832.

**SALGAR**, a Turcoman chief, founder of the dynasty named after him, died 1171.

**SALIAN, J.**, a French Jesuit, 1557-1640.

**SALICETTI, G.**, an Italian physician, died 1250.

**SALICETTI, CHRISTOPHER**, a native of Corsica, who promoted the union of that country to France, and was successively deputy to the constituent assembly, member of the convention, and the council of 500, and finally minister of war at Naples under Joseph and Murat, 1757-1809.

**SALIEVI, A.**, an Italian composer, 1750-1825.

**SALIMBEIN, CAVALIERE VENTURA**, an Italian painter of sacred subjects, 1557-1613.

**SALINAS, FRANCIS DE**, a Spanish scholar, and writer on musical theory, 1613-1590.

**SALIUS, HUGUES DE**, a French physician and antiquary, 1632-1710. His brother, **JEAN BAPT. STE.**, a writer on the wines of Burgundy, 1704.



**SALISBURY.** See **CECIL, JOHN.**

**SALISBURY, W.,** a Welsh lawyer, first translator of the liturgy into that language, died 1570.

**SALLE, J. A.,** a French Jesuit, 1712-1778.

**SALLE, J. B. DE LA,** a French priest and founder of a religious order, 1631-1719.

**SALLENGRE, A. H. DE,** a Dutch writer, counsellor to the prince of Orange, 1694-1723.

**SALLO, DENIS DE,** a French writer, the founder of modern periodical criticism, 1626-1669.

**SALLRE, P. DE LA,** a designer, 1723-1804.



[Sallust, from an Antique Bust.]

**SALLUST (CAIUS SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS),** the Roman historian, was born at Amiternund, a town of the Salines, to the north-east of Rome, B.C. 86. Though a member of a plebeian family he was educated for the service of the state, and entered upon public life during the struggle between the aristocracy and the democracy which ended in the subversion of Roman liberty. About the age of twenty-seven he obtained the quaestorship; and as tribune of the people in B.C. 52, he took an active part in connection with the outrages which resulted in the murder of Claudius and the banishment of Milo, identifying himself with the popular party, and thereby incurring the deadly hatred of the nobility. Two years after the expiry of his tribuneship he was expelled from the senate by the accusers on the ground of immoral conduct; but it is quite possible that his greatest offence was his attachment to the cause of the people, while his judges belonged to the opposite faction. After his degradation, he seems to have repaired to Caesar's camp in Gaul, and to have accompanied him during his invasion of Italy. By Caesar's interest he was restored to his seat in the senate, and elected to the office of praetor B.C. 47, in which capacity he accompanied his patron to Africa, and, on the conclusion of the war, was left as governor of Numidia. While invested with this important trust he is said to have enriched himself by plundering the country placed under his charge; and the allegation is to some extent confirmed by the fact of the immense wealth which he afterwards possessed, and which he profusely expended in forming splendid gardens on the Quirinal hill. On his return from Africa Sallust withdrew from public affairs, and spent the remainder of his life in his luxurious retreat, engaged in the composition of the historical works which he left behind him. His death took place B.C. 34. His historical works consisted of—1. The *Catiline*, or History of the Conspiracy of Catiline in B.C. 63, of the events of which he was a spectator. 2. The *Jugurtha*, or History of the War

maintained by the Romans against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, from B.C. 111 to 106, the materials for which he had probably collected during his residence in that country; and 3. The *Historiae*, or histories, in five books, which are said to have comprised the period from the death of Sulla, B.C. 78 to B.C. 66. The first two works have come down to us entire, of the last we have only fragments; and the loss of it is the more to be regretted, as it must have contained an account of one of the most important periods of Roman history, respecting which our information is very meagre and unsatisfactory. Of Sallust's character; as a politician and historian, very contradictory opinions have been expressed both by the ancients and the moderns. As a devoted partisan of Caesar, he was exposed to the censure of the party of Pompey; and it is therefore probable that the charge of immorality, though not unfounded, was somewhat exaggerated by party malevolence. The allegation of extortion in his province appears to rest on a firmer foundation. His philosophical introductions have been blamed as misplaced, and as containing opinions with which the writer did not sympathize, charges which must perhaps be to some extent admitted. His two works, however, must be judged as historical essays, illustrative of great political facts, and thus admitting a greater degree of latitude on the part of the writer, than would be admissible in continuous narrative. His style, though elaborate and artificial, is generally concise and perspicuous, but is occasionally marred by the use of archaic words, and by a love of brevity which is obviously the result of imitation. He is, however, entitled to the merit of being the first Roman who wrote what is now regarded as history. [G.F.]

**SALLUSTIUS,** a Platonist of the 4th century.

**SALMANAZAR,** a king of Nineveh, 8th c. B.C.

**SALMASIUS.** See **SAUMAISE.**

**SALMERON, A.,** a Span. theologian, 1515-85.

**SALMON, E. G.,** a Spanish statesman, died 1832.

**SALMON, F.,** a French priest, 1667-1736.

**SALMON, J.,** otherwise *Maigret* or *Macrinus*, a Latin poet, teacher of the children of René de Savoy, 1490-1517. His son, **CHARLES,** a Latin poet, massacred on Bartholomew's day, 1572.

**SALMON, NATHANAEL,** a non-juring divine, known as an antiquary and extensive writer of county history, died 1742. **THOMAS,** his brother, a chronologist and historian, died about 1750.

**SALMON, R.,** an Eng. mechanician, 1763-1821.

**SALMON, U. P.,** a Fr. mineralogist, 1767-1805.

**SALMON, WILLIAM,** an empirical physician and a voluminous compiler of books, among which are, 'The Complete Physician,' 'The Universal Herbal,' a 'Treatise on Astrology,' 'Polygraphice, or the Art of Painting.' He died about 1700.

**SALOME,** a Jewish princess, died 72.

**SALOMON, J. P.,** a Ger. musician, 1745-1815.

**SALONIUS,** a French prelate, 5th century.

**SALT, HENRY,** a traveller and philologist, author of an 'Essay upon Hieroglyphics,' died 1827.

**SALTER, S.,** a learned divine, died 1773.

**SALTMARSH, JOHN,** an Antinomian minister, chaplain in the army under Fairfax, died 1647.

**SALTONSTALL, GERDON,** governor of Connecticut from 1707 to 1724, was born in Massachusetts 1666, died 1724.

**SALUTATO, L. COLUCCIO PIERIO,** a Latin poet and chancellor of Florence, 1330-1400.

**SALUZZO, COUNT,** a Piedmontese poet and general writer, died 1853.

**SALVA, F.,** a Spanish physician, 1747-1808.

**SALVATOR ROSA.** See **ROSA.**



**SALVERTE, ANNE JOSEPH EUSEBIUS BACONNIER**, a member of the French chamber of Deputies, to which he was first returned in 1828. He was a liberal in politics, and wrote an 'Historical Essay upon the Names of Men and Places,' and a work on the 'Occult Sciences.' In the latter he ascribes all the mysteries of antiquity to the knowledge possessed by the priests in natural philosophy, and, that failing them, to trickery and imposture, 1771-1839.

**SALVI, N.**, an Italian architect, 1699-1751.

**SALVI, TAQUINIO**, an Italian painter, 16th century. **GIAMBATISTA**, his son and pupil, 1605-85.

**SALVIANI, H.**, an ichthyologist, 1514-1572.

**SALVIATI, FRANCESCO ROSSI**, an eminent Italian painter, whose style of designing approached that of Raphael, though greatly inferior in sublimity and grandeur of composition. Born in Florence 1510; d. 1563.

**SALVIATI, GIOVANNI**, an Ital. cardinal, dist. as a great protector of arts and letters, 1490-1553.

**SALVINI, A. M.**, a learned Italian, 1653-1729.

**SAMBUCUS, JOHN**, a learned Hungarian physician, antiquary and historian, 1531-1584.

**SAMERIUS, H.**, a German Jesuit, 1540-1610.

**SAMMES, A.**, an English antiquary, died 1679.

**SAMPSON, DR. HENRY**, an English divine and physician, was born at South Leverton, in Nottinghamshire; studied physic at Padua and Leyden; and, on his return to England, was chosen a member of the college of physicians. Died 1705.

**SAMPSON, THOMAS**, an eminent reformer and companion of the refugees at Geneva, nephew by marriage to Latimer, 1517-1589.

**SAMSON, OLE JOHAN**, a Danish dramatist and author of Scandinavian Tales, 1759-1796.

**SAMSON**, a judge of Israel, 12th century B.C.

**SAMUEL**, the last judge of Israel, and one of their prophets, supposed date 1132-1043 B.C.

**SAMUEL**, a king of Bulgaria, 971-1014.

**SAMWELL, DAVID**, a native of Nantglyn, in Denbighshire. He was surgeon of the ship *Discovery*, with Captain Cook, and was an eye-witness of the death of that celebrated navigator; of which event he wrote a circumstantial account. He was also the author of some Welsh poems. Died 1799.

**SANADON, N. S.**, a French Jesuit, 1676-1733.

**SANCERRE, L. DE**, constable of France, distinguished in arms against the English, 1342-1402.

**SANCHEZ, ANT. NUNEZ RIBEIRO**, a Portuguese physician in the Russian army, 1699-1783.

**SANCHEZ, F.**, a Portug., philoso., 1562-1632.

**SANCHEZ FRANCISCO**, in Latin *Sanctius Brocensis*, a Spanish grammarian, 1523-1601.

**SANCHEZ, G.**, a Spanish Jesuit, died 1628.

**SANCHEZ, PETER ANTHONY**, a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and philanthropist, 1740-1806.

**SANCHEZ, T.**, a Spanish casuist, 1550-1610.

**SANCHEZ, T. A.**, a bibliographer, 1732-1798.

**SANCHO, IGNATIUS**, a negro, whose literary abilities attracted much notice, was born in 1729, on board a slave-ship, and carried to Carthage. While a boy he was brought to England by his master, and given to three maiden ladies, sisters, living at Greenwich, who named him Sancho. The Duke of Montague afterwards took him into his service, and encouraged his love of learning; and the duchess left him an annuity at her death. He numbered among his friends, Sterne, Garrick, and other literary characters; and was the author of 'Letters,' 'Poems,' &c. Died 1780.

**SANCHONIATHON**, a Phœnician historian, regarded as the most ancient writer of the heathen world, is supposed to have been a native of Berytus, but as the age to which he is referred is beyond the

historical epoch, nothing certain can be related of him. Even the authenticity of the fragments attributed to him has been disputed, but it only requires an ordinary acquaintance with the understanding of those remote ages to be convinced that they are genuine remains of a very high antiquity, whether written by Sanchoniathon or any other. The history attributed to him was composed in the Phœnician language, and its materials collected from the archives of the Phœnician cities, and from the registers preserved in the Phœnician and Egyptian temples. It was translated into Greek by Philo Byblius, in the reign of Hadrian, and the existing fragments of it preserved by Eusebius amongst the citations of his 'Evangelical Preparation.' One fragment is called 'The Cosmogony,' professedly derived from Tautus, Thoth, Athothis, or Hermes. Another, and by far the larger, is called the 'Generations;' it presents many interesting points of comparison with the Mosaic Scriptures, and professes to be the real history of these times stripped of Allegory. 'All these things, the son of Thabion, the first Hierophant of all among the Phœnicians, allegorized and mixed up with the occurrences and accidents of nature and the world, and delivered to the priests and prophets, the superintendents of the mysteries, and they, perceiving the rage for these allegories increase, delivered them to their successors and to foreigners; of whom one was Isiris, the inventor of the three letters, the brother of Chna, who is called 'the first Phœnician.' The third and last fragment is a few lines preserved from Sanchoniathon's history of the Serpent. The whole will be found in Cory, who suggests that Sanchoniathon's omission of any direct notice of the flood, in which he differs from all other ancient writers, may be accounted for by his determination to reject whatever was allegorical. [E.R.]

**SANCROFT, WILLIAM**, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Fresinfield, in Suffolk, in 1616. In 1664, he was made dean of York; then dean of St. Paul's; and, in 1677, he was raised to the highest station in the church, where he conducted himself with zeal and judgment. He was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.; but at the Revolution he refused to take the oaths, for which he was deprived of his see. Died 1693. He wrote 'The Predestinated Thief,' 'Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel,' &c.

**SANCTIUS.** See **SANCHEZ**.

**SANCTORIUS, SAUCTORIUS**, whose true name was Santori Sautorio, an Italian physician of considerable distinction, was born at Capo D'Istria, in 1561, and died at Venice 1636, aged seventy-five. He was the founder of what is called the Statical School in Medicine, and in 1612 published a treatise entitled, *Ars de Medicina Statica*, in which he endeavored to estimate the loss of weight that the body undergoes by the various excretions, particularly by insensible transpiration, to which he attached much importance. [J.M.C.]

**SAND, CHRISTOPHER VAN DEN**, in Latin *Sandius*, a German Socinian, 1644-1680.

**SAND, C. L.**, a German student, member of a secret society, and assassin of Kotzebue, 1795-1818.

**SANDBY, PAUL**, an eminent artist, born at Nottingham, in 1732. He took numerous views in Wales and Scotland, which he transferred to copperplates, in imitation of drawings in India ink; a method of aquatint engraving which he carried to great perfection. On the institution of the Royal Academy he was elected a member; and, in 1768, he was appointed chief drawing-master at Woolwich. Died 1809.



**SANDE, JOHN VAN DEN**, a Dutch juriconsult and historian, died 1638.

**SANDEMAN, ROBERT**, founder of the sect who took from him the denomination of *Sandemanians*, was a native of Perth, in Scotland, where he was born 1723. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and having married a daughter of the Rev. John Glass, became a follower of his opinions and an elder in one of his churches. The subject of controversy which led to the formation of this party, was a particular view of the nature of justifying faith, but they differ, also, from other communions in the matter of discipline and church fellowship, especially in the administration of the sacrament of the Holy Supper. Their fundamental tenets are Calvinistic. Sandeman died at Danbury, aged forty-eight, 1771.

**SANDEN, H. DE**, a Ger. physician, 1672–1728.

**SANDER, ANTHONY**, in Latin *Sanderus*, a Flemish topographer and antiquary, 1586–1664.

**SANDERS, NICHOLAS**, a zealous Roman Catholic writer, was born at Charlewood, in Surrey. About 1560 he went to Rome, and was sent by pope Gregory XIII. as nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the English, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and perished of want in 1581. His principal work is his treatise against the Reformation, entitled 'De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani.'

**SANDERS, R.**, a miscellaneous wr., 1727–1783.

**SANDERSON, JOHN**, an American miscellaneous writer and classical scholar, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1785, died 1844. The 'American in Paris,' a book of lively travelling sketches, and the 'Lives of the Signers of the Declaration,' are his two best known works.

**SANDERSON, ROBERT**, an English antiquarian, historian of Henry V., &c., 1660–1741.

**SANDERSON, ROBERT**, bishop of Lincoln, distinguished for his extensive antiquarian, scholastic, and historical information, known as a casuist and polemical writer, 1587–1663.

**SANDERUS.** See **SANDER**.

**SANDES.** See **SANDYS**.

**SANDFORD, SIR DANIEL KEYTE, D.C.L.**, professor of Greek in the university of Glasgow, was the son of Dr. Sandford, one of the bishops of the Scottish episcopal church. This accomplished scholar and brilliant orator was not more distinguished for his classic attainments, than for the enthusiasm with which he advocated the reform bill, and other measures which had for their objects the extension of popular rights and privileges. As a teacher he was highly successful; and to his efforts Scotland is indebted for much of her present eminence, as a school for the study of classic literature. Died Feb. 9, 1838.

**SANDFORD, F.**, a heraldist, 1630–1693.

**SANDINI, A.**, an Italian historian, 1692–1751.

**SANDIUS.** See **SAND**.

**SANDOVAL, F. P. DE**, a Sp. histor., 1560–1621.

**SANDRART, JOACHIM VON**, a native of Frankfurt, disting. as a painter and art-writer, 1606–88.

**SANDS, ROBERT C.**, an American journalist and poet, editor of New York Commercial Advertiser, and the principal author of Yamyden, died 1832, aged 34.

**SANDWICH.** See **MONTAGU**.

**SANDYS, or SANDES, EDWIN**, a dignitary of the church, who was vice-chancellor of Cambridge on the accession of Queen Mary, and suffered deposition and imprisonment as a partisan of Lady Jane Grey. In the reign of Elizabeth he was successively bishop of Worcester and London, and archbishop of York,

and had a share in the translation known as the Bishops' Bible, 1519–1588. **SIR EDWIN**, his second son, a traveller and diplomatist, to whom some sacred poems have been attributed, 1561–1629. **GEORGE**, brother of the latter, and seventh son of the archbishop, a traveller and classical translator, 1577–1648.—Pope declared that English poetry owed much of its beauty to the translations of George Sandys, who was highly esteemed by his contemporaries for his learning and virtues.

**SANE, A. M.**, a French writer, 1773–1818.

**SANGALLO, GIULIANO GIAMBERTI**, called, an Italian artist and architect, son of Francesco Giamberti, 1443–1517. **ANTONIO**, his brother, employed by Alexander VI. to convert Hadrian's mausoleum into a fortress, now the castle of St. Angelo, died 1534. **ANTONIO**, an eminent Italian architect of the 16th century, was born at Florence; and on visiting Rome, where he had two uncles who were architects, he was instructed by them, and subsequently perfected himself in the art under Bramante, whom he succeeded as architect of the church of St. Peter's. He was much employed under the popes Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III., both in fortifying places, and in the construction of public buildings, the grandeur and solidity of which have been much admired. Died 1546. **ANTONIO BAPTISTA GOBBO**, brother of the latter, a translator of Vitruvius. His nephew, **BASTIANO**, a painter, decorator, and architect, 1481–1551.

**SAN-GIORGIO, BENVENUTO DA**, an Italian historian and diplomatist, 1450–1525.

**SANGIOVANNI, BENEDETTO**, an Italian refugee and sculptor of animals, died 1853, aged 72.

**SANMICHELLI, MICHELE**, an Italian architect, friend of Bramante and Michelangelo, 1484–1559.

**SANNAZARIUS, or SANNAZARO, JACOPO**, a distinguished Italian poet, who wrote both in Latin and Italian, was born in 1458, at Naples, where he died in 1533. He was the author of sonnets, canzoni, elegies, eclogues, epigrams, and a poem entitled, 'De Partu Virginis.' His elegance of expression, no less than the poetical beauty of his thoughts, gave him a distinguished place among the modern Latin poets.

**SANSEVERO, RAYMOND DI SANGRO**, eminent for his mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries, was born at Naples, in 1710, and died 1771. Among the multifarious and extraordinary machines invented by himself was a four-wheeled vehicle, to pass over the surface of the water, which he exhibited on the bay of Naples.

**SANSON, NICHOLAS**, a celebrated geographer and engineer, was born at Abbeville, in 1600; and constructed, even while a youth, a map of ancient Gaul, remarkable for its excellence and accuracy. He subsequently produced upwards of three hundred maps, all on a large scale, with several volumes to illustrate them; reached the head of his profession, and was appointed geographer and engineer to the king. Died 1677.—His three sons, **NICHOLAS**, **WILLIAM**, and **ADRIAN**, who also were excellent geographers, collected and published the works of their father, as well as several of their own.

**SANSOVINO, GIACOMO FATTI**, an eminent sculptor and architect, was born at Florence, in 1479. He ornamented Rome and Venice with many splendid structures, and enjoyed so great a reputation, that when a general impost was levied at Venice, he and Titian were the only persons exempted from the tax. Died 1570.

**SANTA-CRUZ, ALVAREZ DE BASSANO**, Marquis De, a Spanish admiral, died 1587.

**SANTA-CRUZ DE MARZENADO, ALVAR, Marquis De**, a Spanish general, diplomatist, and tactician, born 1687, killed by the Moors at Oran, 1732.

**SANTEN, L. VAN**, a Dutch poet, 1746-1798.



[Santerre.]

**SANTERRE, ANTOINE JOSEPH**, an actor in the French revolution, a brewer, of Flemish descent, was born at Paris 1752. He was by no means the rude character sometimes represented, but well educated, and the possessor of a large fortune, acquired in trade. His familiarity with the workmen in his employ, and his extreme generosity (for in famine time, he gave away nearly £12,000 worth of meat and rice) made him popular in St. Antoine, and he became commander of the battalion of that quarter. He displayed great courage and presence of mind at the storming of the Bastille, and would deserve remembrance if it were only for one other act about the same time, that of saving the invaluable Bibliothèque du Roi from destruction by the mob. In May, 1792, he became commander of the national guard, and on the 20th of June, when the Marseillaise had arrived, and the palace was invaded by the populace, he thrust his fellow patriots out of the queen's chamber and protected Marie Antoinette and her children from further outrage; it is said that from this time may be dated the secret understanding that the queen had with the agitators of the faubourgs. Many other instances of the good nature of this Ajax of the Parisian populace might be mentioned, as that of causing the drums to cease beating for a few moments when Louis was on the scaffold; this gave the king the opportunity of addressing a few words to the people, and so provoked the Marseillaise that they would have commenced firing had not the drums instantly struck up again by order of another general. Santerre possessing little talent, but a vast deal of courage, often ran immense risk to save life and property, and there is no wonder that he miscarried, when despatched to La Vendée, in command of an army, to oppose Rosignol. For this mischance, however, he was thrown into prison, and did not recover his liberty until after the fall of Robespierre. His good-natured, and useful, though not very brilliant part in this strange drama of history was now at an end, and he died in obscurity 1809. [E.R.]

**SANTERRE, JEAN BAPTISTE**, a French painter, was born at Magny, near Pontoise, in 1651. He painted historical subjects, on a small size, and with great delicacy. Died 1717.

**SANTEUL, or SANTOLIUS, JOHN DE**, a distinguished modern Latin poet, was born at Paris, in 1630; and after studying under the Jesuits, entered

among the canons of the abbey of St. Victor, and died in 1697. He was eccentric, witty, and capricious; generally licentious, but at times endeavoring to atone for it by sudden fits of devotion.

**SANTORIO**. See **SANCTORIUS**.

**SANTOS, J. Dos**, a Portuguese missionary, died 1622.

**SANUDO, MARCO**, a Venetian general who signalized himself in the army of crusaders who overthrew the Greek empire, 1153-1220. **ANGELO**, son of the preceding, and his successor as duke of the Archipelago, 1195-1254. **MARCO**, son of Angelo and third duke, died 1263. **GULIELMO**, son and successor of Marco, 1284. **NICOLO**, son and successor of the latter, distinguished against the Genoese and the Turks. **GIOVANNI**, brother of Nicolo, sixth and last duke, married his daughter to the prince of Negropont, who became prince of Naxos.

**SANUTO, LIVIO**, a Venetian noble, distinguished as a poet, historian, geographer, 1530-1586.

**SANUTO, MARINO**, a Venetian traveller in the East, author of a curious work, 14th century. His relative, of the same name, historiographer to the state of Venice, author of valuable Diaries, 1466-1531.

**SANZIO, J. DE**, an Italian painter, 15th century.

**SAPOR I.**, king of Persia of the Sassanide dynasty, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes, 240. He invaded Mesopotamia 242, and having conquered Armenia, Syria, and Cilicia, he put to death the emperor Valerius with great cruelty. He was defeated by Odenatus 269, and died 271. **SAPOR II.**, a posthumous son of Hormisdas II., was proclaimed 310, before his birth. He became an active and warlike prince in conflict with the Romans, and was a great enemy to Christianity, died 380. **SAPOR III.**, succeeded Artaxerxes II., 384, he kept peace with the Romans, died 389.

**SAPOR**, a king of Armenia, 420.

**SAPPHO**, a lyric poetess of old Greece, born at Lesbos, and supposed to have flourished about 610 B.C. Nothing certain is known of her life, but she is represented as a woman of dissolute morals, and is said to have drowned herself in consequence of the neglect of a youth with whom she had become enamored. The invention of the *Sapphic verse* is attributed to her, but there only remains of her writings a 'Hymn to Venus,' and an 'Ode to a Young Female,' which have been rendered into English by Ambrose Philips. The contradictory traditions concerning her life have led to the supposition that other celebrated women of the same name must have lived at different epochs.

**SARABIA, J. DE**, a Span. painter, 1608-1669.

**SARAVIA, H. A.**, of Spanish origin, but reckoned among English divines, was a professor of divinity and friend of Hooker, 1531-1613.

**SARAZIN, JACQUES**, a sculptor, was born at Noyon, in 1598. After learning the rudiments of his art at Paris, he went to Rome, where he studied painting as well as sculpture, and, on his return, he was much employed at the palace of Versailles. Died 1660.

**SARAZIN, JOHN**, a French marshal, born in 1770. He served in the German campaigns during 1805 and 1806; but, in 1809, deserted from Boulogne, obtained employment from the English ministry, and followed the English invading army into Spain. He was condemned for trigamy in 1819. Died 1824.

**SARBIEWSKI, MATTHIAS CASIMIR**, a Polish poet, usually known by the name of Casimir, was born in 1595, became a professor in the Jesuits' col-



lege at Wilna, wrote some elegant Latin poems, and died in 1640.

**SARCHIANI**, GUISEPPE, an Italian economist, archivist of Tuscany during the revolution, 1746-1821.

**SARCMASIUS**. See **SCHURTZFLEISCH**.

**SARDANAPALUS**, the name of several princes of Assyria, the most celebrated of whom was the last sovereign of the first Assyrian empire. His reign dates from 836 to 817 B.C., when he was dethroned by Arbaces and Belesis, at the head of a revolt of the Medes, Persians, and Babylonians. In the last extremity, Sardanapalus, who had withstood a siege for three years in Nineveh, placed himself, his treasures, his wives, and his eunuchs on a funeral pile, which he fired with his own hand. He had ceased to exist when the city was taken, and that event was followed by the dismemberment of the Assyrian empire. The above date is only an approximation to the true one, as authorities vary.

**SARDINIA**, **QUEEN OF**, **MARIA ADELAIDE**, was the eldest daughter of Renier Joseph, archduke of Austria, and viceroy of Lombardy. She was born on the 3d of June 1822, and married on the 12th of April, 1842, to Victor Emanuel, the present king of Sardinia. Died January 20, 1855.

**SARDINIA**, **QUEEN DOWAGER OF**, **MARIA TERESA**, wife of Charles Albert king of Sardinia, died 1855.

**SARGENT**, **WINTHROP**, an American revolutionary officer, and governor of Miss. Died 1820.

**SARPI**, **PETER**, better known as Father Paul, was born at Venice in 1552, distinguished himself as a theologian, anatomist, and astronomer, and became provincial of the order of Servites, to which he belonged. He successfully aided the Venetian government in its resistance to the encroachments of the papal see; and nearly fell a victim to its vengeance, five ruffians having, it is alleged, at its instigation, made an attempt to assassinate him. The work by which he is best known is 'A History of the Council of Trent.' Died 1628.

**SARRABAT**, **N.**, a French botanist, 1698-1737.

**SARRASIN**, **J. A.**, a French physician, 16th century.

**SARRASIN**, **JOHN FRANCIS**, an eminent French poet, born in Normandy, in 1604. He was secretary to the Prince of Conti, wrote a 'History of the Siege of Dunkirk,' poems, and various other works; and died in 1654.

**SARRASIN**, **M.**, a naturalist, 1659-1736.

**SARTI**, **JOSEPH**, a graceful musical composer, born at Faenza, in 1730; who, after having been master of the conservatorio of La Pieta at Venice, was invited to St. Petersburg, by the empress Catharine, who appointed him director of music at the conservatory of Catharineslauff, with a munificent salary, to which she afterwards added a title of nobility and an estate. Died 1802.

**SARTO**, **ANDREA VANNUCHI**, called **DEL**, the most distinguished painter of the Tuscan school, 1488-1530.

**SASSI**. See **SAXI**.

**SAUL**, the first king of the Israelites, perished in combat with the Philistines B.C. 1040.

**SAULI**, the apostle of Corsica, 1535-1592.

**SAUMAISE**, **CLAUDE**, in Latin *Salmasius*, a native of Burgundy, eminent for his learning as a critic, commentator, Orientalist, and archaeologist. He was born in 1588, and having retired to Holland on account of his protestantism, succeeded Scaliger as professor of history at Leyden in 1631. In 1649 he wrote a Latin memorial in defence of Charles I.,

which was answered by Milton for the parliament. In 1650 he visited the court of Sweden by invitation from Queen Christina, and is said to have suffered from the climate, so that he never recovered, but died in 1658. His father, **BENIGNE DE SAUMAISE**, was a Greek scholar, and counsellor to the parliament of Burgundy, 1560-1640.

**SAUMAREZ**, **Right Hon. JAMES**, Lord De, a distinguished officer in the British navy, was born in the island of Guernsey, in 1757, and was descended from a French family, whose ancestor accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He entered the naval service at the age of fifteen, accompanied Sir Peter Parker across the Atlantic, and having signalized himself in an attack upon Fort Sullivan, received the command of the Spitfire; but the cutter having been much damaged, was burnt, to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, and he returned a passenger to England. After being actively engaged, under Sir Hyde Parker, at Dogger Bank, and with Admirals Hood and Rodney, he was sent to cruise on the French coast, where he captured *La Recession*, a fine French frigate, without the loss of a single man, while 120 were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy; which gallant action procured him the honor of knighthood. He afterwards sailed with Sir John Jervis in the Mediterranean, and shared in the victory of Cape St. Vincent in 1797; and going again to the Mediterranean, was second in command to Lord Nelson in the glorious victory of the Nile. On his return to England, Sir James received the decoration of the order of the Bath, and was appointed colonel of marines; and in 1801 he was made a rear-admiral of the blue, created a baron, and appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz. On the 6th of July he made a daring attack on a superior force in the bay of Algeiras; but owing to the protection of the batteries, and the wind failing, he was compelled to withdraw his ships after an action of five hours, and repair to Gibraltar to refit. With unparalleled expedition he again put to sea, and offered battle to the enemy's fleet, now amounting to ten sail of the line, his own squadron consisting of only half the number; which ended in two of the enemy's 3-deckers being blown up, and a 74-gun ship captured; and though the darkness of night gave the remainder an opportunity of escaping, they were so crippled that they were laid up at Cadiz, and never again during the war left that port. For this brave action Sir James received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and a pension of £1200 per annum. After this he performed a series of signal services to his country, as commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Baltic; and when this country was visited by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, he received the personal thanks of those monarchs, together with those of Prince Metternich, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, for the services he had rendered to the common cause of Europe. In 1831 he was appointed vice-admiral of England, and not long afterwards general of marines; and at the coronation of William IV. he was called to the House of Peers, as Baron De Saumarez. Died at Saumarez, his seat in the island of Guernsey, 1836.

**SAUNDERS**, **SIR EDMUND**, an English judge in the reign of Charles II., who was originally an errand-boy at the inns of court. A lawyer of St. Clement's Inn perceiving his genius, took him into his office, and made him his clerk. He afterwards became an eminent counsel, and rose to be chief justice in the court of king's bench. Died 1683.

**SAUNDERS**, **JOHN CUNNINGHAM**, a surgeon and



oculist, was born in 1773, in Devonshire, and became demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He was particularly skilful in the treatment of disorders of the eye, for which he instituted an infirmary in 1804. He wrote 'On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear' and 'On the Diseases of the Eye.' Died 1810.

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in 1743, became senior physician to Guy's Hospital, and died in 1819. Among his works are, treatises on the 'Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Liver,' on 'Indian Hepatitis,' on 'Mineral Waters,' &c.

SAUNDERSON, NICHOLAS, a native of Thurstont, in Yorkshire, who distinguished himself as a mathematician, though he was deprived of his sight by small-pox when only twelve months old. He was born in 1682, and succeeded Whiston as professor of mathematics at Cambridge university in 1711. The account of Saunderson's experience, the quickness to which his senses of hearing and feeling were heightened, and his surprising acquisitions, is one of the most interesting in biographical literature. Died 1739.

SAURIN, ELIE, a French protestant minister, 1639-1703. JOSEPH, his brother, a natural philosopher and mathematician, remarkable for his independent spirit, and for his controversies with Rolle, Huyghens, and Rousseau; he also abjured Calvinism, 1659-1737. BERNARD JOSEPH, son of the latter, a dramatic writer, 1706-1791.

SAURIN, JAMES, an eminent French protestant preacher, was born at Nismes, in 1677. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, his father retired with his family to Geneva, where the subject of this article made a considerable progress in learning, but quitted his studies, and went into the army. When the Duke of Savoy, under whom he served, made peace in 1696, he returned to Geneva, with a view to engage in the ministry. In 1700 he visited England, where he preached nearly five years to his fellow refugees in London. He subsequently became pastor to a congregation of French refugees, who assembled in a chapel belonging to the Prince of Orange, at the Hague. He was the author of 12 vols. of 'Sermons,' 'The State of Christianity in France,' 'Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most remarkable Events of the Old and New Testaments,' &c. Died 1730. His brother, JOSEPH, was born in 1659, and distinguished himself as a mathematician. He was originally a protestant minister; but, in 1690, he embraced the catholic faith, and was pensioned by Louis XIV. He contributed for some years to the *Journal des Savans*, and died in 1730.

SAURIN, BERNARD JOSEPH, son of the last-mentioned, was born in 1706, at Paris; and quitted the bar to become a dramatic writer. He was the author of 'Spartacus,' a tragedy; 'Mœurs de Temps,' a spirited comedy; and a variety of other dramas. Died 1781.

SAURIN, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, an eminent Irish lawyer. He was called to the bar in the year 1790; in 1798 he received a patent of precedence, which was soon followed by his appointment to the office of solicitor-general. As a member of the Irish parliament he took an active part in the politics of the latter end of the 18th century; yet, turbulent as were the times, and fierce as were the political antagonists to whom he was opposed, his personal integrity and highly honorable feelings were on all hands admitted. His powers as a debater, and his eminence and celebrity as a lawyer, caused him, in

1807, to be made attorney-general for Ireland, and he held that important office until 1822, when he was succeeded by Mr., now Lord, Plunkett. Though for many years previous to his death he had been greatly afflicted in health, his faculties remained unimpaired to the last. Born 1767; died 1840.

SAUSSAY, A. DU, a French theologian, 1589-1675.

SAUSSURE, HORACE BENEDICT DE, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1740; attained an early proficiency in the mathematical and physical sciences, and was for several years professor of philosophy at Geneva. He travelled in France, England, Italy, &c.; and by the valuable observations which he made, particularly among the glaciers of the Alps, he contributed much to the advancement of geology and meteorology. He also showed great ingenuity in the construction of improved instruments adapted to scientific uses, viz., a thermometer, a hygrometer, a eudiometer, an electrometer, &c. Died 1799.

SAUSSURE, NICHOLAS THEODORE DE, born at Geneva, October, 1767; died April, 1845; son of the preceding. He accompanied his father in his travels, and assisted him in many of his researches. He afterwards devoted himself to physiological chemistry, and contributed many important papers to this department of science. Priestley had shown that plants absorbed carbonic acid; Saussure confirmed this observation, and proved that a small proportion of this gas in the atmosphere favors vegetation, but that a larger amount asphyxiates plants. He likewise devoted much time to a subject originally broached by Kirwan, viz., the connection between the inorganic constituents of plants and the soils on which they grow, and established Kirwan's view that inorganic food is necessary for vegetation. He likewise made numerous researches on the composition of the air, at Geneva, particularly on the proportion of carbonic acid which is present in different conditions of the atmosphere; and obtained results which have been confirmed by the experiments of more modern chemists with all the delicate appliances of recent discovery. He was one of the first persons to point out the identity of sugar of starch and of grapes; and to invent modes of analyzing organic substances so early as the beginning of the present century. [R.D.T.]

SAUVAGE, D., a French historian, 1520-1587.

SAUVAGES, FRANCIS BOISSIER DE, a celebrated French botanist and physician, born in 1706, at Alais; became professor of medicine and botany at the university of Montpellier, was a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe, and acquired, by his writings and lectures, as well as by his zeal, a high reputation. His principal work is entitled 'Nosologia Methodica,' 5 vols. Died 1767.

SAUVAL, H., a French historian, 1620-1670.

SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, a French mathematician, born in 1653, at La Flèche. He was dumb till he had passed his 7th year, but such was his love for the mathematical sciences, that he acquired them with scarcely any instruction, and became professor at the royal college. He was the discoverer of that branch of science called musical acoustics, and died in 1716.

SAVAGE, EDWARD, an American portrait painter and engraver, 1761-1817.

SAVAGE, HENRY, chaplain to Charles II., and historian of Baliol college, 1604-1672.

SAVAGE, JAMES, an English architect. Many of the public works of London, churches, bridges,



&c., remain as monuments of his art. Died 1852, aged 74.

SAVAGE, JOHN, a facetious divine, supposed author of a 'Collection of Letters,' &c., died 1747.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, has very little claim to remembrance as a poet. Yet he threw off some happy lines and phrases, and, among others, the often-quoted verse, 'The tenth transmitter of a foolish face.' His best poems, too, 'The Wanderer,' and 'The Bastard,' have, especially the latter, the interest which belong to strong feeling vented on real facts. The history of this unfortunate man was a tragic romance; and it has preserved his name by having been related in one of the most impressive of narratives. His biographer, Samuel Johnson, who became acquainted with him when the two were alike destitute and hopeless, speaks of him with an affection which, amidst all the unlucky man's faults, must have been justified by some good points in his character. From Johnson's 'Life of Savage' the facts may be best learned. He was born 1698, the illegitimate child of two persons of rank, was persecuted by his mother, narrowly escaped execution for murder, and, after a miserable life of forty-five years, died, a prisoner for debt, in 1748. [W.S.]

SAVARON, J., a French writer, 1550-1622.

SAVART, F., a French physician, 1791-1841.

SAVARY, A. C., a French physician and pupil of the physiologist Bichat, 1776-1814.

SAVARY, JAMES, farmer of the revenues of the French crown, and a writer on commercial law, 1622-1690. His two sons, JAMES and PHILEMON, compiled 'The Universal Dictionary of Commerce,' published 1723.

SAVARY, NICHOLAS, a French traveller and author, was a native of Vitre, in Brittany; travelled to Egypt and the Levant, where he gathered much information relative to the antiquities, manners, and customs of the country, and died in 1788. He translated the Koran, wrote a 'Life of Mahomet,' 'Letters on Egypt,' &c.



[Savary.]

SAVARY, RENE, a distinguished French general. He was a native of Ardennes, and was appointed colonel of gend'armes by the first consul for his bravery, but perhaps more for his ready obedience in executing the sentence against the unfortunate Duke D'Enghien. He was created DUKE OF ROVIGA for his services in Prussia, and commanded the army

in Spain until the arrival of Joseph; he succeeded the Duke of Otranto as minister general of police. After the restoration he lived in retirement; but at the revolution in July, 1831, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the African army, 1774-1833.

SAVERIEN, ALEXANDER, a French mathematician and writer on naval tactics, 1700-1805.

SAVIGNY, C. DE, a French writer, born 1540.

SAVILLE, SIR HENRY, one of the most profound and elegant scholars of the age, was born in 1549, and after graduating at Brasenose College, Oxford, removed on a fellowship to Merton College, in the same university. In his 29th year he made a tour on the Continent for the purpose of perfecting himself in elegant literature, and on his return was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. Seven years after, the wardenship of his college was conferred on him, which he held for about 36 years, the provostship of Eton being added to it in 1596. Among his works are, 'Commentaries on Roman Warfare,' and other learned treatises. Died 1622.

SAVILLE, GEORGE. See HALIFAX.

SAVIOLI, L. V., an Italian poet, 1729-1804.

SAVOLDO, G., an Italian painter, 16th cent.

SAVONAROLA, J. M., a physician of Padua, 1384-1462. His grandson, GIROLAMO, next article. RAPHAEL, of the same family, a compiler, 1646-1730. INNOCENT RAPHAEL, nephew of the latter, and an author, 1680-1748.

SAVONAROLA, GIROLAMO, or JEROME, was born at Ferrara, 12th October, 1452. He enjoyed a religious education, and was in some respects a precocious youth. Though originally intended for his father's profession, as a physician, he secretly became a Dominican monk in 1474. After teaching philosophy for a season, he devoted his whole attention to preaching, and produced a great sensation by the pointedness and vehemence of his pulpit oratory. In 1489 he removed to Florence, lived in the convent of St. Marco, and declaimed with extraordinary freedom and daring, and with unusual success, against every form of hypocrisy, vice, and unbelief. His unbounded influence and constitutional ardor, seem to have heated his imagination, and he ventured on occasional predictions, at once novel and startling, and published them in the form of authentic oracles, and under the impression that they were genuine revelations to himself from heaven. With characteristic boldness and energy, he interfered with the politics of Florence, inculcated democracy, and opposed the ascendancy of the Medici, so that when they were expelled, he became a leader of the triumphant party. These victors formed a vast deliberative council, and discussed with great pomp the affairs of state, while Savonarola was exalted by them into a kind of prophetic and judicial president of the republic. His enemies, in the meantime, accused him to the pope, Alexander VI., as an impostor and a heretic. His holiness summoned him to Rome, but the reformer refused to obey the citation. On this refusal he was excommunicated and forbidden to preach. But this sentence only excited him to more terrible denunciations, in which the pope himself was styled a usurper. A Franciscan inquisitor was sent to challenge and confront Savonarola, but the citizens interfered and sheltered him. The popular tide at length turned, when he shrank, after some vacillations, from subjecting his cause to an ordeal by fire. His antagonists entered the convent, dragged him out, placed him on the rack, and extorted some ejaculations from the unhappy victim, which



their malignity easily construed into confessions of guilt. On being ultimately condemned to death with two of his associates, he was first strangled, then his body was tossed into the flames, and his ashes were thrown into the river, 23d May, 1498. The most of Savonarola's writings were in Italian, and only a few in Latin. He left behind him about 300 sermons and 50 tracts. His 'Triumphus Crucis,' is a work of some power, but his genius is principally seen in those sermons in which the errors of Romanism are unsparingly condemned, and many evangelical truths illustrated and enforced, and which are also distinguished and filled with peculiar unction and piety. The opinions of Roman Catholic writers vary widely as to the character of this hero-martyr, some holding him to be a saint, and others branding him as a heretic. Burned by one pope, he was tacitly canonized by another. Over the room he inhabited in the convent of St. Mark, still stands an inscription with the epithet—'Vir Apostolicus.' Savonarola was in many things in advance of his age, and was a reformer before the reformation. Eloquent, sincere, and devout, he labored with heart and soul for his church and country, and met with that fate which the patriot and apostle have so often received from a fickle people, and an alarmed and vindictive despotism. [J.E.]

SAVOT, L., a French numismatist, 1579–1640.

SAWYER, SIR ROBERT, one of the chief counsel for the seven bishops, reign of James II., d. 1692.

SAXE CHRISTOPHER, in Latin *Saxius*, a German philologist and literary historian, 1714–1806.

SAXE, COUNT MAURICE of Saxony, better known in history as Marshal Saxe, was the natural son of Augustus II., king of Poland, and elector of Saxony. Maurice was a soldier, and saw actual service at the siege of Lisle, when he was only 12 years old. He was at Malplaquet in 1709; and he afterwards served under Prince Eugene against the Turks. In 1720 he was introduced to the Regent Orleans, who persuaded him to enter into the French service, and gave him the rank of marshal. Though a married man, he was as notorious for the frequency of his love adventures, as for his military abilities. He obtained the Duchy of Courland in 1726, through the fondness of the Duchess Anna for him, but he soon lost his new principality. He alienated the duchess by his inconstancy, and thus lost also the chance of becoming emperor of Russia, when Anna succeeded to the throne of the czars in 1730. When the war broke out between France and Austria, in 1733, Marshal Saxe solicited and obtained employment in the French armies. He distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Philipsburg; and when peace was made in 1736 he devoted some time to the study of the art of war, and to the composition of a treatise on that subject, which is still cited by military writers. It was in the general European war, which began in 1740, that he gained the triumphs by which he is best known. He commanded the French army at Fontenoy in 1745, and won a memorable victory over the English and their allies, which was followed by the conquest of all Belgium. At the commencement of the campaign of that year, Marshal Saxe was lying ill at Paris, with his constitution utterly ruined by the dissolute life which he had long led, and suffering under a severe attack of dropsy. His physicians told him that if he left Paris for the army they could not answer for his life. His answer was, 'The question now is not how I am to live, but how I am to go,' and he went and conquered accordingly. He was obliged to be tapped only five days before the battle was fought; and he was car-

ried about in a litter during the engagement. The victory of the French was due mainly to his skill and energy, and to the valor of the Irish brigade in the French service. In 1747 he gained a second victory over the English and their allies at Laffelt. He survived the conclusion of the war about two years, and died in 1750, loaded with honors by the French, who were indebted to him for the two chief of the very few successes which they have ever had in fair pitched battles against the English. [E.S.C.]

SAXE-COBOURG. See COBURG.

SAXE-GOTHA, ERNEST, duke of, a commander in the German wars of Gustavus Adolphus, 1601–1675. ERNEST II., a great patron of the sciences and letters, 1745–1804.

SAXE-GOTHA and ALTENBERG, E. LEOPOLD, duke of, distinguished as a poet and musician, 1772–1822.

SAXE-TESCHEN, ALBERT, duke of, son of Augustus II., king of Poland, and brother of the dauphiness, mother of Louis XVI., known as an enemy of the French republic, 1738–1822.

SAXE-WEIMAR, BERNARD, duke of, one of the most celebrated generals of the protestants during the thirty years' war, 1600–1639.

SAXI, or SASSI, GIUSEPPE ANTONIO, an ecclesiastical historian of Milan, 1675–1751.

SAXO, called GRAMMATICUS, on account of his learning, a Danish historian, 12th century.

SAXONY, king of, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, the son of Duke Maximilian, of Saxony, was born 1797. He succeeded his uncle, King Antony, June 6, 1836; his tastes were more those of a private person than of a monarch: he was fond of literary and scientific pursuits, and translated Dante into German. Died from the effects of an accident at Innspruck, 9th August, 1854.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent French writer on political economy, born in 1767. He concerted with Chamfort (who was guillotined) the 'Decade Philosophique,' during the revolution. Buonaparte, on going to Egypt, made him his librarian extraordinary, and afterwards appointed him a member of the tribunate, from which post he was dismissed by his patron, for having the consistent honesty to vote against the creation of an emperor and empire. His 'Traité d'Economie Publique' is a most valuable work, and has been compared to Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations.' Among his other works are, 'Observations sur l'Angleterre et les Anglais,' 'Cours complet d'Economie Politique,' 6 vols., &c. In his private life, M. Say is said to have exhibited a model of the domestic virtues; and, as a political character, though assailed by trials and temptations, throughout the stormy periods of the French revolution, as well as during the despotism of Napoleon, he maintained an unsullied reputation. Died 1832.

SAY, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister, known as a poet and essayist, died 1743.

SAY, THOMAS, an American naturalist, a large contributor to the knowledge of American zoology, was attached to the exploring expeditions under Major Long. Died 1834, aged 47.

SCACCHI, F., an Italian *sevant*, 1573–1643.

SCACCIA, J., an Italian engineer, 1778–1833.

SCÆVOLA, MUTIUS, one of the heroes of Roman story, said to have conspired with 300 others against Porsenna. He saved his life by an act of heroism, of which the record will be found in Livy.

SCALA, BARTOLOMEO, gonfalonier of Florence, and the historian of his state, 1430–1495. His daughter, ALESSANDRA, wife of the poet Marullus, celebrated for her great learning, died 1506.



**SCALA, DELLA**, a famous Ghibelline family of Ferrara, principal of whom are **MASTINO**, elected podesta about 1260, assassinated by the Guelphs 1277. **ALBERT**, his brother, who avenged his death and governed after him from 1277 to 1300. **CAN FRANCESCO**, called 'The Great,' the most illustrious of the family, grandson of Mastino, podesta from 1312 to his death in 1329. Dante, who found a refuge at his court, has immortalized him in verse. A second **MASTINO**, nephew of the latter, reigned 1329-1351. He was followed by **CAN II.** and **CAN III.**, both his sons, the latter of whom died 1375. **ANTONIO**, a natural son of Can III., reigned with his brother, Bartolommeo, and had him put to death 1381. He afterwards lost his estates, and died 1388.

**SCALA, D. DE LA**, a physician, 1632-1677.

**SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR**, called the 'Elder,' a famous classical scholar and commentator, was born at Padua or Verona in 1484, and being naturalized in France, died at Agen in 1558. His history is disputed, as he is not believed to be the person he represented himself, but rather a *Guilio Bordone*, son of Benedetto Bordone, a Paduan, who followed the profession of an illuminator at Vienna. His inordinate vanity is supposed to have prompted him to pretend to a relationship with the Scalas of Verona. He acquired great reputation in France by his skill in polemics.

**SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS**, son of the preceding, and the creator of the chronological science, was born at Agar in 1540, and in 1593 became professor of polite literature at Leyden. He far surpassed his father in learning, and drew largely upon his stock of words in all languages to abuse his learned contemporaries, with many of whom, like his father, he entered into angry controversies. The merit belongs to him of inventing the Julian period. Died 1609.

**SCAMOZZI, V.**, an Italian architect, 1552-1616.

**SCANDERBEG, or BEY ALEXANDER**, a celebrated Albanian chief, whose proper name was George Castriotto. His father, Prince John of Albania, gave him in hostage to Amurath II. The sultan had him educated in the Mahomedan faith, and at the age of eighteen gave him the command of a body of 5,000 troops, which he led against the Servians. His father dying in 1432, he resolved to acquire possession of his hereditary principality. Being a man of great prowess and energy of character he soon effected his purpose; having previously renounced the Mahomedan faith and allegiance to the sultan, by deserting to the Christians and joining Hunniades, general of the Hungarian army. Becoming chief of the Albanians, a protracted and harassing war followed, with various fortune, until, by repeated successes, he completely consolidated his power, and preserved the independence of his country. He was a great terror to the Turks, who styled him the 'White Devil of Wallachia,' and the Albanians still celebrate him in their national songs. After his death, however, his country soon again submitted to Mussulman rule, 1404-1467.

**SCANDIANESE**, whose proper name was **TITUS GANZARINI**, an Italian dramatist, 1518-82.

**SCAPULA, J.**, a Germ. lexicographer, 16th ct.

**SCARAMUCCIA, L. PELLEGRINI**, a Milanese painter and engraver, 1616-1680.

**SCARBOROUGH, SIR CHARLES**, physician to Charles II., known as a mathematician, 1616-93.

**SCARDONA, J. F.**, an It. phys., 1718-1800.

**SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO**, born at Naples, in 1658, was educated at Rome under Carissimi, and

died in 1728. The Italians called him the 'glory of the art,' and the first of composers. He composed about 100 operas, a great number of motets, and nearly 200 masses. **DOMENICO SCARLATTI**, his son, born in 1683, resided for a time at Rome and Naples, but finally settled at Madrid, where he obtained the appointment of chapel-master to the Queen of Spain. He produced several operas and some good church music, and was on terms of friendship with Handel.

**SCARPA, ANTONIO**, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born in 1746, at Friuli, and died at Pavia, in 1826. He enjoyed an extensive reputation throughout Europe, by his admirable description of the nerves in his 'Tabula Necrologiæ.' His treatises on the organs of hearing, sight, and smell, and on aneurism, hernia, and lithotomy, &c., further contributed to his surgical fame; while his exquisite taste for the fine arts, and his amiable disposition, rendered him a great favorite in a more extended sphere.

**SCARRON, PAUL**, a comic poet and satirist, was born at Paris, in 1610, and was intended for the church, to which he was averse, and for which his habits were decidedly unfit. At the age of 24 he travelled into Italy, where he gave himself up without restraint to indulgences of every kind, and continued his excesses after his return to Paris. At the age of 27, having appeared during the carnival at Mans as a savage, he was pursued by the populace, and being obliged to hide himself in a marsh, he lost the use of his limbs. Notwithstanding his sufferings, he never lost his gaiety; and, settling at Paris, his wit and social powers gained him a wide circle of acquaintance, among whom was the beautiful Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, who after his death was known as the widow Scarron, and who was eventually rendered still more famous as Madame de Maintenon. His principal writings are his 'Comic Romance' and his 'Virgilie Travestie.' Died 1660.



[Fontenay, birth-place of Scarron.]

**SCARSELLA, SIGISMUND**, surnamed *Modino*, an Italian painter, 1530-1614. His son, **IPPOLITO**, surnamed *Scarlepino*, a painter, 1551-1621.

**SCARSGILL, W. P.**, an English writer. d. 1836.

**SCAVINI, J. M.**, an Ital. physician, 1770-1825.

**SCHAAF, C.**, a German Orientalist, 1646-1719.

**SCHAARSCHMIDT, ANTONY and SAMUEL**, distinguished surgeons and anatomists, the former 1720-1791, the latter 1709-1747.

**SCHABOL, J. R.**, a Fr. agriculturist, 1690-1768.

**SCHADOW, JOHANN GEOFFROY**, a distinguished modern sculptor, was born at Berlin 1764. Having



evinced an early predilection for the fine arts, he repaired to Rome in 1785 for the cultivation of his taste, and after initiating himself in the school of the best Italian masters, he returned to Berlin in 1788, where he was appointed professor of sculpture in the university of that city, and subsequently director in chief of the academy of the fine arts. Here he lived and labored for the long period of 62 years, not only designing and producing the great works which have placed him in the first rank of artists, but forming the distinguished school, which is so nobly represented by such men as Rauch, Dannecker, Zauner, Tieck, and many others. One of his earliest works was the monument of Count van der Mark, in the church of St. Dorothy, at Berlin; and among his most celebrated productions may be mentioned, the statues of Frederick the Great at Stettin, Marshal Blücher at Rostock, Luther at Wittenberg, and the Quadriga in bronze on the Brandenburg gate at Berlin. Died 1850. One of his sons has attained great distinction as an artist at Rome.

SCHADOW, ZONO RIDOLFO, an Italian sculptor, was born at Rome in 1786; and was instructed by Canova and Thorwaldsen. He executed many admired sculptures and bas-reliefs, and died in 1822.

SCHAEFFER, GEOFFROY HEINRICH, a distinguished philologist, professor of Greek literature and librarian at Leipzig, where he was born, 1764. He is chiefly known for his edition of the Greek authors, published by Tauchnitz. Died 1840.

SCHAEFFER, J. C., a German naturalist, 1718-1790. His brother, J. GOTTLIER, a physician, 1720-1795.

SCHALKEN, G., a Dutch painter, 1643-1706.

SCHALL, J. A., a Ger. missionary, 1591-1659.

SCHANK, JOHN, a naval officer, was born in 1740, at Castlerig, in Fifeshire; entered the service early in life, and distinguished himself on the Canadian lakes during the American war as an able engineer. After the peace, he devoted himself chiefly to the improvement of shipping, and, among other contrivances, invented one for navigating vessels in shallow water, by means of sliding keels. He was actively employed in the defence of the British coast and in the transport service, during the war with France, and rose to the rank of admiral of the blue in 1821. He was one of the first founders of the society for promoting naval architecture, and wrote several valuable papers for the institution. Died 1823.

SCHANNAT, J. F., a Ger. historian, 1683-1739.

SCHARD, S., a German compiler, 1535-1573.

SCHARFENBERG, G. L., a German entomologist, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 1746-1810.

SCHARROK, R., an English philosopher of the school of Hobbes, 17th century.

SCHATTEN, N., histor. of Westphalia, 1608-76.

SCHATZ, G., a German poet, 1763-1795.

SCHAUFLEIN, J., a Dutch painter and engraver, taught by Albert Durer, 1487-1550.

SCHÉDE, E., a German antiquarian, 1615-1641.

SCHÉDE, P., a German poet, 1539-1600.

SCHEDONE, or SCHIDONE, BARTOLOMEO, an Italian painter, style of Corregio, 1570-1615.

SCHÉELE, CHARLES WILLIAM, a native of Sweden, born 19th December, 1742, at Stralsund, Sweden; died 21st May, 1786, at Köping on Lake Moeler. This distinguished chemist, the son of a tradesman, was educated at a private academy in his native town, and afterwards at a public school, and then served his apprenticeship as an apothecary at Gotheborg. He subsequently acted as assistant to apothecaries at Malmo, Stockholm, and Upsala.

There his genius attracted the attention of the professors at this celebrated university, who encouraged him in his pursuits; but it is remarkable that the Swedish government, although aware of his talents, allowed, perhaps the ablest man which that country has produced, ultimately to end his days as a humble apothecary in a village on the banks of Lake Moeler. To him we owe the discovery of fluorine, chlorine, and of molybdic, tungstic, arsenic, lactic, gallic, tartaric, oxalic, citric, malic, purpuric, and saccharic acids, glycerine and oxygen. He ascertained the nature and the constituents of ammonia and prussic acid, the characters of barytes and manganese, and the elements of the atmosphere. Few men of his century, with the exception of Priestley, can be compared with him as a discoverer. The last act of his life exhibited his character in a highly honorable phase. When in 1777 he bought the apothecaries' shop at Köping, he formed the intention of marrying the widow of his predecessor, and only delayed for the purpose of saving so much property as to make such an alliance desirable on her part. While laboring under a mortal rheumatic affection he declared his intention of marrying her in March, 1786; but his disease increasing rapidly, it was not till the 19th May that the ceremony was performed. On the 21st he left her all his property, and on the same day he breathed his last.

[R.D.T.]

SCHÉELS, R. H., a Dutch *savant*, 1622-1664.

SCHÉFFEL, C. S., a Ger. physician, 1693-1763.

SCHÉFFER, JOHN, a German archaeologist and literary *savant*, professor at Upsala, 1621-1679. His grandson, HENRY THEOPHILUS, a Swedish chemist and botanist, 1710-1759.

SCHÉIBE, J. A., a Ger. composer, 1708-1776.

SCHÉID, E., a Dutch Orientalist, 1742-1795.

SCHÉIDT, BALTHAZAR, a German theologian and Orientalist, 1624-1670. His son, VALENTINE, a physician, 1651-1731.

SCHÉIDT, CHR. L., a legist and historiographer to the king of Denmark, 1709-1761.

SCHÉINER, C., a Ger. astronomer, 1575-1650.

SCHÉLHAMMER, CHRISTOPHER, a Dutch botanist, 1620-1652. His son, GONTHIER CHRISTOPHER, a physician and botanist, 1649-1716.

SCHÉLLER, E. J. G., a German lexicographer and philologist, 1735-1803.

SCHÉLLING, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOSEPH; born at Leonburg in Wirtemberg, 27th January, 1775; died 1854. We shall certainly not attempt to give a critical account of the speculations of this remarkable man. It must suffice if we can point out his place in the history of recent German philosophy, and define his practical influence over his contemporaries: nor do we undertake even this, unless under concession of the license to employ such general language as alone may convey to the reader of notices like these some distinct conception of the character of an obscure and difficult theme.—The order of recent German speculation, as marked by its authors, is the following—KANT, FICHTE, SCHÉLLING, HEGEL. In the article devoted to him, we have explained pretty fully the peculiar achievements of KANT, which were briefly these;—living in an age when the pure sensational philosophy had arrived at its lowest stage, denying activity and even personality to Mind,—he re-established by irresistible criticism, that Mind is an essential Energy and Force; and farther unfolded the specific Laws according to which that Force acts. He showed that whatever the external Universe on which the Mental Force acts, our Substantive Knowledge de-



pend, for its form and nature, wholly on these Mental Laws. Nay—overlooking to a large extent the possible power of INTUITION properly so called (article LEIBNITZ)—he went so far as to say that, of the external Universe itself, we can know nothing save that it exists, or rather that an obscure *something*—called the NOUMENON—exists. It is evident wherein Kant's merit lies; he established the prime Reality of Subjective or Mental Laws.—Next, came FICHTE. Can it be alleged, said he, that Philosophy is complete, so long as it recognises, on the one hand, a Subjective Force, and opposite to it that hidden and impenetrable Externality called the Noumenon? Let us look deeper into things! What necessity for this Noumenon? Do we in reality know any thing except the movements of Mind itself; and is not the thing we term Externality, only our sense of obstacles in the way of the Mind's Efforts to develop itself? Hence his pure SUBJECTIVE IDEALISM:—he rejected the existence of every thing except his *Ego*; and it cannot be denied that he had several logical advantages over Kant.—When Fichte's philosophy—sustained by his wonderful ardor and eloquence—promised to become supreme, SCHELLING arose, and ventured a loftier flight. On first entering the philosophic arena, he was quite young; and a Temperament essentially poetic, warm with the enthusiasm of early years, possessed as its companion and fellow-worker, an Intellect, which—whatever its degree of incompleteness—must, by all the world, be confessed to have been endowed with extraordinary powers. With FICHTE, Schelling rejected Kant's *dualism*—the first and fatal step of both (article HAMILTON). The ultimate principle of Philosophy, he said, must be One, or the Absolute. Now this Absolute cannot be in the *Object* or in *Externality*; for that is not perceived or known to exist unless by a Mental Force distinct from itself; neither in the Mental Force of Kant, which needs a *Noumenon* to stir it to action; nor in the *Ego* of Fichte, which only develops itself under the experience of *obstacles*. What, then, is that, which all Philosophy seeks,—the One of PARMENIDES, the *Substance* of SPINOZA,—that Absolute and Transcendent Reality, which is the foundation at once of all existence and all knowledge; and, for Itself, has no foundation except Itself? It will be observed how nearly this Inquiry touches on the thought of all Religious Philosophy,—so near is it, that the solution might appear contained in the Idea of a SUPREME MIND, in whom we live, move, and have our being. And Schelling actually finds it, in an Idea closely analogous—the Idea of an *Absolute Subject*—of an *Ego*, not *special* like Fichte's, but Absolute and Transcendent, characterized by perfect unity, by liberty, reality, absolute substantiality,—cause imminent, infinite, indivisible, immutable. The correspondence, however, is not more than apparent: at least, there is soon a widest divergence. From this Absolute, according to Schelling, all things flow, or rather they are only its developments: Material Creation is an expression of its Infinite Reality, its positive manifestation within the limits of the Finite; and Mind is the act of its Self-consciousness, it is the act or power by which its Laws and Ideas are directly seen and felt. No use then, he exclaims, of a *Pre-established Harmony* between the realms of Thought and Existence; for they are the same: the actual World is only the representation of Ideas, and Mind is the type of the Universe. The SUBJECT and OBJECT are thus not only mere harmonious Opposites: they are IDENTICAL.—There are two distinct aspects under which this extraordi-

nary and daring *Philosophy of Identity* must be regarded: a few remarks on each will enable us to comprehend the nature and limits of Schelling's influence.—I. And, *first*, on that point of loftiest moment as to the character of any Philosophy—the place it assigns to the Nature and Duties of MAN. Now, it cannot be doubted, that, whatever the glowing and gorgeous account it can give of the attributes and dignity of the Reason—attaining in its high Inspirations, identity with the Absolute itself—Schelling's philosophy is open to that fatal objection already alluded to under article HEGEL—it builds upon Ideas obtained through our human Consciousness, and finally demonstrates that these Ideas are untrue! We should despair of success in an attempt to communicate here, any thing of a distinct account of the conceptions of this remarkable German, as to the position of the individual *Ego*; but it is plain, that there is no room among them either for our Human Personality, or our Human Liberty. His writings, indeed, are full of impressive references to Moral Liberty; but he tells us, when narrowly questioned, that Liberty, as a power of independent action, is incompatible with the idea of the Absolute. Neither on Schelling's system can personality of any kind inhere in the individual Mind. If we understand him aright, the soul is nothing more than an Idea of the soul of God. Its Individuality perishes with the body of which it is the living principle; although, as an Idea, it must live for ever, within the Thought of the Absolute, to which it returns. If, as has been alleged, this Pantheism is the most gorgeous of all similar schemes that Philosophy, ancient or modern, has evolved; certainly it is also one of the least disguised. It was understood that after silence during those twenty years within which the system of Hegel rose, flourished and fell, Schelling had undertaken to state his Philosophy anew, and to supplement it, so that Human Duty and Responsibility should be saved. For this end in 1841, he reappeared, in possession of the Chair at Berlin; but after occupying that distinguished place for three years, he finally retired, without affording the world assurance of his success.—Turning from the views of Schelling regarding *Mom*, to those which inspire his conceptions of the External Universe, we pass from darkness into light. Considering this vast scheme of Material Nature, not as a mere collection of dead forces, held together by external relationship; but as a development now and for ever—a development incessantly unfolding, of the attributes of that SUPREME INTELLIGENCE—how profound, and impressive the Thought! It is no exaggeration that this exalted and most true Idea, has infused alike into the Science, Art, and Literature of Germany, the greater portion of that loftiness and inhering life, which has stamped it with the impress of Immortality. The Universe, said Schelling, is not merely an existence, it is a *becoming*, an *about-to-be*. It is not a *mechanism*, but a *gigantic ORGANISM*: and on this ground OKEN and many of his compeers wrought out those wonderful and prophetic views, which—even now—to elaborate and discern in their details, is perhaps the highest glory of the illustrious OWEN.—II. We must hasten, however, with a few and brief remarks, on the second main feature of this singular Scheme. Schelling's philosophy is a *Philosophy of IDENTITY*. He does not deny either Mind or Matter—i.e., either the *Ego* or the *non-Ego*; but he declares them variations in *form* only, and that they are the *same*. The Mind is in one sense a mirror of the external universe; the



Ideas of the former, are the Laws of the latter :—hence, every true Philosophy of Nature must aim at discerning the Identity of these Laws with these Ideas ; for the discovery of such Identity is its ultimate triumph. Likewise from this essential aspect of Schelling's system, much error, and much of highest value have flowed. His own systematic '*Natur Philosophie*,' is certainly very strange ; and no one can recognize any accuracy in its *method*. Undervaluing the guidance of Induction, he institutes a description of *à priori* inquiry,—starting from the Mental Pole ; and, laying down what he finds there, as a sort of *à priori* schema, he sets about constructing Laws of Nature, in correspondence with it. Nothing can well be conceived farther from truth than his actual results ; although even amid that extraordinary medley many curious germs and indications, lie hid—flashings of unquestionable genius. But the general Idea has not been unproductive. It has inspired many of the noblest productions of GOETHE ; and we can trace its influence through all German poetry since Schelling first wrote. Its greatest achievements, however, lie in the Philosophy of Art. It has raised Art, from being a mere imitation or copy of Nature, to a high research after ARCHETYPAL IDEAS,—a research conducted in the main by that mysterious and profoundest Faculty belonging to our Human Spirit—the Faculty of IMAGINATION. The English reader will find many conceptions drawn from Schelling, scattered through the prose writings of COLERIDGE, whose remarkable mind such a philosophy was especially calculated to fascinate. Of his successor HEGEL, we have already endeavored to speak. See also article SPINOZA.

[J.P.N.]

SCHELLINGS, WILLIAM, a Dutch painter of landscape and history, 1631–1678. DANIEL, his brother and pupil, 1633–1701.

SCHERMER, L., a Dutch painter, 1688–1710.

SCHERZ, J. G., a German antiquarian, 1678–1754.

SCHEUCHZER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss physician and naturalist, 1672–1733. His brother, JOHN, a botanist, 1684–1738. His son, JOHN GASPAR, a naturalist, 1702–1729.

SCHEYB, F. C. DE, a German poet, 1704–1777. SCHIAMINOSI, RAPHAEL, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Borgo-San-Sepolcro, 1580.

SCHIAVONE, ANDREW, whose proper name was MEDULA, a painter of Dalmatia, 1522–1582.

SCHIDONE. See SCHEDONE.

SCHIEFERDECKER, JOHN DAVID, a German theologian and Orientalist, 1672–1721.

SCHIERSCHMIDT, J. J., a German juriconsult, and partisan of the doctrines of Wolfe, died 1778.

SCHILL, FERDINAND VON, a distinguished Prussian officer, was born in 1773, and entered the army in 1789. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jena ; but took the field again at the head of a free corps, displaying great ability. Indignant at the subjection of his country to the influence of Buonaparte, he resolved to make a great effort for the liberation of Germany. With that view he collected a small body of troops, and commenced operations on the Elbe ; but, after having obtained some successes, he was overpowered, and slain at Stralsund, in May, 1809.

SCHILLER, FRIEDRICH, is the only German poet who can contest the supremacy of Goethe. His range of thought is incomparably narrower ; his imagery not only wants the inexhaustible variety of Goethe's, but also fails in reaching his romantic cast of refined ideality ; and his tone of feeling is less

purely and abstractedly poetical. But his poetry, while its richness of imagination within its own sphere is magnificent, and while it is ruled by a very high sense of art, glows with a flame of intense and elevated moral emotion, which is irresistibly and delightfully impressive. It communicates the spirit which prompted it, and which governed the character of the warm-hearted and conscientious poet,—the spirit of love and reverence, of love for mankind, and reverence for all that is truly great and noble. It was accident and emulation, rather than innate aptitude, that led him to put forth his strength most frequently on the drama ; and his greatest works are less excellent in their portraiture of character (which is monotonous and often unreal), than in their deep passion, their moral purity and dignity, and their beautiful array of imaginative adornment. Many of his smaller poems, his odes and ballads, are as fine as those of Goethe ; and he was not only an animated and eloquent historian, but also an acute expounder of the laws of philosophical criticism. The short life of Schiller, beginning at a time whose literary character for Germany has been noted in the memoir of Goethe, is distributed, by his biographer Carlyle, into three periods. The first of these reaches from his birth, on the 10th of November, 1759, to 1783, when he was in his twenty-fourth year. This was the time of his irregular youthful aspirations, a stage in his history which was in some points like the youth of Goethe. His father, a retired army surgeon, was still in the service of the Duke of Wurtemberg ; and the poet was born at Marbach, in that duchy. After shifting from school to school, he was, in 1783, by the command of the duke, placed for six years in a college recently founded at Stuttgart, and administered with a military formality of discipline, which proved highly irksome to the pupil. He had contemplated being a clergyman. He was now compelled to study law ; and it was only as a change of evils that he accepted, after two years, the permission to betake himself to medicine. His favorite books were the critical and philosophical works of Lessing ; the '*Goetz*,' lately published by Goethe, which prompted a juvenile tragedy ; and, among other poems, the '*Messias*' of Klopstock, which tempted him to an imitation in his fourteenth year. In his nineteenth year he began to write '*The Robbers*,' an irregularly impressive monument of youthful fantasy, an exaggerated picture of human passion and error, drawn by one who, in his own words, had '*presumed to delineate men two years before he had met one*.' In 1783, having been appointed a regimental surgeon, he was able to print his tragedy ; it caused universal excitement and much alarm, and brought on the author a ducal censure. In October, 1782, he absconded from Stuttgart to seek freedom and fame. In 1783, he published two other prose tragedies, '*Fiesco*' and '*Cabal and Love*.' Both are remarkable works, and the latter is deeply interesting ; but neither is worthy to have been any thing more than a youthful essay-piece of Schiller. The second period of his life opens here. Becoming, for subsistence, 'poet' to the theatre at Mannheim, he produced, besides small poems, the '*Philosophical Letters*,' which show the continuance of his chaotic and unsettled state of mind ; and, in the '*Thalia*,' a periodical devoted to criticism, and chiefly written by himself, he printed, in 1784, the first three acts of the noble '*Don Carlos*,' his earliest dramatic piece in verse. In the spring of 1785 he gave up his place in the theatre, and went to live in the pretty village of Gohlis, in the woodland meadows near Leipzig. There he wrote, in a more cheerful vein than hitherto



his beautiful 'Song to Joy.' 'Don Carlos,' completed in 1786, made him celebrated as one of the first of all German poets; but he was weary of dramatic writing, and occupied himself much with lyrical and narrative ballads, like 'The Song of the Bell,' 'The Walk to the Forge,' 'Knight Toggenburg,' and 'The Cranes of Ibycus.' About this time also, he printed his extraordinary prose romance (never finished) called 'The Ghost-Seer.' He was next busied much with historical studies, and printed in part a 'History of Remarkable Conspiracies and Revolutions.' Soon afterwards he visited Weimar, where he became acquainted with Herder and Wieland, and afterwards with Goethe, between whom and him there was at first much dryness, giving place by degrees to cordial esteem. In 1788 appeared the first volume of his admirable 'History of the Revolt of the Netherlands,' which procured for him what he had long panted for, a quiet and independent social position. His attainment of this object begins the third and last period of his life. In 1789, being in his thirtieth year, he was appointed to the professorship of history at Jena, a few miles from Weimar; and in the beginning of the next year he married happily. He retained his professorship for ten years, removing, in 1799, to Weimar, where he lived on a pension from the duke, and on the fruits of such literary labor as he was able to undertake. He had been threatened with a disease of the chest as early as the time of his settlement at Jena; and the air of that place was pronounced too keen for him. The physicians indeed ordered, without effect, a total abstinence from intellectual exertion. Among the earliest fruits of this period were 'The History of the Thirty Years' War' (1791), regarded his best work of this kind; and several treatises on the Philosophy of History, taken from or prompted by his lectures. Afterwards, studying the philosophy of Kant, he endeavored to apply its principles to Literary Criticism in several singularly interesting essays, among which may be noted the 'Letters on the Aesthetical Education of Mankind' (1795). A good many critical and other papers were furnished to periodicals; and large additions were made to the stock of his minor poems. But, amidst all these exertions, and with a disease which he knew to be killing him, Schiller composed also the last and finest series of his long Poems. He contemplated writing an historical epic: but the design was never executed, and he fell back on the drama. His last historical work suggested the idea of 'Wallenstein;' and this fine play, or series of plays, which has with justice been declared to be 'the greatest dramatic work of the eighteenth century,' appeared in 1799. The tragedy of 'Maria Stuart' was published in 1800; the admirable 'Maid of Orleans' in 1801; in 1803, in the beautiful but imperfect tragedy of 'The Bride of Messina,' Schiller tried how far the forms of the Greek drama could be accommodated to modern ideas; and, in 1804, the career of an illustrious poet was worthily closed by the animated and poetical drama, 'Wilhelm Tell.' That year, at Berlin, where he saw his last play acted, Schiller's disease brought him to the brink of the grave. He recovered sufficiently to return to Weimar, and died there on the 9th of May, 1805. [W.S.]

SCHILLER, J. G., father of the great poet, known as an agriculturist, 1723-1796.

SCHILLING, F. A., a Ger. novelist, 1766-1839.

SCHILTER, J., a Ger. jurisconsult, 1632-1705.

SCHIM, H., a Dutch poet, 1695-1742.

SCHIMMELMANN, ERNEST HENRY, Count Von, a statesman and patron of letters, died 1833.

SCHIMMELMANN, HENRY CHARLES, Count Von, a Danish minister of finance, 1724-1782.

SCHIMMELPENNING, RUTGER JOHN, a Dutch statesman and revolutionist, 1761-1825.

SCHINNER, or SKINNE, MATTHEW, known in history as the *Cardinal of Sion*, legate of the pope Julius II., and chief of the intrigues opposed to the pretensions of the French, died 1521.

SCHINDLER, V., a learned German, died 1611.

SCHLEGEL, JOHN ELIAS, a German poet and dramatic writer, some of whose plays are still acted in his native country, ancestor of the distinguished brothers of that name, 1718-1749. JOHN HENRY, his brother, professor of history, 1724-1780. JOHN ADOLPHUS, a third brother, distinguished for his literary talents as a theologian, and poet, and particularly for his eloquence as a minister of the Lutheran church, 1721-1793. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, eldest son of the latter, an officer in the service of the English East India Company, and a student of Sanscrit literature, died young. His other two sons are the subjects of the following articles.

SCHLEGEL, AUGUST WILHELM VON, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hanover in 1767. At Göttingen, where he was first educated for the church, he passed to philosophical studies, and distinguished himself by contributing both prose and verse to the leading periodicals. In 1797 he began to publish his excellent translation of Shakspeare, which, after some years, he left to be completed and improved by Tieck. In the same year he obtained a professorship at Jena. He married a daughter of Michaelis; but, soon separating from her, and resigning office, he spent several years at Berlin. He there published the first of two volumes of poems, which, with his classical tragedy 'Ion,' were for a time highly estimated: and he also translated Calderon. But his chief occupation was the contribution of critical and other papers to periodicals, in which, with his brother Frederick and Ludwig Tieck, he aimed at inculcating those views of literature which make up the system, called by the Germans the Romantic. In 1805 he became acquainted with Madame de Stael, whom he taught pretty nearly all she ever learned of German literature, and attended during her travels for several years. The eloquent and striking 'Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature,' which have made his name so popular in England, were delivered at Vienna in 1808, and printed the year after. On the fall of Napoleon he went to Coppet, and resided there till Madame de Stael's death in 1818. Next year he was appointed professor of history at Bonn, an office which he held till his death. Here he married a daughter of the theologian, Paulus; and this marriage, like the other, soon ended in a separation. His ambition now, besides some minor objects, aimed mainly at skill and fame as an Orientalist; and by his essays, translations, and teaching, he did very much for the study of the Sanscrit language. He died in 1845. [W.S.]

SCHLEGEL, FRIEDRICH VON, the younger brother of Wilhelm, possessed both greater exactness of knowledge, and greater power of philosophical thought: but he was obscure and mystical, and carried completely away by that dream of reverence for the middle ages, which he, his brother, Tieck, Novalis, and others, laid as the foundation of their so-called Romanticism. He was born at Hanover in 1772, and died in 1829. Classical literature was the theme of his earliest works. In 1796, he and his brother set on foot the 'Athenæum,' the first organ of their peculiar critical opinions. His history



afterwards exhibits a constant changing of place, and an industrious and versatile series of literary works; while his pursuits were further varied by political and official employment. The seriousness and consistency with which he carried out his admiration of the mediæval period showed themselves, in him as in some of the poets and artists, by a change of religion: he and his wife, a daughter of Moses Mendelssohn, became Roman Catholics in 1801. The same turn of mind made him act, with sincerity but much unpopularity, as a zealous abettor of the political system of the Austrian government. The works of his which are best known in this country are the 'Lectures on the History of Ancient and Modern Literature' (1815), and the 'Philosophy of History' (1829). [W.S.]

SCHLEGEL, T., a Ger. philologist, 1739-1810.

SCHLEGEL, T. A., a Ger. physician, 1727-72.

SCHLEIERMACHER, FREDERIC DANIEL ERNEST, an eminent German divine, was a native of Breslau, where he was born in 1768. His education was obtained in the Moravian institution at Niesky, and on leaving that academy in 1787 to pursue the study of theology, to which he had resolved on dedicating his future life, he repaired to the university at Halle. Having received orders, he was in 1794 appointed assistant preacher at Landsberg, on the Warte; and afterwards minister of the charité, a large hospital in Berlin. In that situation he continued six years, and during his incumbency published a variety of little works, such as a German translation of Fawcett's Sermons, the Monologues, Letters of a Minister out of Berlin, and various contributions to religious and literary periodicals. His translation of Plato was begun at an early period; and as that was a great undertaking, comprising several large volumes, the publication extended over a series of years. Having been appointed to a situation at Stolpe, he left Berlin, in 1802, and settled in that curacy, where he published a volume of sermons. He had not, however, been a year resident at Stolpe, when he was chosen professor extraordinarius of divinity at Halle and preacher to the university. On the separation of Halle from Prussia, in 1807, he returned to Berlin as a public lecturer, and in two years after was appointed first minister of Trinity church, and afterwards professor ordinarius of the new university in that city. At this period he published his celebrated 'Study of Theology,' and in consequence several literary honors were conferred on him, for he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and secretary to the Philosophical Society. It must be acknowledged, that, however eminent his literary and philosophical acquirements, he brought at this part of his career a spirit of rash theoretical speculation to the discussion of theological subjects, that was deeply deplored by all simple hearted believers in the Gospel. Among his productions of this character must be ranked his 'Essay on the Gospel of Luke,' which was published in 1817; his 'Body of Divinity' (Christliche Glaube) was given to the world in 1822. This remarkable work, it is difficult to describe, for its plan is altogether unique, consisting of a regular consecutive series of philosophical propositions, the elucidation of which by turns astonishes the reader with its profundity, perplexes him with its intricacy, and delights him with the ardent piety that pervades it. In 1828, Schleiermacher accepted an invitation to come to London, to preach on the re-opening of Dr. Steinkopff's German church of the Evangelical Lutheran School. His text on that occasion was taken from Ephes. iv. 23, and the sermon, amid much that

was of an eminently devotional and impressive strain, produced a great sensation by its novel and startling peculiarities. He was the author of several volumes of sermons, besides his last work on 'The Doctrine of the Christian Faith.' He died 12th February, 1834, in the full enjoyment of the comforts of the gospel. A posthumous portrait of him soon after his death was published, accompanied by an admirable hymn of Claus Harms, or 'Heaven as the Christian's Fatherland,' and under the picture the following inscription, 'Happy end of a celebrated Divine.' The early writings of this eminent man abounded in a strain of sentiment, that led to his being extensively classed with the Neologian divines of Germany. Nay, the bold and startling opinions he announced in his larger works gave rise to impressions still more unfavorable to his theological soundness, for he has been characterized by various writers as a Sabellian, Hegelian, Fatalist, and even a Pantheist. Those who are most intimately conversant with his works, regard all such epithets as entirely unwarranted at any period of his life. There can be no doubt, however, that as he advanced in life his views became more scriptural and orthodox, and he must be considered as the great leader in that happy movement, which broke up the old school of German theology,—as occupying a midway place between a Hegel and a Hengstenberg, between a dead Rationalism and a living Evangelism. He was a person of the most active habits. He preached every Sabbath, without notes, to a crowded audience, and his lectures at the university during the week attracted as great a crowd of admirers as his sermons in the church. He exercised an immense influence over the intellectual, and especially the religious character of his countrymen. [R.J.]

SCHLICHTEGROLL, A. H. FREDERIC VON, a German biographer and numismatist, 1764-1822.

SCHLICHTINGIUS, JONAS DE BUCCOWIEC, a Socinian writer of Poland, 1596-1664.

SCHLOETZER, AUGUSTUS LOUIS, a German historian, was born in 1737, became professor of philosophy and politics at Göttingen, and died in 1809. Among his works are, 'A History of Lithuania;' and he was one of the conductors of what may be called the Literary Gazette of Göttingen.

SCHLUTER, A., a Dutch sculptor, 1662-1713.

SCHMAUSS, JOHN JAMES, historian and publicist, was born at Landau, in 1690. He was educated at Halle, and commenced a life of literary labor at the age of 21, from which he was relieved by the Margrave of Baden-Dourlach, who gave him official employment at his court. In 1734 he was appointed professor of history at the university of Göttingen, which was then regarded as a school of diplomacy for the youth of the greatest families in Europe. Among his principal works are, 'A Sketch of the History of the Empire,' 'Corpus Juris publici Academicum,' 'Corpus Juris gentium Academicum,' and an 'Introduction to the Science of Politics.' Died 1757.

SCHMIDT, B., a German jurist, 1726-1778.

SCHMIDT, CHRISTOPHER, a writer of Russian history, Hanover, 1740-1801. His son, CONRAD FREDERIC, a theologian and philosopher, 1770-1832.

SCHMIDT, E., a Germ. philologist, 1560-1637.

SCHMIDT, F. W., a German botanist, d. 1796.

SCHMIDT, G. F., a Germ. engraver, 1712-75.

SCHMIDT, J. A., a Lutheran div., 1652-1726.

SCHMIDT, M. L., a Germ. historian, 1736-94.

SCHMIDT, S., a German Orientalist, d. 1697.

SCHMITH, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit and historian of Hungary, died 1767.



- SCHMITZ, H. N., a Dutch engraver, 1758-90.
- SCHMUCK, E. J., a Germ. physician, the first to write on magnetism in that country, died 1792.
- SCHNEIDER, C. V., a Ger. anatom., 1610-80.
- SCHNEIDER, E., or J. G., a German Hellenist, and actor in the French revolution, 1756-1794.
- SCHNEIDER, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a German lexicographer, and naturalist, 1750-1822.
- SCHNEIDER, J. C. F., a German musical composer, died 1853.
- SCHNOW, JULIUS VON KAUFFELD, a German artist, died 1853, age 59.
- SCHNURRER, C. F., a German theologian and Orientalist, 1742-1822.
- SCHÖBER, G., a Germ. physician, 1670-1739.
- SCHÖEFER, PETER, one of the inventors of printing, was a native of Gernsheim in Darmstadt, and in early life followed the trade of a copyist at Paris. He was connected with Guttemberg and Faust from about the year 1450, and the daughter of the latter became his wife. He is supposed to have died in 1502.
- SCHÖEPF, J. D., a Ger. naturalist, 1752-1800.
- SCHÖEPFLIN, JOHN DANIEL, a learned German historian, was born in 1694, and became professor of history and rhetoric at Strasburg; where he died in 1771. He published several works of great research, and was for more than half a century one of the most distinguished ornaments of the university of Strasburg. His valuable library and museum he left to the public.
- SCHOLARIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was secretary to John Paleologus, and changed his name to Gennadius, died 1460.
- SCHOLEFIELD, JAMES, an English divine and professor of Greek, in the University of Cambridge, died 1853, age 64.
- SCHOLZ, Dr., a German oriental scholar, d. 1852.
- SCHOMBERG, A. C., a divine, 1756-1792.
- SCHOMBERG, ARMAND FREDERIC DE, descended from a German family, was born of an English mother of the house of Dudley in 1619, and began his military career in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. From 1661 to 1685 he was in the service of France, and became marshal, but in the last mentioned year he retired to Brandenburg, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and became Prussian commander-in-chief and prime minister. In 1688 he joined the prince of Orange, and was shot at the battle of the Boyne, 15th July, 1690.
- SCHOMBERG, HENRY DE, marshal of France, was descended of a German family. He served in 1617, in Piedmont, under Marshal d'Estres, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and two years afterwards defeated the English at the isle of Rhé. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, for which he was made governor of that province. He wrote a narrative of the war of Italy, and died in 1633.
- SCHOMBERG, ISAAC, a naval officer and historian. He served as lieutenant in the American war, distinguished himself in the victory gained by Admiral Rodney over Count de Grasse, and was captain of the Culloden in Lord Howe's fleet on 'the glorious first of June,' 1794. He eventually became a commissioner of the navy, and at his leisure devoted his attention to the composition of a work, entitled 'Naval Chronology,' 5 vols. D. 1813.
- SCHOMBERG, ISAAC and RALPH, two sons of a Jewish physician of Cologne, who died in London 1761. ISAAC was a graduate of Leyden and Cambridge, but was refused a fellowship in the College of Physicians, and died 1780. RALPH practised as a physician at Yarmouth and Bath, defrauded a public charity, and published a stolen Life of Mæcenas as his own, died 1792.
- SCHÖNER, J., a Ger. mathematic., 1477-1551.
- SCHOOCKINS, M., a Dutch critic, 1614-1669.
- SCHOORL, SCHOREL, or SCHOREEL, JOHN, a Dutch painter of the Italian school, 1495-1562.
- SCHOOTEN, F., a Dut. mathematic., 17th cent.
- SCHÖPENHAUER, JOHANNA, a German authoress of great celebrity, was born at Dantzig, 1770. Her father, whose name was Trosina, was a wealthy citizen of that town; and under the paternal roof she enjoyed every facility for the improvement of her great natural abilities. Soon after her marriage she entered on an extensive tour through France, Italy, and the British Islands, of which she subsequently published an account; and, on the death of her husband, she went to reside at Weimar, where she lived in the closest intimacy with Goethe, her home being the resort of all the eminent persons who were attracted to that court. Her chief works are, 'Fernow's Leben,' 'Ausflucht an den Rhein,' 'Jugendleben und Wanderbilder' (an English translation of which was published in 1847), 'Sidonia,' 'Die Tante,' and above all 'Gabriele,' which presents a charming picture of female character. Died 1838.
- SCHOPP, GASPARD, in Latin *Scioppius*, a learned German, called the 'Grammatical Cur,' 1576-1649.
- SCHOTANUS, C., a Dutch historian, 1603-71.
- SCHOTT, AND., a learned Flemish Jesuit, 1552-1629. FRANCIS, his br., an author, 1548-1622.
- SCHOTT, GASPARD, the pupil and friend of Father Kische, famous for his discoveries in natural and experimental philosophy, 1608-1660.
- SCHÖTTE, J. P., a Ger. physician, 1744-1785.
- SCHRADER, J., a Dutch *savant*, 1721-1782.
- SCHREIBER, J. F., a surgeon, mathematician, and prof. of anatomy at St. Petersburg, 1705-1760.
- SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a learned critic, was born at Haarlem, about 1614. His father was Rector of the school at Leyden, in which office he succeeded him. His name is now principally known by his 'Greek and Latin Lexicon.' Died 1667.
- SCHROECH, L., a Ger. physician, 1646-1730.
- SCHROECKH, J. M., a native of Vienna, author of a History of the Church, 1733-1803.
- SCHROEDER, C., an Austr. general, died 1807.
- SCHROEDER, JOHN JOACHIM, a learned orientalist, born in Hesse Cassel, in 1680. He undertook a journey to Armenia, in order to prosecute his researches concerning the language of that country, and on his return published his 'Thesaurus Lingue Armenicæ.' He was, successively, professor of the oriental tongues, ecclesiastical history, and theology, at Marburg; where he died in 1756. His son, PHILIP GEORGES, a physician and medical writer, 1729-1772.
- SCHUBART, C. F. D., a Germ. poet, 1739-91.
- SCHUBERT, FRANCIS, an eminent musical composer, was born at Vienna, 1795. His melodies, known by their German name, 'Lieder,' have attained great celebrity throughout Germany, France, and England; among the best known are the 'Erl König,' 'Ave Maria,' 'Der Wanderer,' and 'Die Erwartung,' &c. Died 1830.
- SCHRYVER, PETER. See SCRIVERIUS.
- SCHULEMBOURG, JOHN MATTHIAS, Count De, a celebrated general, born at Magdeburg, in 1661.



He first served in the Danish army; after which he distinguished himself as a brave and skilful general in the wars of Poland, under Sobieski; on quitting which service he became generalissimo of the Venetian forces, and in 1716 gained great renown by his noble defence of Corfu against the Turks. Died 1747.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, a German divine, who has been designated the restorer of oriental literature in the 18th century, was born at Groningen, in 1686; became professor of eastern languages at Franeker, and afterwards at Leyden; wrote several learned works, among which are 'Origines Hebraicae,' and a 'Commentary on the Book of Job,' and died in 1750.—JOHN JACOB, his son, who died in 1778; and HENRY ALBERT, his grandson, who died in 1793, were both distinguished by their knowledge of the oriental tongues, and filled the same situations at Leyden.

SCHULTET, ABRAHAM, in Latin *Scultetus*, an eminent protestant divine of Germany, 1566–1625.

SCHULTING, A., a German jurist, 1659–1734.

SCHULTING, C., a D. theologian, 1540–1604.

SCHULTZ, BARTHOLOMEW, in Latin *Scultetus*, a Ger. mathematician, who was employed by Gregory XIII. in reforming the calendar, 1540–1614.

SCHULTZE, E. C. F., a Ger. poet, 1789–1817.

SCHULZE, BENJAMIN, an Orientalist scholar and Lutheran missionary to India, died 1760.

SCHULZE, G. E., a Ger. philosopher, author of a work opposed to Kant and Reinhold, 1761–1833.

SCHULZE, J., a German philosopher, partisan of the doctrines of Kant, 1739–1805.

SCHULZE, P. H., a Ger. physician, 1687–1744.

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, a distinguished astronomer, was born in Holstein, 1780; was successively professor of astronomy at the university of Copenhagen, director at the observatory of Mannheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, and for many years astronomer in the observatory at Altona, and editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. From 1817 to 1821 he measured, by order of the government, the degrees of longitude from Copenhagen to the western coast of Jutland, and the degrees of latitude from Skagen (the northern extremity of Jutland) to the frontiers of the kingdom of Hanover; a work which was afterwards continued by the astronomer Gauss. Among many other important works which came from his hands, he executed for the English government the measure of the difference of longitude existing between the observatories of Greenwich and of Altona. He was a diligent and accurate observer, one of his latest labors being connected with Encke's planet *Astræa*. Died 28th Dec., 1850.

SCHURER, J. L., a Ger. physician, 1734–1790.

SCHURMANN, ANNA MARIA DE, born at Cologne, in 1607, whose acquirements in the learned languages, the fine arts, and polite literature were so great, that she obtained the appellation of the modern Sappho. This erudite and accomplished lady, who understood the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldean, and several modern languages, and who was mistress of painting, engraving, sculpture, and music, at length became the victim of fanatical delusion. In 1650 she appeared as a zealous disciple of the enthusiast Labadie, to whom, it is said, she was secretly married; and, after his death, she retired to Weivart, in Friesland, where she died in 1678. Her 'Opuscula, or Pieces in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew,' were printed in 1652. She also wrote 'Latin Poems,' and a 'Defence of Female Study.'

SCHURTZFLEISCH, CONRAD SAMUEL, in Latin *Sarcasius*, a German *savant*, 1641–1708.

SCHUSTER, G., a Ger. physician, 1701–1785.  
SCHUTZ, C. G., a Ger. philologist, 1747–1832.



[General Schuyler's residence, Schuylerville.]

SCHUYLER, PHILIP, an American revolutionary officer, with the rank of major-general, was born in New York. He was, during the revolution, a chief in command on the frontier of New York, preparing to invade Canada, when he was superseded, in consequence of some doubts of his fitness, by the appointment of General Gates. He was a senator of the United States in the latter part of his life, and died 1804.

SCHUYLER, PETER, an Am. colonist, Mayor of Albany, New York, in the year 1691.

SCHWAB, J. C., a German mathematician and philosopher, opposed to Kant, 1743–1821.

SCHWANTHALER, LUDWIG VON, an eminent sculptor, descended from a family that for generations had been distinguished in the arts, was born at Munich, 1802. At the age of 16 he entered the academy of Munich, where he soon attracted the attention of Cornelius, by whose advice he repaired to Rome; and after enjoying there the friendship and instructions of Thorwaldsen, he returned to his native city in 1827, where he found ample scope for the development of his genius in the numerous commissions intrusted to him by the royal family of Bavaria. It would be difficult with our limits to point out even a tithe of his productions; suffice it to say, that rich as Munich has become in works of art, it owes no small portion of its celebrity to this artist, whose marvellous power of composition and versatility of genius showed themselves no less in his admirable statues and reliefs, than in his frescoes and cartoons. Died 1848.

SCHWANTHALER, HAYER, a German sculptor of Munich, died 1854.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLD, otherwise CONSTANTINE AUCLITZEN, a German monk, to whom the invention of gunpowder has been attributed. He was preceded, however, by Roger Bacon, who died 1292. Cannon were first used by the Venetians in 1300, and were employed by the English at the battle of Cressy, 1346.

SCHWARTZ, C., a Germ. painter, 1550–1594.

SCHWARTZ, CHRISTIAN FREDERIC, a German missionary to the East Indies. In 1767, he was employed by the English Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and he continued throughout his life to labor in the sacred cause with unceasing zeal. He was held in high esteem for his character by the Hindoos, and the rajah of Tanjore made him tutor to his son. Died 1798.



SCHWARTZ, C. T., a Ger. *savant*, 1675-1751.

SCHWARTZENBERG, CHARLES PHILIP, Prince, an Austrian field-marshal, was born of an ancient and illustrious family at Vienna, in 1771. He entered into the army early, and rapidly proceeded through all the grades of military rank until he became a general officer. After serving two campaigns against the Turks, he was employed in the first campaign against the French in the war that followed the execution of Louis XVI. On the death of the emperor Paul in 1801, he was sent to St. Petersburg to congratulate Alexander on his accession. He



[Prince Von Schwartzberg.]

served under General Mack in 1805, and succeeded in withdrawing the cavalry under his command from the consequences of the capitulation of Ulm. He also took a share in the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought against his advice, as well as in that of Wagram. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary force of 30,000 Austrians, extorted by Napoleon in aid of his disastrous invasion of Russia; and in 1813 he was invested with the rank of field-marshal, with the commandership-in-chief of all the armies allied against France. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba he was again intrusted with the command of a great portion of the allied forces; and at the conclusion of the war he was made president of the aulic council, which post he occupied until his death, in 1820.

SCHWARZENBERG, PRINCE, the celebrated Austrian statesman, succeeded Metternich as prime minister in November, 1848, when the Austrian empire was almost in ruins; 1800-1852.

SCHWEDIAUR, or SWEDIAUR, F. X., a French physician and naturalist, 1748-1824.

SCHWEINITZ, LEWIS D., a Moravian clergyman, the secular head of the Moravians and author of several botanical works, died 1834, aged 52.

SCHWERIN, CURT CHRISTOPHER, Count Von, field-marshal in the service of Prussia, companion-in-arms of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, born 1684, killed at the battle of Prague 1757.

SCIAYONI, M., an Italian painter, 1522-1582.

SCILLA, AUG., an Italian painter, 1639-1700.

SCINA, D., an Italian physician, 1765-1837.

SCIOPIUS. See SCHOPP.

SCIPIO, the name of several illustrious Romans:

—1. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, general of cavalry and

consul, 393 B.C. 2. LUCIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Barbatus*, consul 297 B.C. 3. LUCIUS CORNELIUS, consul 259 and censor 258 B.C. The inscription on his tomb, discovered in 1780, is one of the oldest monuments of the Latin tongue. 4. CNEIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Asina*, twice consul, 260 and 254 B.C.; he distinguished himself against the Carthaginians in Sicily. 5. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, consul 218 B.C., in which year he lost the battle of Picinus, which left Hannibal master of northern Italy; he went as proconsul to Spain, and was killed there in the contest with Asdrubal 212. 6. CNEIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Calvus*, brother of the preceding, filled the same offices, and reaped his laurels and his death in Spain about the same time. 7. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Africanus the Elder*, son of Publius Cornelius and nephew of the preceding (next article). 8. CNEIUS CORNELIUS and LUCIUS (or PUBLIUS) CORNELIUS, sons of Scipio Africanus, have little place in history; the latter, however, is memorable as an historical writer, and for his adoption of the second Africanus. 9. LUCIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *the Asiatic*, son of the Publius who was killed in Spain, and companion-in-arms of his brother, Africanus. He was consul 189 B.C., and defeated Antiochus, king of Syria, but afterwards died in obscurity. 10. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Nasica*, son of the Cneius Cornelius killed in Spain; he is remembered as a man of the rarest public virtue, distinguished himself as a jurisconsult, defeated the Lusitanians, and was consul 200 B.C. 11. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, surnamed *Corculum*, son of the preceding, consul 162 B.C. 12. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed *Serapion*, son of the preceding, was consul 138 B.C., and became sovereign pontiff by the choice of his fellow-citizens, without presenting himself at the election. He suppressed the sedition of Tiberius Gracchus, his cousin, at the cost of three hundred lives, B.C. 133, and was then sent on a mission to Asia, where he died 131. 13. His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, was consul 112 B.C., and died the same year. 14. SCIPIO NASICA, son of the latter, known, in consequence of his adoption, as *Metellus Scipio*, and the enemy of Cæsar, exercised great influence at the declining period of the republic; he killed himself after the defeat of Thapsus B.C. 46. 15. His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, was consul in the reign of Augustus, B.C. 15, and was exiled for his incestuous intercourse with Julia. 16. The last of the Scipios known to history, grandson of the preceding, was a vile character of the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero. He distinguished himself, however, as a soldier.

SCIPIO AFRICANUS THE ELDER (*Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major*), the greatest man of his age, was born B.C. 234. He was the son of P. Cornelius Scipio who encountered Hannibal on the banks of the Ticino (B.C. 218); and perished in Spain B.C. 211. When only seventeen years old, Scipio saved the life of his father in the battle of the Ticino; two years after (B.C. 216) he fought at Cannæ as a military tribune; and, being one of the few officers who survived that fatal carnage, was principally instrumental in preventing the Roman nobility from leaving Italy in despair. The distinction which he had thus acquired secured his unanimous election to the ædileship in B.C. 212; and in B.C. 210 he was sent as proconsul to Spain, nearly the whole of which country had reverted to the possession of the Carthaginians. Here his remarkable talents first displayed themselves; his military skill defeated the enemy in the field of battle, while his personal influence, his humanity and courtesy, gained





[Scipio Africanus the Elder.]

for him the affections of the inhabitants of the country. Returning to Rome in B.C. 206, he was unanimously elected consul for the following year, and obtained the province of Sicily, with power to cross over into Africa, if he should deem it necessary for the interest of the state. The senate resolutely refused him an army, thus rendering his command worthless; but the celebrity of his name soon attracted volunteers from all the towns of Italy; and having obtained a prolongation of his command, he proceeded as proconsul to Africa (B.C. 204), where, in conjunction with Masinissa, king of the Numidians, he obtained some advantages over the enemy. The Carthaginians in the mean time had collected a powerful army under the command of Hasdrubal, the son of Gisco, and were aided by Syphax, a Numidian prince, who brought with him a numerous force. In the early part of B.C. 203, Scipio made an unexpected attack upon the two encampments, burnt them to the ground, and destroyed nearly the whole army. The two generals, who escaped, soon returned with a fresh force, but were again defeated with great slaughter. The Carthaginians now becoming alarmed by these repeated disasters, resolved to recall Hannibal from Italy; and at the same time opened negotiations for peace, during which they obtained a truce for forty-five days. Before the specified time expired, the Carthaginian populace, who had never been desirous of peace, plundered some Roman ships which were bringing provisions for Scipio's army, and insulted the Roman envoys who were sent to demand reparation. Hostilities were resumed on the arrival of Hannibal, who soon collected an army far superior in number to that of Scipio. Hannibal, however, foreseeing that the loss of a battle would be ruinous to Carthage, was anxious, before it was too late, to conclude a peace; and Scipio, fearing lest his enemies at Rome might succeed in supplanting him in the command, was not unwilling to put an end to the war; but the terms which he offered were such as the enemy could not, without entire submission, accept, and Hannibal was thus forced to continue to act on the defensive. Scipio now resolved to hazard a decisive battle, which his opponent cautiously avoided, till on the Roman army feigning a retreat, Hannibal followed with his cavalry, and was defeated in the neighborhood of Zama. The decisive battle was at last fought on the 19th of October, B.C. 202, not far from the city of Zama. Scipio's victory was complete; 20,000 of the Carthaginians were slain, and an equal number taken prisoners. The negotiations

which ensued were concluded during the following year, when Scipio returned to Rome, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He entered the city in triumph, and obtained, in honor of his victories, the surname of Africanus. The rest of his life was passed in comparative quiet. He was censor in B.C. 199 and consul a second time in B.C. 194. He served as a legate in Greece under his brother, Lucius, who was consul B.C. 190; and having on his return been accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus, king of Syria, he quitted Rome and retired to his country seat at Liternum, where he spent the remainder of his days in the cultivation of his estate. He is believed to have died B.C. 183, leaving two sons and two daughters, the younger of whom was the mother of the Gracchi. Scipio, as a general, was second to none but his great opponent Hannibal; as a Roman citizen he does not deserve equal praise; he disregarded the laws of the constitution whenever these stood in the way of his own views and passions. [G.F.]

SCIPIO AFRICANUS THE YOUNGER (*Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor*), was the younger son of Lucius Aemilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and the adopted son of Publius Scipio, the elder of the sons of the great Africanus. Scipio must have been born B.C. 185, as he took an active part, at the age of seventeen, in the battle of Pydna (B.C. 168), in which his father defeated Persens, king of Macedonia. From his earliest years he appears to have devoted himself to the study of literature; and even his arduous duties as a military commander did not prevent him from embracing every opportunity of extending his knowledge of Greek letters and philosophy. The historian Polybius, with whom he probably became acquainted in Greece, was his intimate friend, and accompanied him in nearly all his campaigns; and the poets Lucilius and Terence, at a later period of his life, enjoyed his friendship and patronage. His fondness for Greek literature and refinement excited feelings of uneasiness in the minds of his friends; but to this Scipio added the virtues and patriotism of a genuine Roman. He first attracted notice in B.C. 151, when, in consequence of the disasters which had befallen the Romans in Spain, great difficulty was experienced in raising troops, which he at once removed by offering his services. As military tribune in the army of Lucullus he distinguished himself by personal courage, while his disinterested integrity gained the affections of the barbarians as well as his own countrymen. On the breaking out of the third Punic war in B.C. 149 he went to Africa, still holding the rank of military tribune, and again distinguished himself so much by his courage, prudence, and justice, as to gain the unlimited confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In B.C. 148 he returned to Rome, accompanied by the wishes of all the soldiers that he might soon be sent back as their commander; and such was the impression produced by his character and achievements that, when he offered himself a candidate for the aedileship for B.C. 147, he was elected consul, though he had not attained the legal age, and had Africa assigned to him as his province. On his arrival in the Roman camp he speedily restored discipline, and commenced a series of operations which ultimately confined the Carthaginians to their capital. In the spring of the following year he attacked the devoted city, which was defended from street to street, and from house to house, and, after a struggle of three days, razed it to the ground. When the arrangements necessary for reducing Africa to the form of a



province were completed, Scipio returned to Rome, where he obtained a splendid triumph, and also the surname of Africanus. He was censor in B.C. 142. Meanwhile, the war continued to rage in Spain, the inhabitants of Numantia still continuing to refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of Rome. Scipio was accordingly appointed consul a second time B.C. 134, and succeeded in reducing them to submission (B.C. 133) after they had suffered the most dreadful extremities of hunger. For this victory he received the surname of Numantinus. During his command in Spain, Tiberius Gracchus, to whose sister, Sempronius, he was married, had fallen a victim to his efforts in favor of an Agrarian law; and the conqueror of Numantia, on his return to Rome in B.C. 132, became the leader of the aristocracy in preventing the law from being carried into effect. He thus sacrificed the favor of the people. After making a violent speech in the Forum, in which he a second time publicly avowed his approval of the death of Tiberius Gracchus, he went home in the evening, accompanied by the senate and a great number of the allies, and retired to his bed-room with the intention of preparing a speech for the following day. Next morning he was found dead in his bed-room; and a general opinion prevailed that he had been murdered. Suspicion fell upon various persons; and among others, upon his wife, Sempronius, and her mother, Cornelia. [G.F.]

SLATER W., an English divine, died 1647.

SCOPAS, a Greek sculptor, 4th century B.C.

SCOPIOLI, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian naturalist and physician, was born in 1723, at Cavalese in the Tyrol; and became, successively, first physician of the Tyrolean mines, professor of mineralogy at Chemnitz, and professor of botany and chemistry at Pavia. He wrote several works on botany and entomology. Died 1787.

SCORZA, S., a Genevese painter, 1589-1631.

SCOTT, a family of dissenting ministers, the principal of whom was DANIEL, a writer of much learning on the Trinity, died 1759. THOMAS, his half-brother, author of Sermons, died 1746. The son of the latter, of the same name, published a version of the book of Job in 1774; and his second son, JOSEPH NICHOL, both a minister and physician, died about 1774.

SCOTT, CHARLES, governor of Kentucky, and brigadier general in the army of the revolution. Died 1807.

SCOTT, DAVID, a Scottish historian, and partisan of the Stuarts, 1675-1742.

SCOTT, DAVID, was born at Edinburgh in the month of October, 1806. His father, Robert Scott, brought him up to his own profession, that of an engraver, but this pursuit being extremely distasteful to the younger Scott, he took to painting in 1827, after the expiration of his apprenticeship. Having made several preliminary studies and efforts in Edinburgh, and attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Monro, he considered himself sufficiently prepared for an Italian tour. He started in the autumn of 1832, and spent the greater portion of 1833 in Rome, where he painted a large unintelligible picture, which he called 'Discord,' or 'Household Gods Destroyed,' a composition recalling Flaxman's Prometheus Chained, but in this case absurdly applied; it suggests, if any thing, Samson awaking after the treachery of Delilah. He returned to England in the spring of the following year, to find 'the coloring of English pictures of the day, white and vermilion, flimsy, raw, unnatural, and sketchy,' in common no doubt with many other travellers on the

continent some years back. David Scott came home a devoted victim to the *grand style*, as foreshadowed in his 'Discord,' but to the poetic or ethic, rather than the religious; like Michelangelo, he was a lover of the abstract, but wanting the deep pious devotion which certainly pervaded the grand conceptions of that extraordinary man. Scott now exhibited a long succession of pictures at the Royal Scottish Academy, of which he was a member, of varied merit, but all of an unusual character and subject, classic and other history, however, gradually asserting its claim to share attention with abstract æsthetics, generally too abstruse to be felt at all by Scott's public; but in some instances the work was a compromise between the two, as in his 'Paracelsus,' or 'Alchymist,' and in his truly magnificent work, indeed his masterpiece, 'Vasco de Gama encountering the Spirit of the Cape,' now placed in the Trinity House at Leith. His perseverance in this unbeaten path in spite of an almost constant succession of disappointments as regards the more substantial rewards of art, gradually undermined his constitution, and he sunk at last into a premature grave March 5, 1849, in his forty-third year. With all his ill-timed abstractions, and moral peculiarities, and they are abundantly shown in the very interesting memoir of him by his brother, Scott was unquestionably a very superior artist, and may claim the martyr's branch with far more justice than Haydon. Most of his works show a high intellectuality, and many as pictures are vigorously drawn and even gorgeously colored, as for instance his admirable 'Triumph of Love,' in the possession of his brother, a subject offering a delightful spot of sunshine among the usually prevailing gloomy abstractions of his pessimist philosophy. Among his unquestionably good works, also, either for sentiment or execution or both, are:—Queen Elizabeth in the Globe Theatre; Peter the Hermit; Jane Shore; Richard III.; Achilles addressing the Manes of Patroclus. To these must be added some series of designs, as those illustrating the Pilgrim's Progress; and his very remarkable and admirable series on 'The Ancient Mariner,' fully worthy of that extraordinary poem. For further details the reader may consult the *Memoir of David Scott, R.S.A., containing his journal in Italy, notes on art and other papers, with seven illustrations*, by William B. Scott, an ably planned work, and calculated to afford, if any thing can, an invaluable lesson to all inordinately ambitious young artists, suffering under an impatient morbid hankering after the praise of those collectively, whose judgments individually they invariably profess to despise when unfavorable to themselves. [R.N.W.]

SCOTT, G. L., a mathematician, died 1780.

SCOTT, HELENUS, an eminent physician, who, after receiving his education at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, visited London, and went to Venice with an intention of travelling overland to India; but his pecuniary resources failing, he was under the necessity of returning to England. He, however, subsequently went thither, and realized a considerable fortune. He was the author of a romance, entitled 'The Adventures of a Rupee.' He died, while on a voyage to New South Wales, in 1821.

SCOTT, JAMES, an eloquent preacher, belonging to the Church of England, was born at Leeds, in 1783; studied at Cambridge; and afterwards distinguished himself as a pulpit orator at Trinity Church, Leeds, where he was lecturer. But he was still more noted as a political partisan, by writing in the public journals under the signatures of 'Anti-



Sejanns' and 'Old Slyboots.' Through the interest of Lord Sandwich he was presented to the rectory of Simonbourn, in Northumberland, where he unfortunately got into a litigation with his parishioners, which lasted twenty years, and created such a hostile feeling against him, that he was compelled to move to the metropolis, in order to insure his personal safety. Died 1814.

SCOTT, JOHN. See ELDON.

SCOTT, JOHN, a quaker poet, born at Bermondsey, in 1739. He resided, during the greater part of his life at Amwell, and died in 1783. He was the author of 'Amwell,' and other poems; a 'Digest of the Highway Laws,' 'Critical Essays.'

SCOTT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, who commenced the publication of the 'London Magazine' in 1820, and was killed in a duel arising out of a literary quarrel 1821. His works are 'A Visit to Paris in 1814,' and 'Paris Revisited in 1815 by Way of Brussels, including a Walk over the Field of Waterloo.'

SCOTT, JOHN, a learned minister of the Church of England, author of 'The Christian Life from its Beginning to its Consummation in Glory,' and of some critical and casuistical works, 1638-1694.

SCOTT, JOHN, an American lawyer and judge of Virginia, 1782-1850.

SCOTT, MARTIN, lieutenant colonel in the American army, fell in the battle of El Molino del Rey, Sept. 8th, 1847. He was remarkable in his youth, for his certainty of aim with the rifle; none of the sharpshooters of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, his native place, could compete with him.

SCOTT, SIR MICHAEL, generally reputed a magician, was a native of Scotland, remarkable for his learning and skill in the occult sciences. His works are 'The Secrets of Nature,' 'The Sun and Moon,' 'Mensa Philosophica,' an edition of Aristotle, and a translation of Avicenna's History of Animals from the Arabic into Latin; died 1293.

SCOTT, MICHAEL, the well-known author of 'Tom Cringle's Log,' was born in Glasgow, 1789; received his education at the high school and university of that city, repaired to Jamaica in 1806, where he remained till 1822, and finally settled in Scotland, where he embarked in commercial speculations. During his leisure he composed the entertaining sketches above mentioned, which first appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine' (but which have since been published separately); and he preserved his incognito so well, that it was not until after his death that they were found to have proceeded from his pen. Died 1835.

SCOTT, REYNOLD or REGINALD, a gentleman of Kent, remarkable for his work written against the common belief in witchcraft, which was replied to by Casaubon, Glanvil, and James I.; died 1599.

SCOTT, SAMUEL, an English painter, died 1772.

SCOTT, THOMAS, an English divine, born in 1747, at Braytorf, in Lincolnshire, was intended for the medical profession, but entered the church, and rendered himself celebrated as a theological writer. He became chaplain of the Lock Hospital in 1785, and rector of Aston Sandford in 1801; was the author of 'The Force of Truth,' a 'Defence of Calvinism,' a 'Commentary on the Bible,' and 'Sermons.' Died 1821.

SCOTT, THOMAS, otherwise *Rotheram*, from his birth-place in Yorkshire, a prelate and statesman, died 1500.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, had a pedigree, his sense of which affected materially both the spirit of his writings and the events of his life. From the great

border family, now represented by the dukes of Buccleuch, there came in the fourteenth century, as an offshoot, the family of Harden, the heads of which are barons of Polwarth. The poet's great grandfather was a younger son of Scott of Harden; his grandfather, poorly provided for, became a farmer in Roxburghshire; and his father, Walter Scott, was a writer to the signet or attorney in Edinburgh, and married the daughter of a medical professor in the university. Walter, the fourth child of this couple, was born in the Old Town of Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. He was a sickly infant, and became incurably lame in his second year; and, after this, till he was about eight years of age, his childhood was principally spent at his grandfather's farmhouse of Sandyknowe, where he became lovingly familiar with the scenery and traditions and ballads of the border. In this stage he was fond of reading; but, on being placed at the High School of Edinburgh, towards the end of 1779, he failed to distinguish himself in the regular studies of the class. He was, however, eminent for his historical and miscellaneous knowledge, for his skill in story-telling, and for his personal courage. In his twelfth year his love of ballad-poetry was ineradicably established, by the delight with which he perused Percy's 'Reliques.' In the winter of 1783 he entered the university of his native city, attending only one session, with little or no apparent profit. He never understood Greek beyond the elements, and had but a loose scholarship in Latin; and the acquaintance, which he obtained in early manhood, with French, Italian, Spanish, and German, was very superficial. In May, 1786, when he was nearly fifteen years old, he was articled to his father, and attended regularly in chambers for about four years. For literary avocations he was making, undesignedly, full preparation, by devouring romances, novels, histories, and old plays; while he continued to distinguish himself by telling and inventing stories. His father's intention, as well as his own, was, that he should come to the bar; and his attendance in the debating-club, called the Speculative Society, was one of his steps of training, while it gave occasion for his writing of essays, exhibiting his turn for antiquarian and poetical studies. In 1792 he was admitted as a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates. In 1796 he published translations, in verse, of Bürger's German ballads, *Lenora*, and the *Wild Huntsman*; and he contributed to Lewis's *Tales of Wonder*. In 1798 appeared his translation of Goethe's prose drama, '*Goetz Von Berlichingen*;' and in 1799 he wrote, and made known to his friends, the earliest of his considerable efforts in original poetry, the ballads of '*Glenfinlas*,' '*The Eve of St. John*,' and '*The Grey Brother*.' Still he had gained no high literary reputation; nor was literary composition more than an occasional employment for him. He paid an average amount of attention to his profession, and was desirous to secure an independent livelihood from some source other than literature. In the end of 1797 he married Miss Carpenter, the daughter of a French emigrant, whose small fortune added something to his income: his father's death next gave him a moderate patrimony; and, in 1799, the patronage of the duke of Buccleuch and Lord Melville, to whose politics he steadily and warmly adhered, bestowed on him the sheriffship of Selkirkshire, an easy office, with a salary of three hundred pounds. In the same year, his poetical taste, both in rhyme and in diction, (if not in more important matters,) received a new impulse and direction from hearing unpub-



lished poems of Wordsworth and Coleridge, especially 'Christabel.' Now, likewise, easy in circumstances and occupying a good position in society, Scott was sufficiently independent of professional labor to devote himself more and more to less uncongenial pursuits; and he gradually made authorship the main business of his life. The brilliant period of Scott's literary career extends from 1802, when he was in his thirty-first year, to 1825, when he was in his fifty-fourth. In the first of those years he published the first and second volumes, and in the next year the third volume, of 'The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.' This publication gave him at once a distinguished reputation. The old ballads were excellently edited; the annotations showed great sagacity, good sense, and various knowledge; and there was undeniable promise in the few ballads of his own that were inserted in the collection. In 1802, likewise, he had begun to write what he called, in a letter to Ellis, 'a kind of romance of border-chivalry, in a light-horseman sort of stanza.' This piece, insensibly swelling in dimensions, soon became too bulky for the 'Minstrelsy,' and was reserved to be the foundation-stone of Scott's celebrity as an original poet. It was circulated among his friends, and warmly approved by Jeffrey, Wordsworth, and others; while the author was editing the ancient romance of 'Sir Tristrem.' It appeared at length, in 1805, under the title of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Its success was immediate and unexampled. Surprise, doubtless, aided the result: the poem appeared when genuine poetry had long been unheard by the public, unless in the earliest volumes of Crabbe and Campbell; and it was also the first vigorous poetical narrative that had been produced in England for more than a century. But, further, it was the earliest poem which was inspired by the animation and eagerness of the age that gave it birth. The 'Lay' was not, any more than its successors, the effort of a poet aiming at the highest effects of his art: but it was a work of great genius and originality; and, if inferior to some of Scott's later poems in mechanism, and less rich in strikingly poetical passages, it was more faithful than any of them to his design, of reconstructing the chivalrous romance in a shape accommodated to modern sympathies. 'Marmion,' containing, in its description of the battle, one of the most spirited passages in the whole range of our poetry, appeared in 1808; the beautiful metrical romance of 'The Lady of the Lake' in 1810; in 1811 came the 'Vision of Don Roderick,' indicating a decrease of strength, which showed itself next year also in 'Rokeby;' in 1815 was published 'The Lord of the Isles;' and the list of the metrical romances closes with 'The Bridal of Triermain,' and 'Harold the Dauntless,' published respectively in 1813 and 1817, and both of them anonymously. In the course of this period, also, the poet edited the works of Dryden and Swift, contributed for a time to the *Edinburgh Review*, and in 1808 assisted zealously in establishing its formidable rival the *Quarterly*. He wrote also biographical and critical prefaces, and performed much of other miscellaneous labor. To such work he was led by those commercial engagements which he now formed, and which exercised in the end so disastrous an influence on his fortune. His school-fellow, James Ballantyne, having been the editor and printer of a newspaper in Roxburghshire, was assisted by Scott in setting up a printing-house in Edinburgh; and the poet, after having lent money to the firm, became really a partner of it in 1805. Not long afterwards, his

connection with trade became yet closer. He quarrelled with his bookseller, Constable; he desired to obtain facilities for giving to the world literature of a higher stamp than that on which publishers are likely to venture; and, not very consistently with his desire, he entertained sanguine hopes of profit from a publishing business guided by a man of knowledge and influence like himself. Accordingly, in 1808, John Ballantyne, a brother of James, was placed at the head of a new publishing firm; but here, as in the former case, Scott was a partner to the extent of a third. All these arrangements were kept profoundly secret; in the eyes of the public, and even of his most intimate associates, Scott was merely the patron and friend of the Messrs. Ballantyne.—A few years after the formation of these partnerships, Scott entered on the second stage of his literary progress. He was one of the first to discover the waning popularity of his poetry; and he cheerfully set himself at work to regain his laurels on a new field. He wished for fame; he wished also for gain. He had long cherished the ambition of territorial possession; and this ambition he could not hope to gratify speedily from his ordinary means, though his appointment as one of the principal clerks of the Court of Sessions in Scotland (an honorable and very easy post), added, from about 1812, thirteen hundred a-year to his income. From this passion arose many of the rash adventures which finally ruined the publishing firm; hence also, in no small degree, arose the eager industry with which, when his prose works proved so profitable, he poured forth volume after volume. In 1805, while he was engaged on *Marmion*, he had begun to write a novel; in three weeks during the summer of 1814 he added two volumes to it; and it was published anonymously in July of that year, bearing the name of 'Waverley, or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since.' For a dozen years afterwards, the *Waverley Novels*, popular beyond example, admired by critics as well as devoured by the public, were showered out in ceaseless succession; and, although a few of the earliest are decidedly the most vigorous and life-like, it was not till towards the close of the series that the falling off was steady or remarkable. The dates are, in themselves, enough to prove marvellous activity and fertility, and indomitable steadiness of working. From 'Waverley' in 1815, to the 'Tales of the Crusaders,' in 1825, eighteen novels appeared within eleven years.—This was the last year of Scott's prosperity, or rather the last year during which the world was allowed to believe him prosperous. The extraordinary success of the novels had enabled him to assume, more rapidly than he could have hoped, that place among the landed gentry, which it was his fatal weakness to overvalue so immensely. Purchasing, in 1811, a farm on the banks of the Tweed, naming it Abbotsford, and building a cottage on it, he acquired land around it till he possessed a considerable estate. He erected the baronial castle which we now behold, filled it with antiquarian nick-nacks and ornaments, planted and improved his grounds, and dispensed hospitalities which the most distinguished men in Europe were proud to partake. In 1820 he received a baronetcy; and in the following year he figured as the director of the whimsical pageantry which celebrated the visit of George IV. to Scotland.—Even before this time both firms of Ballantynes were tottering; and they were brought to the ground in the beginning of 1826, by the failure of Constable's house, with which they were deeply involved. The mortifying disclosure of Sir Walter's concealed partnership followed of course; and his liabilities were



found to amount to a sum not much short of £150,000. He acted like a man of courage and a high-minded gentleman. He refused to offer to the creditors any composition, or to accept from them any discharge; he pledged himself to devote the whole labor of his subsequent life to the payment of the debt; he fulfilled the pledge, and died before his time through the toil which it cost him. A great part of the debt was satisfied during his lifetime; and the balance of the principal was paid by his executors. One main aid in effecting the result was the collected edition of his works, with the personal notes which he condescended to furnish to it. But he produced likewise a new series of writings, which, although the later are distressingly indicative of decay, and the best of them are not of a very high order, must be looked on with the respect due to the motive which prompted them.—In 1826 he published his novel of 'Woodstock,' written while his pecuniary anxieties and humiliation were at their height; afterwards appeared the 'Life of Napoleon' (partly written before the bankruptcy), the 'Tales of a Grandfather,' the first and second series of the 'Chronicles of the Canongate,' 'Anne of Geierstein,' a 'History of Scotland' for Lardner's Cyclopædia, two Dramas, and 'Letters on Demonology.' In 1831 the failure of the active intellect was shown unequivocally by 'Count Robert of Paris,' and 'Castle Dangerous.' In 1830 Sir Walter had been attacked by paralysis, which recurred acutely more than once; and, prevailed on at last to pause from labor, he set out, in September, 1831, for the continent, of which, in his better days, he had seen very little. Naples was the farthest point he reached; the mind gave way completely; he was hurried home, and reached Abbotsford in July, 1832. There, after some days of unconsciousness, he died on the 21st of September. He was buried in Dryburgh Abbey.

[W.S.]

SCOTT, WILLIAM. See STOWELL.

SCOTTI, C. G., an Ital. dramatist, 1759–1821.

SCOTTI, J. C., an Italian Jesuit, 1602–1669.

SCOTTI, MARCELLO, a learned Neapolitan, born in 1742; having been nominated against his will a member of the legislature of the short-lived Neapolitan republic of 1799, he fell a victim to the fury of Ruffo and the counter revolutionary party on the triumph of the latter. He had been previously proscribed and persecuted for the too great freedom of his remarks in the 'Monarchia Universale Dei Papi.'

SCOUGAL, H., a Scottish divine, 1650–1678.

SCRIBANI, C., a Flemish Jesuit, one of the twelve apostles commissioned by that body in Flanders, known as a controversial writer, 1561–1629.

SCRIBONIANUS, a Roman commander, proclaimed emperor in Dalmatia, and assassinated 42.

SCRIBONIUS, a Roman physician, 1st cent.

SCRIVERIUS, the Latinized name of PETER SCHRYVUR, a Dutch philologist and historian, 1576–1660.

SCRIMZEOR, H., a Scotch writer, 1506–1571.

SCROGGS, SIR W., an English judge, 1623–83.

SCROPE, WILLIAM, a writer on sporting subjects, 1772–1852.

SCUDDER, H., a presbyterian writer, 17th cent.

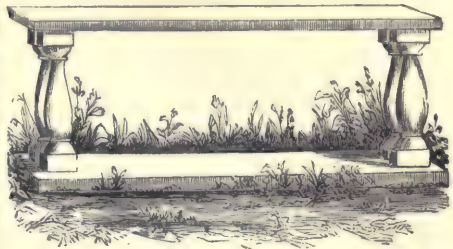
SCUDERI, GEORGE DE, a French poet, novelist, and dramatic writer, 1601–1667. His wife was equally celebrated in epistolary composition. His sister, MADELEINE, eminent for her wit and writings as a novelist, 1607–1701.

SCULTETUS. See SCHULTET, SCHULTZ.

SCULTETUS, or SCULTZ, JOHN, a writer on surgery, born at Ulm 1595, died 1645.

SCUPOLI, L., an Italian ascetic, 1530–1610.

SCYLITZES, J., a Greek historian, 11th cent.



[Bishop Seabury's Monument.]

SEABURY, SAMUEL, the first bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States, was born in Connecticut, 1728. He was ordained in London, 1753. Having been appointed bishop of Connecticut, he proceeded to England for consecration, but finding some difficulty in obtaining his object, he had recourse to the Scotch bishops, by whom he was consecrated in 1784. Died 1796.

SEAMAN, L., an English divine, died 1675.

SEARCH, EDWARD. See TUCKER.

SEBA, ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist and pharmacoplist, Amsterdam, 1665–1736.

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was born in 1554, and ascended the throne at three years of age, on the death of his grandfather, John III. Possessed of a romantic disposition and an extravagant admiration of the glories of chivalry, he rashly determined to carry on war against the Moors in Africa, hoping thereby to effect something for Christianity and the fame of Portugal. He accordingly equipped a fleet and an army, which comprised the flower of the Portuguese nobility, and sailed for Africa in 1578, at the age of 23 years. A general engagement soon took place, and the ardor of the young king bore him into the midst of the enemy, who were already pouring on the rear of his troops. Sebastian fought with the most determined bravery, while most of his attendants were slain by his side. He at length disappeared; and so complete was the slaughter, that no more than 50 Portuguese are said to have survived this wild and ill-fated expedition. The mystery which involved the fate of this royal madman led several adventurers to assume his person and his claims, but there seems to be no doubt that he died on the field of battle.

SEBASTIANI, FRANCIS HORACE DE, a celebrated French marshal, distinguished during the republic, empire, and the monarchy, 1772–1851.

SEBASTIANO, DEL PIOMBO, the name by which SEBASTIANO LUCIANI is commonly known, from his office of the pope's keeper of the leaden seals. He was born at Venice in 1485, and was one of the pupils of Giovanni Bellini. He went to Rome about 1512, by the invitation of Agostino Ghigi, and soon contracted a friendship with Michelangelo, by whom, as an oil painter, he was pitted against Raphael. The large picture of the Raising of Lazarus, in the National Gallery, was painted by Sebastiano, in which he is said to have been assisted by Michelangelo, in rivalry with the Transfiguration of Raphael. They were both painted for Giulio de Medici, the bishop of Narbonne, and were exhibited together in Rome, and are not so unequal as to make the choice a matter of course. Sebastiano found his advocates. Sebastiano was created Frate del Piombo by Clement VII. It is the duty of this officer to fix



the leaden seal to the bulls, &c. A salary is attached to it, and Fra Sebastiano del Piombo was no longer the painter Sebastiano Luciani had been; his ease made him lazy, Michelangelo reproved him for idleness; he was a great portrait painter. He died at Rome in 1547.—(Vasari, *Vite de' Pittori*, &c.)

SEBER, W., a German philologist, 1573–1634.

SECHELLES, J. MOREAU DE, a French statesman and financial administrator, 1690–1760.

SECKENDORF, GUY LOUIS VON, a German statesman, divine, and ecclesiastical historian, 1626–1692. His nephew, FREDERICK HENON, Count Von Seckendorf, a field-marshal and diplomatist in the interest, successively, of Prussia, Poland, and Austria, 1673–1763. LEON, Baron De Seckendorf, a poet, of the same family, 1773–1809.

SECKER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, an eminent and pious prelate, was born at Sibthorp, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693, and was educated with a view of becoming a dissenting minister. He, however, declared that he could not conscientiously assent to the tenets held by his family, and he therefore conformed to the Church of England, took orders, and obtained preferment. He became, successively, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, prebendary of Durham, king's chaplain, and rector of St. James's, Westminster. In 1735 he was elevated to the see of Bristol; whence he was translated to that of Oxford, in 1737; and, in 1758, he was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; in which situation he conducted himself with great dignity, munificence, and proper severity against any laxity in the morals and manners of the clergy under his more especial superintendence. His sermons, charges, and other works, form 12 vols. Died 1768.

SECOUSSE, D. F., a Fr. historian, 1691–1754.

SECUNDUS. See EVERARD.

SEDANE, M. J., a Fr. dramatist, 1719–1797.

SEDANO, JOHN JOSEPH LOPEZ DE, a learned Spanish writer and numismatist, 1729–1801.

SEDGWICK, three puritan divines:—OBADIAH, preacher of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, &c., member of the Westminster Assembly, 1600–1658. WILLIAM, called the apostle of Ely, dates unknown. DOOMSDAY SEDGWICK, so called from preaching the approaching end of the world, died about 1669.

SEDGWICK, THEODORE, a judge of the Supreme Court of Mass., was born in Connecticut 1746. He served as an officer in the revolution, and he was subsequently a member of Congress and of the Senate. Died 1813. His son, THEODORE SEDGWICK, is favorably known as a writer on miscellaneous, literary, and agricultural subjects. Born in Mass., 1780, died 1839.

SEDILOT, J. J. EMMANUEL, a French Orientalist and astronomer, 1777–1832.

SEDLEY, SIR CHARLES, a celebrated wit, courtier, and poet, of the age of Charles II., was born at Aylesford, in Kent, in 1639, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was a conspicuous character among the licentious circle which surrounded the gay monarch; but though himself a profligate, he was so much annoyed by an intrigue which James II. carried on with his daughter, afterwards created by that monarch, countess of Dorchester, that he took an active part in promoting the revolution. Died 1701.

SEDULIUS, CÆLIUS or CÆCILIUS, an Irish or Scotch priest, known as Latin poet, 5th century.

SEED, JEREMIAH, a learned divine, died 1747.

SEEGERS, or SEGHERS, GERARD, a Flemish painter of altar-pieces, 1589–1651. His brother, DANIEL, a flower painter, 1590–1660.

SEELEN, J. H. DE, a German philologist, 1687–1762.

SEEMILLER, SEBASTIAN, a Bavarian Orientalist, and bibliographical writer, 1752–1798.

SEETZEN, ULRIC JASPAR, a celebrated German traveller, was a native of East Friesland, and received his education in the university at Gottingen, where he particularly studied natural history and philosophy. Seconded by the patronage of the Dukes Ernest and Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, in a desire to visit the interior of Africa, he commenced his perilous undertaking in 1802, at Constantinople, where he stayed six months. The ambassadors there assembled, encouraged his enterprise; and at Smyrna, the Russian prince Oczakow, who had been over Asia Minor and Egypt, assisted him with many useful instructions. Seetzen stopped one year at Aleppo to learn the Arabic language, and to collect M-S. for the library of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and reached Damascus in April, 1805. From thence he explored many parts of Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, which had not before been visited by any European; and in order that he might be able to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, he made a profession of Mahometanism. In 1810 he was at Mocha, whence he wrote the last letters that arrived from him in Europe. Having had his property seized by the Arabs, under the pretence of his being a magician, he proceeded towards Saama, to complain to the iman of that place; and, a few days after his departure (December, 1811), he died suddenly at Taes, probably from the effects of poison given him by order of the iman.

SEGAR, SIR WILLIAM, garter-king-at-arms, author of 'Honor, Civil and Military,' died 1633.

SEGAUD, W. DE, a French Jesuit, 1674–1748.

SEGHERS. See SEEGRERS.

SEGNER, J. A., a Hungarian mathematician and philosopher, 1704–1777.

SEGNERI, PAOLO, an Italian Jesuit, distinguished as a preacher and theologian, 1624–1694. His nephew, PAOLO, a Jesuit and preacher, 1673–1713.

SEGN, B., an Italian historian, died 1559.

SEGRAIS, J. R. DE, a French poet, 1624–1701.

SEGUIER, J. F., a learned botanist and numismatist, allied to the noble family of that name, whose names occur in the next article, 1703–1784.

SEGUIN, CAMILLE, a French engineer, who first introduced suspension bridges into France. Died 1852, aged 59.

SEGUIER, PETER, French diplomatist, whose talents were opposed to the policy of Pope Julius II., 1504–1580. His son, ANTHONY, a lawyer and ambassador, 1552–1626. PETER, grandson of the first of that name, chancellor of France, and one of the founders of the French Academy, 1588–1672. ANTHONY LOUIS, of the same family, a royalist at the period of the revolution, 1726–1791.

SEGUR, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Viscount De, second son of the Marshal De Segur, engaged when young in the military service, but having attained the post of mareschal de camp in 1790, he gave up his time entirely to the cultivation of literature, and published several romances, &c. Died 1805.

SEGUR, LOUIS, Count De, a French diplomatist and historical writer, was the eldest son of the Marshal De Segur, and born in 1753. He served during two campaigns in the American war, and was afterwards ambassador to St. Petersburg and Berlin. On the overthrow of the French monarchy he relinquished his connection with affairs of state; he was, notwithstanding, arrested by order of the committee of public safety; but being liberated shortly af-



ter, he quitted France, and did not return till after the fall of Robespierre. In 1803 he was nominated to the council of state; and, under the imperial government, he was appointed to the office of grand-master of the ceremonies at court. In 1813 he was made a senator; and, on the restoration of the Bourbon family, he was created a peer of France; notwithstanding which, after Buonaparte's return from Elba, he resumed his legislative functions, and again became grand-master of the ceremonies, and one of the peers appointed by Napoleon. On the final restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815, the count was stripped of all his dignities, and passed the remainder of his life in literary retirement. He died in 1830. Among his works are, 'A Political Picture of Europe,' 'The Reign of Frederic William II.' the 'History of Modern Europe,' &c.

SEILER, G. F., a Ger. philosopher, 1733-1807.

SEISSEL, or SEYSSEL, CLAUDE DE, a French historian and political writer, translator of Eusebius, and historian of Louis XII., 1450-1520.

SEJAN, N., a French composer, 1745-1819.

SEJANUS, LUCIUS ÆLIUS, a prætorian general of Rome, a favorite of the Emperor Tiberius, put to death for aiming at the supreme authority 31.



[House of Selden, Salvington, Sussex.]

SELDEN, JOHN, an English antiquary, law writer, and historian, of most extensive acquirements, was a native of Sussex, and born in 1584. After receiving his education at Chichester, and Hart Hall, Oxford, he studied the law in the Temple, and was called to the bar. He practised chiefly as a chamber counsel, and devoted much of his time to studying the history and antiquities of his country. So early as 1607 he drew up a work, entitled 'Analectum Anglo-Britannicum,' which was quickly succeeded by several others; and in 1614 appeared his 'Titles of Honor.' Next followed his 'De Diis Syriis' and 'Mare Clausum,' in which latter he endeavors to historically establish the British right of dominion over the circumjacent seas. He now entered the field of politics, and in 1640 was elected member of parliament for Oxford; at which time he was so well affected to the existing constitution of church and state, that when the king withdrew to York, he had some notion of appointing him chancellor. At the commencement of the disputes between Charles and the parliament he acted with great moderation, and uniformly endeavored to prevent an ultimate appeal to the sword. In 1643, the House of Commons appointed him keeper of the records of the Tower, and, the following year, one of the commissioners of the admiralty, voting him £5000 as a reward for his services. He employed all his influence for the protection of learning, and was universally esteemed for his urbanity of manners and goodness of heart. Died 1654.

SELEUCUS, surnamed *Nicator*, founder of the race of Syrian princes called *Seleucidae*, was one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and, on the death of that prince, was governor of Media and Babylonia. He extended the dominion of his arms and policy as far as the Indus, and in 280 B.C. was acknowledged king of Macedon, Thrace, and Asia Minor. He reigned only a few months, and was assassinated by Ceraunus 279 B.C. SELEUCUS II., surnamed *Caltinicus*, succeeded Antiochus II. 247 B.C., and after losing many of his provinces by the invasion of Ptolemy III. 242, was taken prisoner by the Parthians. He died in captivity B.C. 225. SELEUCUS III., surnamed *Ceraunus*, son and successor of the preceding, was assassinated B.C. 222. SELEUCUS IV., surnamed *Philopator*, was son of Antiochus the Great, to whom he succeeded B.C. 186, poisoned by his minister, Heliodorus, 174. SELEUCUS V., was son of Demetrius II., and was proclaimed king with Antiochus Grypus B.C. 125. He was killed by the order of his mother, Cleopatra, 122. SELEUCUS VI., son of Antiochus Grypus, became king over a part of Syria in 97 B.C., and took the remainder from his uncle, Antiochus Cyricus, 94. He was killed the year following in the contest which ensued with the son of the latter.

SELIM, three emperors of the Turks:—SELIM I., son of Bajazet II., born 1467, dethroned his father and killed his two brothers 1512, defeated the shah of Persia 1514, conquered Syria and Egypt 1516-1517, died 1520. SELIM II., succeeded his father, Soliman II., in 1566, took Cyprus from the Venetians 1570, and Tunis from the Spaniards in 1571. In the same year he lost the great naval battle of Lepanto; died 1574. SELIM III., son of Mustapha III., was born 1761, succeeded his uncle, Abdoul Hamid, 1789, sustained a disastrous war against Russia and England, which was terminated by the peace of Jassi in 1792. He was afterwards the ally of England against France at the period of the expedition to Egypt, and signalized his reign at the conclusion of hostilities, by introducing our European civilization into his states. He was dethroned in 1807, and strangled the following year by order of Mustapha IV., who succeeded him.

SELLS, N. J., a French writer, 1737-1802.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, upon whose adventure the story of Robinson Crusoe was founded by Daniel Defoe, was a native of Largo, in Fifehire, where he was born about 1680. He was left on the island of Juan Fernandez in 1704 by a Captain Stradling, to whom he had given some cause of offence. He was rescued by Captain Wood Rogers in 1709, and is said to have related his adventures to Defoe, with a view to their publication.

SELLE, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1748, was physician to Frederic the Great, a particular detail of whose last illness he published. In 1790 he went to Paris, where he visited the hospitals and other public establishments; and on his return he published two memoirs on animal magnetism, and others against the critical philosophy of Kant, in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. He wrote several medical works, and was appointed privy councillor and director of the college of medicine, &c. Died 1800.

SELLER, A., an English divine, 1647-1720.

SELLIUS, ADAM BUCKHARDT, a Russian monk and writer, originally of Denmark, died 1746.

SELLIUS, GODFREY, a native of Dantzic, known as a naturalist and historian, died 1767.

SELLON, BAKER JOHN, a barrister, was born in



1762. He was the son of the Rev. W. Sellon, minister of Clerkenwell church, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1792, and afterwards admitted to the rank of serjeant-at-law in 1798. For the last twenty years of his life he sat as a police magistrate, having been compelled by deafness to relinquish his avocations as a pleader. He published an 'Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas,' 2 vols. 8vo., which, by the profession generally, is regarded as a standard book. Died 1835.

SELVES, J. B., a Fr. juriconsult, 1757-1823.

SEMERY, A., a French theologian, 1630-1717.

SEMRAMIS, a queen of Assyria, of whom we have little certain historical knowledge. She is generally regarded as the wife of Ninus, and is said to have put him to death. The traditions agree that she reigned forty-two years after Ninus: she was called *Rea* on account of her atrocities.

SEMLER, JOHN SOLOMON, a celebrated Lutheran divine, born at Saalfeld, in Saxony, in 1725, and became professor of theology at Halle, where he remained till his death, in 1791. He was so determined to explain away every thing miraculous in the gospel history, and criticised the Bible with such temerity, that he appeared more like an advocate of infidelity than revelation. His principal work is entitled 'Historicæ Ecclesiasticæ selecta capita,' 3 vols.

SEMPRONIA, two Roman ladies:—1. The wife of Scipio Æmilianus, a sister of the Gracchi, who is accused of having contributed to the death of her husband. 2. A lady concerned in the conspiracy of Catiline.

SEMPRONIUS, a name of frequent occurrence in Roman history. The principal who have borne it were the GRACCHI (see that article); besides these may be mentioned—SEMPRONIUS ASELLIO, a military tribune of Rome, distinguished in Spain B.C. 137. SEMPRONIUS LONGUS, consul of Rome B.C. 217, distinguished in the field against Hannibal. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS, a Roman tribune and commander, who was consul B.C. 203, and defeated Hannibal at Crotona. The others of the name are of less mark.

SENAULT, J. F., a Flemish ecclesiastic, 1599-1672.

SENDIVOG, M., a Polish alchemist, 1566-1646.

SENEBIER, JOHN, a natural philosopher and historian, was born at Geneva, in 1742. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, but his attention was more particularly directed to philosophy and natural history. He obtained the office of public librarian at Geneva in 1773, became one of the conductors of the Geneva Journal in 1787, and died in 1809. Among his chief works are, 'A Literary History of Geneva' and 'Vegetable Physiology.'

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS; born at Cordova in the second year of our era; put to death at Rome by order of Nero in the sixty-sixth. A literateur, rhetorician, and philosopher, whose practical life is marked by all the singular contradictions that abound in his writings. At first a stern self-denying Stoic; then the ambitious politician intriguing with ladies at the court. Banished at the instance of Messalina, he writes his famous work on *Consolations*; the next production of his restless pen being a new *Consolation*, addressed to Polybius, a freedman—a mean and miserable flattery intended for the ear of Claudius. Recalled by Agrippina, we find him installed, in company with Burrhus, as preceptor and guardian of Nero; laboring avowedly during a few years, along with his firmer colleague, to

restrain the passions of that disgrace of humanity; boldly defending Burrhus in defiance of Nero,—winking, meanwhile, at his pupil's worst excesses; even prompting to evil, for if we can credit antiquity, Seneca suggested that revolting and most monstrous parricide—all the while preaching the austerities of Stoicism; lastly, rising into the vigor of his best days, and, if with some ostentation, still meeting death as becomes a brave man!—Seneca, is perhaps the type and ideal, alike in action and thinking, of that large class of minds, possessed by a



[Seneca—From an Antique Bust.]

lively and restless fancy, and of remarkable quickness in appreciating, who have yet no steadiness either of heart or intellect, and are totally deficient in that invaluable power—the *Faculty of Belief*. High and low, large and small, in all grades of society and manners of life, we meet with such persons; and although never consistent, they are yet in one sense always sincere—i.e., they are ruled by the plan or opinion which is authoritative for the hour. Having no real Originality—that which cannot be divorced from ability to penetrate towards Truth—Seneca's literary writings are worthless: nor are his moral speculations stamped with the *Tower-mark*. In theory he is a copyist, and a bad one, for he seldom reaches the positive ground of any theory; and although in his practical writings he always displays great acuteness, and expresses himself clearly and pleasantly—qualities much increased by his large acquaintance with the surface of the world,—even the best of his maxims are tarnished by the vice of exaggeration. Generally, the *color* is of Gold, but the *ring* of the true metal is wanting. [J.P.N.]

SENECAI, SENECAI, or SENECE, ANTOINE BAUDERON DE, a French poet, 1643-1737.

SENEFELDER, ALOYS, a native of Munich, inventor of the art of lithography, 1771-1834.

SENKENBERG, H. C., Baron DE, a juriconsult, and aulic counsellor of the emperor, 1704-1768. His brother, J. CHRISTIAN, a physician and founder of an hospital at Frankfort, 1707-1772. R. CHAS., son of the first named, a juriconsult and German and Latin poet, died 1799.

SENNACHERIB, king of Assyria, B.C. 712-707.

SENNERT, DANIEL, physician to the elector of Saxony, 1572-1637. His son, ANDREW, an Oriental scholar, 1606-1689.

SEPTIMIUS. See SEVERUS.

SEPULVEDA, JOHN GINEZ DE, born in 1491, was historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and rendered himself ignobly conspicuous as the author of a 'Vindication of the Cruelties of the Spaniards



against the Indians,' in opposition to the benevolent representations of Las Casas. He was also the author of a 'Life of Charles V.,' 4 vols.

SERAIN, P. E., a Fr. agriculturist, 1738-1821.

SERAO, F., an Ital. archaeologist, 1702-1793.

SERAPION, a physician of Alexandria, supposed to have written against Hippocrates, 3d century B.C. A second of the name was a Syrian physician, author of two works still existing, 8th or 9th century. A third, called SERAPION JUNIOR, was an Arabian physician and medical writer of the 11th century.

SERARIUS, NICHOLAS, a learned Jesuit, called 'the luminary of the German church,' 1555-1609.

SERASSI, PIER ANTONIO, an Italian biographer, born at Bergamo, in 1721. He wrote the lives of Tasso, Dante, Molza, Politian, Petrarch, and other eminent Italians, which are much esteemed. Died 1791.

SERENUS, A. L., a Roman poet, 1st century.

SERGARDI, L., an Italian satirist, 1660-1726.

SERGEANT, JOHN, an American lawyer of eminence, and statesman, was born in Philadelphia. While a member of Congress he distinguished himself in 1820 by his position on the question of the Missouri Compromise, boldly advocating the northern interests, of which he was considered the leading champion. President Adams appointed him to represent the United States in the Panama Congress. In 1832 he was the whig candidate for vice-president. Gen. Harrison on being elected president offered the embassy to England to Mr. Sergeant, which he declined. Died 1852, aged 73.

SERGEL, JOHN TOBIAS, a celebrated Swedish sculptor, was born at Stockholm, in 1740; studied in Italy, and rose to great eminence in his art; was ennobled on his return to Sweden, and died in 1814. His numerous able works are chiefly confined to Sweden, but an admired 'Diomedes stealing the Palladium of Troy' is in England.

SERGIUS, the first of the name, pope of Rome, time of Justinian II., 687-701. The second, in whose pontificate Italy was invaded by the Saracens, and Louis II. was consecrated king of Italy, 844-847. The third, one of Marozia's lovers, and father by her of John X., 904-911. The fourth, said to be the first who changed his name on assuming the tiara, 1009-1012.

SERGIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, 610-39.

SERIEYS, A., a French compiler, 1755-1819.

SERIMAN, Z., a Venetian writer, 1708-1784.

SERLIO, S., an Italian architect, 1475-1552.

SEROUX D'AGINCOURT, JOHN BAPT. LOUIS GEORGE, a French historian and antiquarian, 1730-1814.

SERPILIUS, G., a Hungarian ecclesiastic, controversial writer and poet, 1668-1723.

SERRA, A., an Italian economist, 16th century.

SERRA, M., an Italian painter, 1658-1728.

SERRANO, T., an Italian Jesuit, 1715-1784.

SERRAO, J. A., an Italian prelate, 1731-1799.

SERRE, HERCULES, Count De, a French statesman attached to the party of Richelieu, 1777-1822.

SERRES, JOHN DE, in Latin *Serranus*, a learned French Calvinist and historiographer, 1540-1598. His brother, OLIVER, an agriculturist, 1539-1619.

SERRES, OLIVE, the self-styled princess of Cumberland, was born at Warwick, in 1772, and educated under the protection of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Wilmot. At an early age she married Mr. Serres, marine painter to George III.; but after a few years they separated, and she had to support herself and children by her own efforts. She was both an artist and an authoress, and was appointed landscape-

painter to the Prince of Wales; but her literary performances were certainly of no very high order. As this female attracted a large share of the public attention for a number of years; and as there were not a few who, after inspecting the mass of documents she possessed, really believed her to be the legitimate daughter of Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland, by a marriage with the sister of Dr. Wilmot, we shall here give the outlines of a history, which those who opposed her claims declared was a barefaced imposture. That she had convinced many, there is no doubt, and, perhaps, the striking 'family likeness' observable in her features, contributed not a little to give a plausibility to her statements. In 1815, it appears, she first became acquainted with the secret of her birth; at least it was so alleged in the affidavits produced by her counsel in the prerogative court, in order to obtain the sum of £15,000 bequeathed to her by a will of George III., to which the sign-manual and attesting signatures were attached. It was also alleged that, in the year 1815, the Earl of Warwick, in presence of the Duke of Kent, informed her, at her own house, in Seymour Place, that she was the lawful daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland. He exacted a solemn pledge, both from her and the Duke of Kent, not to disclose this communication until after the death of the king; and ultimately (in presence of the royal duke) deposited with her the proofs she possessed; among which was the sign-manual for the £15,000. The folly, inconsistency, want of principle, and, it may be truly added, insanity of many of her actions, would certainly go far towards defeating her claims, whether just or unjust. In June, 1822, Sir Gerard Noel was induced to move for an investigation of her claims in the House of Commons, and was seconded by Mr. Hume; but Sir Robert Peel saw there was abundant room for a laugh at the expense of the *soi-disant* princess and her supporters; and, in a vein of successful irony, he overturned the whole fabric that had been raised to support 'the Princess Olive's claims.' Her latter years were passed in poverty, within the rules of a prison, in consequence of debts contracted while under her delusion of royalty; having at that time commenced a splendid establishment, assumed the royal livery, &c. She was at length liberated, and went to reside with Miss Macauley, at Somer's Town, a short time previous to her death, which occurred in 1834, at the age of 52.

SERRONI, H., an Ital. theologian, 1517-1587.

SERRY, J. H., a French theologian, 1659-1798.

SERTORIUS, QUINTUS, a partisan of Marius in the civil war between the plebeians and the senatorial oligarchy, headed by Sylla, was born in Italy about 121 B.C. He reaped his earliest laurels in the war against the Cimbri and Teutones, on the Gaulish frontier, and there also became acquainted with the chief of the people. When Sylla triumphed in Italy, Sertorius retired to his praetorial government in Spain; and though he was continually harassed by Metellus, he virtually rendered that country independent under his command, and endeavored to give it the benefits of a paternal government. He was assassinated at a banquet to which he had been invited by the Roman general Perpanna B.C. 72. [E.R.]

SERVETUS, or SERVEDE, MICHAEL, was born at Villa Nuova in Arragon, A.D. 1599. From his birth-place he assumed the cognomen of Villanovanus; and the surname Reves, which he put on the title-page of his books, appears to be a quaint transposition of the first two syllables of Servetus. His father was a lawyer, and wishing his son to study for



his own profession, sent him for that purpose to Toulouse. But literature and theology occupied his attention and engrossed his leisure. On returning to Spain he attached himself to Quintana, confessor to the emperor Charles V., and accompanied him first into Italy and then to Germany. In the year 1550 he took up his residence at Basle, and often conferred with Oecolampadius on matters of theology. His mind now began to evolve its peculiar speculations, all in antagonism to the current beliefs. In 1531 appeared his first work at Hagenau, 'De Trinitatis Erroribus,' in which the notion of a Trinity was not only discussed, but caricatured. The emperor ordered the book to be suppressed, and the year following Servetus published apologetic dialogues, condemning the juvenility of the work, but still maintaining the same doctrines. In 1533 he went to France, studied at Paris, afterwards removed to Orleans, and resided for two years as corrector of the press at Lyons, busying himself with the study of medicine. In 1537 he revisited Paris, and took the degrees of master of arts and doctor of medicine. Leaving Paris, after an accusation by the Sorbonne, he settled ultimately at Vienne, and for a series of years practised medicine. He had been a considerable time composing a book on Theology, and under the title of 'Christianismi Restitutio' it appeared at Vienne in 1553, but without author's name or date. The book produced a great sensation—suspicion, in consequence of some Genevan correspondence with a French refugee called De Trie, fell at length on Servetus, and he was imprisoned by the inquisitors. During the process he contrived to escape and fled at once to Geneva, where he lay in concealment for a month, waiting an opportunity to set out for Naples. After his flight from Vienne he was burned there in effigy, having been previously condemned as an outlaw, and he would have been burned in person, if he had not so opportunely made his escape. As he was about to leave Geneva for Zurich he was discovered, and at the suggestion of Calvin he was at once apprehended, on the 13th August, 1553. The accuser of the Spaniard was Nicholas de la Fontaine, a Frenchman, but Calvin himself framed the eight-and-thirty articles of charge, as we learn from one of his own letters. At the first hearing of the case Servetus made explanations, and at the second hearing Calvin himself attended. In the mean time the council of Geneva wrote to Vienne, with information that Servetus was in custody, and resolved as the trial went on to send communications to several of the cantons. The council of Vienne demanded back the prisoner, but with tears in his eyes he entreated the Genevan syndics to retain him, and sist him before their own tribunal. The Genevan magistrates stood upon prerogative, or the burning of Servetus would have happened at popish Vienne, and the protestant syndics were proud to rival a catholic city in severity of penalty. His prosecution was now given to the attorney-general, and the charge of sedition was specially pressed against the accused; for politics superseded theology in the discussion. Servetus replied at some length, and in his subsequent petition one of his principal endeavors is to clear himself from the charge of being a disturber of society. Calvin and he were confronted—they had maintained a correspondence some months previous, and Servetus actually craved an indictment to be preferred against the reformer. Calvin, in the mean time, had quarrelled with the council in a case of discipline; the Libertine or anti-Calvinist party were growing in power, and Servetus hoped apparently to turn the tables on his principal antagonist. The opinion of the churches in Switzer-

land had now been asked, and they unanimously condemned Servetus, though they differed as to the amount of punishment which should be inflicted on him. Toward the end of the protracted investigation the influence of Calvin was little felt, and on the 26th of October, the unhappy Servetus was doomed to the stake the following day. Calvin interfered for a more lenient form of punishment, but his request was not granted. Servetus was greatly affected when he heard his sentence, though he gradually resumed his composure. Farell attended him, but seems to have made no impression upon his mind. The next day the sentence was carried into effect in all its cruel barbarity. The sufferer, during the half-hour of his consciousness amidst the flames, cried repeatedly—'Jesus, thou Son of the Eternal God, have mercy on me.'—This execution of Servetus has acquired an adventitious eminence from its circumstances. Had he been burned at Vienne, the deed would have been known only as one of thousands inflicted by papal mandate. But the scene of the martyrdom in the protestant republic of Geneva, and the theological notoriety of Calvin, have given it an extraordinary and a polemical celebrity. Much has been said and written about it: it has barbed many a declaration; and the harsh and vindictive spirit of Calvin has been often reprobated. But the fact is, that only in the year 1842, were the original records of the trial discovered and employed in the account. M. De La Valayre in 1842 made good use of those documents, and so did Killiet in 1844, in his 'Relation du Procès Criminal Intenté à Genève en 1553 Contre Michel Servet,' &c. The result throws a better and more faithful light on the whole transaction. It is proved that while Calvin approved of the punishment of death according to a theory then commonly entertained, yet that he had little or no direct influence with the council during the latter portion of the trial. (See CALVIN.) The union between religion and politics in the government of Geneva, led its rulers to believe themselves invested with the power of punishing heresy as a sin against God and a crime against the state. Nay, at the very same period Berthelier, a citizen, had been excluded from the church by Calvin, but the council declared him capable of receiving the communion. In 1547 Gruet, a leader of the Libertine party, had been beheaded for sedition, though religious opinion formed a special charge against him. In the document which contains the sentence against Servetus, assaults on Calvin and the Geneva ministers are not mentioned at all. Servetus himself held the same theoretic views, and in his indictment against Calvin he puts the alternative—'Till the cause be decided for his death or mine.' So that had he obtained supremacy in Geneva, he would not have scrupled to burn Calvin. What a miserable misconception of human right and Divine enactment! And it was certainly a sad and inconsistent thing for reformers to deny to others the toleration which they had claimed and gained for themselves. The career of Servetus was peculiar. Born in the land of the *Auto-da-Fé*, he was sent out of it to study, his father being afraid that his son's free speculations and pugnacious propensity would place him within the grasp of the inquisition; and yet he perished neither in Spain nor France. Coleridge has said, that 'if any poor fanatic ever thrust himself into the flames, that man was Servetus.' We cannot use these words in all their latitude; yet, certainly Servetus, with all his acknowledged talents and gifts, was ambitious and arrogant, was, in short, what Mosheim calls a 'semifanatic.' But surely such a character did not merit so awful a penalty, and we may read in the



flames of Servetus that man is responsible to God alone for his belief, that truth does not suffer by toleration, for fire is not able to extirpate what argument cannot overthrow. A passage is found in the 'Restitutio' of Servetus, which has been understood by some as anticipating by seventy years, Harvey's famous discovery of the circulation of the blood. While we admit the boldness and eloquence of Servetus, his rare acquirements and restless industry, we are compelled to add that the equivocations made by him on his trial, both at Vienne and Geneva, do not place his moral character in the same favorable light. [J.E.]

SERVIEZ, JACQUES ROERGAS DE, a French historian, 1679-1727. His grandson, EMMANUEL GERVAISE, a soldier and writer, 1755-1804.

SERVIN, LOUIS, a French juriconsult, who died suddenly when in the act of remonstrating with Louis XIII. against his tyrannical acts, 1626.

SERVIUS, MAURUS HONORATUS, a Roman grammarian and commentator upon Virgil, 5th century.

SERVIUS, SULPITIUS RUFUS, a Roman jurist and statesman, died in Antony's camp, B.C. 43.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, the sixth king of Rome, succeeded his father-in-law, Tarquin the Elder, B.C. 578. Murdered at the instigation of Tullia and her husband, B.C. 534. See TARQUIN.

SESSA, an Indian mathematician, the reputed inventor of the game of chess, 11th century.

SESTINI, D., an Italian antiquarian, 1750-1832.

SESTO, CÆSAR DA, called the Milanese, an Italian painter of the 16th century.

SETTALA, LODOVICO, in Latin *Septalius*, an eminent Milanese physician, 1552-1633. His son, MANFRED, an able mathematician, 1660-1680.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, an English poet, was born at Dunstable, 1618; educated at Trinity College, Oxford; was much engaged in the political squabbles of the age, and wrote some smart pieces both in prose and verse. He was also an indefatigable writer for the stage, but none of his dramas are now acted. Died 1724.

SEUME, J. T., a German writer, 1763-1810.

SEVERINUS, a pope of Rome, 640.

SEVERUS, three Roman emperors:—1. LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, the most important, was born on the African coast 146, and having commanded the legions of Illyria, was proclaimed on the death of Pertinax 193. He made many conquests in the East, and in 208 went to Britain, where he built a wall between the Forth and the Clyde, as a check against the Picts. He died at York in 211. 2. FLAVIUS VALERIUS SEVERUS, killed by Maximian, after a short indulgence in power, 307. 3. VIBIUS SEVERUS, proclaimed by the legions of Illyria, 461, died 465. 4. See ALEXANDER.

SEVERUS, founder of a Christian sect, 2d century.

SEVERUS, A., a Greek rhetorician, 5th century.

SEVERUS, CORNELIUS, a Roman poet, who lived in the reign of Augustus. He was the author of 'Ætina,' a poem, which has been attributed to Virgil.

SEVERUS, S., a Christian poet, 4th century.

SEVIGNE, MARIE DE RABUTIN CHANTAL, Marchioness De, celebrated for her fine understanding and epistolary talents, was born at the chateau de Bourdilly, in Burgundy, 1627. After the death of the marquis de Sevigne, she lived in widowhood twenty-five years, devoted to the education of her children. Her famous letters were addressed to her daughter, Madame de Grignan. Died 1696.

SEVIN, F., a French philologist, 1682-1741.

SEWALL, JONATHAN MITCHELL, an American poet, 1749-1808.

SEWALL, STEPHEN, an American scholar, and author of a Hebrew grammar, a Chaldee and English dictionary, and various learned works, was born in Maine, 1734, appointed professor of Hebrew in Harvard University, 1762, and died 1804.

SEWALL, SAMUEL, chief justice of Mass. in 1718. He was a warm advocate of the negro slave, and wrote 'The selling of Joseph' in vindication of his rights. He was the author of various religious works. Died 1730.

SEWALL, THOMAS, an American physician and medical writer, author of an essay on phrenology and a tract on temperance. Died at Washington, where he resided, 1845, aged 58.

SEWARD, ANNA, a once popular writer, known as the friend and biographer of Dr. Darwin, was the daughter of the Rev. T. Seward, rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, where she was born 1747. Her publications were the poetical romance of Louisa, 1782; a Collection of Sonnets, 1799; and the Life of Darwin in 1804. She died in 1809, since which her Literary Remains and Correspondence have appeared.

SEWARD, WILLIAM, a biographical writer, was born in London, 1747. He was educated at the Charter House, and at Oxford; was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and other eminent literary characters; and was the author of 'Anecdotes of distinguished Persons,' 'Biographiana,' &c. He died in 1799.

SEWELL, GEORGE, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Windsor, and after completing his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, studied medicine in Holland under the celebrated Boerhaave, and settled at Hampstead as a physician. His chief literary productions are, 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' a tragedy; 'A Vindication of the English Stage;' translations of parts of Lucan, Ovid, and Tibullus; and 'Epistles to Mr. Addison.' Died 1726.

SEWELL, WILLIAM, the son of an English refugee at Amsterdam, who, though brought up as a weaver, made himself master of several languages, and compiled an 'English and Dutch Dictionary;' but he is best known by his 'History of the Quakers,' of which sect he was himself a member. Died 1725.

SEWELL, W., an English veterinary writer, died 1853, age 72.

SEXTIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, 1st cent.

SEXTIUS-EMPIRICUS, a Greek philosopher and physician, time of Commodus.

SEYBERT, ADAM, an American physician, and author of Statistical Annals of United States from 1789 to 1818, died 1825.

SEYBOLD, D. C., a German philologist, 1747-1804.

SEYDLITZ, FREDERIC WILLIAM, Baron Von, a companion-in-arms of Frederic the Great, distinguished in the seven years' war, 1722-1773.

SEYMOUR, ARABELLA. See ARABELLA.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, duke of Somerset, and uncle to Edward VI., was brother to Queen Jane Seymour, and on his sister's marriage to Henry VIII. in 1536, was created Viscount Beauchamp. He distinguished himself in the Scottish and French wars, and in the struggle for power after the death of Henry, became governor of the young king and protector of the realm. In 1548 he was created duke of Somerset, and took the functions of lord-treasurer and earl-marshal; in the same year he headed the troops in Scotland, and won the battle of Musselburgh. His power was at last broken by the intrigues of the earl of Warwick, afterwards





[Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset.]

duke of Northumberland, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 22d January, 1552.

SEYMOUR, HEZEKIAH C., engineer in chief of the State of New York, and chief engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, died 1853, aged 42.

SEYSEL. See SEISSEL.

SFORZA, a noble Italian family founded by GIACOMO ATTENDOLO, a peasant of the Romagna, who was born at Cottignola in 1369, and enlisting in a company of soldiers that passed through the village, rose gradually to the rank of general. He was called *Sforza* on account of his great vigor. He was drowned in effecting the passage of the river Pescara, in the service of Joan of Naples, 1424. FRANCESCO ALESSANDRO, duke of Milan, was a natural son of the preceding. He was born in 1401, and rose to distinction in the service of Joan, afterwards as general of the Milanese troops; he was created duke by the leaders of a revolt in 1450, died 1466. The descendants of the latter possessed the duchy through several generations. The principal of them was MAXIMILIAN, who figured in the events that followed the league of Cambrai, and died at Paris, in the reign of Francis I., 1530. See VISCONTI.

SFORZA, BONA, daughter of J. G. Sforza, one of the preceding dukes, and of Isabella of Arragon, became queen of Poland by her marriage with Sigismund I. in 1518; she died 1557.

SHADWELL, the Right Hon. Sir LANCELOT, vice-chancellor of England, was born 1779; educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1800, as seventh wrangler, obtaining also the second chancellor's medal. He was called to the bar by the honorable society of Lincoln's Inn in 1803, was appointed a king's counsel in 1821, sat for Ripon as M. P. in 1826, and was elevated to the vice-chancellorship of England in 1827. His honor also twice filled the office of a commissioner of the great seal; first in 1835, after Lord Brougham's, and in 1850, after Lord Cottenham's, resignation of the chancellorship. As a judge, Sir Lancelot gave great satisfaction. He disposed with great rapidity of the mere routine business of his court, and he was no less remarkable for his affability and courtesy, than for the humorous and classical wit with which he seasoned his dicta. Died Aug. 10, 1850.

SHAFTESBURY. The first earl of Shaftesbury was the brilliant but inconsistent statesman of Charles II.'s reign. His son, the second earl, was the father of ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, the third earl, the subject of this notice. He was born in London in 1671, and educated under the superintendence of his grandfather. He travelled for some years on the continent, and in 1693 entered the House of Commons, where he acted energetically with the Whig party. His health already threatening to fail, he went abroad in 1698, and studied in Holland under the advice of Bayle and Le Clerc. Next year his father's death called him to the House of Lords; but, early in the reign of Anne, his premature infirmities forced him to retire altogether from public life. Thenceforth he busied himself exclusively with philosophy and literature, till he died at Naples in 1713.—In 1711 he had collected his writings into a series, which he entitled 'Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times.' The most important pieces in the collection are, the 'Inquiry concerning Virtue or Merit,' first published in 1639; and the platonic dialogue, called 'The Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody,' whose first appearance was in 1709. Both as a philosopher and as a writer, Shaftesbury has encountered extremes, equally undeserved, of admiration and of censure. His style is elaborate, artificial, affected, and studded all over with foreign and pedantic terms of his own invention; and he very seldom puts off his offensive air of foppish condescension. But there is hardly a page of his volumes in which we are not struck by the elements of fine writing; and some passages of his, with their lofty thoughtful eloquence, and their exquisite music of rhythm, are among the most beautiful things in the English language. The moral elevation and purity of the sentiments are always worthy of the amiable and irreproachable character of the author. The great defect in Shaftesbury's philosophical thinking is its indistinctness; he merely throws out hints, in a manner not unlike his master and model Plato, and often gives reason for believing that he himself had apprehended very obscurely the ideas he strives to express. Inconsistency, real or apparent, is a natural accompaniment of this mistiness of thought; and the vacillating uncertainty of opinion betrays itself most of all when questions of religion are directly handled. His mind had received a wrong bias through the scorn he felt for the Toryism and Jacobitism then rampant in the Church of England; and the tendency was augmented by his observation of the popularity possessed, among the clergy as elsewhere, by the philosophy of Locke, which Shaftesbury believed to contain the germ of evil religious consequences. Although, likewise, no thinkers could be more unlike than the cold and sceptical Bayle and the enthusiastic and aspiring Shaftesbury, the intercourse of the two did not improbably affect in some degree the opinions of the young Englishman. Accordingly, Shaftesbury gives vent, especially in 'The Moralists,' to expressions and assertions, which fully justified Leland in uttering a warning against him in his 'View of Deistical Writers;' while elsewhere he contradicts such passages directly, or neutralizes them by fine trains of devout meditation. In the philosophical system (if such it can be called) of the author of the 'Characteristics,' there are two or three peculiarities calling for hasty commendation. First, in Metaphysics he strenuously vindicated the possibility of *a priori* notions against the sensualistic philosophy of Locke; and his views on this great question, while they called forth the

warm admiration of Leibnitz, and accorded with the opinions of that great thinker, were likewise a foretaste of the creed taught afterwards in fragments by Reid and systematized (not in all points safely) by Kant and his disciples. In the second place, Shaftesbury's Ethical doctrines placed him, at two points, in opposition to systems then prevalent in England. He combated eagerly and convincingly the Selfish theory of Hobbes: he directed thinkers into a psychological track that had recently been neglected, when, refusing to confine himself exclusively (like Cudworth and Clarke) to the region of Reason or Intellect, he indicated Feeling as an essential element in all Facts of Conscience or operations of the Moral Sense or Faculty. [W.S.]

SHAH-ABBAS. See ABBAS.



[Shakespeare.]

SHAKSPERE, WILLIAM, 'born at Stratford-upon-Avon, married and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Stratford, made his will, and died.' 'This,' says Steevens, 'is all that is known, with any degree of certainty, about Shakspeare.' We should have cared very little about the birth and marriage, the will, or the death, of this native of a petty country-town in the sixteenth century, but for the one other certainty, 'he wrote poems and plays.' That fact renders the minutest incident in the life of this son of a Warwickshire yeoman a matter of interest to the whole human race; for out of the cottage in which he was born, has gone forth a voice which is the mightiest in modern literature; which has had no small influence in forming our national character; and which, in connection with the higher teaching from above, is refining and humanizing wherever its sound is heard. Steevens was in a great degree right, as far as regards a mere biographical notice of Shakspeare. His real biography lies in a critical estimate of his writings, as compared with others of his time, and in his relation to the age in which he flourished. The documentary biography, beyond that furnished by the facts that tell us the dates of his several works, lies in a very narrow compass. William Shakspeare was born in 1564. His baptism was registered in the parish church of Stratford, on the 26th of April, in that year. It was usual to baptize within three days of birth, and, therefore, his birth-day is held to be the 23d of April, the St. George's day of England. The probability, though not the certainty, is that he was born in the town of Stratford. The old house there, in which he is said to have been

born, was unquestionably the property of his father, John Shakspeare. His father was married and living in Stratford in 1558. His mother was Mary Arden, of the ancient family of the Ardens. The course of John Shakspeare may be traced by the parochial and municipal records, from the office of Jurymen of the court leet in 1556, to that of bailiff, or chief magistrate, in 1568. He has been held to have been a butcher, or a wool-stapler, or a glover. In an age when there was little subdivision of occupations, the yeoman cultivating his land, might have sold the carcasses of his sheep, dressed their wool, and prepared their peltries. The occupier of grazing land had no large separate markets for such commodities. There was a free grammar school at Stratford. We have no record that William Shakspeare went to that school; but why should we doubt that he was educated there; it was the natural place of his education. Some persons have endeavored to show that there is no tincture of grammar school studies in his writings; that he was essentially unlearned. Such a belief is now wholly abandoned, except by those pedants, if there be any left, who think that there can be no learning without a constant parade of it. It has been stated by Rowe, that John Shakspeare had 'a large family, ten children in all.' There were other Shaksperes in Stratford. The registers distinctly show that the father of the poet had five children who survived the period of infancy. We have no trace how William Shakspeare was employed in the interval between his school-days and manhood. Some hold that he was an attorney's clerk. The tradition is that he was a wild young fellow, stealing deer. The certainty is that he was treasuring up that store of knowledge, and cultivating that range of genius, which made him what he became.—At Shottery, a pretty village within a mile of Stratford, is an old farm-house, now divided into several tenements, where dwelt a family of the name of Hathaway, and this property remained in the possession of their descendants. Anne Hathaway became the wife of William Shakspeare in 1582. The marriage-bond and license are preserved in the Consistorial Court, at Worcester. By this marriage there were three children, Susanna, Hammet, and Judeth. Hammet, the only son, died in 1596. The two daughters survived their father, and inherited his property. Soon after his marriage William Shakspeare became connected with the Blackfriars Theatre, in London. In 1589, when he was only [Tud]



[Birth-place of Shakspeare.]

twenty-five years of age, he was a joint proprietor of that theatre, with four others below him in the list. The players of the Blackfriars were the Lord Chamberlain's company, those who acted under royal patronage. We know nothing of the date of



the production of his first play. We can absolutely assign very few dates to any of his plays, except by the following table, which has been given by Mr. Knight, of the positive facts which determine dates *previous* to which they had been produced:—

Henry VI., Part I.....	Alluded to by Nashe in 'Pierce Pennilesse,'	1592
Henry VI., Part II.....	Printed as 'The First Part of the Contention,'	1594
Henry VI., Part III.....	Printed as 'The True Tragedy of Richard Duke of York.'	1595
Richard II.....	Printed.....	1597
Richard III.....	Printed.....	1597
Romeo and Juliet.....	Printed.....	1597
Love's Labors Lost.....	Printed.....	1598
Henry IV., Part I.....	Printed.....	1598
Henry IV., Part II.....	Printed.....	1600
Henry V.....	Printed.....	1600
Merchant of Venice.....	Printed, 1600. Mentioned by Meres.....	1598
Midsummer Night's Dream.....	Printed, 1600. Mentioned by Meres.....	1598
Much Ado about Nothing.....	Printed.....	1600
As You Like It.....	Entered at Stationers' Hall.....	1600
All's Well that Ends Well.....	Held to be mentioned by Meres as 'Love's Labors Won'.....	1598
Two Gentlemen of Verona.....	Mentioned by Meres.....	1598
Comedy of Errors.....	Mentioned by Meres.....	1598
King John.....	Mentioned by Meres.....	1598
Titus Andronicus.....	Printed.....	1600
Merry Wives of Windsor.....	Printed.....	1602
Hamlet.....	Printed.....	1603
Twelfth Night.....	Acted in the Middle Temple Hall.....	1602
Othello.....	Acted at Harefield.....	1602
Measure for Measure.....	Acted at Whitehall.....	1604
Lea.....	Printed 1608. Acted at Whitehall.....	1607
Taming of the Shrew.....	Supposed to have been acted at Henslow's Theatre, 1598. Entered at Stationers' Hall.....	1607
Troilus and Cressida.....	Printed 1609. Previously acted at Court.....	1609
Pericles.....	Printed.....	1609
The Tempest.....	Acted at Whitehall.....	1611
The Winter Tale.....	Acted at Whitehall.....	1611
Henry VIII.....	Acted as a new play when the Globe was burned.....	1613

Of the thirty-seven plays of Shakspeare, the existence of thirty-one is thus defined by contemporary records. The six which are not so defined, are Cymbeline, Macbeth, Timon, and the three Roman plays. There are not many instances of the mention of Shakspeare, during his lifetime, by writers of his period; but one writer, Francis Meres, notices many of his more important plays, in 1598. His poems carry their own dates, 'Venus and Adonis' was published in 1593; 'Lucrece' in 1594; the 'Sonnets' in 1609. Meres had mentioned, in 1598, Shakspeare's 'sugered sonnets amongst his private friends.' Shakspeare became rich in connection with the theatres. He purchased the principal house in Stratford in 1597, and parcels of land in that parish. He became the tithe-owner also by purchase. It is supposed that he ceased to be connected with the theatres in 1609, for there is a valuation of his property in that year, for which he asked £1,433 6s. 8d. His father died in 1601; and it is more than probable that the greatest of poets succeeded him as a practical farmer in his native place. He had his actions in the bailiff's court for corn sold and delivered. He was looked up to by his neighbors, as there is evidence in letters. His eldest daughter, in 1607, married Dr. Hall, an eminent physician residing in Stratford. Judeth married Thomas Quiney, a tradesman of substance, in February, 1616. The register of Stratford has another register two months after-

wards. On the 25th April, William Shakspeare was buried in the parish church. Anne, the wife, survived till 1623. She was amply provided for by the laws of her country; for the greater part of Shakspeare's property was freehold, and the widow was entitled, for her life, to the dower of one-third. The bequest to her of the second-best bed was one of affection, and not of neglect. The best bed was always an heir-loom. The eldest daughter, Susanna, died in 1649. Judeth died in 1662. Neither left any heir-male. The one grand-daughter of Shakspeare, Elizabeth Hall, inherited the bulk of his property. By her second marriage she became the wife of Sir John Barnard. In half a century the family estates were all scattered, and went to other races; with the exception of two houses in Henley-street, which Lady Barnard devised to her kinsman, Thomas Hart, the grandson of Shakspeare's sister, Joan. These houses were purchased by the British nation, in 1847, of the descendants of the Harts. [C.K.]

SHAMMAI, a Jewish rabbi, president of the Sanhedrim, at first a disciple of Hillel, but afterwards dissenting from his master, and set up a new college; 1st century B.C.

SHALER, WM., American consul at Havana and consul-general at Algiers, where he wrote his 'Sketches of Algiers.' Died 1833.

SHANFARAH, an Arabian poet, 6th century.

SHARP, ABRAHAM, an astronomer and mechanician, who became assistant to Flamsteed at the Royal Observatory, 1651-1742.

SHARP, GRANVILLE, was born in 1734 at Durham, and was apprenticed in trade, but, having a strong turn for literature, he abandoned the uncongenial pursuit of business. His friends having procured him a situation in the Ordnance Office, he continued for some time discharging the duties of that department until the declaration of war against America, and entertaining strong conscientious objections to the policy and justice of that measure, he resigned his place. Being possessed of some means, he now resolved to dedicate his life to study and to the duties of active benevolence. He instituted the society for the abolition of the slave trade, and distinguished himself by his zeal in devising measures for the extensive distribution of the Bible. He was the author of various literary works. Besides several pamphlets on slavery, he published Tracts on the Hebrew language, and Remarks on the Definite Article in the Greek New Testament. Mr. Sharp died on 6th July, 1813. [R. J.]

SHARP, JAMES, archbishop of St. Andrew's, a distinguished prelate of the 17th century, was born in Banffshire, in 1618, and obtained a professorship in the university of St. Andrew's. The presbytery being overturned by parliament, under Charles II., Sharp, who had treacherously promoted that measure, was rewarded with the primacy, and appointed archbishop of St. Andrew's. The wanton cruelties which followed confirmed the horror entertained against him, and raised the fury of some of his more bigoted opponents to conspire against his life. His carriage, in which he was travelling, about three miles from St. Andrew's, on the 3d of May, 1679, was met by some fanatics, headed by John Balfour of Burley, who were waiting there to intercept a servant of the archbishop's, named Carmichael. To tempers thus heated by fanaticism, the appearance of the archbishop himself was deemed a sign of the intention of Providence to substitute a more important victim; and, regardless of the tears and entreaties of his daughter, they dragged him from his carriage, and with savage ferocity murdered him before her face.

**SHARP, JOHN**, a learned prelate and theological writer, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1644; studied at Christ's College, Cambridge; and rose, by gradual preferments, to the deanery of Norwich. In the reign of James II. he gave such offence to the court by preaching against popery, that an order was sent to the bishop of London to suspend him; but the bishop having refused on the ground of its being contrary to law, he, as well as Dr. Sharp, were suspended by the ecclesiastical commission. The doctor, however, was soon restored to the exercise of his function; and, after the revolution, he was made dean of Canterbury; from whence, in 1661, he was elevated to the archbishopric of York. Died 1713. His 'Sermons,' published after his death, form seven vols.

**SHARP, THOMAS**, a younger son of the preceding, was born about 1693; received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow and D.D. in 1729; obtained various preferments in the church; finally became archdeacon of Northumberland and a prebendary of Durham; and died in 1758. He wrote 'Discourses on the Hebrew Tongue,' &c.

**SHARP, RICHARD**, a gentleman well known in the literary world as 'Conversation Sharp,' and whose taste and judgment as a critic were equal to his conversational powers, died, aged 76, while on the road from Torquay to his residence in London, March 30, 1835. Mr. Sharp was deeply engaged in commercial concerns, but employed his leisure hours in literary pursuits; and had he more devoted himself to study and composition, he might have taken a high station among the best writers of the day. He was the author of 'Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse.' He had formerly been an M.P. adhering to the Whig interest; and few men displayed more anxiety than he did for the extension of civil and religious liberty, and the moral improvement of the community. He left £250,000, which was divided between his nephews and nieces.

**SHARP, S.**, a writer on surgery, died 1778.

**SHARP, WILLIAM**, an eminent engraver, was born in London, January 29, 1749. His father, who was a gunmaker, early apprenticed him to a bright engraver, and he commenced his career by engraving such works as door plates, &c., his first effort being on a pewter pot; but in 1782 he completely resigned this business, and commenced as a line engraver, executing plates after Stothard and others, for the booksellers, but he soon acquired a great reputation, and engraved many considerable works from the old and modern masters, and such is the delicacy and precision of his lines, that some of his plates are considered, both in this country and abroad, the finest specimens of line engraving extant; as for instance, the portrait of John Hunter, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, or his 'Lear,' after West. Sharp died at Chiswick of dropsy in the chest, July 25, 1824. He was a member of the academies of Munich and Vienna, but had declined the honor of 'Associate Engraver' in the Royal Academy of his own country, considering the exclusion of engravers from the full honors of the academy, an affront to the profession. This exclusion is now (1853) suspended. Sharp is reputed latterly to have resigned his mind to the reveries of Richard Brothers, Joanna Southcott, and Emanuel Swedenborg. That he may at one time have had faith in all these is possible, but not simultaneously. To confound the sublime morals and doctrines of Swedenborg with the reveries of Brothers, or the delusion of Joanna Southcott, is not less ridiculous than to assume that

an orthodox Mahometan could at the same time be a good Christian. [R.N.W.]

**SHARPE, GREGORY**, an eminent Oriental scholar and able divine, was born in Yorkshire, in 1713, was educated at Westminster and Aberdeen, and eventually became master of the Temple. Among his writings are, 'A Review of the Controversy on the Demoniacs,' 'Defence of Dr. Clarke against the attacks of Leibnitz,' 'Dissertations on the Origin of Languages, and the Powers of Letters with a Hebrew Lexicon,' 'Dissertations on the Latin and Greek Tongues,' 'Three Discourses in Defence of Christianity,' an 'Introduction to Universal History,' and 'The Rise and Fall of the City and Temple of Jerusalem.' Died 1771.

**SHARROCK, ROBERT**, a dignitary of the Church of England, and a writer on morality, 17th century.

**SHAW, CUTHBERT**, a poet of very humble origin, born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1739. He was usher at a school in Darlington, and while there he published a poem, entitled 'Liberty.' He afterwards joined a company of comedians, under the name of Seymour; but he relinquished the stage about 1762, and became a professional writer. In 1766 he published the 'Race,' a satire against most of the living poets; and, on the death of his wife, he produced a pathetic 'Monody,' esteemed his best performance. He lived a life of intemperance and debauchery, and he died in wretchedness and poverty, in 1786.

**SHAW, GEORGE**, a distinguished writer on zoology, &c., was born in 1751, at Birtton, in Buckinghamshire; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and graduated as M.D. at Oxford. He then settled as a physician in London, was elected F.R.S., and appointed a vice-president of the Linnean Society; delivered lectures on zoology at the Leverian Museum and at the Royal Institution; and was made librarian and assistant keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He was the author of several works on 'Zoology,' conducted the 'Naturalist's Miscellany,' and was one of the editors of the abridged Philosophical Transactions. Died 1813.

**SHAW, SIR JAMES, bart.**, was born at Riccarton, in the county of Ayr, in the year 1764; became a junior clerk in a mercantile house of the city of London; and, by constant diligence and great ability, gradually rose to a partnership in the firm. In 1798 his character was so high alike for probity and industry that he was elected alderman for his ward of Portsoken; in 1803 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1805 that of lord-mayor; and, on the very day previous to his vacating the civic chair, he was elected M.P. for the city of London, which honorable position he retained till 1818, when he retired, having been created a baronet in 1809. In 1831 he was elected chamberlain of London, when he resigned his aldermanic gown. On occasion of the memorable forgery of exchequer bills, Sir James was supposed to have been unfortunate enough to have received £40,000 of them in his capacity of banker to the city. But the bills happily proved to be genuine, and Sir James received the full amount, with interest to the day of payment. Simple in his habits, singularly industrious and persevering, Sir James was also extremely charitable. Died Oct. 22, 1843, aged 80.

**SHAW, JOHN**, an English divine, died 1689.

**SHAW, PETER**, a medical writer, 1695-1763.

**SHAW, SAMUEL**, a divine and schoolmaster, author of miscellaneous works, 1635-1696.

**SHAW, STEBBING**, a divine and topographer, was born in 1762, at Stone, in Staffordshire, and was



educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became tutor to Sir Francis Burdett, with whom he made a tour to the Highlands, and published an account of the journey. He also wrote a 'Tour in the West of England,' 'A History of Staffordshire,' and 'The Topographer,' published in periodic numbers. He died rector of Hartshorne, in Staffordshire, in 1802.

SHAW, THOMAS, a native of Kendal, who became chaplain to the English factory at Algiers, and wrote an account of his travels, 1692-1751.

SHAYS, DANIEL, the instigator of the Shays rebellion in Massachusetts, in 1787. Died 1825.

SHEA, DAVID, one of the professors of Oriental languages at Haileybury College, was born at Dublin, in 1772, and educated at its university. Having held a situation as chief clerk to a large mercantile establishment in Malta, which had extensive connections in the East, he studied the Arabic and Persian tongues; and his Oriental acquirements becoming known, a situation at Haileybury was provided for him. He translated 'Mirkhoud's History of the early Kings of Persia,' and at the time of his death was engaged in the translation of the Dabistan. This work he had completed, and it was presented to the Asiatic Society after his death. Died 1836.

SHEBBEARE, JOHN, a physician and political writer, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1709, where he was apprenticed to an apothecary. Having made a visit to Paris, he there obtained the degree of M.D., and was admitted into the academy of sciences. He settled in London, and commenced his career as a party writer; for his violence in which character he was once pilloried and twice imprisoned. Afterwards, under the administration of Lord Bute, he apostatised from the popular cause, and obtained a pension. His chief works are, 'Letters to the People of England,' 'The Marriage Act,' a satirical romance; 'Lydia, or Filial Piety,' 'Letters on the English Nation,' and the 'History of the Sumatrans,' a political satire. Died 1788.

SHEE, SIR MARTIN ARCHER, at once president and senior member of the Royal Academy, was born in Dublin, 1769. On his first arrival from Ireland in the British metropolis, he was introduced to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and to some other distinguished persons, by his illustrious friend and countryman, Edmund Burke. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in the year 1789. In 1791 he sent four portraits to the exhibition; in 1792 he exhibited seven works; and in 1796 he reached what is now the full academical number of eight portraits, including that of Mrs. S. Kemble in the character of Cowslip, in 'The Agreeable Surprise.' He continued equally industrious for many successive years; and was in such favor with his fellow artists, that he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1798. In 1800 he was elected a full royal academician; and of his 39 brethren by whom he was chosen he was the last survivor. He continued to produce numerous portraits with amazing readiness; and for a time he was in nearly as great request as Lawrence. In 1805 he made his appearance as a poet by the publication of his 'Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter; in two parts, with Notes and a Preface, including Strictures on the State of the Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste;' and this was followed in 1809 by a second poem, in six cantos, entitled 'Elements of Art,' to which Byron alludes in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' A third poetical production, entitled 'The Commemo-

ration of Reynolds,' &c., appeared from his pen in 1814. In 1824 he published a tragedy called 'Alasco,' with an angry preface directed against Mr. Colman, the licenser of plays, who had some years previously put a veto on its being brought upon the stage. On the death of Lawrence in 1830, he was elected president of the Royal Academy, and immediately knighted. Sir Martin excelled in short, well-timed, and well-delivered speeches, and his eloquence was highly appreciated within the walls of the academy. His name, says a contemporary from whom this memoir has been abridged, will descend in the history of painting as a clever artist with greater accomplishments than have commonly fallen to the class to which he belongs, and as a painter who has preserved to us the faces and figures of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Henry Halford, and the poet Moore. Died August 19, 1850.

SHEFFIELD. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SHEIL. See SHIEL.

SHELBURNE, WILLIAM PETTY, Lord, and first marquis of Lansdowne, born 1737. Became president of the Board of Trade in 1763, and joined Lord Chatham's administration in 1766. After the dissolution of that ministry he was a zealous oppositionist till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. He became head of the cabinet on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, which position he retained till the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox; afterwards he was created marquis of Lansdowne, died 1805.

SHELBY, ISAAC, a revolutionary officer and first governor of Kentucky in 1792.

SHELDON, GILBERT, a munificent prelate who succeeded Juxon in the primacy, and besides expending above £66,000 in charitable objects, remained at his post is the midst of the afflicted during the plague of London. Among the works executed at his expense is the theatre which bears his name at Oxford. Born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, 1598, died 1677.

SHELLEY, G., a writing-master, died 1736.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, a poet of admirable genius, was, in the words which he applied to himself, 'a power gift round with weakness.' There is something marvellous in the rich originality of his imagination, and the ideal loveliness of the forms which it pours forth. But his figures float in the air without touching earth; he wants both practical strength of sympathy and intuition of human character; and while always wedding thought with fancy, he thinks so obscurely that his attempts at narrative fail completely, while even those lyrical flights which are his best efforts, are often mystical or unintelligible. This ambitious turn of speculation, ill-directed and uncurbed, caused the unhappiness of his life as well as the chief faults of his poems. With the utmost gentleness and amiability of personal demeanor, he united an extreme confidence in his own opinions on abstract questions; and, setting himself up, with the presumption of youth, in opposition to received principles which he did not understand, he made himself voluntarily an outcast, and remained through life a martyr to his own indistinct chimeras. — Shelley, the son of a wealthy baronet in Sussex, was born in that county in 1792. His school-days were made uncomfortable by his sensitive and retired temper; and he was not distinguished as a scholar. But he laid the foundation of good Greek scholarship, and wrote two novels before he was sixteen. In 1808 he was sent from Eton to Oxford. Here, with very slight philosophical reading, he became



entangled in metaphysical difficulties, and, at seventeen, was pleased to publish, with a direct appeal to the heads of colleges, a pamphlet entitled 'The Necessity of Atheism.' He was immediately expelled. Soon afterwards he printed his poem of 'Queen Mab,' in which singular poetic beauties are interspersed through a wild mass of speculative absurdities. His alienation from his family was completed when, at the age of eighteen he married the daughter of a person who had, kept a coffee house. After three years of misery to both parties the ill-assorted marriage issued in a separation; and not very long afterwards Shelley was agitated into temporary derangement, by learning that his wife had destroyed herself. His children were taken from him by a decree of the Court of Chancery, on the ground of the atheism which he had avowed, and which he was too proud to retract on compulsion. Already, among his various wanderings, he had, in 1816, become acquainted with Lord Byron, who lived near him on the Lake of Geneva. There, and by the Lake of Como, he began to write poetry very sedulously, having for some time written oftener in prose. He studied and admired Wordsworth and Coleridge; he was familiar with the Greek dramatists, from whom he made some fine translations; but probably no models influenced him so much as Goethe and Calderon. Not long after his wife's death he married the daughter of Godwin, a lady well known as the authoress of 'Frankenstein' and other novels. They resided for a few months in Buckinghamshire, where they made themselves beloved by their charity to the poor; and Shelley's generosity had been remarkable even in the poverty which he had more than once suffered. During this time Shelley wrote his exquisite 'Alastor,' and the gorgeously obscure 'Revolt of Islam.' In the spring of 1818 he and his family removed to Italy, where they at length settled themselves at Pisa. In that country, with health already failing, Shelley produced some of his principal works, in a period of about four years. Such were the beautiful though dreamy lyrical drama called 'Prometheus Unbound;' the gloomy tragedy of 'The Cenci;' the mysterious but attractive 'Epipsychidion;' 'Julian



[Tomb of Shelley.]

and Maddalo,' in which he portrays himself and Byron, and many singularly fine small pieces, lyrical and reflective. In July, 1822, when he had not quite completed his twenty-ninth year, he was drowned in a storm which he encountered in his yacht on the Gulf of Spezia. In obedience to his own desire, his body, when thrown ashore, was burned, under the direction of Lord Byron and other friends; and

the ashes were carried to Rome, and buried beside the grave of Keats in the Protestant cemetery beneath the shadow of the pyramid. [W.S.]

SHELLEY, MARY WOLSTONCROFT, wife of the poet, was born in 1797, and acquired great reputation by her 'Frankenstein.' Among her other works is an edition of her husband's poems; died 1851.



[The Leasowes, Residence of Shenstone.]

SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, was born in 1714, in Shropshire, where his father owned the small estate of the Leasowes. He spent his youth at Oxford, and elsewhere, in literary idling, and verse-making. About his thirtieth year he succeeded to the family property; and his principal employment afterwards was the execution of those operations in landscape gardening, which made the Leasowes one of the show places of England, but involved the owner in pecuniary embarrassment. Shenstone was a pleasant but not vigorous writer, both in verse and in prose. His 'Pastoral Ballad' is one of the best pieces we have of its artificial kind, and contains some fine touches, both of description and sentiment; and his 'Schoolmistress,' a semi-burlesque imitation of Spenser's diction and stanza, has a spirit and originality which he never elsewhere showed. He died in 1763. [W.S.]

SHEPREVE, or SHEPERY, JOHN, one of the most learned men of his age, professor of Hebrew at Oxford about 1538, and author of Latin poems, &c., died 1542.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, a learned botanist and antiquarian, who became British consul at Smyrna, and devoted much time in exploring Natolia and Greece; born in Leicestershire 1659, died 1728. His brother, JAMES, born 1666, cultivated a fine botanical garden at Eltham, in Kent, died 1737.

SHERBURNE, SIR EDWARD, clerk of the ordinance in the time of Charles I., known as a poet and classical translator, 1618-1702.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, grandfather of the dramatist (next article), was born in the county of Cavan about 1684. and though of poor parentage became a clergyman in the Irish Church. He was a friend of Dean Swift, and an incorrigible wit, a genuine Irish sloven, a 'quibbler, a punster, and a fiddler,' died in extreme indigence, 1738. His son, THOMAS, born



at Quileu in 1721, went upon the stage in 1742, and was very successful as a tragedian; he wrote a 'Life of Swift,' 'Lectures on Elocution,' and an 'Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language,' died 1788. FRANCES, wife of the latter, and granddaughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlane, acquired considerable repute as a novelist, especially by her delightful romance of 'Nourjahad,' 1724-1767.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, was born at Dublin in 1751. His grandfather, Dr. Sheridan, a clergyman and schoolmaster in Ireland, was an improvident wit, and a friend and coadjutor of Swift; his father, Thomas Sheridan, was well known as an actor and a teacher of elocution, and as the author of a Pronouncing Dictionary; and his mother, a remarkably amiable and accomplished woman, wrote, besides other pieces, the fairy tale of 'Nourjahad.' Richard, an idle and mischievous boy, passed at school for a hopeless blockhead. But, though he had not learned to spell English when he left Harrow, at the age of eighteen, he was ambitious enough to join his friend, Halhed (the Orientalist), in publishing a translation from the Greek. He professed to study law in the Middle Temple; but his prospects were very hazy indeed, when, being barely of age, he made a runaway marriage with Miss Linley, a beautiful and accomplished singer. He refused to allow his wife to perform in public; and a small fortune she brought him was speedily dissipated by that careless way of living, which he practised at all stages of his life.—His career falls into two periods, exhibiting an alternation such as few men have gone through. The comic play-writer and theatrical manager transformed himself successfully into a statesman and orator.—His earliest comedy, 'The Rivals,' appeared in 1775, when the author was not much more than twenty-three years old. This humorous and lively play was succeeded next year by the commonplace farce of 'St. Patrick's Day,' and the witty and clever little opera of 'The Duenna.' In 1777, was played his celebrated comedy 'The School for Scandal,' an inimitable picture of the surface of society as seen on its weak side, and fuller of sparkling wit than any English play except those of Congreve. Sheridan's course of play-writing may



[Richard Brinsley Sheridan.]

be said to have closed in 1779, with his witty and ill-natured farce 'The Critic.' While engaged in bringing out his earliest plays, he became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre; and, acting as manager, he conducted his affairs with his usual carelessness. The wit which he exhibited in society

was even more remarkable than that which glittered in his comedies; but the one as well as the other was really gained (as his biographer, Moore, amusingly shows) by careful premeditation, and owed very much to unscrupulous and dexterous borrowing. Becoming intimate with Fox and Burke, and impressing these eminent men with a strong belief in his political and oratorical talents, he obtained a seat in parliament in 1780. He worked hard for the House of Commons, and was, in his great efforts, one of the most showy and striking of parliamentary orators. Of his famous speech on the trial of Warren Hastings, no record has been preserved that at all accounts for the extraordinary impression which it unquestionably made. Losing his wife in 1792, he married again, in 1796, a lady with whom he received five thousand pounds; and with this money and fifteen thousand pounds from shares in the theatre, he purchased an estate, and dreamt of living in splendor. But his affairs were already deranged beyond retrieval; and his sottish habits were becoming more and more confirmed. The last dozen years of his life were spent in continual difficulties, which made it the more honorable to him that he adhered steadfastly to the Whigs, even when his patron and boon-companion, the Prince Regent, deserted them. He was treasurer of the navy during the short ministry of Fox and Grenville; but after 1812 he was no longer able to speak in the house. Abandoned by friends, hunted by bailiffs, and sunk in habits and feelings, the wit and orator died in 1816. Those who had not offered to cheer his death-bed, gave him a grave in Westminster Abbey.

SHERLOCK, R., an English divine, 1613-1689.

SHERLOCK, WILLIAM, an episcopalian divine, was born in London, 1641, and received his education at Eton. Having distinguished himself at the university by his talents and acquirements, he obtained rapid preferments in the church, for, in 1669, he was appointed rector of the parish of St. George's, London; in 1681, prebendary of Pancras, St. Paul's cathedral; master of the Temple, and rector of Thetford; in 1691, dean of St. Paul's. His best known works are a 'Practical Treatise on Death,' 'A Discourse on Providence,' and 'The Future Judgment.' He died in 1707. [R.J.]

SHERLOCK, DR. THOMAS, son of the preceding and a clergyman of the Church of England also. He was born in 1678, and having repaired in due time to St. Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to prosecute his education, he became eventually master of that college. He afterwards succeeded his father as master of the Temple; and it may be stated, as somewhat remarkable, that both father and son held this situation for the long period of seventy years. In 1728 he was elevated to the bench as bishop of Bangor, and thence, in 1734, he was translated to the see of Salisbury. A still higher promotion was put in his offer, for he was urged, in 1747, to accept the primacy. But that high honor he was obliged to decline on account of his bodily infirmities. He was prevailed on, however, in the following year to accept the see of London. His death took place in 1761. He was a popular and voluminous author. His 'Sermons,' his 'Use and Intent of Prophecy,' and his controversial writings on the Bangorian Controversy form the chief of his published works. [R.J.]

SHERMAN, ROGER, an American statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Massachusetts 1721. His origin was an humble one, and he commenced life as a shoemaker. With a taste for study he devoted himself to the law, and



became an eminent practitioner and judge. He had early removed to Connecticut, and became a delegate for that state to Congress, in 1774, and continued a member of that body for the long period of nineteen years. He was also a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution. Died 1793.

SHERWIN, JOHN KEYSE, an eminent engraver, who, till the age of 19, exercised the humble occupation of a wood-cutter. He was at that period employed on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth, in Sussex; and being one day at the house of that gentleman, the attention with which he observed some of the family who were drawing, attracted Mr. Mitford's notice, who asked him if he could do anything in that way! Sherwin said that he could not tell, but he should like to try. On this a portrayer was put into his hand, and he produced such a drawing as astonished all present; and the society of arts, to whom it was presented, voted him the silver medal. He was then placed under Bartolozzi, and became his favorite pupil. His engravings are of the first excellence. Died 1790.

SHERWOOD, MRS., a popular English novelist and writer of juvenile books, 1775-1851.

SHIEL, RICHARD LALOR, born in Dublin 1793, and best known as a parliamentary orator, was called to the Irish bar in 1814, when he had already distinguished himself as a speaker at public meetings. His connection with politics dates from 1822, when he became an active supporter of the Catholic Association; and his career in parliament from 1829, after the passing of the Catholic Relief Act. In 1850 he went as her majesty's minister to the court of Tuscany; died there 1851.

SHIELD, WILLIAM, an eminent English composer, was born at Smalfield in the county of Durham, in the year 1749. He was apprenticed to a boat-builder at North Shields, during which period his musical talents began to develop themselves in such an extraordinary manner that he was induced to devote himself wholly to the study of the science. Shield first appeared as a dramatic composer in 1778. In rapid succession he produced music to the 'Fitch of Bacon;' 'Rosina;' 'The Poor Soldier;' 'Robin Hood;' 'Fontainebleau;' 'Marian;' 'Oscar and Malvina;' 'The Woodman;' &c. In 1807 he made a tour of the continent, and soon after his return home published his 'Introduction to Harmony,' which reached a second edition in 1817. He published also a volume of glees, and 'The Rudiments of Thorough Bass.' In 1817 the prince regent (George IV.) appointed him to the situation of master of the band of musicians in ordinary to the king, in which situation he conducted the musical services at the coronation of George IV. He died in 1829.

[J.M.]

SHIPLEY, JONATHAN, a prelate and poetical writer, one of whose daughters became the wife of Sir William Jones, born about 1714, died 1788.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, an American physician and the first lecturer on anatomy in America, was born in Pennsylvania, died 1808.

SHIRLEY, SIR ANTHONY, a famous Eastern traveller, who became the ambassador of Shah Abbas to various courts of Europe, and Spanish admiral in the Levant; born at Weston, in Sussex, 1565, supposed to have died in Spain about 1630. His brother, SIR THOMAS, travelled with him, and published an account of Turkey. A third brother, SIR ROBERT, was also his fellow-traveller, and, like Sir Anthony, acted as ambassador of the shah, 1570-1623.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, an eminent English dramatic

writer and poet of the Elizabethan age, was born in London, about 1594; was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford; obtained a curacy at St. Alban's, which he resigned on becoming a Catholic; and then endeavored, though without success, to establish a grammar school there. He next removed to London, and became a fertile writer for the stage; and, having obtained considerable celebrity, he was taken into the service of queen Henrietta Maria. He afterwards accompanied the Earl of Kildare to Ireland, but returned on the breaking out of the rebellion, and resumed his scholastic employment in the Whitefriars. At the Restoration many of his plays were again acted, and he appears to have been comparatively prosperous; but having lost all his property by the fire of London, in 1666, both he and his wife were so affected by the calamitous event, that they died of grief and terror within 24 hours of each other, on the 29th of October, and were buried in the same grave. Shirley was the author of 37 tragedies, comedies, &c., besides a volume of poems; which are now well known, a complete edition of his works having been published by the late Mr. Gifford.

SHIRLEY, THOMAS, a relation of the traveller of that name, known as a medical writer, 1638-78.

SHIRLEY, the Right Rev. WALTER AUGUSTUS, bishop of Sodor and Man, was born at Westport, in Ireland, 1797; was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford; ordained in 1820; and took up his residence with his father at Ashbourne, where he undertook lectureships and service, and performed all the duties of an able and active clergyman. While residing here he gained a prize for an able essay on 'The Study of Moral Evidence.' In 1826 he took the situation of examiner at Oxford; and, in the autumn of the same year, he repaired to Rome, where he officiated as minister of the English chapel. On his return in 1828 he became vicar of Shirley in Derbyshire, on the nomination of Earl Ferrers, a family connection; and here, besides discharging his ministerial duties with great faithfulness and success, he devoted himself with unwearied attention to what he considered the calls of professional duty, such as Bible societies, missionary deputations, evening lectures, curate societies, training schools, boards of education, and all other means for improving and extending the influence of the church. In 1846 he was selected as preacher of the Bampton Lectures at Oxford. The same year he was nominated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and had just entered on what promised to be a career of extensive usefulness, when he was cut off, after a short illness, April 21, 1847. The 'Letters and Memoirs of Bishop Shirley' have been published by Archdeacon Hill.

SHIRLEY, WILLIAM, governor of Massachusetts in 1741, was born in England. He was a lawyer by profession, and practised on his arrival in America. He was the author of 'Electra,' a tragedy, and 'Birth of Hercules,' a masque.

SHLOEZER, A. L., a Ger. writer, 1737-1809.

SHOBUL, FREDERICK, an English miscellaneous writer and translator. Died 1853, aged 78.

SHORE, JANE, the beautiful and unfortunate mistress of Edward IV., was the daughter of a London citizen, and the wife of a rich jeweller in Lombard Street. Her personal charms are represented as being transcendent; her connubial state, infelicitous; and the monarch's admiration of her, unbounded. Her virtue was not sufficiently strong to resist her royal lover, and she unreluctantly yielded



to his desires. She had an entire command over his heart and his purse; but she made no improper use of his munificence, her greatest happiness consisting in relieving the necessitous, and in being the mediatrix between the sovereign and those who were under his displeasure. After the king's death she became attached to Lord Hastings; and their known partiality to the young princes rendered them obnoxious to the Duke of Gloucester, who accused them of witchcraft. On this charge Hastings was beheaded, and his pretended accomplice committed, by the tyrant's order, to the Tower. After undergoing the form of a mock trial, she was ordered to do penance in St. Paul's, in a white sheet, and was paraded through the public streets, the bishop of London heading the procession. Her house and fortune were seized by the protector, and the unfortunate woman was reduced to the greatest distress; but her perishing in a ditch, which is said to have given rise to Shoreditch, does not appear to be founded upon fact. Where or when she died is not known; but it is certain she was living in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas More mentions her in terms of the highest commendation; and observes that although time and affliction had destroyed her personal charms, still she retained that softness of manners which had conspired to enslave the monarch's heart.

**SHORT, JAMES**, a natural philosopher and eminent optician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1710; received his education at the high school and the university, and studied mathematics under Maclaurin, by whose interest he became mathematical tutor to the Duke of Cumberland and a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1739 he was employed on a survey of the Orkney islands; and, on his return to London, obtained deserved celebrity for his skill in the construction of telescopes. Died 1768.

**SHORT, THOMAS**, a physician and medical writer, was a native of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh. He settled first at Sheffield, but removed to Rotherham, where he died in 1772. He wrote a variety of works, among which were the 'Natural History of Mineral and Medicinal Waters,' a 'Chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors,' &c., 2 vols.

**SHORT, WILLIAM**, an American diplomatist, charged to France, minister to Spain during the administration of Washington, was born in Virginia, 1759. Died 1850.

**SHOVEL, Sir CLOUDESLEY**, a gallant British admiral, was born near Clay, in Norfolk, about 1650. In 1674 he was a lieutenant under Sir John Narborough, who sent him to the dey of Tripoli with a requisition, which the latter treated with contempt. On his return he stated to the admiral the practicability of destroying the enemy's shipping, which service he performed the same night without the loss of a man. For this exploit he was appointed to the command of a ship, and he gradually rose in his profession, till he became a rear-admiral. He had a share in the victories off La Hogue and Malaga. While in command of the Mediterranean fleet in 1705, he sailed for England, and in the night of October 22d fell by mistake upon the rocks of Scilly, where his ship was totally lost with some others, and all on board perished. His body being found by the fishermen, they stripped and buried it; but the fact becoming known, his remains were brought to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

**SHOWER, Sir BARTHOLOMEW**, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Exeter, studied in the Temple, and became so eminent as a counsellor, that James II.

appointed him recorder of London. He published 'Cases in Parliament resolved,' &c.—His brother, **JOHN**, was an eminent Puritan divine, and of very opposite principles to Sir Bartholomew. Disgusted with the measures of James II., he retired to Holland until after the revolution; and, on his return, he preached at the chapel in the Old Jewry. He was the author of 'Reflections on Time and Eternity,' 'The Mourner's Companion.' Died 1715.

**SHRAPNEL**, Lieut-general **HENRY**, the inventor of the case-shot known as Shrapnel-shells, received his commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery in 1779, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. Shortly after the siege of Gibraltar he invented the spherical case-shot; this consists of a hollow globe of iron, filled with musket-balls and gunpowder, which, when the shell explodes, are projected about 150 yards, and do as much injury as the same number of muskets in addition to the effects produced by the splinters of the exploded shell. On the adoption of these shells by the artillery, General Shrapnel was granted a pension of 1200*l.* per annum in addition to his regular pay. Died March, 1842.

**SHUCKFORD, S.**, a learned divine, died 1754.

**SHUTE, J.**, a divine and royalist, died 1643.

**SHUTE, SAMUEL**, colonial governor of Massachusetts in 1716. Died 1742.

**SHUTER, E.**, a popular comedian, died 1776.

**SHUTTLEWORTH, the Right Rev. PHILIP NICHOLAS**, bishop of Chichester, was born in 1782, at Kirkham, Lancashire. He received his education at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, and was distinguished at both these learned seminaries by his superior attainments. For some considerable time he resided in Oxford, and filled the situation of tutor to his college; and when, in 1822, the wardenship of New College became vacant, he was unanimously elected to that honorable station. In 1840, Dr. Shuttleworth was promoted to the see of Chichester; but his episcopal dignity was of brief duration, this able prelate dying in January, 1842. His principal works are a 'Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself and with Human Reason,' 'Scripture not Tradition,' in which his objections to *Puseyism* are stated with great force and learning; a volume of excellent sermons, &c.

**SIAUVE, S. M.**, a Fr. antiquarian, died 1812.

**SIBBALD, Sir ROBERT**, a physician and naturalist, born near Leslie, in Fifeshire, about 1643. He was physician and geographer to Charles II.; and contributed to the foundation of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, of which he became the first president. Among his works are, 'Scotia Illustrata,' and 'Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland.' Died 1712.

**SIBBS, R.**, a puritan divine, 1577–1635.

**SIBILET, M.**, a French poet, 1512–1589.

**SIBTHORP, JOHN**, a very learned naturalist and regius professor of botany in the university of Oxford, was a native of that city, and received his education at Lincoln College. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, he visited France, Switzerland, and Greece, for the purpose of making botanical researches. In 1794 he published 'Flora Oxoniensis,' and left an estate of 300*l.* a year to the university, in order to defray the expense of publishing a splendid work, entitled 'Flora Græca,' and towards the foundation of a professorship of rural economy. Died 1796.

**SIBYL**, daughter of Amaury I., king of Jerusalem, and successively wife of William Longsword, by whom she was mother of Baldwin V., and of



Guy of Lusignan. With the latter she mounted the throne of Jerusalem 1186, the year preceding his death by the hand of Saladin.

SICARD, an Italian prelate and historian, author of a 'Chronicle,' published by Muratori, died 1215.

SICARD, C., a French Jesuit, 1677-1726.

SICARD, ROCH-AMBROSE CUCURRON, an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born in 1742, at Fousseret, near Toulouse. On the death of l'Epee, in 1789, the Abbé Sicard was called to Paris, to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792 he was arrested amidst his scholars, sent to prison, and was in imminent danger of becoming a victim in the ensuing massacres. He, however, obtained his liberty, and in 1796 took part in compiling the 'Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of France,' for which he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm had passed away, he resumed his situation as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, which office he held for many years with great credit to himself and advantage to his pupils. He wrote several valuable works relating to tuition, &c.; and died in 1822.

SICHEM, C. VAN, a Dutch engraver, died 1580.

SIDDONS, SARAH, the most eminent of English actresses, was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born at Brecknock in South Wales, 14th July, 1755. Notwithstanding her father's connection with the theatre, there seemed at first small chance of her becoming an actress, as her parents placed her out as lady's-maid in the family of Mrs. Greathhead of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, and in that position the incipient queen of tragedy remained for two years. They resorted to this measure for the purpose of separating her from Mr. Siddons, a member of her father's company, for whom she had an attachment; but to whom, notwithstanding such opposition, she was married in 1773. Two years afterwards she made her appearance in London, 29th December. Her *début* had been procured by Lord Bruce, afterwards earl of Aylesbury, who had recommended her to Garrick, but the result was not flattering. The character, perhaps, was ill chosen—*Portia*, in 'The Merchant of Venice.' In the summer of next year we find her at Birmingham playing with Henderson, and subsequently at Bath with increasing success, in such parts as *Euphrasia*, *Alicia*, *Rosalind*, *Matilda*, and *Lady Towneley*. On her next appearance at Drury Lane, 10th October, 1782, the actress proved triumphant. The part was better suited to her powers—*Isabella*, in 'The Fatal Marriage.' This was followed by *Jane Shore*, *Euphemia*, *Calista*, *Belvidera*, and *Zara*, in 'The Mourning Bride.' In Dublin and Cork, in the following year, she enjoyed a repetition of her metropolitan triumph. On her return to London she attempted another *Isabella*, that of Shakspeare in the difficult play of 'Measure for Measure.' This was in November, 1783. To the same year belong also her appearances in *Constance*, *Volumnia*, and *Lady Macbeth*; and to the following, the memorable circumstance of Sir Joshua Reynolds painting her portrait in the character of the tragic muse, of which he was so proud that he traced his name on the hem of the muse's garment. Her fame now became prerogative, and her profits large. At Edinburgh she received a thousand guineas for performing ten nights, with many presents, among them a magnificent silver urn, inscribed 'A Reward to Merit.' Mrs. Siddons owed much of her success to her personal beauty and dignity; her voice was remarkably melodious, and her mental endowments were extraordinary. On her brother, John Kemble, becoming

manager of Drury Lane in the spring of 1788, she appeared for his benefit as *Katharine*, in 'The Taming of the Shrew.' In the same theatre, also, she played *Juliet* in 1790, and *Lady Macbeth* in 1794. She transferred her talents to Covent Garden theatre, on her brother's taking a share in it (1801), and continued to reign there until its conflagration in 1808, with a short interregnum, during which Master Betty shone as a meteor. On the opening of the new theatre, 18th September, 1809, she appeared as *Lady Macbeth*, but in consequence of the O. P. riots, did not appear again until 24th April, 1810. In the following season she repeated all her principal characters, and on 29th June, 1812, retired altogether from the stage, in the part of *Lady Macbeth*, her greatest effort; reciting on the occasion a poetical address written by Mr. Horace Twiss, her nephew. After her retirement from the stage, she gave a course of public readings from Shakspeare at the Argyle Rooms, to which afterwards she added public readings from Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Between 1812 and 1817 she likewise appeared on two or three occasions; but a new style of acting had then set in, which rendered her further appearances inexpedient. Her death took place 8th June, 1831, at Upper Baker-Street, London; and she was buried in a vault at Paddington church. Her style of acting was grand, noble, and natural; somewhat cold and classical, but free from the formality which distinguished that of her brother. [J.A.H.]

SIDDONS, Mrs. H., for many years the principal actress at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, was the daughter of Mr. Murray, comedian, formerly of Covent Garden, and the wife of Mr. Henry Siddons, son of that distinguished actress, who, like her brothers, John and Charles Kemble, raised the character of the British drama, and shed a brilliant lustre on the stage. Mr. H. Siddons died in 1814, leaving his widow and four children; when Mr. Murray, her brother, kindly undertook the management of the Edinburgh theatre for her, and conducted it with such success, that in 1830 the widow was able to retire from the concern with an ample fortune. The range of characters which Mrs. H. Siddons filled was of that class which may be best expressed by the term 'ladylike' in genteel comedy, and of the gentle and pathetic in tragedy, and in these she excelled. In private life this lady was both admired and respected.

SIDMOUTH, HENRY, Viscount, &c., was the eldest son of Dr. Addington, an eminent physician; was educated at Winchester, and Brazenose College, Oxford; and was intended for the profession of the law, which, however, he abandoned almost as soon as he was called to the bar, in order to follow the political fortunes of his boyhood's friend, the second William Pitt. Entering parliament for Devizes, in 1784, he in 1789 succeeded Lord Grenville as speaker of the House of Commons—an honor, we believe, never before or since conferred on so young a member. In this post he remained for 12 years; during which period he commanded the respect of both friends and foes, and only ceased to be speaker in order to take, at the urgent request of George III., the still more arduous post of prime minister. His ministry lasted only two years and four months, but never were an English minister's talents and courage tried during a like space of time by a more perplexing state of public affairs, both foreign and domestic; and, when circumstances led him to resign, he most honorably supported government whenever he believed its measures to be calculated to benefit the country. In 1805 he accepted the



office of president of the council, under Mr. Pitt's government, and was elected to the peerage. This office he more than once resigned, and re-accepted the office of president of the council; but, on the formation of the Liverpool administration, he accepted office as home secretary. The Spa Fields and the Manchester meetings of the Cato Street conspiracy furnish abundant proofs alike of the difficulties against which Lord Sidmouth had to contend, and of the sagacity, courage, and firmness with which he opposed and overcame them. In 1822, after passing nearly 40 years in the public service, he felt the infirmities of age pressing heavily upon him, and finally retired to private life. That he was singularly disinterested no one ever ventured to deny; more than once he refused a pension, and on one occasion he refused an earldom and the garter—those dazzling prizes for which so many statesmen have bartered both personal and political honor. He passed the remainder of life in retirement at his official residence as ranger of Richmond Park. Born 1757; died 1844.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON. See SYDNEY.

SIDNEY, SIR HENRY, an English statesman, descended from a noble family in Surrey, and knighted by Edward VI. He held several state offices, and in 1568 was sent to Ireland as lord-deputy. He married Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and sister of Robert Dudley, the favorite of Elizabeth; died 1586.

SIDNEY, MARY, countess of Pembroke, and daughter of the preceding, bears a distinguished name in English literature, both as the sympathizing friend of her brother, Sir Philip Sidney, and as the possessor of similar talents. She was married to the earl of Pembroke in 1576, and having survived her husband twenty years, died at her house in Aldersgate-Street, 1601. She wrote an *Elegy* on her brother, and other poems, including translations of the *Psalms* from the Hebrew. She also translated Mornay's 'Discourse of Life and Death,' and the 'Tragedy of Antonie.'

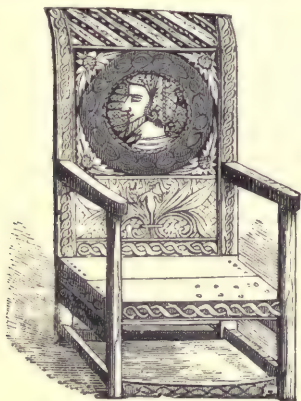
SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP, son of Sir Henry Sidney of Penhurst, in Kent, was born there on the 29th November, 1554. He made while young the tour of the greater part of Europe, and, in 1575, returned

which that great queen prized so dearly. He was a generous patron to Spenser and others of the literary band who gemmed the Elizabethan era. Sir Philip's own productions both in poetry and prose, though overburdened by the pedantic conceits which the conventional taste of the court delighted in, show no ordinary amount of pathos, and an exquisite sense of natural beauty. The queen had restrained him from joining Drake's expedition in 1585, and also from seeking the elective crown of Poland, 'refusing' as Camden says 'to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times.' But in 1586 he obtained the command of the cavalry in the auxiliary army which Leicester led to the Netherlands against the Spaniards. Sidney fell in a skirmish near Zutphen, 22d September, 1586, at the early age of thirty-two. He had headed three successful charges of his own squadron against the enemy, when he was shot through the thigh with a musket ball. The bullet shattered the bone, and Sidney in great agony was carried off the field by his followers. As they bore him along he asked for water, and a bottle of it was found and brought to him. He raised it to his lips, but as he saw at that moment a poor soldier, who lay mangled on the ground, 'ghastly casting up his eyes at the bottle,' Sir Philip removed the untasted draught from his own lips, and held it out to the dying man, saying 'Thy necessity is yet greater than mine.' Sidney's wound proved mortal, and he died at Arnheim, after eighteen days of severe suffering. He was buried in old St. Paul's, deeply regretted by his countrymen of every rank. A general mourning was observed for him, an honor then without precedent in England. [E.S.C.]

SIDONIUS, CAIUS SOLLIUS APOLLINARIS MODESTUS, a French poet and orator, Lyons, 428-488.

SIEBENKEES, JOHN PHILIP, prof. of philosophy and Oriental languages at Altorf, 1759-1796.

SIEYES, COUNT EMANUEL JOSEPH, commonly called the ABBE SIEYES, a politician of the French revolution, was born at Fréjus, 1748. To him, mainly, Buonaparte was indebted for the opportunity of assuming the supreme authority, and the interest of Sieyes' history terminates with that event. At the period of the American revolution he occupied the post of grand-vicar in the diocese of Chartres, but soon after abandoned his ecclesiastical expectations for the arena of politics. The prospect of the estates general meeting towards 1789 gave occasion to his first publications, the principal of which, 'Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-Etat?' (What is the Third Estate), contributed greatly to the formation of a sound public opinion on government, though a most threatening one under the circumstances. It exhibited more than 25,000,000 of men governed without law or reason by about 200,000 of the privileged orders, consisting of the clerical and lay noblesse. Sieyes, returned to the estates-general by the electors of Paris, powerfully seconded Mirabeau on occasion of the *Seance Royale*, 23d June, 1789, and the assembly being declared national, he thenceforth devoted himself, with his extensive knowledge of the former history of France, to the erection of a constitution. We may say a word here to the writers and readers of histories of those times:—it is one thing to judge of the probability of success in such a labor when the results have been long known, but quite another to pronounce on it before the event; add to which, the patriotic daring of Sieyes, for that period, was no less remarkable than the foresight and logical clearness of his views. In one point he went beyond Mirabeau, that, namely, of



[Sir Philip Sidney's chair.]

to England, where he became one of the brightest ornaments of the court of Queen Elizabeth. His learning was unusually ample and varied, his natural genius was brilliant, and he was pre-eminent in all the martial accomplishments and courtly graces

the royal *veto*, the principle laid down by Sieyès was that of making the king's office purely magisterial, and giving him no right to interfere with the will of the nation as expressed by its representatives; a point which is now regarded as secure in the English constitution, for though the sovereign really possesses the *veto*, it is wisely treated as obsolete. It would occupy too much space to follow the Abbé Sieyès through the labors of the constituent assembly, it is well known that the ideas of the Girondins prevailed, and as this became more evident, Sieyès grew reserved, and finally retired from public affairs for a short season. In this interval the Jacobin outburst of 10th August occurred, the national convention was summoned, and Sieyès reappeared as one of its members: the first question was that of the king's fate, now a prisoner in the Temple, and Sieyès gave his vote by simply repeating the words 'la mort' (death), and to the questions of delay and appeal, 'no'; it is denied in the *Biographie des Contemporains* that he used the words 'la mort sans phrase.' In the height of the Jacobin ascendancy, Sieyès cautiously opposed the party of Robespierre in convention, from which he retired after the fall of the Girondins, and only resumed his place some months after the fall of Robespierre; at this period he narrowly escaped an attempt at assassination, and soon afterwards went as ambassador to Prussia. While there we read this notice of him in the recently published memoirs of the duke of Buckingham; it occurs in a letter from Mr. T. Grenville, then at the court of Berlin:—'I have seen Sieyès at court with his scarf and cockade. What Lavater would say of his features I know not, but I have seldom seen a countenance of so bad impression. His manners, conduct, and appearance here, have produced nothing but disgust in all that are not of the lower ranks of life, but it is to those that his mission is considered as being chiefly addressed, and he is said to have both means and agents enough to work through upon the lower classes down here.' At this very time, so fallacious is opinion, Sieyès was intriguing, not with the lower orders, but with Buonaparte, then in Egypt, to whom he had conveyed an intimation of the state of affairs under the Directory. In fine, Napoleon suddenly returned, and concerted with Sieyès the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, which resulted in the appointment of Sieyès, Ducos, and Napoleon, as provisional consuls. The part of Sieyès was nearly played out when he had placed the crown of Charlemagne within reach of the successful soldier, and great must have been his disappointment when the latter grasped his projects, and absorbed the whole power and merit of realizing them in his own person. It is probable that Sieyès could never understand such a result, and in the character of Senator, he often made vain efforts to resist his master. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he became an exile, but the revolution of 1830 enabled him to return to his country, where he died, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, in 1836.

[E.R.]

SIGALON, X., a French painter, 1790–1837.

SIGAUD DE LAFOND, JNO. RENATUS, an eminent surgeon and natural philosopher, was born in 1740, at Dijon, and died in 1810. He devoted himself chiefly to obstetric practice, and projected a new mode of operation in certain cases of difficult parturition. His principal works are, 'Elements of Theoretical and Experimental Philosophy,' and 'A Dictionary of Natural Philosophy.'

SIEGEBERT, two kings of France, the *first* born about 535, was the third son of Clothaire I., king

of the Franks, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia, or Metz, 561. He was assassinated at Vitry, at the instance of Fredegonde, mistress of his rival, Childeric, 575. The *second* of the name, son of Dagobert I., succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia 638, died 656. Several Anglo-Saxon kings of this name are also mentioned.

SIGEBERTUS, a monk of Gemblours, in Brabant, a distinguished historian and *savant*, 1030–1112.

SIGISMUND, a king of Burgundy, 516–524.

SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, son of Chas. IV., and brother of Wenceslaus, was born 1368, became margrave of Brandenburg, 1378; king of Hungary, in virtue of his marriage with Mary, daughter of Louis, 1386; and emperor, in 1410. Between the last two dates he had to contend with the Turkish emperor, Bajazet, and, after becoming emperor, with a revolt in Bohemia, headed by Ziska, and occasioned by the disgraceful burning of John Huss. He became master of events, and was crowned at Prague in 1436, died 1437. His second wife is called the Messalina of Germany.



[Monument of Sigismund III., at Warsaw.]

SIGISMUND, three kings of Poland—SIGISMUND I., called 'the Great,' son of Casimir IV., was born 1466, and succeeded his brother, Alexander, in 1507, died 1548. SIGISMUND II., surnamed Augustus, born 1520, was son of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1548, died 1572. SIGISMUND III., surnamed De Vasa, born 1566, was son of John III., king of Sweden and of Catharine, the daughter of Sigismund I. He was elected king of Poland in 1587, and succeeded to the crown of Sweden in 1594. Being a catholic, his uncle, Charles, duke of Sudermania, easily undermined his authority in Sweden, and he lost that kingdom in 1604. In 1610, he succeeded in placing his son, Uladislaus, on the throne of Russia, but was afterwards obliged to succumb, and besides that, was involved in the war with Gustavus Adolphus. Died 1632.

SIGNORELLI, LUCA, was born at Cortona in 1441, and was the pupil of Piero Della Francesca. He was one of those extraordinary geniuses like the Pisani, Giotto Masaccio, and some few others, whose works have formed eras in the history of art. It is hardly too much to say, that Signorelli antici-



pated Michelangelo in grandeur of design; he constitutes the connecting link between Masaccio and Michelangelo, as Filippino does between Masaccio and Raphael. Signorelli's great works are in the chapel of the Madonna di San Brizzio in the cathedral of Orvieto, where he has represented in extensive frescoes, the History of Antichrist, the Resurrection of the Dead, Hell, and Paradise. These frescoes were commenced in 1499, in continuation of the unfinished series begun by Fra Giovanni da Fiesole; the ceiling was finished in 1500. The whole of the frescoes were finished about 1503, and are sufficiently new and vigorous in style to account for the extraordinary progress in design generally displayed in the famous cartoon by Michelangelo exhibited in 1506. Such indeed is the extraordinary vigor displayed in these frescoes that Vasari and many others have indicated Signorelli as the immediate precursor of Michelangelo, who, says Vasari, always expressed the highest admiration for his works, and Vasari adds, that all may see what use he made of the inventions of Luca in his great work of the Last Judgment, in the Sistine chapel, especially in the forms of the angels and demons, and in the arrangement. The fact is indisputable, some of the best figures are little more than transcripts from Signorelli. Luca died at Arezzo in 1524, whither he had retired, and where he lived, says Vasari, more after the manner of a nobleman than an artist.—(Vasari *Vite de' Pittori*, &c. Ed. Flor., 1846, seqq.) [R.N.W.]

SIGONIUS, C., a learned Italian, 1520–1584.

SIGORNE, P., a Fr. philosopher, 1719–1809.

SIGWART, G. F., a Germ. anatomist, 1711–95.

SILANION, an Athenian sculptor, 346 B.C.

SILHON, J., a French philosopher, died 1666.

SILHOUETTE, STEPHEN DE, a French statesman, distinguished as a miscellaneous writer, 1709–1767.

SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, a Roman pleader, and author of poems on the Punic war, was born A.D. 16, and became consul under Nero, 68. He was afterwards proconsul of Asia; died 100.

SILSBEE, NATH., a senator of the United States from Massachusetts from 1826 to 1835. He was a merchant by profession. Died 1850.

SILVA, D., a learned Milanese, 1690–1779.

SILVA, J. B., a French physician, 1682–1748.

SILVERSTOLPE, A. G., a Swedish statesman, historiographer, and philologist, 1772–1824.

SILVERIUS, a pope of Rome, 536–538.

SILVESTER. See SYLVESTER.

SILVESTRE, ISRAEL, a French designer and engraver, 1621–1691. His son, LOUIS, a painter, and member of the Academy, 1675–1760.

SIMEON, a Jewish rabbi who flourished about the year 120, and through fear of the Romans retired to a cave, where he lay in concealment twelve years, and composed the *Zohar*, a cabalistic work.

SIMEON, REV. CHARLES, an eminent English divine and theological writer, was born at Reading, in 1759, and was brother to the late Sir John Simeon, baronet, recorder of that town, and a master of chancery. He was educated at Eton, and entered at King's College, Cambridge, in 1776, where he made great progress in his theological studies, and received those religious impressions for which through life he was distinguished. In 1788 he was presented to the living of Trinity Church in that university, of which he continued to be the rector and officiating minister during the remainder of his life—a period of 53 years. His works are numerous and highly important. When they were pub-

lished entire, in 1832, they consisted of 21 closely printed 8vo. volumes, containing 2536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament; besides various tracts and devotional treatises. When Mr. Simeon received from Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, the sum of £5000 for the copyright, he appropriated £1000 to the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, £1000 to the London Clerical and Education Society, and £1000 to the Church Missionary Society. The death of this truly venerable pastor took place, Nov. 13, 1836.

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an English historian of the Saxon and other kings from 616 to 1130. He probably died soon after the latter of these dates.

SIMEON, J. J., a Fr. juriconsult, 1749–1842.

SIMEON, surnamed METAPHRASTES, an ecclesiastic of Constantinople, who lived in the tenth century, author of 'Lives of the Saints.'

SIMEON OF POLOTSK, a Russian preacher, ecclesiastical writer, and dramatist, 1628–1680.

SIMEON, surnamed STYLITES, a ridiculous fanatic, born about A.D. 392, at Sison, on the borders of Syria. In the plenitude of ascetic extravagance, he adopted the strange fancy of fixing his habitation on the tops of pillars (whence his Greek appellation), and with the notion of climbing higher and higher towards heaven, removed by degrees from a pillar of six cubits high to one of 40 cubits, and, what is truly wonderful, he was enabled to pass 47 years of his wretched existence upon his pillars. Such was the extraordinary folly of the age, that this madness was regarded as a proof of holiness; and when he died at the age of 69, his body was taken down from his last pillar by the hands of bishops, and conveyed to Antioch by an escort of 6000 soldiers, and buried with almost imperial honors.

SIMEONI, G., an Italian writer, 1509–1570.

SIMI, N., an Italian astronomer, 1530–1564.

SIMLER, JOSTAS, a Swiss divine, 1540–1576.

SIMMONS, S. F., a learned physic., 1750–1813.

SIMMONS. See SYMMONS.

SIMNEL, LAMBERT, an impostor of the reign of Henry VII., who gave himself out for the duke of York, second son of Edward IV. He was defeated at the battle of Stoke 1487, and was punished by promotion to an office in the king's kitchen.

SIMON. See MONTFORT.

SIMON, E. T., a French writer, 1740–1818.

SIMON, J. F., a French antiquary, 1654–1719.

SIMON, RICHARD, a French Hebraist and theologian, who sustained a controversy with Bossuet and the Port Royal savants, 1638–1712. Another of the same names, published a Dictionary of the Bible, in 1703, which was superseded by that of Calmet.

SIMON, V., a French dramatist, 1753–1820.

SIMONET, E., a French theologian, 1662–1733.

SIMONETTA, GIOVANNI, a learned Sicilian author of a History of Francisco Sforza, in whose service he was, died about 1491. Others of the family were also writers.

SIMONIDES, a Greek poet, 558–468 B.C.

SIMONIN, S., a poet and ascetic, died 1668.

SIMPLICIUS, a Greek philosopher of the time of Justinian, in the 6th century, author of Commentaries on the works of Aristotle and Epictetus.

SIMPLICIUS, two saints of the Roman calendar:—the earliest, a bishop of Autun about 374; the latter, a pope, who suc. Hilary 467, died 483.

SIMPSON, EDWARD, rector of Eastling, in Kent, dist. as a divine and chronologist, 1578–1651.



**SIMPSON, JAMES**, an Edinburgh lawyer, known as a writer on education, died 1853.

**SIMPSON, THOMAS**, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1710, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and was the son of a weaver, who brought him up to his own trade, and, perceiving his inclination for reading, took away his books. He in consequence left his father, and, after many vicissitudes, one of which was his becoming a fortune-teller, he acquired a perfect knowledge of mathematics, and rose to be a mathematical professor at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and a member of the Royal Society. He wrote 'Treatises on Fluxions, Annuities, and Algebra,' 'Elements of Geometry,' and other scientific works. Died 1761. Simpson's widow, who was allowed a pension of £200 per annum, reached the extraordinary age of 102.

**SIMS, Dr. JAMES**, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Canterbury; studied medicine at Edinburgh; removed to Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1764, and afterwards settled in London. He became physician to the Surrey dispensary, and also to the charity for lying-in women; devoting much of his time to, and gaining great reputation by, obstetric practice. His chief works are, 'Observations on Epidemic Disorders,' 'On the best Method of prosecuting Medical Inquiries,' and the 'Principles and Practice of Midwifery.' He was also the editor of the Botanical Magazine, from vol. xiv. to xlii., and contributed to the Transactions of the Linnean Society, of which he was a member. Died 1831.

**SIMSON, ROBERT**, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1687, at Kirton Hall, in Ayrshire; studied medicine at Glasgow, but never practised; was professor of mathematics at Glasgow during a period of nearly half a century; and died in 1768. Among his works are, 'A Treatise on Conic Sections,' 'The Loci Plani of Apollonius restored,' &c.

**SINCLAIR, CHARLES GIDEON**, Baron, a Swedish general and writer on military tactics, 1730-1803.

**SINCLAIR, SINCLAIRE, or SINCLARE, GEO.**, an engineer and professor of philosophy at Glasgow, author of works on hydrostatics, and the principles of astronomy and navigation. He wrote also a popular book on witches and apparitions, entitled 'Satan's Invisible World Discovered.' Died 1696.

**SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN, Bart.**, an active and enlightened philanthropist, was born at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness, in 1754. He received his education chiefly at the High School, Edinburgh, but subsequently attended the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford. In 1775 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, and was afterwards called to the English bar. In 1780 he was elected member for the county of Caithness, which he also represented in the parliaments of 1790, 1802, and 1807; and sat for the borough of Lostwithiel in 1784, and for Petersfield in 1796. For more than half a century Sir John Sinclair occupied a prominent station in public life; and there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, which had not engaged his active and inquiring mind. His reputation as a patron and promoter of agricultural improvement, in particular, was not confined to Britain, nor even to Europe; the most eminent political economists in America had appreciated and eulogised his valuable labors. He was the originator of the board of agriculture, which he established in 1793; and he also procured the establishment of a society, in Scotland, for the improvement of wool; of both these he was the president. Nor were his patriotic exer-

tions in defence of his country less conspicuous than his endeavors to improve its moral and statistical condition. He raised two battalions of 1000 men each, in the counties of Ross and Caithness, which were the first fencible regiments whose services were extended beyond Scotland. To a disposition as truly patriotic and philanthropic as ever warmed a human breast, he added an unflinching perseverance, which he evinced not merely by his support of all public institutions that had for their object the amelioration of mankind, but by advocating every useful public measure by his pen. To enumerate the whole of his literary productions here would be perfectly incompatible with our limits; for during upwards of 60 years they were incessantly issuing from the press. The 'Plans,' 'Proposals,' 'Hints,' 'Observations,' &c., of Sir John Sinclair were promulgated unceasingly; and, though many of them possessed only a local interest, they were not the less useful or meritorious. His principal works consist of a 'History of the Revenue of Great Britain,' 3 vols.; a 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' a work of unexampled labor; 'Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Great Britain,' 'Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies,' 'Essays on Agriculture,' 'The Code of Health and Longevity,' 'An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland,' papers on the 'Bullion' question; and his publication of the originals of the Ossianic Poems, with a 'Dissertation.' It is said that at the time of his death he had made a considerable progress in a 'Political Code' and a 'Code of Religion.' Died Dec. 21, 1835.

**SINDIAH, or SCINDIA, MAHADJEE**, a bold and ambitious Mahratta prince, was born in Hindostan, about 1741. He was the son of a Mahratta officer at the court of the peishwa, and was at the battle of Panniput in 1761, where he was wounded and taken prisoner; but made his escape, and took refuge in the Deccan. In 1770 he invaded Hindostan in concert with Holkah, and made himself master of Delhi; he also took Agra, where he established a cannon foundry, and was the first Indian prince whose troops were armed and disciplined after the manner of Europeans. He was greatly indebted to the talents of Leborgne de Boigne, a French general whom he had taken into his service, and who commanded the army which gained the famous battle of Patan, in 1790. He possessed an extensive territory, and was engaged in schemes of farther aggrandisement at the time of his death, which happened in 1794. His nephew, Dowla Rao Sindia, succeeded him.

**SINGH, MAHA RAJAH RUNJEET**, chief of Lahore and Cachmire, was born in 1779. Perhaps neither ancient nor modern times can furnish a more striking proof of the power that lies in an iron and energetic will, than is furnished by the singular career of this chief, who from being the leader of a gang of robbers, became the absolute despot of despots; whose word was law to princes, and who ruled 20,000,000 of men with a rod of iron. Brave, active, and remorseless, his bandit troop swelled its numbers, and became an army; the mere speck of earth which he first seized upon by the right of the strongest, a centre from which he carried the sword or the snare into the dominions of his neighbors. Of education he was so destitute that he could not read; but he had a very powerful memory, much shrewdness, and great discrimination; and as he was in the daily habit of being read to in both Persian and Hindoo, it is probable that he was no great loser by his want of early tuition. Accessible to all ranks of his people, he administered justice with the utmost impartiality, at least when his own interests did not





[Ranjeet Singh.]

stand in the way of an equitable decision; but in taxing, or, to speak more correctly, in plundering the people who were unhappy enough to fall beneath his sway, he was absolutely merciless. Avarice seems to have been fully as much his incentive to warfare as ambition; for he has been known to undertake a military expedition against a distant prince who had the reputation of possessing particularly fine horses, or costly jewels. Among his immensely valuable treasures of the latter kind was the celebrated *Khak-i-Noor*, or Mountain of Light, now in possession of the Queen of England. In stature he was very short, and the naturally sinister expression of his countenance was much increased by the loss of his left eye by the small-pox. His long grey tapering beard, which descended below his breast, gave him something of a venerable appearance. At his death, four of his princesses and seven slave girls were permitted to burn themselves upon his funeral pyre. Born 1779, died 1839.

SINNER, J. R., a Swiss *savant*, 1730-1787.

SIRANI, J. A., an Italian painter and engraver, 1610-79. ELIZABETH, his daughter, was also an artist, and was poisoned at the age of twenty-six.

SIRI, V., an Italian historian, 1608-1685.

SIRICIUS, a pope of Rome, 385-399.

SIRLET, F., a German engraver, died 1737.

SIRMOND, JAMES, a learned French Jesuit, was was born at Riom, in 1559. For several years he taught in the college at Paris; but in 1590, Aquaviva, the general of his order, called him to Rome, and made him his secretary. On his return to Paris, he devoted himself to literary researches, and published the works of several writers in the middle ages, particularly Sidonius Apollinarius. He died in 1651, aged 92. JOHN, his nephew, historiographer royal, 1589-1649. ANTHONY, brother of the latter, a Jesuit preacher and theologian, 1591-1643.

SISMONDI. JEAN CHARLES LEONARD SIMONDE DE' SISMONDI, divided his life, as he himself says, between history and political economy. His works in the latter department are confessedly vacillating, hypothetical, and unsatisfactory; but his historical writings are very valuable, both for their matter and their liveliness of composition; and he did good service also as a critic of Italian and Spanish literature. He was the last of a noble family, which, driven from Pisa into France by republican dissensions in the fourteenth century, was again (being protestant) forced into Switzerland by the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes. He was born in 1773, at Geneva, where his father was a clergyman. After completing the usual education in his native place, he was compelled, by losses of his father on the bankruptcy of the French funds, to become a mercantile clerk at Lyons. The revolutionary disturbances drove the family about for several years, in the course of which they spent twelve months in England; and for five years, from 1795, Sismondi directed the cultivation of a small estate which his father purchased in Tuscany. In 1801, the family having returned to Geneva, he published his sensible and useful '*Tableau de l'Agriculture Toscane*.' He had also made much preparation for his historical work on Italy; but his speculations in political economy were the first to be completed. In 1807 appeared the earliest volumes of his excellent '*Histoire des Républiques Italiennes*,' which was completed, in sixteen vols., in 1818, and augmented in a subsequent edition. A series of Lectures which he delivered at Geneva, was published in 1813, and is well known in England by a translation: '*Historical View of the Literature of the South of Europe*.' In 1819 he went to England to marry a sister-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh. His principal employment afterwards, was the composition of his largest and most laborious work, '*L'Histoire Des Français*.' The first volume appeared in 1821; and he did not live to carry it farther than the reign of Louis XV. In 1822 he published '*Julia Severa*,' a short but heavy historical novel of the Fall of the Roman Empire; and a history of that period appeared in 1835. In the last year of his life he made himself unpopular at Geneva by advocating the expulsion of Prince Louis Napoleon from Switzerland. He died in his native city in 1842.

[W.S.]

SISMONDI, UGOLINO, called *Buzzacherino*, a Pisan admiral, celebrated by his naval victory over the Genoese in 1241.

SIVERS, H. J., a German naturalist, 1709-58.

SIX, JOHN, a Dutch dramatic writer, known also as the friend of Rembrandt, 1618-1700. He had a relation of the same name, who translated the Psalms into Dutch verse.

SIXTUS, or XYSTUS, the name of several popes, of whom the most remarkable was Sixtus Quintus, the subject of the following article: the preceding four are—SIXTUS I., of uncertain date, say 119-128. SIXTUS II., like the former, a martyr of the Christian religion, 257 or 260. SIXTUS III., the successor of Celestine, 435, died 440, since which his name has been enrolled with the saints. SIXTUS IV., a member of the noble family of Rovere, in Savona, succeeded Paul II. 1471. He took an active part in the conspiracy of the Pazzi against the house of the Medici dukes of Florence, and ranks among the most unprincipled occupants of the papal chair. He wrote some ascetic works, and founded the Vatican library. Died 1484.

SIXTUS QUINTUS, one of the most celebrated of the popes of Rome, was descended from Slavonian parents who had fled to Italy at the period of the Ottoman conquest of their country. His father, Pereto Peretti, was a vine-dresser in the humblest circumstances, but so hopeful of the fortunes of his son that he named him FELIX or FELICE. This child was born in 1521, and educated by his uncle, Fra Salvatore, who had fortunately joined the Franciscan order of friars: before passing under his care, however, the young Felix had acted as swineherd, or in any field occupation by which a scanty addition could be made to his parents' income. Felix Peretti made great progress in scholarship and

dialectics, and being ordained priest acquired a valuable reputation by his oratory as Lent preacher in Rome, in the year 1552. His firmness in the catholic faith at this time—under trying circumstances—procured him also the friendship of the grand inquisitor, and the now rising churchman attached himself to the severe party of Ignatius and others, whose influence was then beginning to be felt. In quick succession he became commissary-general at Bologna, inquisitor at Venice, and procurator-general of his order; and these steps gained, by dint of a pushing and resolute ambition, he is said to have assumed the greatest humility, and affected the infirmities of old age; the truth of such statements, however, is denied by Ranke, who justly observes that the highest dignities are not to be won by such means. It is much more probable that Peretti's energy as a reformer of his order, and the discriminating friendship of the pope, Pius V., marked him out as a man for the epoch, and we know that he stood firmly by his favorite, whom he clothed with the purple in 1570. The son of the vine-dresser was now ranked with the princes of Italy by the title of Cardinal Montalto, and he still varied his public labors by rural occupations. We are not informed of all the circumstances attending his election to the papacy, but he succeeded Gregory XIII. in 1585, and at once commenced the administrative and social reforms in Italy that he had so long contemplated. Unlike a recent example, he carried his measures with a high and firm hand, and so vigorously enforced justice, that the instances often read more like cold-blooded cruelty: his measures had the desired effect, however, of extirpating the bandits who had so long overrun the country, and of bringing some show of order out of the general lawlessness of society. We cannot enumerate here his great enterprises in administrative reform, or the magnificence of his public works, but they all mark his passion for order and completeness. His foreign policy was of the same trenchant description; no half measures or vaporings were to be tolerated; for examples of this spirit, it may be sufficient to name the great Catholic league, and the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada. Still more surprising and gigantic were his conceptions as he grew old, as his rigid financial system enabled him to amass a large public treasure in the vaults of Saint Angelo. His designs now were sufficient to prove that he had perfected the government of his own states, and improved the discipline of the church, as an instrument of a more universal dominion than the papacy had ever reached; even the Greek church and the empire of Mahomet were destined to be transformed under his hand. Sixtus Quintus breathed his last amid these visions of grandeur on the 27th of Aug., 1590. A storm burst over the palace of the Quirinal at the moment of his death, and it became an article of the popular faith that he had achieved his enterprises by a compact with the evil one, which had then expired. [E.R.]

SIXTUS OF SIENNA, a preacher and theologian, born of Jewish parents, 1520-1569.

SIXTUS OF VESOUL, JEAN PARIS, called Le Pere, a French Capuchin and Orientalist, 1736-92.

SKELTON, JOHN, one of the early poet-laureates of England, when that office was conferred as a degree at the university, was born towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was known to be curate of Trompington and rector of Dip, in Norfolk, in 1507, and is understood to have garnished his sermons with a good deal of invective against persons in authority. His poetical satires brought

down upon him the displeasure of Wolsey, who ordered him to be arrested; Skelton, however, was protected in the sanctuary of Westminster by the abbot, Islip, and died there 1529.

SKELTON, P., an Irish divine, 1707-1787.

SKINNER, STEPHEN, a philologist, was born in London, about 1622; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; settled as a physician at Lincoln, and died in 1667. He was author of 'Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae.'

SKYTTE, J., otherwise SCRODERUS, a Swedish senator, originally the preceptor of Gustavus Adolphus, 1577-1645. His nephew, LAURENCE, known as an ecclesiastical writer, died 1696.

SLATER, or SLATYER, WILLIAM, an elegiac poet, rector of Otterden, in Kent, 1587-1647.

SLEIDAN, JOHN PHILIPSON, an eminent German historian, was born in 1506, at Schleide, near Cologne, and completed his studies at the universities of Paris and Orleans. For many years he was confidential secretary to Cardinal du Bellay; but on espousing the doctrines of the Reformation, he settled at Strasburg, and was employed in various negotiations. Of his works the most important are, 'A History of the Reformation' and 'A History of the Four Ancient Monarchies.' Died 1556.

SLINGELANDT, PETER VAN, a famous Dutch painter, taught by Gerard Dow, 1640-1691.

SLINGELANDT, SIMON VAN, grand pensionary and treasurer-general of the United Provinces, died 1736.

SLOANE, SIR HANS, Bart., a celebrated botanist and promoter of natural history, was born in Ireland in 1660. He died in 1752. He studied medicine, but being fond of natural history, he devoted much attention to that science, and, in 1687, accompanied the Duke of Albemarle to Jamaica. A short residence in that island enabled him to collect an immense number of plants, and other objects of natural history, with which he returned to England, and commenced the practice of his profession. In this he succeeded admirably, soon acquiring a high reputation, and becoming president of the College of Physicians, and physician to George II. His love for the natural sciences continued throughout his life. He was the friend and correspondent of John Ray and most of the celebrated naturalists and philosophers of his time; and filled, with great dis-

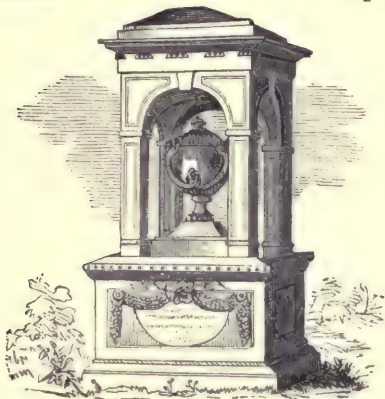


[British Museum, founded by Sir Hans Sloane.]

tingtion to himself and advantage to the Society, first, the office of secretary; and, next, at the death of Sir Isaac Newton, that of President of the Royal Society. He is the author of many valuable works and treatises, amongst which are his catalogue of the plants of Jamaica, written in Latin; and his



voyage to, and natural history of, that island. He accumulated an immense store of objects of natural history, art, and antiquities, which, along with his library, consisting of 50,000 volumes and MSS., he bequeathed to the British nation, upon condition that they would pay to his family a sum of £20,000 sterling. Parliament agreeing to this condition, secured the collection, and having already become possessors of the Harleian manuscripts, and the Cottonian library, deposited them in the fine old mansion, Montagu House, which they purchased for the purpose, and thus laid the foundation of the British Museum. [W.B.]



[Tomb of Sir Hans Sloane at Chelsea.]

**SLODTZ, SEBASTIAN**, a sculptor, founder of a family of distinguished French artists, originally of Antwerp, 1655–1726. His son, **P. AMBROSE**, a designer, and professor of painting to the French Academy, died 1758. **RENE MICHAEL**, brother of the latter, a sculptor and designer, 1705–1764.

**SMALBROKE, RICHARD**, bishop of St. David's, distinguished as a controversialist, 1672–1749.

**SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM**, a revolutionary officer and governor of Maryland, 1785. Died 1792.

**SMALRIDGE, GEORGE**, bishop of Bristol, known as a theologian and Latin poet, 1666–1719.

**SMART, CHRISTOPHER**, an English poet, born in 1722, at Shipbourne, in Kent, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, but vacated it by marriage, and having settled in London commenced author. The gaiety of his disposition, and the buoyancy of his spirits, rendered him an acceptable companion to the wits and public writers of the day, with many of whom, particularly Pope, Johnson, Garrick, and Hawkesworth, he became intimate. He translated Pope's 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,' and the 'Essay on Criticism,' into elegant Latin verse; wrote a poetical version of the Psalms; a volume of original poems; 'Hannah,' an oratorio; with several odes, fables, &c. He also gave to the world, translations of the works of Horace, both in prose and verse. Poverty, however, overtook him; and his distresses, aided by intemperance, so unsettled his intellects, that he was placed for awhile under personal restraint. His 'Song to David,' written in a madhouse, and partly with charcoal, on the walls of his cell, bears a melancholy attestation to the strength of his mental powers, even in their derangement. He died, within the rules of the king's bench prison, in 1771.

**SMEATHMANN, HENRY**, an English naturalist and traveller in Africa, 1750–1787.

**SMEATON, JOHN**, a man of rare talent, who occupies a most conspicuous place in the history of civil engineering. He was among the first who styled himself 'civil engineer,' and to no name of more unimpeachable character or higher talent can members of the profession point as its type. Smeaton was born in 1724, at the dawn of the epoch of Britain's first display of commercial and manufacturing vitality. As a mere boy he showed his bent to the mechanical pursuits. In 1742 he came to London, to attend the courts of law in Westminster, in pursuance of his father's design to make him an attorney like himself; but, in 1750, we find him established as a philosophical instrument maker in Great Turnstile, Holborn. The sapling had taken its bent, and nature was too strong for any effort of authority to give the tree another form. In 1752 and 1753, he made the experiments 'concerning the natural powers of water and wind to turn mills, and other machines depending on circular motion,' from which resulted the most valuable improvements in hydraulic machines, and which remain to this day a standard of the philosophical process of inquiry into practical questions. For this essay Smeaton received the Copley gold medal of the Royal Society in 1759, of which he had been made a member in 1753, in acknowledgment of previous contributions to its transactions. In 1754, Smeaton travelled in Holland and the Netherlands, and there no doubt acquired a most important part of the engineering education, which qualified him to occupy the conspicuous position he afterwards did as standing counsel of his profession. In 1756, Smeaton commenced the great work which more than any other may be looked upon as a lasting monument of his skill—the Eddystone lighthouse. Two lighthouses had been erected on the Eddystone Rock before Smeaton's admirable structure, of which the first was swept away in a storm, and the second, which was of timber, was destroyed by fire in December, 1755. The cutting of the rock, for the foundation of the building, was commenced August, 1756. The first stone was landed June 12, 1757.



[Smeaton.]

The building was finished October, 1759, and the lantern lighted for the first time on the 16th of that month. In all, there were 421 days' work upon the rock. This, Smeaton's first work, was also his greatest: probably the epoch of its erection, and other circumstances considered, it was the most arduous



undertaking that has fallen to the lot of any engineer to execute, and none was ever more successfully accomplished. And now having been buffeted by the storms of nearly 100 years, Smeaton's work stands unmoved as the rock it is built on, a proud monument to its great author. Robert and Allan Stevenson have erected the Bell Rock and the Skerry-Vor lighthouses since, but distinguished as is the merit due to these men, they have readily testified as to who taught the first great lesson, and what was their example and standard of excellence. Smeaton's reports on the works he executed or advised to be carried out, were published in 1812, under the supervision of the Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1771 by Smeaton and his friends. These reports are a mine of wealth for the sound principles they unfold and the able practice they exemplify, both alike based on close observation of the operations of nature, and affording examples of cautious sagacity in applying the instructions she gives by means within the reach of art. Smeaton perfected the atmospheric steam engine, but lived to see the far greater improvements of the steam engine by James Watt come into extensive operation. Smeaton dedicated his spare time to philosophical study and investigation, and had an astronomical observatory at Austhorpe near Leeds, his birth-place. Here, on the 16th September, 1792, while walking in his garden, Smeaton was seized with an attack of paralysis, and on the 28th October he died.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch surgeon and physician, who distinguished himself as a lecturer and practitioner in midwifery in London, died in 1763. He wrote a 'Complete System of Midwifery,' and published a set of 'Anatomical Tables, with Explanations.'

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer at Edinburgh, distinguished also as a man of science and learning, was born in 1740. He was the translator of Buffon's Natural History, and author of the 'Philosophy of Natural History,' and of many other ingenious works. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was much esteemed among the literati of his native city, where he died in 1795.

SMIBERT, JOHN, a British portrait painter, who accompanied Bishop Berkeley to Newport, R. I., and married and settled there; died 1751. His son, NATHANIEL, died at an early age, having already given great promise as an artist.

SMIDS, LUDOLPH, a German poet, 1649-1720.

SMIRKE, ROBERT, Esq., R. A., was born at Wigton, near Carlisle, in 1752; entered, at the age of 19, as a student at the Royal Academy (then in its infancy); where in 1786 he first became an exhibitor, and in 1792 was elected one of its members. His pictures, generally speaking, were of an historical or imaginative character, his favorite subjects being taken either from the sacred writings, English history, the works of Shakspeare, Cervantes, or other eminent authors. Died January 5, 1845.

SMITH, ADAM, a very great name in Scottish Literature; distinguished even amid those of the best writers and philosophers; and which will recall to all ages, as it now does to every civilized nation, the Man who by the authority of Reason laid the foundations of the Freedom of Industry, and of unfettered Commerce among States. Smith was born at Kirkcaldy in Fifeshire on 5th June, 1723: in 1737 he entered the university of Glasgow, where he studied under Hutcheson: from Glasgow he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, returning to Edinburgh in 1748. In 1751, he obtained the Chair of Logic in his Alma-Mater; and in the subsequent year he

was nominated to the professorship of Moral Philosophy. It is unnecessary to record that his genius threw around this ancient University the greatest splendor of which it yet can boast,—an assertion not to be modified, even although his successor was REID. Resigning his chair in 1763, he accompanied the young duke of Buccleuch to the continent—meeting in Paris, along with his old companion HUME, the distinguished Economist and Statesman, TURGOT and the celebrated QUESNAY. Probably first moved thereto by his intimacy with Hume—who, some time previously had published his exquisite *Political Essays*—Smith had long turned his thoughts to the momentous subject which afterwards engrossed them; and his interest in it must have been greatly deepened by intercourse with the founders of that famous French School, which first aimed to reduce all Problems concerning the Public Riches, into the form of a Science. At all events, on his return to Scotland in 1766, he retired to his native town; and after ten years of undisturbed meditation, he produced his imperishable work, '*On the Nature and Causes of the WEALTH OF NATIONS.*' In just tribute to the extraordinary deserts of the Author of the '*Inquiry*,' Government bestowed on Smith a lucrative and not laborious Fiscal office. He fixed his residence thereafter in Edinburgh, where he died on 8th July, 1790. As a Man, Smith left behind him the truest testimony to his worth—viz., the best minds of his country mourning for their lost friend. He was simple and sincere, earnest in his beliefs, indefatigable in work; nor do many of the old anecdotes that still circulate regarding his *absence* and abstraction, fail to do their part in enabling us to complete a picture of him. Besides his great works, the *Theory of the Moral Sentiments* and the *Wealth of Nations*, he left a few philosophical Essays, among which is a precis of the early History of Astronomy, most exact, penetrating, and beautiful. He had been engaged for many years on another work, that promised to be of higher moment than even the *Wealth of Nations*—viz., a Treatise of Civil and Political Law—meaning to trace at once the History and the Theory of Law, from their obscure commencements, in the infancy of Society and in the Human Reason, up to their highest developments. It is only the student of Smith's actual works, who can conceive the amount of detriment to Science involved in the loss of such a Treatise. No fragments of it remain. We hasten to offer a brief account of the two great and completed investigations whose titles are as above. I. Disciple of Hutcheson, the Author of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, is in clear revolt against the moral doctrine of HOBBS—viz., that the foundation of Morality is the feeling of Self-interest, and also against the somewhat broader scheme of Utility, as propounded by Hume. Concurring with his Master, that we must seek that foundation in disinterested sentiment, he does not concur with him, that the required sentiment is *Benevolence*. In Smith's view the foundation of Morals is in *Sympathy*: we feel, he says, that conduct right on the part of another, with which we sympathize; and we hence infer that such acts on our own parts, alone can be right, with which others sympathize. However narrow and singular this principle may seem as a basis, the skill, clearness, feeling and eloquence, with which the theory is developed, will ever attract admiration: nor perhaps is any portion of its development more ingenious and striking, than where Smith shows, how *Reason*—working on the ground of primal feeling—gradually forms the *rules* of Morality,—*involutionarily*,



almost, classifying the *virtues*; and so impressing on the mind those rules and classifications, that, in acting, we seldom or never require to *recur to consideration of the fundamental sentiment*. Amidst the pleasure, however, with which we go along with these deductions, one very important question cannot fail to occur,—May not something of the same kind be established, with regard to any other supposed foundation of morality? If—accepting *sympathy* as that foundation—we really *act* through rule, and a direct sense of the obligation of the several virtues, and *not because of any immediate feeling of sympathy*; can it justly be averred against the moralists who claim Utility or Self-interest, as the simple or ultimate basis, that they are ever acting *with direct eye to Self-Interest*? There is a truth here which sadly damages the scaffolding beneath certain declamatory criticisms!—The errors of Smith's system are two. *First*, deriving the sense of right from sympathy with others, it pronounces, that no one can have a sense of right unless through intercourse with others; and that the quickness of that sense must be proportionate to the extent of such intercourse. The Author of the Theory, adopts this conclusion, and ingeniously but vainly defends it. The feeling of right, has sanctions in the Human Soul, which transcend every thing that concerns intercourse with our fellows. *Secondly*, Like Hutcheson's scheme of Benevolence, and the doctrine of Utility itself, the Moral Theory of Sympathy, is quite too narrow; mistaking an important moral *motive*, for the Supreme Faculty which weighs all motives, and determines Moral Action. The Supreme Faculty has been termed *Conscience*: we prefer to designate it with *Kant*—the PRACTICAL REASON: it is the Energy through whose unchallengeable supremacy, the philosopher of Königsberg first discerned that REALITY, which is the awful counterpart of the Subjective IDEA of GOD.—II. The 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' stands to the Science it created, in the relation held by the labors of Lavoisier, to Chemical Science, or the combined discoveries and investigations of Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton, to Astronomy. Previous to the era of Adam Smith, all Economic Theories rested on some abstract principle, demonstrated by no induction, but merely assumed as true; in other words, a principle expressive of the common notions of the time. It was reserved for the great Scotchman to appeal for its foundations, to Observation, and Experience analyzed by Reason; to apply in this case the strictest rules of Philosophic Induction; and, on the basis so discovered, to rear a permanent structure. It is not requisite now, neither would available space permit us, to follow Smith in this conscientious research. It is matter of common knowledge, how clearly he discerned, and how firmly he established, the truths that all things coveted by men are the produce of labor, and that the quantity of labor employed in their production is the real measure of value: nor have we leisure to trace, the fine and continuous reasoning which led him from these simple and indubitable, but formerly unnoticed Principles, to the ultimate Laws which determine the economic prosperity of Nations. His achievements were indeed exhaustive, as the bare contents of his Treatise suffice to show. It consists of five sections. In the first he discusses the general causes of the formation, increase, and decline of Public Riches, and of their distribution among the various classes of men, who make up a modern Society. Next he analyzes the nature of Capital, explaining the mode in which it gradually accumulates, and the

nature of its efficacy in the production of Wealth. The third and fourth sections are occupied in examining the various theories or abstract doctrines in Political Economy, that have successively prevailed at different epochs of History and among various Nations; and in determining their influence—good and evil—over the development of the arts and agriculture, of industry and commerce. Finally, we have a searching glance at the nature of Public or State Revenue, and inquiries concerning the best and justest means of raising it by taxation. It is the peculiarity of Smith—indeed of every sound thinker on such subjects—that at every step not only of his inductive, but also of his deductive processes, he looks far around him over Society, as well as deeply into the nature of Man: so that what he writes may be sustained alike by experience and principle; and few men have ever possessed in so remarkable a degree, the power to *analyze experience*—to separate the causes of complex phenomena, and assign to each the portion of the result which is due to it. So rich is it in Historic criticism and illustration, that the Wealth of Nations is admitted by every reader to possess a charm belonging to scarcely any work of the same kind, that either preceded or has followed it. With the exception of one very recent Thinker, who possesses at once an amount of political and historical knowledge and power of discernment, not inferior to Smith's, the English writers on this subject, since the publication of the Classic Treatise, have rather been keen logicians than observers: and perhaps the highest compliment that can be paid to the Wealth of Nations, lies in the fewness and comparative unimportance of the modifications, which any of its conclusions have undergone, even from the scrutiny of such men as Ricardo, Malthus, and James Mill.—Smith in his lifetime reaped a deserved celebrity. On its first publication, the Inquiry was hailed as the Organon of a new Science, and rapidly translated into every language within civilized Europe. And ever since, it has been adding triumph to triumph; prejudices, one after another, falling before its force; and men and nations, in proportion as they acknowledge its worth, becoming more and more bound in brotherhood. Is, then, this remarkable monument complete;—shall Smith's doctrines, unmodified, continue to govern the policy of States? A question not lightly to be answered! The relations of the classes within Society are changing; and sentiments practically unknown in Smith's time, are pressing upward into sway. There is one great Element, even towards the production of the Wealth of a People, of which, in this memorable work, one misses notice. Among Machines, what one is equal in might or productiveness to the Human Brain? And how fares this, under the stern and withering action of the *Division of Labor*? It is foolish to throw aside questions of this sort, under the pretence that they smell of *Socialism*. The man would be daring who should deny, that under an organization permitting the culture and employment by every one, of all his Human Faculties, no Nation could fail to increase immeasurably in Wealth, as assuredly it would in Dignity and Happiness. [J.P.N.]

SMITH, ANKER, an Eng. engraver, 1759–1819.

SMITH, CHARLOTTE, a novelist and poet, whose maiden name was Turner, was born in Sussex, in 1749. At the age of 16 she married a West India merchant, who was subsequently ruined; and her pen, which she had used before merely for her amusement, now became the support of her husband and



family. Her first production was entitled 'Elegiac Sonnets and other Essays.' After this, she published 'The Romance of real Life,' the novels of 'Emmeline,' 'Marchmont,' 'Desmond,' 'Ethelinda,' 'Celestine,' and 'The Old Manor House;' besides several poems, and tales for youth; all of which were well received. Died 1806.

SMITH, EDMUND, a dramatic wr., 1668-1710.

SMITH, ELIHU HUBBARD, an American physician of Connecticut, editor of the New York Medical Reports, 1771-1798. He was the author of an opera entitled 'Edwin and Angeline.'

SMITH, ELIZABETH, a young lady of extraordinary accomplishments, the daughter of a gentleman residing at Burnhall, near Durham, was born in 1776. According to Miss Bowdler's memoir of her, she possessed a knowledge of the mathematics, and an exquisite taste for drawing and poetry; understood the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages; made herself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian; and was thoroughly versed in biblical literature. She died of consumption in 1806. Her translations of the book of Job, and the life of Klopstock, have been published.

SMITH, GEORGE, a paint., was born at Chichester, in 1714. He excelled in landscape, and some of his pieces gained prizes from the Society of Arts. D. 1776.

SMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM, Governor of Virginia in 1811, was destroyed by the burning of the Richmond theatre in 1811.

SMITH, HENRY, a Ch. of England divine, whose eloquence rendered him highly popular, 1550-1600.

SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD, an eminent English physician and naturalist, was born at Norwich, in 1759; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden, in 1786; visited France and Italy; and, on his return to England, published 'A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent,' 3 vols., in which there is much information on subjects of natural history. He established the Linnæan Society, and was its first president; received the honor of knighthood from George IV., and died in 1828, at his native city, where he had long practised as a physician. Besides his 'Tour' before mentioned, he wrote a 'Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia,' 2 vols. folio; 'English Botany,' 36 vols. 8vo.; 'Flora Botanica,' 3 vols. 8vo.; the 'English Flora,' 4 vols. 8vo.; and an 'Introduction to Botany.'

SMITH, JAMES and HORACE, a celebrated literary duumvirate, were the sons of Robert Smith, solicitor to the board of ordnance, and born respectively in London, Feb. 10, 1775, and Dec. 31, 1779. James was articled to his father, was subsequently taken into partnership, and eventually succeeded to his business as well as to his official appointment. Horace became a member of the stock exchange. Perhaps no two situations in life could at first sight appear less favorable to the cultivation of the muses than a lawyer's desk and Chapel Court; but James and Horace Smith triumphed over obstacles that would have crushed less genial natures, and went on from step to step till they left their names deeply graven in the literature of their time. Their first effusions were contributed to the Pic Nic newspaper, established by Colonel Greville, in 1802. They also wrote largely for the Monthly Mirror and the London Review, and some of their best vers de société appeared in the New Monthly Magazine, while under Thomas Campbell's editorship. But the work by which the brothers are best known, and by which they will be longest remembered, is the 'Rejected Addresses,' which appeared on the reopening of

Drury Lane Theatre in 1812, and of which twenty-two editions have been sold. The popularity of this work appears to have satisfied the ambition of the elder brother. But soon afterwards Horace became an indefatigable novel writer. He commenced his novels with 'Gaieties and Gravities,' in 1825, and ended them with 'Love and Mesmerism,' in 1845; and within these twenty years he also gave to the public 'Brambletye House,' 'Tor Hill,' 'Reuben Apsley,' 'Zillah,' 'The New Forest,' 'Adam Brown,' &c., all of which were well received. James Smith died in London, Dec. 24, 1839; Horace died at Tunbridge Wells, July 12, 1849.

SMITH, JAMES, esq., of Deanston, a name intimately associated with agricultural and manufacturing improvement, was born in Glasgow, 1789. While only a youth of 18, he had attained such a thorough knowledge of all the intricacies both of mechanics and cotton-spinning, that his uncle gave him the entire management of the extensive cotton works at Deanston, in which he was a partner; and he soon afterwards began to put in practice on the Deanston farm various schemes for thorough draining and deep working, which have since been so generally adopted. In 1831 he published a pamphlet on this subject which attracted great attention; and since that period he rose so highly in public estimation, that he became an authority on all questions connected with agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he was one of the commissioners appointed by Sir Robert Peel to inquire into and report upon the sanitary condition of the manufacturing towns; and the schemes of improvement which he suggested can hardly fail of their effect. Died June 9, 1850.

SMITH, JAMES, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence and a lawyer, was born in Ireland, but emigrated to America at an early age, and settled in Pennsylvania. Died 1806.

SMITH, JOHN, a physician, 1630-1679.

SMITH, JOHN, a learned divine, author of 'Ten Discourses on Theological Subjects,' 1618-1652.

SMITH, JOHN, a mezzotinto engraver, abt. 1700.



[Captain John Smith.]

SMITH, JOHN, known as CAPT. JOHN SMITH, or SMYTH, a military officer and traveller, whose life is intimately connected with the history of New England and Virginia, 1579-1631.



SMITH, or SMYTHE, JOHN, an ambassador, traveller, and writer on military weapons, 16th c.

SMITH, JOHN, an English divine and antiquarian, editor of an edition of the Venerable Bede, 1659-1715. His son, GEORGE, who completed the latter work, was author of a book entitled 'Britons and Saxons not Converted to Popery,' 1693-1756.

SMITH, Rev. Dr. JOHN, an eminent antiquarian and Celtic scholar, was born at Glenorchy, in Argyleshire, in the year 1747; completed his studies at the university of St. Andrews; and, in 1774, was appointed assistant and successor in the parish of Kilbrandon, Lorn, where he preached for seven years with great zeal and effect. About this time he translated into Gaelic 'Alleine's Alarm,' and the 'Catechisms of Dr. Watts,' besides other small works. In 1781 he became minister of Cambelton. Soon after his settlement in this parish, he published his 'Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, containing the History of the Druids, particularly those of Caledonia,' 'A Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian,' and a 'Collection of Ancient Poems, translated from the Gaelic.' In 1783 he published a work on the last judgment, editions of which have been published in England and America. About this time he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Stewart, minister of Luss, in translating the Scriptures into Gaelic. While engaged in translating the Scriptures, Dr. Smith, in studying the original, was led to write a concise commentary on the whole of the Bible. In 1787 he published the portion of it which embraced the prophets, and several editions of it were published both in England and America. Horne, in his introduction to the Study of the Scriptures, mentions it with approbation, and says that the Bishop of London was in the habit of recommending it to his clergy. In 1787 he published the 'Life of St. Columba, the apostle of the Highlands,' extracted from the Latin of St. Adamnan, &c. About the same time he published a new and improved edition of the Psalms in Gaelic, also a translation of the paraphrases used in our English psalm books. He also published a 'Dissertation on the Nature and Duties of the Sacred Office.' Besides his unwearied labors for the spiritual improvement of the people committed to his care, he was eager to introduce among them an improved system of husbandry. With this view he wrote many essays on the subject, and frequently obtained prizes from the Highland Society. He wrote a 'Survey of the County of Argyle,' of which a second edition was published. Died 1807, age 60.

SMITH, JOHN, an eminent London banker, and for upwards of thirty years a member of the House of Commons, was born in the year 1767. He was first returned to parliament in 1802 as member for Wendover, from 1806 to 1818 he sat for Nottingham, and from that time till 1830 he represented Midhurst. He subsequently came in as one of the members for Buckinghamshire, but at the dissolution in 1835 he retired from parliament. He always maintained Whig principles, and gave his support to the reform party. Mr. Smith was an East India proprietor and connected with many public institutions. Died Jan. 1842, age 75.

SMITH, Dr. JOHN PYE, was a native of Sheffield, where he was born in 1775. His father was a bookseller, and young Smith, from his facility of access to books, early acquired a strong taste for reading, which furnished him even in boyhood with a large stock of miscellaneous knowledge, though from the nonconformist principles of his family, it was chiefly directed to the works of the Puritan divines. Hav-

ing shown a decided bias for the ministry as his future profession, he was entered a student of the dissenting college, at Rotherham, under the superintendence of the able and learned Dr. Williams. He was, on the completion of his term of study, appointed classical master of that institution; and so much satisfaction did he give in the performance of his academical duties, that he was transferred in a few years to the higher and more important college of Homerton, first in the classical and ultimately the theological chair. At an early period of life, he determined to produce a work on one of the leading doctrines of the Christian Religion. And the influence of Priestley's writings having been productive of much evil in shaking the faith of many as to the divinity and atonement of Christ, he set himself to the composition of a work which should furnish a full answer and refutation of the Socinian heresy. This book, which he entitled 'The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah,' was hailed by all denominations as a most valuable contribution to theological literature; and by the acuteness and force of its reasoning, as well as by its extensive erudition, raised the author to the foremost rank of British divines. He was complimented through Dr. Dwight of Yale College, America, with the honorary degree of D.D. A supplementary volume was published in 1818, consisting of 'Four Discourses on the Priesthood of Christ.' Dr. Smith was led to direct his researches into various departments of the great field of science, especially into that of geology, and being deeply interested in the bearing of that new science, on the truth of the Mosaic Record, he published in 1839 a treatise entitled 'The Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science.' Dr. Smith, after discharging the duties of the theological chair at Homerton for the long period of fifty years, resigned his professorship in 1850, and at a public breakfast to which he was invited, he received from his friends a most gratifying and honorable testimonial in the form of £2,600 subscription for the aid of students in divinity to be called the Smith Scholarship. His death took place early in the following year in Southwark. [R.J.]

SMITH, JOHN STRAFFORD, a famous composer of glees, anthems, and madrigals, died 1836.

SMITH, JOHN THOMAS, keeper of the prints and drawings in the British Museum, a miscellaneous and antiquarian writer, 1766-1833.

SMITH, JOHN, an American divine and scholar, professor in Dartmouth College, Massachusetts, author of a Hebrew and Greek grammar, with other works, 1752-1809.

SMITH, JOHN BLAIR, first president of Union College, in the state of New York, 1756-1799.

SMITH, JOHN COTTON, governor of Connecticut in 1812, a member of the first Congress assembled at Washington, and president of the American Bible Society, died 1845, aged 80.

SMITH, JUNIUS, an American merchant, born in Connecticut, who interested himself in the establishment of Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation, and was the getter up of the Steam-Ship Company, of which the British Queen and the unfortunate President were the pioneers. He strove to introduce the culture of the tea plant into the United States. D. 1853, a. 72.

SMITH, MILES, a learned prelate, one of the ministers employed in translating the Bible, 1568-1624.

SMITH, NATHANIEL, an American physician, anatomist and medical writer of Mass., 1762-1829.

SMITH, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic divine and professor at Douay, born in Worcestershire 1500, died 1563. The principal circumstance recorded



of him is his attendance at the burning of Ridley and Latimer.

SMITH, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic divine and controversial writer, 1566-1655.

SMITH, RICHARD PENN, an American dramatic writer and novelist, died 1854.

SMITH, R. A., a Scotch musical composer, whose works, sacred and secular, bear testimony to his high genius and prolific industry. His compositions are likely to maintain their place among the national music of Scotland, 1780-1829.

SMITH, ROBERT, a divine and mathematician, born in 1689, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became master on the death of Dr. Bentley; and was mathematical preceptor of the Duke of Cumberland. He wrote 'A System of Optics,' 2 vols. 4to.; and 'Harmonies, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds.' Died 1768.

SMITH, ROBERT, first bishop of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina, consecrated in 1795, died 1801.

SMITH, ROBERT PERCY, brother of the Rev. Sydney Smith, was one year his junior, and survived him only about a fortnight. He was a barrister-at-law, and had formerly been advocate-general of Bengal and M. P. for Lincoln. In wit, learning, and originality, he was every way fitted for the companionship of his critical relative. At Eton he was the intimate associate of Canning, Frere, and Lord Holland; and at Cambridge he obtained the highest classical honors. In 1797 he was called to the bar. He was nine years in Bengal as advocate-general, discharging the duties of his office with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the inhabitants. On his return from India he entered parliament as member for Grantham; he afterwards represented the city of Lincoln, and finally retired in 1826. Died, March 10. 1845, aged 75.

SMITH, S., a presbyterian writer, born 1588.

SMITH, Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY, G.C.B., a chivalric and far-famed British admiral, was the son of a captain in the army, John Spencer Smith, esq., of Midgham, Sussex, where he was born, 1764. He received his education chiefly under Dr. Vicesimus Knox, of Tunbridge School; but manifesting a great desire for a naval life, he was sent, before he was twelve years of age, as a midshipman on board the Sandwich, under Lord Rodney. In 1780 he became a lieutenant; in 1782 a commander; and in 1783, obtained post rank, with the command of the Nemesis, of 28 guns. The American war having just been brought to a close, and there being no opportunity of acting in the navy of his own country, the young captain (who was not quite twenty) entered, with the permission of his sovereign, into the service of the king of Sweden, who presented him with the grand cross of the order of the sword, for the skill and energy he displayed on several occasions, particularly in an attack on a Russian flotilla, a great part of which he destroyed. A peace between Sweden and Russia again threw him out of active life, and he travelled into the south of Europe. Hearing that Lord Hood had got possession of Toulon, he hastened thither, and offered his services. Soon after his arrival it was determined to evacuate the city; and the destruction of the ships of war, which could not be carried off, was intrusted to Sir Sidney, who performed the difficult and hazardous exploit with signal ability. He was now appointed to the command of the Diamond frigate, of 38 guns, in which, with a small flotilla under his direction, he greatly annoyed the enemy; but in a gallant attempt to cut out a ship at Havre-

de-Grace, he was taken prisoner, and, on pretence of having violated the law of nations, by landing assassins in France, he was confined for two years in the prison of the Temple, at Paris. At length, by the address and intrepidity of a French officer, named Phillippeaux, and two of his friends, Sir Sidney's escape was somewhat mysteriously effected. An order of the minister of the day was forged, directing the gaoler of the Temple to deliver to the bearers Le Chevalier Sidney Smith, for the purpose of transferring him to another prison; and having thus far succeeded, he and Phillippeaux proceeded, by means of false passports, to Rouen, and thence in an open boat to the Channel, where they were taken up by the Argo frigate, which soon landed them at Portsmouth. In 1798 he sailed in the Tiger of 80 guns for the Mediterranean, to assume a distinct command, as a commodore, on the coast of Egypt. In March, 1799, he proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre; and, on the 16th, captured a French flotilla, the guns of which he employed in the defence of Acre, against Buonaparte, who invested it two days after. Many fierce contests followed, and the French repeatedly endeavored to carry the place by storm; but the determined valor of the British commodore and his gallant band, assisted by the troops of Hassan Bey, frustrated every attempt. Buonaparte having quitted Egypt, Sir Sidney negotiated with General Kleber for the evacuation of the country, and by a treaty signed at Al Arisch, that desirable event was agreed to; but, though highly advantageous, the British government refused to abide by it. In 1801 he co-operated, at the head of a party of seamen, with the army sent out to Egypt under Abercromby; and he was wounded in the battle which proved fatal to that gallant general. On his return to England he received a valuable sword, with the freedom of the city, from the corporation of London; and at the general election, in 1802, he was returned to parliament as one of the representatives for Rochester. He was subsequently employed in the Mediterranean and South America, where his gallantry and skill were conspicuously displayed down to the close of the war. On his return to England, in 1814, he was presented with the freedom of Plymouth; in the following year he was made a knight commander of the Bath; in 1821, a full admiral; and, in 1830, he was appointed lieutenant-general of marines, succeeding therein his late majesty William IV. We have yet to notice that in 1814, he endeavored to procure, from the congress of Vienna, the abolition of the slave trade, and a conjoint attack of the sovereigns upon the piratical states of Barbary; but his laudable exertions proved fruitless. He then formed at Paris an association called the Anti-Piratic; and there is reason to believe that the objects it expressed and the principles it espoused had considerable weight in rendering the subjugation of Algiers a popular measure in France, if it did not immediately lead to that event. At the close of the war Sir Sidney's services were rewarded with a pension of 1000*l.* a year. A more chivalric character than Sir Sidney Smith is not to be found among the heroes of modern times, and those who recollect his brilliant career will be ready to subscribe to the eulogium passed on him by his biographer, E. Howard, esq., 'All his public actions seem to have been less the offspring of mere military calculation and naval science, than of the intuition of the most romantic courage and the highest moral feeling, always controlled by prudence and intrepidity, that no danger, however sudden, could surprise, and no



difficulty, however menacing, vanquish.' There was a time when his very name, like that of Nelson, struck terror into our enemies; and his constitutional activity kept him constantly on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity to harass and annoy them. He died at his residence in Paris, on the 26th of May, 1840, aged 76.

SMITH, SAMUEL STANHOPE, an American divine, president of Princeton College, and a religious historical and ethnological writer, 1750-1819.

SMITH, SAMUEL, an American historical writer, author of a 'History of New Jersey,' died 1776.

SMITH, the REV. SYDNEY, M. A., canon residentiary of St. Paul's, rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire; who, for half a century, rendered himself conspicuous as a political writer and critic, was born at Woodford in Essex; received his education at Winchester College, and was thence elected to New College, Oxford, in 1780. He commenced his ministry as curate of Netheravon, Wilts; but relinquished it soon after, in order to travel with the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, M. P. for Cirencester; which event, and its immediate consequences, he thus humorously describes in the preface to his collected writings:—'When first I went into the church I had a curacy in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The squire of the parish took a fancy to me, and requested me to go with his son to reside at the university of Weimar. Before we could get there, Germany became the seat of war, and in stress of politics we put into Edinburgh, where I remained five years. The principles of the French revolution were then fully afloat, and it is impossible to conceive a more violent and agitated state of society. Among the first persons with whom I became acquainted were Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray (late lord advocate for Scotland), and Lord Brougham; all of them maintaining opinions on political subjects a little too liberal for the dynasty of Dundas, then exercising supreme power over the northern division of the island. One day we happened to meet in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleugh Place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey; I proposed that we should set up a 'Review;' this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the Edinburgh Review.' He soon after removed to London, and though the editorial department fell into the hands of Mr. Jeffrey, he continued for many years one of the most active contributors to this celebrated organ of Whig principles. During his residence at Edinburgh, Mr. Smith was minister of the episcopal church there; and when he settled in London, he became in every sense of the word 'a popular preacher,' who could at once delight and instruct the crowded assemblages of wealth and fashion that resorted to the west-end chapels. Nor were his oral eloquence, wit and learning confined to the pulpit alone; with equal success he displayed his abilities as a lecturer on the *belles lettres* at the Royal Institution, his fame increasing with every fresh effort of his genius. During the Perceval administration, Mr. Smith's activity as a political writer was at its height; and it was thought that the celebrated and amusing 'Letters of Peter Plymley,' which he produced at that period, did more in effecting 'Catholic emancipation,' than any, or perhaps all, of the numerous publications that issued from the press. Throughout his whole career, indeed, he exerted himself in favor of 'liberal' measures; or, if we may use his own words, he 'always endeavored to fight against evil.' His last literary efforts were made in denouncing the re-

pudiators of Pennsylvania. His 'Contributions' to the Edinburgh Review and various other productions of his fertile and witty pen have been collected, and have gone through numerous editions; and, more recently, his 'Sketches of Moral Philosophy,' or lectures upon that subject, delivered at the Royal Institution, have been published. He died Feb. 21, 1845, aged 76.

SMITH, THOMAS, chaplain to the English embassy at Constantinople, author of an Account of the Turks, a Life of Camden, &c., 1638-1710.

SMITH, THOMAS, a landscape painter of Derby, died 1769. His son, JOHN RAPHAEL, celebrated for his crayon portraits and mezzotinto engravings, died 1812.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, a learned English statesman, historian, and critic, was born at Saffron Waldon, in Essex; and after having been Greek professor and university orator at Cambridge, became secretary of state in the reigns of Edward IV. and Elizabeth. Born 1512; died 1577. His 'Commonwealth of England' is the book by which he is best known.

SMITH, W., rector of Trinity church, Chester, author of poems and translations, 1711-1787.

SMITH, WILLIAM, a heraldist, died 1618.

SMITH, or SMYTH, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, the plan of which he concerted with his friend, Sir R. Sutton, died 1514.

SMITH, WILLIAM, who for 46 years was a member of the House of Commons, and the leading advocate of the Dissenting interest, first entered Parliament in 1784, as M. P. for Sudbury, and in 1802 was returned for Norwich. From the commencement of his senatorial career he was the consistent supporter of liberal measures, and the advocate of all reforms calculated to promote the happiness of the human race. Died 1835, aged 79.

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D., F.G.S., an eminent geologist, was born at Churchill, in Oxfordshire; and at the outset of his career he studied geology and land-surveying. In 1806 he published 'A Treatise on Irrigation,' in which his geological studies and discoveries had enabled him to make some importantly valuable improvements. From this time he rapidly and steadily rose into notice in the scientific world. In 1808 his collection of organic remains was visited and carefully examined by the president and principal members of the Geological Society; and in the first volume of the society's Transactions, which appeared in 1811, his discoveries, are prominently and favorably noticed. But it was not until 1815 that he gave to the world the long promised and much desired 'Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales,' in the form of a handsomely engraved map. This publication led to the purchase, in the same year, by the British Museum, of the whole of his organic remains; and the task of arranging and describing this curious and valuable collection caused him to publish 'Strata Identified by Organised Fossils' and a 'Stratigraphical System of Organised Fossils.' From 1815 to 1825, Mr. Smith published twenty geological maps of various counties of England, delivered a series of lectures in several provincial towns, and travelled from place to place in search of new facts, having, for a long time, 'scarcely any home but the rocks, except one year which he passed at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland.' In 1835 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Dublin. But though careful, he became embarrassed; and it was at length well known to his scientific friends



and other influential persons, that this excellent and highly-gifted man, now fast falling into the 'sere and yellow leaf' of age, was without the means of procuring even the common comforts of life. An application was accordingly made to the crown by his zealous friends, and a pension of £100 per annum was immediately bestowed upon him. Born 1769; died 1840.

SMITH, WILLIAM, an American divine, and first provost of the College of Philadelphia, died 1803. Author of various miscellaneous works.

SMITH, WILLIAM, colonial chief justice of New York, and author of a history of that province, died 1769. A continuation of his father's work was written by his son William S.

SMITH, WM. LOUGHTON, an American statesman, diplomatist and political writer, born in South Carolina, died 1812.

SMITHSON, JAMES, the founder of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, an Englishman, the illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland, died in 1829, bequeathing the bulk of his large property to the United States of America, 'to found,' in the words of his will, 'at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.'

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, was the grandchild (by a younger son) of Sir James Smollett, of Bonhill in Dumbartonshire, and was born in that county in 1721. He was educated in Glasgow for the medical profession; but he attended more to literature, wrote a tragedy in his eighteenth year, and soon afterwards, by his grandfather's death, was left to his own resources, and sought his fortune in London. Being appointed, in 1741, a surgeon's mate in the navy, he was present in the unfortunate expedition to Carthage, spent some time elsewhere in the

of his later novels, and of a few pieces in verse, insufficient to give him any considerable rank as a poet. He was haughty and quarrelsome, but good-hearted and benevolent; and this union of qualities fitted him equally ill for saving money out of the precarious gains of authorship, and for enjoying comfort in the stormy vocation of a political partisan and literary critic. The best known of his miscellaneous works are two: the indifferent translation of 'Don Quixote;' and the very careless 'History of England,' of which the portion extending from the Revolution to the death of George II. has repeatedly appeared as a sequel to Hume. For a long time after 1756 Smollett edited, with great ability, but not less acrimony, the 'Critical Review,' established as an advocate of the Tory and High Church party; and Wilkes's famous 'North Briton' owed its existence and its name to his paper 'The Briton,' in which he defended the administration of Lord Bute. His novel of 'Count Fathom' appeared in 1753; and 'Sir Lancelot Greaves' was written in 1756, while the author was undergoing imprisonment for a libel. Visiting the continent in 1763 and 1764, when his circumstances and health were shattered, and his spirits sunk by the death of his only child, he published, on his return, his clever but peevish 'Travels through France and Italy.' His ill-humor vented itself anew in 'The Adventures of an Atom' (1767). After having applied unsuccessfully for a consulship in the Mediterranean, he was again compelled to seek for health in a warm climate; and, in 1770, he left England, never to return. He died near Leghorn in the autumn of 1771, having just completed 'Humphrey Clinker,' which is not only the liveliest of his works of fiction, but breathes often a kindlier and more gentle spirit than the rest. Hazlitt, in his 'Lectures on the English Comic Writers,' and in the 'Edinburgh Review,' has excellently described Smollett's novels, and contrasted their coarse and vigorous pictures of externalities with the fine dissection of character which is presented by Fielding.

[W.S.]

SMYTH, J. C., a Scotch physician, 1741-1821.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge, was born in 1764. He took his degree of M.A. in 1790, and in 1807 he was appointed to the chair of modern history, which he held for 42 years. Most of his life was passed at Cambridge, in a constant train of quiet duties and innocent pleasures. Endowed with a fine taste and correct judgment, he delighted in nursing the flame of infant genius. He was among the first to appreciate the merits of Henry Kirke White, whom he treated during his life with characteristic kindness, and after his death consigned to posterity a durable expression of his friendship in the beautiful lines inscribed on the youthful poet's monument in All Saints' church, Cambridge. Mr. Smyth was himself a poet. In 1806 he published 'English Lyrics,' a volume of elegant poetry, which was very favorably received; but his chief title to fame are his 'Lectures on Modern History,' and 'On the French Revolution,' and his 'Evidences of Christianity.' Died at Norwich, June 26, 1849.

SNAPE, ANDREW, an English divine, d. 1742.

SNAYERS, H., a Flemish engraver, born 1612.

SNAYERS, P., a Flemish painter, 1593-1670.

SNELL, RODOLPH, an eminent mathematician and philological writer, was born at Oudewarde, in Holland, in 1547. He became professor of mathematics, and afterwards of Hebrew, in the university of Leyden, where he died in 1613. He published Apollonius Batavius, and several treatises on the



[Birthplace of Smollett, and the Monument erected to his memory.]

West Indies, and returned to England in 1746. He threw himself perforce on literature for a livelihood, married a lady whose fortune proved to be disappointingly small, and destroyed any chances he might have had as a play-writer by quarrelling with managers. 'Roderick Random,' his earliest novel, appeared in 1748, and 'Peregrine Pickle' in 1750. He next attempted medical practice in Bath; but, being quite unsuccessful, returned to London, and became an author for life. His time thenceforth was chiefly employed in the performance of task work, relieved only at intervals by the composition



works of Ramus. His son, WILLEBROD SNELL, born at Leyden, in 1591, succeeded his father in the mathematical chair, and died in 1626. He discovered the law of the refraction of the rays of light; and undertook the measurement of the earth, or a degree of the meridian, which Musschenbroek afterwards corrected. He published some of the works of the ancient mathematicians, and a few learned treatises of his own on mathematical subjects.

SNEYDERS, or SNYDERS, FRANCIS, a Flemish painter of hunting and battle pieces, who frequently executed the animals and fruits in pictures of Rubens, 1579-1657.

SNORRO-STURLESON, an Icelandic historian and mythologist, au. of the Edda, 1178-1241.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, an eminent architect, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1752; came to London at an early age with his father, who was a builder; was placed with Mr. Dance, the celebrated architect, when about 15, and afterwards acquired more practical experience in the art under Mr. Holland. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Four years afterwards he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Soon after this he was introduced to George III., by Sir W. Chambers, and was sent to pursue his studies at Rome, with the customary academy pension of £60 per annum for three years, and the same amount of travelling expenses out and home. Here he continued until the summer of 1780, and during his sojourn in Italy he studied most assiduously the grand remains of ancient art. On his return to England he was employed on many public works, as well as private buildings; and on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1788, he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England, but not without severe competition, in which there were 13 candidates. To this success is attributable the superstructure of his subsequent fortunes. In 1791 he was appointed clerk of the works to St. James's Palace, the Parliament Houses, and other public buildings; and in 1795 he was nominated architect of the Royal Woods and Forests, both of which offices he some years after resigned. In 1794, a committee of the House of Lords directed him to consider what alterations could properly be made to render the house, offices, &c., more convenient and commodious. He accordingly made all the requisite surveys, plans, elevations, &c., in which was first introduced the noble idea of enriching the Hall of Rufus, the Court of Requests, and the Painted Chamber with painting and sculpture, to commemorate great public actions and distinguished talent; but though his designs were fully sanctioned and approved of by the king, the execution of the work fell to the lot of the late Mr. James Wyatt. In 1806 he was elected professor of architecture to the Royal Academy. At this period, and for many years after, Mr. Soane was most actively engaged in erecting or improving numerous public edifices in the metropolis and elsewhere. Among these may be mentioned the Dulwich Gallery, the National Debt Redemption Office in the Old Jewry, the new Law Courts, &c. In 1821 he made a magnificent design for a new palace, to be constructed on Constitution Hill, but Buckingham House was unfortunately preferred. In 1824 he was elected architect to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of the Royal Society. In 1826 he built the present Freemasons' Hall, in Queen Street, and gave £500 towards the expense of its erection, having been chosen grand superin-

tendant of works to the fraternity of freemasons some years before. He subscribed £1000 towards erecting the monument to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and presented £500 to the Royal British Institution, Pall Mall. In 1833 he completed the new State Paper Office in St. James's Park. This was the last of his professional works; and, having passed his 80th year, he retired from a profession in which he had been engaged 60 years, and tendered his resignation to the governor and directors of the Bank of England, in whose service he had been for 45 years. He then set seriously about the idea he had long formed of bequeathing his large and valuable collection of works of ancient and modern art (valued at upwards of £50,000), in perpetuity to the nation, for the benefit of students in the arts, and especially for the advancement of architectural knowledge. This he lived to see completed by act of parliament; and at his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1837, his splendid house and museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields became the property of the public. An unhappy difference had for many years subsisted between Sir John Soane and Mr. George Soane, his son. We have understood that it originated in the latter having criticised, with unbecoming levity, some of his father's performances; but whatever might have been the offence, it is sincerely to be regretted that, to all appeals on behalf of his son, Sir John for ever remained inexorable.

SOANEN, J., a Jansenist prelate, 1647-1740.



[John Sobieski, from a Medal.]

SOBIESKI, JOHN, king of Poland, famous in the wars which marked the last efforts of the Turks to extend their dominions in Europe, was born in Galicia 1629. His father, James, was governor of Poland, and his military distinction was acquired in the Polish army, in the time of those weak kings, Casimir V. and Michael. In 1667, with only 20,000 men, he defeated an army of Cossacks and Tartars numbering 100,000, who left as many dead on the field as the whole number of Sobieski's troops. Casimir dying the year following, might have been succeeded by Sobieski, had he made any effort, but he permitted the election of Michael, and only acted upon the dictates of ambition, when the latter had proved his incapacity. A desolating civil war now threatened the country, as the adherents of Sobieski and of Michael were encamped against each other, but a new invasion of the Turks numbering 150,000 combatants, under Mahomet IV., suddenly announ-



ced a new danger. At this crisis Michael and his army took to flight, and the partisans of Sobieski, upon whose head a price had been fixed, swore to defend him; he then led them against the Turkish hosts, and in another great battle put 15,000 of them to the sword, recovered the spoils they had taken, and set 80,000 prisoners at liberty. While Sobieski was reaping these laurels in one part of the kingdom, Michael in another had concluded the shameful treaty of Budchaz, by which he bartered away a part of his dominions on condition of being supported in arms against his rebellious general; against this treaty Sobieski appealed to the diet, and falling upon the Turks once more, beat them at Kotzin (1674), and took the fortress till then deemed impregnable, at a loss to the enemy of 20,000 men. On the day of this battle Michael breathed his last, and Sobieski commenced his reign under the title of John III.; but he had hardly felt the weight of the crown before a new invasion of 200,000 Turks and Tartars summoned him to the field. Once more he led his brave Poles against this redoubtable enemy, whom he charged with the inspiring battle-cry of 'Christ for ever;' his successes, however, produced no better result than an honorable treaty of peace, which had little more effect than a truce. In 1683 Sobieski was persuaded by the pope to enter into a defensive alliance with the emperor Leopold, and in July of that year the grand vizier, Kara Mustapha, led a vast army of 300,000 men against Vienna. The capital of the Austrian empire had no prospect but submission, when Sobieski, yielding to the entreaties of a sovereign who had refused him the title of 'majesty,' placed himself at the head of a small but devoted army of less than 20,000 men, and proceeded to the seat of war by forced marches. On his way, he was joined by some of the German princes, whose reinforcements swelled his army to 75,000, and with this force he came in sight of the Turkish encampment, which he viewed from the ridge of the Kalemberg overlooking the Austrian capital. From these heights Sobieski rushed down upon the enemy, and obtained a victory with the praises of which all Europe resounded. For the evil return rendered to this hero by the emperor Leopold, and consummated by the peace of Moscow in 1686, we have no space. He died at Warsaw, June 17, 1696, and years afterwards Charles XII. paused in his headlong course to visit his tomb, and drop a tear to his memory. [E.R.]

SOBRY, F., a French writer, 1743-1820.

SOCINUS, LÆLIUS, an Italian sectary, was born at Sienna, in 1525; studied at Bologna; and in 1546 became member of a secret society formed in the territory of Venice, on the principle of free inquiry. This institution being soon broken up, Socinus quitted Italy to join the reformers in Switzerland; and died at Zurich in 1562.

SOCINUS, FAUSTUS, nephew of the preceding and a descendant of the illustrious house of the Sozini, was born at Sienna, in December, 1539. His family being suspected of heresy, Socinus, at the age of twenty, took refuge in France for a season, but returned to Italy on his uncle's death, and spent twelve years at Florence in the service of the grand duke. In 1574 he retired to Basle, and four years afterwards was invited by the court physician, George Blandrata, to Transylvania, where opinions similar to his own had been for some time professed. Francis Davidis had held, as a legitimate deduction, that if Jesus be a mere man, or a creature, it is idolatry to offer any religious service to him. The arguments of Socinus failed to convince him, and the refractory

divine was thrown into prison, where he died after six years of close confinement. In 1579 Socinus visited Poland, but the unitarians of that country had scruples about admitting him into their communion. He left Cracow, after a residence of four years, and soon after married the daughter of a nobleman, who was his patron and protector, and on whose estate he lived in retirement. He gradually obtained influence in the country, and many persons of rank and wealth were led to espouse his creed. In 1598, the mob subjected him to a cruel maltreatment, dragged him through the streets, and burned his papers. Socinus died at a village in the neighborhood of Cracow, March 1604. The vague and floating anti-Trinitarian opinions on the person of Christ, which had for some time been abroad, were reduced by Socinus into a system. He denied the Supreme Deity of the Saviour, affirming that he had no existence till he was born of the Virgin—denied that the Holy Spirit is a person—excluded the atonement from his 'scanty creed,' regarding the death of Jesus only as a martyrdom—denied the personality of Satan—and refused the doctrine of original sin and that of eternal punishment. In short, he impugned all that in every age has been held distinctive of evangelical theology. The views of his uncle, Lælius, seem to have first impressed his mind with those ideas, and though he discards all fanaticism, yet he indicates that one of that uncle's interpretations, was all but a special revelation to him from Christ himself. Opera, vol. ii. 505. The works of Socinus form the first two volumes of the '*Frates Poloni*,' and consist of numerous exegetical and polemical tracts, and letters; a long account of an argument with Francis Davidis, the '*Responsio pro Racoviensibus*,' replies to Pucius and Solanus, a miscellany of disputations, with a variety of antagonists, and a life of the author prefixed by a Polish knight. [J.E.]

SOCRATES, born at Athens in the year 468 B.C.; suffered the punishment of death for 'Impiety' at the age of seventy.—How arduous to approach with a view to represent them—the Just of the Earth! To analyze a speculative system is comparatively easy; even to transfer one's self to the position of its Framers, and so discern it—as alone it can be discerned—from *within*, is still a task chiefly for the Intellect; more difficult, but also, quite within reach of impartial research, to estimate the illustrious statesman, appreciate the obstacles he overcame, and comprehend the space and duration of his influence; nor, if the Inquirer be earnest and endowed with a portion of Imagination, need he shrink from the attempt to accompany the military Hero, to unravel his complex operations, and even to participate his ardor amid the clangors of War. But Socrates! The most just, the most exalted, the completest type of Humanity to which classic Antiquity with its wonderful creations, ever gave birth—the nearest of all who preceded, to a Being we name not here—who, without ambition, or pretence, or external advantage, but, through the simple force of Moral and Intellectual greatness, took unrelaxing hold at once of the Heart and Mind of the Ancient World,—to think or write of *Him*—even these few broken paragraphs which alone we now undertake—*this*, demands preparation of a different order, and much rarer moods. The Parents of Socrates were of no mark or note in the Athenian State; nor was their son gifted with any of those personal distinctions, which were of indifferent account nowhere in Greece. A face the reverse of beautiful, flattened nose, protruding eyes, the entire physiognomy any



thing but attractive to a passer by, he made no attempt to veil or compensate deficiencies, by ordinary solicitudes: in coarse tattered cloak, and oftentimes unsandalled, Socrates strolled through all Public places,—the observed, however, of all observers; frequently listened to by multitudes; and greeted by the hearts of the choicest youth of Athens, whenever he appeared. Closer inspection of the only representations we have of him, goes, indeed, a certain length in explaining this latter remarkable power of fascination. A massive head instinct with authority, a broad although rugged brow, and that aspect of self-possession which indicates a Man to whom mastery appertained too much of right, to permit him to feel conscious of it: not a vestige accordingly of repellent affectation, or assumption, or reserve; but, on the contrary, the light of the most genial Humor ever flickering like sunshine among his singular features. Qualities, of all others, the surest to win a way for their possessor to the respect and likings of the cheerful and frank; but one higher, was needed to obtain for Socrates that devoted and enthusiastic attachment, which even a spirit untamable as ALCIBIADES, could not refuse. Broad the gulf usually sundering Youth from Age, depriving Age of its authority as Counsellor, and Youth of the blessings of guardianship: but the severance springs less from the inconstancy and impulsiveness of Youth, than from the rigidity of Age. As Life advances, bonds multiply and tighten around most of us. Custom governs, as second Nature: that is, we bend before social and conventional moralities, beliefs and expectations; and forget the modes of less fettered existence. No tyranny of Custom, however, had subjected Socrates. Ever increasing in Knowledge and Wisdom; to his latest hour he was youthful as at first: no marvel, therefore, though young men clustered around him—hailing him as best companion as well as Sir. Something like a mask of the inestimable quality now spoken of, is not uncommonly worn—springing from mere lack of thought, and slowness of temperament. But it belonged to Socrates, because, through his moral and intellectual force he lived freely and consciously among those primary INTUITIONS, which Youth—when Youth is healthy—simply obeys. He had descended to the roots of that rich Nature, of which our actual Men are but stunted and fractional developments; and thus, were his sympathies so full and sincere. Hence too, that unaffected solemnity which often mingled very touchingly with his most humorous moments. He could not conceal from his own Soul, that he had gone deeper than Sense; and that the Voices to which he listened came from beyond the World. It was not for an Intellect so masculine, to get entangled with unmanageable theories concerning the nature of the INTUITIONS: he simply felt their presence, and reverently bowed himself down:—like Pythagoras, he said he had a Heavenly guide, and owed his safety to his '*Dæmon*.' Turning from the Man to his mission, one might at first fall into something akin to disappointment at its apparent simplicity; and because it had so little to do with the founding and promulgation of arduous Speculation. Yet the functions which Socrates appropriated, are just the most important that can fall to Mortal; and the methods he took to fulfil them, show by their nature, how profound and universal his objects were; for these methods, without one tittle of modification, are as applicable now as in long gone Athens, and will abide so through all time. *ῥῶσθι σεαυτὸν*. Before acting or speaking, know what you propose. If you speak, know what you speak:

if you believe, know what you believe: no Ignorance is so shameful as an assumed knowing or believing, what one knows not. Ascertain what your Mind, in verity is, and be that. Surely a simple message! Do we marvel, that the delivery of it consumed the Existence of one of the greatest of Men? CIRCUMSPICE! It can scarcely require to be mentioned, that Socrates wrote nothing, and was not a professed Doctor. His plan was much more direct and practical. He seized on some one whom he met in his walks; and, by searching conversation, constrained him into contact with the foregoing truths. For the most part he labored to bring men to recognize two grand sources of evil—two all prevailing and always prevailing detriments to Sincerity and Truth. Foremost, the careless, unconscious use of words. A Word: observe what it is, what realities it ought to represent! First, it stands for a certain definite Thing—a fact or form in Nature about which there can be no dispute; and secondly, by every one of its derivative meanings, it represents some actual analogy among Things, and certain equally definite laws of the Mind. To understand a word, then, implies no slight knowledge; and the use of it requires proportional care. Do men really thus comprehend the words they employ? Take up any common or received proposition, and question a man who says he stands by it;—ask, if he comprehends its terms? We fear it is as certain now, as Socrates demonstrated it to be, in Athens, that—no matter how momentous the proposition, no matter although some entire system of Morals, Politics, or Theology may hang on it—aye, that ninety-nine in a hundred even of so-called intelligent persons, would not come clear through the scrutiny! The power to construct language is an especial distinction of Humanity; and the right and conscientious use of it, is the means by which alone we connect the past with the present, and discern through Nature and History, those grand and serene principles of Order which reveal a Supreme Government: employ it otherwise, and it veils reality; it is an excuse for not looking at Things; the Mind becomes its instrument; Truth gives way to Dogma, and we are False without a blush. Would that every generation had its Socrates! Again, Socrates, rejoiced to force on collisions with the professional Teachers of his time,—the class of men who had assumed the title of SOPHISTS. It is now well and generally understood, that the once prevalent conception, that these Sophists were avowed and conscious teachers of Fallacies, is quite erroneous. They had no such distinction. Mere representatives in Athens, of the ordinary professional Teachers of almost every age, they were men who expounded Theories they had never bottomed; and undertook, for fees, to prepare Young men, by the teaching of Oratory and Philosophy, for the daily work of Athenian public Life. Certainly Socrates did not spare their presumptuous profession of Theories; and he rejoiced to do then, what, if he had lived on Earth for ever, he might have done every day and anywhere—to reduce them, by his keen interrogations as to the signification of their propositions, to the embarrassed avowal of Ignorance. But his antipathies were equally strong against the whole system of acquiring Knowledge—as it was termed—*for use*. The thing to be accomplished, he said, is to become true Men, and the *uses* will follow. Does the Oak of centuries send out its strong arms that they may cast a shadow? On the contrary, it ascends and spreads, through the vigor of its inner Life; and then, tribes and nations sit down within the grateful covert. This, indeed, is



no idle distinction. Knowledge attained with chief view to specific uses, never forms the Man, and is not true Knowledge. Truth, in itself is not yet represented by conventional institutions and requirements : and the mind which seeks in the first place to subserve these, must be satisfied to miss Truth. First and last, it was the counsel of Socrates—Be Men—*Γυνήθεσθαι*! For thus alone can you become true citizens of Athens, or worthy to worship the Gods. The teaching of Socrates, in so far as we have sketched it, was *critical* only ; although his interrogations seldom failed to point the way to some momentous positive Truth. Concerning his own positive conclusions, we refer to the article PLATO, —desiring rather, in our remaining space to view him as a practical *Citizen*. And surely, Athens had never a better or a nobler one. Inferior only to his love of Truth and Justice, was his ardent love of his natal soil, his desire for its prosperity, and his obedience to its Laws. When exigencies demanded, a willing patriot and brave soldier : he fought at Delium, Potidea, and Amphipolis—a pattern of endurance even to rank and file ; and he bore himself without ostentation, or the wish for notice. If he spoke in public, it was to defend the innocent ; and he cared not then, whether before an excited People or the Thirty Tyrants. During his whole long life, he never broke a Law—refusing in his own case to sanction disobedience, by an easy escape from the consequences of one of the most unjust sentences recorded in History. Observe too, his careful treatment of the national Mythology—his respect for the Gods. It is not easy to define precisely the position of Socrates towards the Grecian Olympus. It is clear he had penetrated far deeper than Anthropomorphism, and discerned a moral Deity, the guardian and father of Man. But he would not disturb the Laws : partly, it may be, through his practical sense of the necessity of Order to all Progress ; but mainly through the Motive, which in a later age prompted Spinoza to reply to his simple Hostess :—“ *Your religion is good ; you ought to seek no other, nor doubt that it will assure your salvation, if while it stimulates your piety, it helps you to lead a tranquil and virtuous life.*” What then, in painful wonderment we ask—what had been done by this most illustrious of the Greeks, that the State of Athens could not be safe unless he should perish by Hemlock ? What fault, indeed, could be found in him ? “ Yet they only cried out the more, “ *Not this man, but Barabbas !*” Excuse, of course, there is none, although there is explanation. Athens was confessedly tolerant ; but the case of Socrates was just that one, for which toleration has existed nowhere or at any time. If, as Mr. Maurice acutely intimates, the new Teacher had only announced some new theory, however antagonistic to those already afloat, no one would have hated him—not even would he have been blamed. By proposing his particular Theory, he would virtually have classed himself with the other Teachers, and been a new Doctor. But Socrates did not do this : he did not propose a new sect : he proved that the *methods* of all sects were unworthy, and their pretensions hollow ; he made war on the very profession of Sophist. The experience of the Ages, bears but one witness as to the certainties in such a case. “ If,” says Mr. Maurice, “ a Teacher of this kind is right in what he says, he must be regarded as a public benefactor ; the city must honor him above all its citizens.” And for such a claim, why expect tolerance from those who are wise in their generation ! Isolation, was the seal of the greatness of Socrates ; but it likewise caused and permitted the crime that

destroyed him. Glorious, indeed, that long and noble Life : neither did he die in vain. Ages that are gone, and ages yet to come, will linger over Plato's admiring and affecting narrative. The conversations of that last evening still warm our hearts, and subdue our souls. We hear him yet, the majestic old man ; amid the afflicted group, he alone unmoved—discouring of duty, and resignation, and immortality—an Immortality which showed him Death as a mere incident amid Life,—not any sudden disruption or critical change, but the opening of a pathway towards worlds where duty still exists, and wherein the Good and Great who preceded him, surely for ever dwell. Wisdom he had sought here ; Wisdom he would search for there ; only he should discern more clearly, and live more purely. The final moment came. It may be, that through that humor which ever clung to him, or with other and now obscure intent,—“ *Crito*,” he said, “ *forget not the Cock that I vowed to Esculapius.*” Socrates then departed—*πνευμα αφήκε !* “ The last,” cried Plato, “ of our friend, the best of all men of this time, the wisest and the most just of all men !”

[J.P.N.]

SOCRATES, surnamed SCHOLASTICUS, a grammarian, professor of the law, and pleader at the bar in Constantinople, about the middle of the 5th century, author of an ecclesiastical history which continues that of Eusebius from 309 down to 440. This work is in much esteem as one of those original documents which can be relied on for accuracy and dispassionate judgment.

SODERINI, J. A., a Venetian antiquarian, numismatist, and Eastern traveller, 1640–1691.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, an eminent naturalist, was born at Nordland, in Sweden, where his father was minister, in 1736. He studied under Linnæus, and became the companion of Sir Joseph Banks in Captain Cook's first voyage round the world. The objects of natural history collected in this expedition, which terminated in 1771, are now in the British Museum, as are the MSS. of Solander. In 1771 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, and in 1773 became assistant librarian at the British Museum. Died 1782.

SOLANO, F., a Spanish physician, 1685–1736.

SOLARI, two Italian painters :—ANDREA, surnamed *del Gobbo*, born at Milan about 1480 ; ANTONIO, called *Zingaro*, 1382–1455.

SOLARI, J. G., an Italian poet, 1737–1814.

SOLDANI, A., an Italian naturalist, 1736–1808.

SOLDANI, J., an Italian poet, 1579–1641.

SOLDANI, M., an Italian sculptor, 1658–1740.

SOLE, ANTONIO DAL, a famous Italian landscape painter, 1597–1684. His son, GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE, a painter in the style of Guido, 1654–1719.

SOLIER, F., a French Jesuit, ascetic writer, and historian of Japan, 1568–1638.

SOLIMAN. See SOLYMAN.

SOLIMENA, FRANCESCO, surnamed L'ABATE Ciccio, an eminent painter of Naples, 1657–1747.

SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Latin writer of the 3d century, author of ‘Polyhistor,’ a poor compilation taken without acknowledgment from Pliny.

SOLIS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish poet and historian, was born at Placenza, in Old Castile, in 1610 ; was appointed historiographer of the Indies, and wrote the ‘History of the Conquest of Mexico.’ His other works consist of dramas, poems, and letters. At the



latter part of his life, De Solis entered into orders, and died in 1686.

SOLIS, F. DE, a Spanish painter, 1629-1684.

SOLIS, J. D. DE, a Spanish navigator, 16th c.

SOLIS, V., a German engraver, 1514-1570.

SOLLIER, J. B. DE, a Fr. Jesuit, 1669-1740.

SOLOMON, the son and successor of David as king of the Jews.

SOLOMON, a king of Hungary, 1045-1100.

SOLON, born at Salamis in the 638th year before Christ, whence he early removed to Athens:—the one of the Seven Sages of Greece, of whom, at this long distance of time, we can frame the distinctest picture. Known in his youth as a poet, and, as well for his personal qualities, as because of the station and repute of his family, highly esteemed in Athens, we find him at an early age inducing his fellow-citizens, to rescind by acclamation, the shameful decree, which, on account of previous defeats, had threatened death to any citizen who should propose to renew expeditions against the revolted Salamis. Appointed commander, Solon returned victorious, only to undertake and accomplish a far harder task. The civil relations in Attica were in confusion: instead of Government, Sects raged. The inhabitants of the hill country demanded a government of the most democratic order; those of the plain wished an oligarchy; those on the sea shore a mixed form. Draco's Laws—so profuse in death-punishments, and therefore so destructive of the best sanctions of authority—still prevailed; and that plague which afterwards so often threatened the extinction of Rome, viz.: the oppression of debtors by creditors, under the letter of harshest laws, had spread through Athens, widely and deep, the spirit of the worst kind of revolutions. To remedy these latter evils was comparatively easy, inasmuch as each could be extirpated by one positive decree; and Solon, intrusted with the supreme power, annulled Draco's Laws, altered the laws of creditor and debtor, and removed the hardships of existing relations, by an artifice not unknown to modern statesmanships—an artifice never excusable unless under pressure of imperative and inevitable necessity—viz., a sweeping depreciation of the currency. But the work of adjusting political relations, or of framing a practical constitution for the State, was not so easy. Solon executed it in a way that enforced the assent, and even gained him the applause of all his countrymen; nor through all their subsequent and frequent vicissitudes, did the wisest of the Athenians ever cease to revert with longing regret to his wise Laws. In outline Solon's constitution was this:—He divided the citizens into four classes, according to their wealth:—the fourth class, containing the *masses*. To this class he refused access to any magistracy; but that no man within the domain of Athens, might be excluded from the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship, he constituted a public assembly of the whole citizens, before which, all decisions of the higher courts might be brought in review: a privilege apparently restricted, but which soon convinced the Athenian *plebs*, that, in the last resort they were really masters of the Laws. Acting on that principle of *checks*, which—however easily discredited by abstract logic—has been found invaluable in experience, from the time of Athens and Rome, down to our own day, Solon sought security against haste or excess of the popular Assembly, first in the Council of the Areopagus, of which all who had been Archons were members, and which he invested with the general guardianship of the Laws; and again in a second Council or Senate, charged with the *initia-*

tion of every law, and the discussion of it, previous to its being questioned in the Assembly:—each of the four classes sending one hundred members to that Senate. Add to which, that to secure justice and aid the weakness of the poorer classes, he authorized any one to bring before the tribunals a transgressor against the person or property of any other: this he considered the most effective police: under Solon's laws, there were no processes as to *Competence*. Wiser than Lycurgus, Solon expected no perpetuity for his enactments; he ordained them, therefore, merely for a century. Alas! the Instability of Human affairs! On returning from his travels, the Legislator found Athens again in confusion, and on the eve of the splendid but absolute monarchy of Pisistratus! Want of success in Statesmanship is often good proof of deficiency in true Wisdom; and their speedy failure might have thrown discredit on Solon's Laws. But in modern times, we can interpret more soundly: we have learnt the surpassing difficulty of planting in an old country, a new Tree. Surely, the sad experience of France, establishes how inestimable the privilege and imperative the duty, to prune the branches, and clear the roots—so that it decay not nor fall—of that umbrageous Oak under whose shade our forefathers lived!—Solon, we have said, was a poet; he was more,—the fragments that have reached us, prove him a master in Greek song. He felt too, the dignity and power of the Art; and he consecrated it to the same noble purposes to which he gave all his life—the inculcation of high morals and philosophy, and the elevation of the Athenian people. We omit here, because they are universally known, those touching personal anecdotes related of him by *Herodotus*. [J.P.N.]

SOLVYNS, FRANCIS BALTHASAR, an able artist, born at Antwerp, in 1760. He accompanied Sir Home Popham in a voyage to the Red Sea and the East Indies; and having arrived at Hindostan, he studied the languages, manners, customs, and religion of the Hindoos, that he might be able accurately to illustrate them by his pen and pencil. After an absence of 15 years, he returned to Europe, settled at Paris, and published, as the result of his labors, 'Les Hindous, ou Description pittoresque des Mœurs, Costumes, et Cérémonies Religieuses de ce Peuple,' 4 vols. folio. He died at Antwerp, in 1824.

SOLYMAN, caliph of Damascus, 715-717.

SOLYMAN, emir of Cordova, 1009-1016.

SOLYMAN, three emperors of Turkey:—SOLYMAN (TCHELEBI) I., proclaimed emperor after the defeat and capture of his father, Bajazet, by Timour, 1402; dethroned by his brother, Mousa, during a revolt of his subjects, and soon after killed, 1410. SOLYMAN II., next article. SOLYMAN III., brother of Mahomet IV., succeeded on his deposition, 1688, having previously acquired the most effeminate habits by a forty years' residence in a seraglio, died 1691.

SOLYMAN THE GREAT, second Turkish emperor of that name, was born in 1494, and succeeded his father, Selim, in 1520, being then in the twenty-seventh year of his age. The circumstances of the period were such as to call forth the highest qualities that any statesman or sovereign could possess. The arms of Selim had been the terror of Christendom, and the next destination of his fleet, at the moment of his death, immediately after his conquest of Egypt, was a subject of the most anxious solicitude. A general league among the Christian princes was in agitation, and it was only their own mutual jealousies, and the designs of Francis I. in Italy,



that prevented its realization; added to which was the enmity of the haughty and warlike Mamelukes in Egypt, and the similar precarious state of many conquests on European territory. It was the critical period of the consolidation of the Turkish power, and Solyman, without the ferocity of his father, instantly proved himself equal to the emergency. We have not space to enumerate his conquests, but the Mamelukes were put down, the Hungarian army defeated, and Buda taken; he even besieged Vienna, but was compelled to retire with the loss of 80,000 men; at the same time he improved the administration of his dominions, encouraged literature, opened roads, erected caravansaries, hospitals, and libraries, and exhibited the most enlightened regard for the welfare of the vast populations ruled by him. The titles bestowed upon Solyman indicate his high qualities, for while his own countrymen designate him 'the Conqueror' and 'the Legislator,' he is called by Europeans 'the Great' and 'the Magnificent;' he was also a poet and he contributed greatly to form the present Turkish language by the happy fusion of the Arabic and Persian tongues, promoted by his example and polity. He perished of fever in a new expedition against Hungary, while encamped before the walls of Sziyeth, two days before its capture, 8th September, 1566.

[E.R.]

**SOLYMAN**, two pachas of Bagdad:—**SOLYMAN I.**, of Georgian parentage, reigned 1750–1762. **SOLYMAN II.**, succeeded 1780, and reigned during a period troubled by the incursions of the Wahabees, and the ravages of Timour Pacha, in Mesopotamia; he repulsed the latter, and died 1802.

**SOLYMAN**, emperor of Persia, 1666–1694.

**SOLYMAN**, a general and minister of the Sultan Selim I., governor of Egypt 1526–1538; governor of Zemen 1538–1541; after which he became grand vizier. He enriched Egypt with many public monuments, and caused a general survey of the country to be made.

**SOMBREUIL**, **CHARLES VEROT DE**, a French royalist officer, who, at the commencement of the revolution, distinguished himself by his courageous defence of the monarchy. He afterwards served in the emigrant armies; and having the command of part of the forces in the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon, in 1794, was taken prisoner, tried before a military commission, and shot.

**SOMEREN**, **CORNELIUS VAN**, a Dutch physician, 1593–1649.

**SOMEREN JOHN**, son of the preceding, a magistrate and poet, 1622–1676.

**SOMEREN**, **J. VAN**, a famous Dutch jurist, 1634–1706.

**SOMERS**, **JOHN**, Lord, born at Worcester, where his father was an attorney, in 1650 or 1652, died 1716. He united the study of literature with that of the law, and became known as a political writer in the time of Charles II., and in 1688 was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. The success of the revolution now opened the path to honor, and in 1695 Somers had become lord high chancellor of England, with the title of Lord Somers, baron Evesham. In the reign of Queen Ann he was one of the commissioners for effecting the Union of Scotland, and in 1708 became president of the council.

**SOMERSET**. See **SEYMOUR**.

**SOMERVILLE**, **WILLIAM**, a gentleman of Warwickshire, who ranks with the inferior class of poets,



[Urn erected by Shenstone to Somerville.]

author of 'The Chase,' a didactic and descriptive poem, in blank verse, 1692–1742.

**SOMMIER**, **J. C.**, a French theologian, 1661–1737.

**SOMNER**, **WILLIAM**, a Saxon scholar and antiquarian, who held the office of clerk to the ecclesiastical court of Canterbury, 1606–1669.

**SONNERAT**, **PETER**, a naturalist and traveller, was born at Lyons, about 1745. After making several voyages to the East Indies, Malacca, the Philippine Islands, &c., he returned to France with a rich collection of natural curiosities, wrote narratives of his voyages to New Guinea, the East Indies, and China; and died in 1814.

**SONNIN**, **E. G.**, a French architect, 1709–1794.

**SONNINI DE MANONCOURT**, **CHARLES NICOLAS SIGISBERT**, an eminent French traveller and naturalist, was born at Luneville, in 1751; studied the law, which he relinquished for the military profession; and being sent to Cayenne as an officer of marine engineers, he was enabled at the same time to gratify his love of travelling and taste for natural history. He assisted Buffon in his account of foreign birds, visited different parts of the European and African continents, and employed himself in various scientific researches till the commencement of the revolution, when he narrowly escaped from the tyranny of Robespierre. Under the consular and imperial governments he was unable to obtain any employment, in consequence of the prejudices entertained against him by Buonaparte for his remarks on the Egyptian expedition. Among the works of Sonnini are, 'Travels in Egypt,' 'Travels in Greece and Turkey,' and an edition, in 127 vols. 8vo., of Buffon's Natural History. He also assisted in the Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, 24 vols. 8vo.; and was conductor of the Bibliothèque Physico-economique. Died 1811.

**SONTAG**, **HENRIETTA**, a famous opera singer, was born at Coblenz the 13th of May, 1805. Her father was an actor of no note, and his wife an actress of equally humble pretensions. Sontag was early destined for the stage, and at the youthful age of six years made her first appearance, as Salome in the Don au weibchen of Kauer, and won for herself the surprise and admiration of all as a 'youthful phenomenon.' On the death of her father, when she



was only nine years old, she was admitted as a pupil of the Conservatory of Prague, having been received as a student three years in advance of the usual period, in consequence of her surprising natural gifts. Having been thoroughly drilled there under Madam CZEKA, her teacher, she left the institution a complete musician, and went to Vienna, where she appeared at once in German and Italian opera. Her reputation became rapidly established, as is proved by the fact that Weber selected her in 1823 for the principal part in his *Euryanthe*. In 1824 she was chosen by Beethoven as solo soprano for his Choral Symphony and *Missa Solemni*. She became rapidly a general favorite in Germany, and her reputation extending throughout Europe, she was tempted to Paris and London, by generous offers, which she accepted. Her appearance in those capitals was the commencement of a triumph, which only ended with her retirement to domestic life. She married Count Rossi, a Piedmontese nobleman, attached at the time to the Sardinian Embassy at Paris, and abandoned the stage; the king of Prussia having endowed her with a fictitious escutcheon of nobility in order to adapt the singing girl to the august position of a countess—a dignity she supported with a grace and virtue, that few of the hereditary possessors of a coronet equalled. Pecuniary difficulties, resulting from the revolutionary troubles of 1848, made it necessary for Sontag to re-appear on the stage, and prop up her fallen fortunes. She accordingly again appeared before an expectant public in London, for the first time after an interval of twenty years. She showed none of the effects of time in her singing, but renewed the recollection of her youthful genius in all its freshness. From England, she went to France, and thence to Germany, where her career was as triumphant as of old. In 1852 she came to New York, and was received with an enthusiasm correspondent with her fame abroad. Having formed a travelling operatic company, she passed over the United States, meeting with successful results everywhere. While at New Orleans she was engaged by the manager of the principal theatre of Mexico, to play in opera at that capital for \$7000 a month. She had arrived in Mexico to fulfil this engagement, and had been announced to appear in *Lucrezia Borgia* on the 11th of June, 1854, when she was attacked with the cholera, and having postponed the opera, died on the 17th. Sontag was a consummate artist, and had cultivated to the height of perfection her natural charms of voice. In personal appearance she was a beauty, and even in her more mature age, she had great personal charms, which were always set off to the greatest advantage by her skilful toilette, for which she was always remarkable.

SOPHIA, empress of Constantinople, niece of Theodora, and wife of Justinian II., with whom she shared in the government of the state. After the death of that prince in 578, she conspired against Tiberius Constantine, who had been raised to the throne by her advice, and, being defeated by him, was compelled to live in privacy.

SOPHIA, half-sister of Peter the Great, and czariness of Russia, was born 1667, and in 1682 placed herself at the head of the revolt of the Strelitzes. Having succeeded in her ambitious designs, she reigned over the Muscovites under the names of her brothers, Peter and Ivan. The former, however, finally possessed himself of the sole power (Peter the Great), and Sophia died a prisoner in a convent 1704.

SOPHIA-CHARLOTTE, queen of Prussia, daugh-

ter of Ernest Augustus, elector of Brunswick Luneburg, and second wife of Frederick I., 1668–1705. She contributed to the foundation of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

SOPHIA-DOROTHEA, queen of Prussia, daughter of George I., king of England, wife of Frederick William I., and mother of Frederick the Great, 1687–1757.

SOPHOCLES, was a native of Colonos, a beautiful village in the immediate vicinity of Athens, where he was born B.C. 495, being thus thirty years younger than *Æschylus*, and fifteen years older than *Euripides*. His father, *Sophilus*, being a man of good family, and possessed of considerable wealth, gave him a liberal education in all the literary and personal accomplishments of his age; and these were still further enhanced by a person eminently handsome, which had been moulded and trained by the exercises of the palestra. His proficiency in the knowledge of poetry and music, he having been instructed in the latter art by the famous *Lamprus*, is attested by the fact that, when his countrymen, after the battle of Salamis (B.C. 480) assembled to celebrate, around the trophy raised by their valor, the glorious victory which they had achieved, he, though a youth of fifteen, was selected to play an accompaniment on the lyre to the psalm, in which the chorus of youths sung their country's triumph. It is besides probable that he also composed the words of the ode. The commencement of his career as a dramatist took place under circumstances peculiarly interesting. *Æschylus* had for thirty years been the undoubted master of the Athenian stage, and was now to contest the palm with a youthful competitor of the age of twenty-seven, whose great accomplishments and personal graces had excited an unusual interest in his favor. The festival of the Dionysia was, on this occasion, rendered still more imposing by the return of *Cimon* from the island of *Scyros*, bringing with him the bones of *Thebes*. The people accordingly flocked to the theatre of *Bacchus*; and when *Cimon* and his nine colleagues entered the theatre to offer the customary libations to the god, the chief Archon, *Aphespion*, instead of choosing judges by lot, detained the ten generals at the altar; and, after administering to them the usual oath, constituted them the judges between the rival tragedians. Before this tribunal *Sophocles* exhibited his first tragedy, and by their award obtained the first prize. His subsequent career fully justified the decision of the judges. From this epoch (B.C. 468), he maintained the supremacy till B.C. 441, when his formidable rival *Euripides* was preferred to him, and gained the first prize. For sixty-three years *Sophocles* continued to compose and exhibit; and during that period he twenty times obtained the first prize, still more frequently the second, and never descended so low as the third—an amount of success which far exceeded that of his great rivals. In B.C. 440 he exhibited the *Antigone*, the earliest of his extant dramas, a play which gave such satisfaction to the Athenians that they appointed him as a colleague of *Pericles* and *Thucydides* in the war against the inhabitants of *Samos*. He seems to have won no laurels in his military capacity. Several offices of honor and respectability were conferred upon him in his old age; he was made priest of *Halon*, a native hero; and after the disastrous termination of the Syracusan expedition (B.C. 413) he was, in his eighty-third year, appointed one of the committee of public salvation; in which capacity he consented (B.C. 411) to the appointment of the council of Four Hundred. The last years of his



life were disturbed by family dissensions. In consequence of his partiality for a grandson, his eldest son endeavored to deprive him of the management of his property on the ground of incapacity and dotage. The only defence offered by the aged dramatist was to read in presence of his judges a passage from the *Œdipus at Colonus* which he had just written; on hearing which the judges dismissed the case, and rebuked his son for his undutiful conduct. Sophocles died B.C. 405, after completing his ninetyeth year. He is believed to have written 113 plays, of which only seven, along with some fragments, have descended to us. His private character seems to have been, on the whole, amiable; the blemishes attributed to it being those of the age rather than the individual. In the hands of Sophocles the Athenian tragedy reached its highest degree of perfection. His language is pure and majestic, avoiding on the one hand the daring and sometimes rash flights of *Æschylus*, and on the other never descending to the common-place diction of *Euripides*. [G.F.]

SOPHRANI, R., a Genoese biographer, 1612-72.

SORANUS, two physicians of Ephesus, the earlier of whom dates about the reign of Trajan.

SORANZO, J., a doge of Venice, 1312-1328.

SORBAIT, P., a celebrated Italian physician, died 1691.

SORBIERE, SAMUEL, a French physician, philosopher, and historiographer royal, 1615-1670.

SORBIN, A., a French prelate, 1532-1606.

SORBONNE, ROBERT DE, a doctor in theology, who was the chaplain and confessor of Louis IX., and founded the college that bears his name, was born at Sorbon, a village in the diocese of Rheims, in 1201. His object was to found a society of learned theologians, who should live in common, and deliver lectures gratuitously, and this design he began to execute in 1253, by assembling a body of professors and scholars, whom he lodged near the Luxembourg palace. He died in 1274, and left the bulk of his property to render his benefaction permanent. The Sorbonne formed one part only of the faculty of theology in the university of Paris, but its name became so famous that it was often given to the whole, and graduates were proud to name themselves of the Sorbonne, rather than the university.

SOREL, AGNES, a maid of honor to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who has acquired a name in history by the influence she acquired over that monarch when she became his mistress, 1409-1450.

SOSIGENES, an astronomer of Egypt, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, for the reformation of the calendar. He fixed the year at 365 days, called the Julian year, which commenced B.C. 45. No farther particulars respecting him are known, nor are any of his works extant.

SOSTRATUS, an eminent architect, who flourished in the 3rd century B.C., and was patronized by Philadelphus, king of Egypt. Among his works was the famous Pharos, or light-house of Alexandria, which is said to have cost 800 talents, and was reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

SOTER, a bishop of Rome, 168-176.

SOTHEYBY, CHARLES, an English admiral, served as a midshipman under Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile. Died 1854.

SOTHERON, Admiral FRANK, a gallant English officer. His services during several years of the hottest warfare procured him the distinguished honor of being intrusted by Lord Nelson with the defence of the bay of Naples at the time of the

French usurpation there; and the admirable arrangements made by him prevented the tremendous mischief which the slightest want of prudence would have given rise to. He was of a very wealthy landed family in Notts and Yorkshire, which former county he for some years represented in parliament. Born 1767; died 1839.

SOTO, DOMINGO, a Span. ecclesiast., 1494-1560.

SOTO, FERDINAND DE, a Spanish adventurer and navigator, of whom an interesting account may be read in Bancroft's History of the United States, died 1552.

SOTO, PETER, a Spanish divine, 1500-1563.

SOUBISE, CHARLES DE ROHAN, Prince De, marshal of France, and minister of state to Louis XV. In the earlier part of his career he distinguished himself in the field, but in his later years became implicated in the Dubarry intrigues, so disgraceful to that court; he was brother to the cardinal of Soubisse (see ROHAN), 1715-1787.

SOUFFLOT, JAMES GERMAIN, an eminent French architect born in 1713. He studied at Rome, and after travelling in Italy and the Levant, to examine the remains of antiquity, he settled at Lyons, where he built an exchange and hospital, which gained him so much credit, that he was called to Paris, and made superintendent of the royal buildings. His principal work is the church of St. Génévieve. He was a knight of the order of St. Michael, and died in 1780.

SOULT. NICOLE JEAN DE DIEUX SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal of France, was born in 1769, at St. Amand. His father was a notary. Soult entered the ranks of the army in 1785; and in 1791 he attracted the favorable notice of Marshal Lukner, and received a lieutenant's commission. He rose rapidly under Custine, Hoche, and Marceau, and particularly signalized himself in the victory of Fleurus. In 1799 he acted under Massena in Switzerland, and in 1800 he served under the same commander in the defence of Genoa. Soult was wounded and taken prisoner in a sally in the early part of this siege, but was set at liberty after Napoleon's victory at Marengo. Napoleon, who heard of Soult's bravery and skill, now employed him under his own eye; and Soult's promotion went forward till he had reached the highest station. He was the first of the marshals whom Napoleon created in 1804, and he was the first marshal whom Napoleon made a peer. He was the chief organizer of the great army which was assembled at Boulogne for the invasion of England; and when the 'army of England' was countermarched into Germany against the Austrians, Soult led the main column, and participated largely in the glories of the campaign of Ulm and Austerlitz. He took in the next year a distinguished share in the victory of Jena: and showed consummate firmness as well as daring in the desperate struggle at Preuss Eylau. In 1808 Soult was sent into Spain. He defeated the Spaniards at Reynosa, and subsequently commanded against Sir John Moore, whom he engaged at Corunna. He next occupied the north of Portugal, but was surprised and defeated by Wellington at the Douro, and retreated with great loss and difficulty into Spain. In 1809 he gained the great victory of Ocaña over the Spaniards, and subdued all the south-west of Spain, except the city of Cadiz. He lost in 1811 the hard fought battle of Albuera against Beresford. Soult was recalled to aid Napoleon after the Russian campaign; but in the July of 1813, he was sent back to Spain to stem if possible the advance of Wellington after the English triumph at Vittoria,



and to save the south of France from invasion. Soult did his duty nobly though unsuccessfully. He found the wreck of the French armies of Spain driven in disorganization upon Bayonne; the spirits of the men were damped by repeated defeats, and their discipline had suffered proportionally. Against him the English and their allies were coming on, flushed with success, in the highest state of efficiency, and with Wellington to lead them. Soult restored order and spirit among his men, and in a fortnight from the time of his arrival at Bayonne he led them boldly again into the Spanish territory against the British. A series of engagements in and near the Pyrenees followed, in which Soult showed strategical abilities of very high order, and gained several partial successes, though ultimately he was driven back into France. He now defended his native country against the invaders with indomitable courage, and an inexhaustible fertility of resources. Repeatedly engaged, and almost constantly defeated, he still presented an unbroken front against his assailants, and kept his retreating army ready to dispute every tenable post, and to seize any favorable chance of attack that fortune might offer. The final battle of Toulouse was contested by him with undiminished skill and courage; and though, on the whole, the English were successful, Soult had the advantage on several points of the battle; 5,000 of his enemies had fallen; and he led his army safely out of the city, ready for further operations when the news arrived of the emperor's first abdication. In 1815 Soult joined Napoleon and fought at Waterloo, where he acted as one of the emperor's major-generals. On the second return of the Bourbons, Soult was for some time proscribed, but was ultimately restored to all his dignities. After July, 1830, he was much trusted by Louis Philippe, who employed Soult's talents in the war office, and also twice made him president of the council. He was present at queen Victoria's coronation in 1838, as representative of France, and was received with warm favor by the English nation. The old marshal died at his chateau of Soult-Berg, 26th Nov., 1851.

[E.S.C.]

SOUSA. See SOUZA and FARIA.

SOUTH, ROBERT, an eminent divine, was born at Hackney, in 1633; and educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and successively became chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon, prebendary of Westminster, canon of Christchurch, and rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire. In 1693 he carried on a controversy with Sherlock, on the doctrine of the Trinity, when both disputants were charged with heresy, for attempting to explain an indefinable mystery. He was a man of great wit, and did not spare to display it even on serious occasions. His 'Sermons' possess the merit of earnestness and originality. Died 1716.

SOUTHARD, SAMUEL L., an American statesman, born in New Jersey 1787. He held the highest executive, legislative and judicial offices in his own state, and was secretary of the navy under Monroe and Adams. In 1841 he was chosen president of the United States Senate. Died 1842, aged 55.

SOUTHCOTE, JOANNA, was born about 1750, at Gittisham, in Devonshire. Her parents were in humble circumstances, and, until her name became celebrated, she obtained her living as a domestic servant. Her case is a very curious one, both in the history of psychology, and of religious enthusiasm. From her mother, who lived till Joanna had reached the age of womanhood, she received the

most exalted religious ideas, the exuberance of which her father often felt himself called upon to check; she was still, however, a sober member of the Church of England. At length she joined the early morning and evening meetings of the Wesleyans, and, in 1792, associated exclusively with that body. The religious exercises to which Joanna was thus introduced seem to have produced, as exciting causes, her remarkable visions and dreams, which soon took the form of prophecies, and commanded universal attention. Some of her predictions received a remarkable fulfilment, especially that which she published immediately after the conclusion of the peace of Amiens in 1801; for she then derided the joy of the nation, and gave the solemn assurance that a calamitous series of wars were about to break out, the events of which would be more terrible than any on record; at a later period, she as solemnly asserted that Napoleon would never land in England, and that his power would be overthrown. The visions which formed the ground of these prophecies are often very striking as dramatic pictures, and the rude doggerel of her prophetic chants as frequently becomes picturesque, if once the cultivated mind can overcome the disgust first excited by their uncouthness, and their deficiency in common grammatical correctness. She began the publication of her prophetic pamphlets in 1794, and about 1804 was brought up to London, and lodged at the west end by some of her admirers, many of whom were persons of consideration in society. Soon after this event, an old man, named Thomas Dowland, and a poor boy, named Joseph, also had visions, and a paper manufacturer named Carpenter—in whose employ they were—finally published many of them: we mention them here, however, because this Carpenter, conceiving himself to be the 'Right Man' of Joanna's prophecies, finally took her place as the chief of the sect who followed her, having first led the secession when she was believed by the more enlightened of her followers to have fallen under a delusion. That delusion consisted in the belief that she was destined to bring forth Shiloh, or the Messiah, and its origin is explained by Carpenter as the result of her believing that she was the church or bride itself, instead of its shadow or representative. We may here mention, that previous to its arrival at this idolatrous pitch, which it is still painful to contemplate, Joanna had occupied a year in 'sealing' her followers, generally but most unjustly regarded as a mere trick to make money. The old man Dowland expired in 1804, ten years after the commencement of his, Joseph's, and Joanna's prophecies, and 1814 was fixed upon by her for the birth of Shiloh. We omit the details of the amazing increase of her followers, and the magnificent preparations made for this event, to state the simple fact, that she was deceived by appearances, and expired on the 27th of December, in that year—having previously declared her conviction that, 'If she was deceived, she had, at all events, been the sport of some spirit, good or evil.' The whole case, like many others of the kind, may be explained by the easily ascertained laws of psychology. Females have been known, in states of temporary derangement, to go out naked into the streets: the voice having told them that if they would put off their clothes they would be *invisible*. Such are the terms only into which the spiritual language falls, but clothes, in the symbolic tongue, are bodily states, and these are what must be put off in order that the spirit may enter a life unseen by mortal eye. We throw out the hint, because many such



delusions are abroad, and it may serve to show how the sincerity of such a woman as Joanna, ignorant of spiritual laws, may be insufficient to preserve her from the grossest errors. We omitted to say that the appearance which Joanna mistook for pregnancy was the result of a diseased condition, explained when her body was opened. The prevailing thought of her writings is the redemption of man by the agency of *woman*, the supposed cause of his fall.

SOUTHERN, HENRY, an English diplomatist and review writer, died 1853, aged 54.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, an eminent dramatic poet of the age of Charles II., was born in Dublin, in 1660; became a servitor in Pembroke College, Oxford; and then settled in London. He wrote the 'Persian Prince,' 'Isabella, or the fatal Marriage,' 'Oroonoko,' tragedies; the 'Disappointment,' the 'Rambling Lady,' and the 'Wife's Excuse,' comedies. His tragedy of 'Isabella' is one of the most pathetic and effective dramas in the language. He held a commission in the army, which with his writings produced him a handsome competency; and he died, aged 86, in 1746.



[Birth-place of Southey.]

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, was born in 1774 at Bristol, where his father was a linen-draper. In 1792, the means being furnished by his uncle, the English chaplain at Lisbon, with a view to Southey's becoming a clergyman, he was admitted at Balliol College, Oxford. He had already gone through much miscellaneous reading, had planned epics, and written plays. His studies at the university became still more diversified. Rousseau and Godwin, and the contagious enthusiasm of the French revolution, made him, for a time, a republican in politics, and in religion a doubter or unitarian. Southey was the most unlikely of all men to become a minister in a church whose creed he did not cordially accept. He abandoned his clerical views, began to study medicine, but gave it up in disgust, and left Oxford in 1794. The principal fruit of the extreme opinions he then held was his drama of 'Wat Tyler,' never published by himself. In 1794 he made acquaintance with Coleridge; and, having already published poems in conjunction with his friend Lovell, he now, with his new ally, wrote 'The Fall of Robespierre,' and 'Joan of Arc.' In 1795 Southey married, at Bristol, Edith Fricker, the sister of Mrs. Coleridge and Mrs. Lovell; but, compelled by poverty, the pair immediately separated, the poet accompanying his uncle to Lisbon. On his return he published, in 1797, his 'Letters from Spain and Portugal.' He was still reluctant to embrace literature as a profession. The study of law was now commenced in London, but never zealously pursued, and gradually deserted altogether for literary

study and composition. His circumstances were made easier by the friendship of Mr. W. W. Wynn, who allowed him an annuity of £160 till he obtained the Laureateship. His youthful extravagances of opinion were already, to all appearance, quite extinct; if he was not even far on the way towards that admiration of aristocratic principles and of the hierarchy of the church of England, which, oddly mixed up with liberal hobbies of his own, he entertained and expressed so vehemently in the later stages of his life. In 1803 he settled himself in a house called Greta Hall, near Keswick; and there he resided for nearly forty years, laboring at his desk with the steadiness of an attorney's clerk, and dividing his time, easily and regularly, between the tasks by which he made his bread and the undertakings by which he hoped to gain immortality. In 1813, his 'mania of man-mending,' as he called it, being completely cured, he was appointed Poet-Laureate, chiefly through the influence of Sir Walter Scott, who himself declined the place; and the hundred a-year which it gave him was his only certain income till 1835, when Sir Robert Peel conferred on him a pension of three hundred pounds. Out of the gains of his industry, the prudent and kind-hearted man of letters supported one of his sisters-in-law for some time in his house, and the other for many years; while he brought up his family in respectability, and left at his death several thousand pounds in cash and insurances, and a large and valuable library. His sheet anchor was writing for periodicals, a kind of composition in which he was particularly skilful. The 'Annual Review' received his first contributions; he wrote the historical sections of the 'Edinburgh Annual Register' for the years 1808, 1809, and 1810; and he was a constant contributor to 'The Quarterly Review' from its commencement in 1808 till he ceased to be able to write at all. But his separate publications amounted to forty-five, of which by far the greater number were works of his own in prose and verse, his share in the others being that of editor and critic.—In his later years he relied for lasting fame on his historical works and his speculations on politics and society. But he was neither a deep or exact thinker, nor possessed of the highest requisites for historical narrative; and the only permanent popularity he gained in this field was through his *Lives of Nelson and of Wesley*. 'The Doctor' begun to be published anonymously in 1834, has much that is clever, and a great deal that is amusing; but it contains rather the collections of a reading man than the inventions or observations of a man of genius. All Southey's prose is excellent in style, easy and idiomatic, tasteful and clear, though wanting in point and tending to verbosity. His poetical merits have been matter of keen controversy. He was a better artist than poet, lofty and just in his theory of poetical art rather than spontaneously imaginative or passionate in execution. Yet, since he deserves high honor for the constancy with which he aimed at deliberate and symmetrical performance, in a time when most other poets worked from inconsiderate impulse only, it is satisfactory to find in his best poems so much that gives pleasure to the real lovers of poetry. 'Madoc' indeed is heavy and vague; but 'Thalaba' (1801) and 'The Curse of Kehama' (1810), in spite of their extravagance of theme and their unwise experiments in rhythm, are very fascinating to imaginative readers; and in 'Roderick the Last of the Goths' (1814), he has come nearer than any other man of our century to the tone of the epic. In 1837 the death of Mrs.



Southey, after long affliction, deeply depressed her husband, already worn out by his many years of honorable toil. In 1839 he found an affectionate companion for his decline, by marrying Miss Bowles, herself a well-known authoress. After this time his memory and other powers failed rapidly; and he had been quite imbecile for a good while before his death, which took place in March, 1843. [W.S.]

SOUTHEY, CAROLINE ANNE, the widow of Robert Southey, and a poet herself, better known by her maiden name of Miss Bowles. She was married to Southey on the 5th June, 1839. B. 1786; d. 1854.

SOUTHGATE, RICHARD, an antiquarian, and minister of the Church of England, 1729-1795.

SOUTHMAN, P., a Dutch painter, 1580-1646.

SOUTHWELL, N., an English Jesuit, died 1676.

SOUTHWELL, ROBT., an English Jesuit, said to be descended from an ancient family of Norfolk or Suffolk, was born in 1560, and entered the order at Rome in 1578. Having come as a missionary to England, his design was discovered, and he was executed at Tyburn, February 21, 1595. He suffered with great courage. He is the author of several religious works and poems.

SOUVARROF. See SUWARROW.

SOUVESTRE, EMILE, a French miscellaneous writer, of novels, reviews, and popular dramas. Died 1854.

SOUVIGNY, G. DE, a Fr. Hellenist, 1598-1672.

SOUZA, JOHN DE, a Portuguese historian, born at Damascus, in Syria, about 1730, and died at Lisbon, in 1812. He was employed as secretary interpreter to the Spanish ambassador at Morocco, and published some etymological works, explanatory of the connection between Arabic and Portuguese.

SOUZA-BOTELHO, DON JOSE MARIA, a Portuguese diplomatist and man of letters, 1758-1825. His wife, known as a novelist, died 1836.

SOWERBY, G. B., an English naturalist, died 1854, aged 64.

SOWERBY, JAMES, originally a drawing-master, known as a writer on botanical and mineralogical subjects, illustrated by himself, 1766-1822.

SOYE, P. DE, a Dutch engraver, 1538-1575.

SOZOMEN, HERMIAS, an ecclesiastical historian, known as a pleader at Constantinople in the 5th century. The portion of his history now extant dates from 323 to 439.

SOZOMENO, an Italian historian, 1387-1458.

SPADA, J. B., an Italian cardinal, 1597-1675.

SPADA, J. J., an Ital. naturalist, 1680-1774.

SPADA, L., an Italian painter, 1576-1622.

SPAENDONCK, GERAARD VAN, an eminent flower and miniature painter, was born in 1746, at Tilburg, in Holland, settled at Paris, where he became miniature painter to the king, and professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. Died 1822.

SPAGNOLETTO, the name by which GIUSEPPE DE RIBERA is generally known in Italy. He was born at Xativa, near Valencia, in Spain, January 12, 1588. He went early to Italy, and is so identified with Naples that he is commonly enumerated among the painters of that school. Dominici indeed asserts that he was born in Gallipoli, in the province of Lecce, in Naples, and that his father, a Spanish officer, married there Dorothea Caterina Indolli, a lady of Gallipoli, where Guiseppe was born, in 1593; but according to Cean Bermudez, the lady, the place, and the date, are all three wrong. As Dominici is a great authority on Neapolitan painters, nothing short of documents can supplant his account; these, however, Bermudez professes to speak from, though he does not give them. He was

at first the pupil of Francesco Ribalta in Spain, he then studied in Rome, and eventually with Michelangelo da Caravaggio at Naples, and he not only adopted the naturalist style of this painter, but even surpassed him in his own manner. Lo Spagnoletto was a painter of prodigious power and facility, but of co-ordinate jealousy and arrogance. He was a prominent member of the infamous Cabal of Naples, the triumvirate headed by the Greek Belisario Corenzio, the third being Giambattista Caracciolo. These men are reported to have resolved to expel or poison every painter of talent who should attempt to settle in Naples: Domenichino is said to have been their victim, and they succeeded in expelling Annibale Caracci, the Cav. D'Arpino, and Guido. Spagnoletto terminated his great but scandalous career in a remarkable manner. In 1648 his beautiful daughter, Maria Rosa, became the mistress of Don Juan of Austria, and accompanied that prince to Palermo; this had such a powerful effect on the proud Spaniard that he disappeared from Naples and was never heard of more, leaving his wife and family with his large fortune at Naples. Cean Bermudez says he died at Naples in 1650, but in which he appears simply to have copied Palomino; he gives no authority. Luca Giordano was the most distinguished of Spagnoletto's scholars.—(Dominici, *Vite dei Pittori, Scultori, ed Architetti Napoletani*; Cean Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

SPAGNUOLI. See MANTOVANO.

SPALDING, JOHN JOACHIM, an eloquent Swedish clergyman, author of several religious works, 1714-1804. His son, GEORGE LUDWIG, editor of an edition of Quintilian, 1762-1811.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARO, an eminent physiologist and naturalist, was born at Scandiano in the duchy of Modena, in 1729. He died in 1799. He studied at Reggio and Bologna, and he soon acquired such a great reputation for learning, that the university of the former town invited him to become professor of logic, metaphysics, and Greek. During the six years he remained there his leisure time was devoted to the prosecution of those physical researches that have rendered his name so celebrated. He became afterwards professor of Modena, and ultimately filled with great honor to himself and credit to the university, the chair of natural history at Pavia. At this latter place he had the superintendence of the cabinet of natural history belonging to the university; and with the view of raising it from the low state into which it had fallen, he travelled through various countries, as far as Constantinople and Asia Minor, and made great collections of objects in all the departments of nature, with which he enriched it. While at Vienna, on his return home, he heard that some of his colleagues, enemies of his reputation, had accused him of stealing some of the objects from the museum. His innocence, however, was clearly established; it was proclaimed by an imperial edict, and he returned to Pavia with the greatest honor and eclat. Spallanzani's writings are numerous, and have procured for him an universal reputation as a physiologist and naturalist. His experiments on the reproduction of animals; his researches into the circulation of the blood; his works on the physiology of animals and vegetables; and his interesting accounts of the infusoria and other microscopic animals, are full of new and interesting matter, and have added much to our knowledge of all the subjects of which they treat. [W.B.]

SPANGENBERG, A. T., a Moravian prelate, author of a *Life of Luxendorf*, 1704-1792.

SPANHEIM, FREDERIC, professor of divinity at



Leyden; author of 'Exercitationes de Gratia Universalis,' and other learned works. Born 1600; died 1649.

SPANHEIM, EZEKIEL, a learned writer and statesman, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born in 1629, at Geneva, where he was appointed professor of eloquence at the age of 20. He soon after became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, elector palatine, who employed him in several important missions. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent as ambassador to France, and from thence to England, where he died in 1710. His principal works are 'De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum antiquorum,' 2 vols.; and 'Letters and Dissertations on Medals.'

SPARFVENFELDT, J. G., a Swedish philologist, author of a Slavonic dictionary, 1655-1727.

SPARK, T., an English divine, 1655-1692.

SPARKE, T., a puritan divine, 1548-1616.

SPARRE, ERIC, a Swedish senator, who contributed to place Sigismund III. on the throne of Poland, and was beheaded by Charles IX. 1600.

SPARRMANN, ANDREW, an eminent Swedish naturalist, was born in the province of Upland about 1747, and was instructed in botany by Linnæus. In 1765 he made a voyage to China, and again in 1772 and 1775, to South Africa. He returned from these travels laden with specimens of natural history, both plants and animals. He died at Stockholm, where he had become keeper of the museum, in 1820.

SPARROW, ANTHONY, bishop of Norwich, in the time of Charles II., was a prelate distinguished for his learning, piety, and benevolence; and is known as a writer by his 'Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer.' Died 1685.

SPARTACUS, a native of Thrace, who became a soldier in the Roman army, and, having deserted, was sold as a slave, and finally numbered with the gladiators condemned to destroy each other for the amusement of the people of Italy. In the year 73 B.C., about the period when Italy was overrun with bandits and its seas infested by pirates, the period of anarchy and social ruin attending the decline of the ancient republic, Spartacus with about seventy of his companions in bondage effected their escape, and resolved that, since they were to die, the scene of their struggle should be a larger one than the blood-stained arena, and that they would fall as brothers. They were joined by fugitive slaves, and others of the oppressed classes, till their numbers swelled to an army, of which Spartacus became the commander. The details of the struggle are related by Livy, Plutarch, and Appian. Spartacus had no hope of conquering the whole power of Rome, but was resolved on escaping into Germany, and bearing away with him the spoils of the cities of his late masters. He gained three great victories in succession over Lentulus, Genlius, and the consul of the preceding year, Manlius, and his course was now open to the Alps, but dazzled by these splendid successes he led his troops southward again, and the next year, B.C. 71, he was defeated by Crassus. He performed prodigies of valor, before meeting with his death in this last action, and many of his companions in arms, who became prisoners, were crucified, and set up at intervals on the road between Rome and Capua.

[E.R.]

SPARTIANUS, ÆLIUS, a Latin historian, of very indifferent repute, 4th century.

SPAULDING, CORNELIUS, died in New Orleans, in 1851, aged 79, who is said to have been 'the wealthiest man in that city.'

SPEED, JOHN, an English historian and antiquary, was born at Farrington, in Cheshire, 1552, and was originally a tailor. His talents coming under the notice of Sir Fulk Greville, procured him an allowance which enabled him to abandon his business, and devote his time to literature. His works are—'The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, presenting an exact Geography of the Kyngdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Isles adjoining;' 'The History of Great Britaine, from Julius Cæsar to James I.;' and 'A Cloud of Witneses, or the Genealogies of Scripture,' prefixed to a new translation of the Bible in 1611. D. 1629.

SPEGEL, HAQUIN, archbishop of Upsala, known as a poet and philologist, 1645-1714.

SPELMAN, SIR HENRY, an eminent English historian and antiquary, was born at Congham, in Norfolk, in 1561. James I. frequently employed him on public business, and he received the honor of knighthood for his services. He died in 1641, leaving many valuable works, among which his 'Glossarium Archæologicum' and 'Villare Anglicanum' are still highly esteemed.—His son, SIR JOHN SPELMAN, inherited his father's taste for archæological inquiries, and was the author of a 'Life of Alfred the Great.' He was knighted by Charles I., and died at Oxford, in 1643.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, a divine and critic, was born in 1698, and received his education at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was elected professor of poetry. He afterwards held the living of Great Horwood, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. He wrote an 'Essay on Pope's Odyssey,' but his principal work is entitled 'Polymetis; or, an Inquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of Ancient Artists.' The 'Anecdotes collected by him, concerning eminent Literary Characters,' have been published. His death, which happened in 1768, was occasioned by his having accidentally fallen into a pond.

SPENCER, AMBROSE, a chief justice of the State of New York, was born in Connecticut, 1765. He practised law in New York, rose to great eminence in his profession, and acquired great political influence. He was a senator, and reached various other political dignities and offices. In 1819 he was made chief justice. Died 1848.

SPENCER, JOHN, a learned divine and critic, author of an erudite Latin treatise on the Hebrew Laws and Rituals, born in Kent, 1630, died 1695.

SPENCER, JOHN C., an eminent American lawyer and statesman, was born in the city of Hudson, New York, on the 8th of January, 1788. He was the son of Ambrose Spencer, C. Justice of New York. In 1806 he took his degree at Union College, and in 1809 commenced practice at the bar. While a student he acted as private secretary to Governor Tompkins of New York. On his marriage, in 1809, he removed to Canandaigua, where he resided until 1845 in the pursuit of his profession. In the year last named he removed to Albany, which thenceforth became his permanent home. From an early period he embarked in political life, and held many important offices. In 1811 he was made a master in chancery, in 1813 during the war with Great Britain he was judge advocate, in 1814 he was postmaster at Canandaigua, in 1815 assistant attorney-general for the western part of New York, and in 1816, at the early age of 28, he was sent as a representative to Congress. Mr. Spencer was several times returned both to the House of Assembly and Senate of New York, and was made speaker of the former. His commanding talents gave him great influence, and he controlled



the political influence of his party. In 1839 he was appointed secretary of state of New York, and in 1840 a regent of the University. These two offices, last named, he held until 1841. In that year he was made secretary of the treasury of the United States, and continued in that important position until 1844. He was a great lawyer, a logical thinker, of very extensive attainments beyond his professional learning and of indefatigable industry. He never seemed to tire of intellectual labor. His was the principal hand in the revision of the statutes of New York. He died of consumption in 1855.

SPENCER, JOHN CHARLES, Earl (better known as Viscount ALTHORP), was born in 1782, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He first entered the House of Commons as member for Northampton; but from the year 1806 to 1834, when he succeeded to the peerage, he represented the county of Northampton, generally supporting all the important measures advocated by the Whig party. Shortly after the accession of William IV. he was made chancellor of the exchequer; and, though he was occasionally convicted of making erroneous calculations, yet in bringing forward the financial details he showed singular industry and candor. He was manly, liberal, straightforward, and disinterested; his honesty of purpose was never questioned; but he possessed not the physical powers requisite for a good orator. In another and a very different sphere of action, however, he was unrivalled. The improvement of agriculture was at all times his great aim; and, when he retired from office, he applied himself with zeal and energy to the practice and encouragement of that great branch of our national prosperity. To his exertions the establishment of the Royal Society of Agriculture was mainly owing; and he was present at nearly all the great agricultural meetings throughout the country; promoting the general good by his example, either as the president or as an exhibitor of prize cattle, the patron of mechanical and scientific improvements, or as the generous rewarder of the laborer's skill and industry. Died Oct. 1, 1845.

SPENCER, the Hon. WILLIAM ROBERT, the best writer of *vers de Société* in his time, was the younger son of Lord Charles Spencer, and was born in 1770. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford; and, in 1796, published a translation of Burger's *Leonore*, beautifully illustrated by lady Diana Beauclerc. In proof of his astonishing power of memory, it is gravely asserted that he undertook, for a wager, to get the whole contents of a newspaper by rote, which he won, by repeating it without the omission of a single word. He held the situation of a commissioner of stamps. Died 1834.

SPENER, P. J., a German divine, 1635-1705.

SPENSER, EDMUND, was, with one illustrious exception, the greatest of those poets whose genius brightened the last generation in the long reign of Elizabeth. Closing his life when Shakespeare was in the midst of his career, he was the earliest of the poetical stars that rose in that dazzling firmament. Indeed, although English literature had undergone great development as well as great changes during the two centuries that had intervened since the death of Chaucer, yet the long period gave birth to no poet of a very high order; and, in this view, there was truth in the assertion made by Spenser himself, that he was 'the shepherd boy, who after Tityrus his lay first sang.' The spirit of his inventions was caught from the older poetry of England, the irregular minstrelsy of the middle ages, with its chivalrous ideas, its fantastically gorgeous pictures, and

(above all) its saturation in allegory. His forms, on the other hand, were prompted by those Italian studies, in which he was so well versed, and which, introduced earlier by Surrey and others, exercised so strong an influence over all the Elizabethan poetry. Spenser, without forgetting to emulate the lyrical and meditative effusions of Petrarch and his followers, aimed, in his greatest work, at doing for English literature that which Ariosto and Tasso had recently done for the literature of Italy. He designed to construct, out of the undigested elements of mediæval song, a polished and elaborate work of art, which should resuscitate the world of chivalry,



[Killeholman Castle, the residence of Spenser.]

in a shape not unacceptable to a generation farther advanced in knowledge, and familiar with models higher than the old romances. The design was executed, in his 'Faerie Queene,' with a marvellous affluence of imagery at once romantic and natural, and with a delicate feeling of the beautiful such as hardly any poet has ever surpassed. If his symbolic meanings sometimes press themselves on us so closely as to cool our poetic mood, they are as often embodied in scenes and figures which, with or without regard to their hidden signification, entrance us by a spell as powerful as those of the enchanters and elves amidst whom we are brought to wander. And, though the plan of the work is too vast; though the half of it, which is all that we possess, contains Six Books, each of which is as long as most epics: yet these deal successively with successive characters and events, which are sufficiently independent of one another to allow of their being studied separately, without detriment either to our comprehension of them, or to the æsthetic effect they produce. The 'Faerie Queene' is a great work, a work fairly comparable to the most illustrious of the narrative poems that grace the continental literature of Europe. And, when we think of it as belonging to our Elizabethan age, we should remember, also, that it is the only work of the very highest class, excepting only the dramas of Shakespeare, which that age, with all its fertility and energy, was fortunate enough to produce. Nor did it exercise, on the generations immediately succeeding the poet's time, much less of influence on the non-dramatic poetry of England, than the masterpieces of the immortal dramatist exercised on his successors. The characteristic stanza which Spenser invented for his romantic epos, was the very smallest of the points in which following poets were led, consciously or unconsciously, by the example he had set him. The events of Spenser's life, though less obscure than those of Shakespeare's, are yet known so very imperfectly, that his biographers can do little more than tantalize the cu-



riosity of their readers. He was born in London, probably in 1553, but perhaps earlier. He was descended of a good family, probably some offshoot from the house of Althorpe; and a few circumstances in his early history have suggested the supposition, that his father may have been one of the Spensers or Spencers of Hurstwood in Lancashire. He was admitted of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, as a sizar, in 1569, and took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1573 and 1576. This is all that we know with certainty in regard to his youth. In the north of England he wrote his first considerable work, which is a series of twelve pastorals, called 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' published in 1579. These pieces are made unacceptable to ordinary readers, not only by the fondness for old words and phrases which always clung to the author, but by a frequent excess of rustic familiarity both in sentiment and in expression. Yet some of them in whole, and passages in all of them, justify to the full the reputation they gained for him. About the same time he was tempted into giving some countenance to the attempt of the learned physician Gabriel Harvey, to naturalize in England the hexameters and other prosodial forms and laws of the classical tongues. He was already engaged in composing his epic; and, in his correspondence, mention is made of nine comedies which he had written before 1580. He had become acquainted with Sir Philip Sidney, whose friendship he has commemorated in verse; and he was patronized, in early manhood, by Sidney's uncle, the all-powerful earl of Leicester. In the year last named he went to Ireland, as secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, then appointed viceroy, and immortalized by the poet under the character of Artegal, the personification of justice. Lord Grey's government was very short; but, while it lasted, the poet was made clerk of the Irish Court of Chancery, and received also a lucrative lease (which he sold) of abbey-lands in the shire of Wexford. In 1586 he received another grant, containing three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, on which stood his castle of Kilcolman. His residence must have been chiefly in Ireland for several years; and on this Irish domain, by his beloved stream Mulla, his great poem was principally composed. In 1590, the poet being then in England, were published its first Three Books, which are also by universal consent the finest. The allegorical design, explained in an introductory letter to Raleigh, was set forth in the title-page: 'The Faerie Queen, disposed into Twelve Books, fashioning Twelve Moral Virtues.' In the Three Legends which now appeared, were allegorized Holiness, Temperance, and Chastity. In 1591 appeared a volume of his minor poems, quaintly entitled 'Complaints.' Its most noticeable pieces are 'The Ruins of Time,' 'The Tears of the Muses,' and a long satirical fable called 'Mother Hubbard's Tale.' Spenser was addicted to complaining; and, though he had received so much from his patrons, and showed himself attentive and shrewd in matters of business, he was poor in the latter part of his life, whether through im-providence or by reason of the disturbed state of Ireland. In the same year in which the 'Complaints' appeared the queen bestowed on him a pension of fifty pounds a year. In 1595 he published 'Colin Clout's Come Home Again,' a poem not only very beautiful, but interesting for its many allusions to the poet's personal history. In the same year appeared a large series of Sonnets, and the exquisite 'Epithalamion,' in which he celebrates his recent marriage. In 1596 Spenser brought to England, and published, the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Books of

'The Faerie Queene.' They are the Legends of Friendship, Justice, and Courtesy. All that we possess beyond these is a fragment containing Two Cantos 'Of Mutability.' The Six Books required for working out the design are traditionally said to have been lost in a voyage from Ireland; but there is great reason for doubting whether the poem was ever in reality completed. The only other work of the poet that calls for notice is his prose treatise, 'A View of the State of Ireland,' written or finished in 1596, but never published till 1633. It is a sagacious book, and an excellent and vigorous specimen of old English prose. In September, 1598, he was appointed sheriff of Cork. Perhaps this office caused the tragical catastrophe which hastened his end. The rebellion of Tyrone breaking out immediately, Kilcolman castle was burned, and a new-born child of the owner perished in the flames. He and his wife escaped, and sought shelter in London. He died there, on the 16th January, 1599. According to Ben Jonson he perished of want; and the fact may have been so, although it seems improbable. His funeral, at all events, was splendidly celebrated by the earl of Essex; and his grave is in Westminster Abbey, next to that of Chaucer. [W.S.]

SPERLING, OTTO, a physician and naturalist of Hamburg, 1602-81. His son, of the same name, professor of jurisprudence and history, 1634-1715.

SPIEGEL, H., a Dutch poet, 1549-1612.

SPIELMANN, JAMES REINHOLD, an eminent chemist, was born at Strasburg, in 1722. He became professor of chemistry at his native place, where, by his means, a botanic garden was established. He held also the chair of poetry three years. Among his works are, 'Elementa Chimie,' 'Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis,' 'Institutiones Materiae Medice,' &c. Died 1782.

SPIGELIUS, or VANDEN SPIEGHEL, ADRIAN, a physician and anatomist, was born at Brussels, in 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, in which last university he became professor of anatomy and surgery; which office he discharged with such reputation, that the Venetian government made him a knight of St. Mark, and gave him a chain of gold. Died 1625.

SPILBERG, J., a Dutch painter, 1619-1690.

SPILER, JOHN, a young English sculptor, of great promise, was born in London, in 1763, and studied under Bacon. He distinguished himself by his talents at the Royal Academy, and was chosen to execute a statue of Charles II. for the centre of the old Royal Exchange; but the much admired production had scarcely been erected before the artist expired, a victim to consumption, at the age of 30, in 1794. 'The energy of his labor, with the strong excitement of his feelings, had already made fatal inroads on his constitution. But he was willing, he said, to die at the foot of his statue. The statue was raised, and the young sculptor, with the shining eyes and hectic flush of consumption, beheld it there, returned home, and shortly was no more.'

SPINCKES, N., a nonjuring divine, 1654-1727.

SPINELLI, E. M., prince of Scala, and a philosopher of the Cartesian school, 1686-1752.

SPINELLI, M., an Italian historian, 1230-68.

SPINELLI, N., a Jesuit of Naples, 14th cent.

SPINELLI, or SPINELLO, a family of Italian artists who flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries, one of whom is said to have painted a figure of the devil so hideous, that it haunted him in his dreams, and occasioned a singular conference with the presumed original. This singular story is related by Vasari.



**SPINOLA, AMBROSE, MARQUIS DE**, descended from a noble family originally of Genoa, was born in 1571, and entered into the military service of Spain at the period of the war in the Netherlands. His first great exploit was the reduction of Ostend, on the 14th September, 1604, after a siege of more than three years, and the loss of 130,000 men under previous commanders. This victory was rendered the more remarkable by the circumstance, that Maurice of Nassau, at the head of an equal number of troops, had made repeated efforts to raise the siege, and Spinola, before his last successful assault on the city, had sustained fifteen terrible combats with him: such an achievement caused his name to resound through Europe, and he was soon after appointed commander-in-chief in the Netherlands. For the next twenty-six years the name of Spinola appears always foremost in the annals of that protracted struggle, as the hero of the catholic party, and the house of Austria. We may mention among his exploits the capture of Juliers 1622, and of Breda in 1625. He was recalled from this command in 1628 through the influence of intrigues at Madrid, and was subsequently employed in Italy against the French. His death was hastened by grief at the shameful manner in which his glory was betrayed in this new enterprise, and he expired at Castel-Nuova di Scrivia, Sept. 25, 1630. [E.R.]

**SPINOLA, FREDERICK**, brother of the preceding, and commander of the Spanish fleet of the Low Countries, killed in a naval action 1603.

**SPINOZA, BARUCH, or BENEDICT**, born in Amsterdam, 24th November, 1632; died in his solitary apartment at the Hague, 24th February, 1677;—it will astonish many to observe that this illustrious Thinker, whose name is the mark of an epoch in Philosophy, and whose reputation is once more in the ascendant in a country like Germany, attained no greater age than forty-five. But paucity of years, was not the sole obstacle of which—in estimating Spinoza—the just critic requires to take account. His parents were Portuguese Jews, rich and of weight in the synagogue; and the young Inquirer had to bear their frowns, as well as that terrible excommunication of the Rabbis—the formula *scham-matha*. Disasters so grievous could not drive him from his integrity, but they naturally disturbed very sadly the course of his meditations, depriving him of leisure, and inflicting nearly the keenest of anguish. The greatest and the wisest of his time, however, loved him: he enjoyed the respect of VAN ENDE and the DE-WITTS: and it may be imagined, how inestimable, in such circumstances, the solace of such affection! Spinoza acted like the bravest of men. Resolute to live with meditation, he acquired the art of polishing lenses, that so—like St. Paul—he might supply, by the labor of his hands, his material wants: and, thus raised above the farther shock of circumstance, he rented a single chamber from Van den Spyck, an honest burgher of the Hague, wherein he henceforth lived and meditated, and produced the wonderful works which so stunned all Europe. To that little room the student must needs go back if he would discern Spinoza: and he must further add, that the feeble, emaciated, and sickly form he sees writing there, had learned so well the value of independence, and had so felt the delight of searching for Truth, that, although sustaining nature on some such sum as twopence or threepence a-day, he declined to be drawn from his retirement by munificent offers of patronage—resisting the solicitations even of the world-renowned PRINCE of CONDE.—In proceeding with the arduous endeavor to explain

the system of Spinoza, we bespeak the forbearance of scientific readers, and the gravest attention of all others: forbearance, because we must write popularly; and attention, because the writings we are about to analyze are the true source of so much subsequent Philosophical History. We shall divide our exposition into several distinct sections.—I. Like his early and only master Des Cartes, Spinoza recognized the necessity of first laying down his Method of Inquiry, or determining by prior investigation the road which alone seemed likely to lead to Truth. There are, he says, three kinds of *knowledge* commonly so called;—the *First*, consisting of mere hearsay, and of vague experiences and impressions, passively received—making up those indiscriminate beliefs, and confused images, which are represented by the opinions and prejudices of the vulgar. Of such *knowledge*, the philosopher makes no account.—The *Second*, is of a higher aim; it arises when we seek the relations of things or of phenomena; when after comparing objects and classing them by their resemblances, we ascend to the general Law expressing their apparent place and function in the Universe. But this knowledge is also vitiated and incomplete; *vitiated*, because we rarely discern or apprehend an object precisely as it is—being misled by the imperfection of our Senses: *incomplete*, because although it may lead us to a Law, it does not explain or account for Law itself.—The *Third* kind of knowledge alone possesses absolute certainty, and alone is worth the pursuit of the philosopher. It is born when we discern some Absolute Principle, from which, by rigorous deduction, the character of the Universe, the phenomena of Mind and Matter, the nature of Man and God, can be made to flow. Then we are superior to sense and its illusions; Experience with its deceits and phantasms, and Reasoning merely discursive, which can never lead to the absolute goal, are banished from the domain of Metaphysics. If, indeed, it belonged to the Human Faculties to obtain this primary and all-comprehending principle, Spinoza would be right; but he has not brought out the *Organ* by which these Faculties ever reach the elevation from which he demands that Inquiry start. His method is thus defective at the outset, and immeasurably inferior to that of Des Cartes, who—not thinking of the desirable, but of the real and practicable—lays down the immovable axiom, that Philosophy must ever begin in the certainties of *Consciousness*.—II. Searching for the adequate primary Principle of Philosophy, Spinoza quickly and easily reaches the Idea of *Existence in itself*, or as it is termed by him the Idea of SUBSTANCE—that which *stands under* all phenomena. What is this Idea? How can we define Substance? It is infinite, it is perfect—else it were limited and determined by something else, and would not be the ultimate principle of Existence. But it must have attributes, or intelligible characteristics? Spinoza speaks of two—*Extension* and *Thought*, and the discussion of these occupies his system. It was suggested by LEIBNITZ afterwards, that our Idea of Substance, involves also the Idea of *Cause*, or of Force and Activity—a criticism whose propriety is unquestionable, and which of itself goes far to invalidate those terrible fatalistic conclusions, which, as we shall see, inhere in the philosophy we are exposing. But apart from objections like these, there is the fundamental one—whence drew Spinoza his knowledge of this Idea of Substance and its attributes? By what process, or in what manner can he convince any one of his right to that stupendous *postulate*? Can he indicate any process, different



from an appeal to Consciousness? And yet, the system reared on that postulate, denies and over-rides every other truth of which Consciousness testifies! In this is the weakness of all such efforts; and it is the ruin of all merely empirical as well as of *a priori* schemes. The Materialist who owns no mental phenomena except what he can gather from external nature, or explain by its schemes and appearances, seldom reflects that—seduced by seeming clearness—he is really employing *derived* and *secondary* certainties (if the expression be allowable) for the purpose of invalidating a *primary* one.—III. Let us contemplate now, the Fabric reared on this postulate by Spinoza: nowhere certainly, even in the strictly deductive sciences, is the reasoning more impregnable and complete. Allow the postulate, and before you is a mailed combatant, whose armor opens not a chink for your arrows! This was the real triumph of Spinoza's massive intellect, as well as the secret of that power by which he so easily crushed opponents.—SUBSTANCE—this infinite substance or reality of all things—must, because of its infinity, have an infinite number of Attributes or Qualities,—else were it not infinite. Of these, however, two only are known, or manifested to us by the Universe, viz.:—*Extension* and *Thought*. But each Attribute of an Infinite Substance, must in itself be Infinite—infinite in *energy*, though limited in *quality*: *Extension*, as *Extension*, can have no bounds; and *Thought*, as *Thought*, must have the faculty of Infinite expansion, owning no limits, either in Space or Time. Such the attributes that to us define Substance; if such attributes did not exist, or were not cognizable, the Infinite Absolute Substance, would be a mere negation, unknown and unknowable. Turn now to the separate attributes. Through what is *Extension* cognizable? Not in itself:—Infinite Space, is a word, a term without meaning, a simple negation, but as Substance has attributes, so *Extension* as an attribute, has *modes* or *manifestations*. The modes or manifestations of *Extension*—manifestations, through which alone we know it—are the forms which crowd it, and the motions which diversify it. Each of these is *Finite*: they are therefore multiple; and by the infinity of their numbers, they come, in their totality, to equal the Infinite attribute they represent. This will at once make plain the 16th proposition of the *Ethics*, 'It is the nature of Substance to develop itself necessarily by an infinity of attributes, which also are infinitely modified.' Again with regard to *Thought*. Has not *Thought* its modes? For otherwise how could it be known? As Space is shown forth through *Form*, *Thought* is manifested through *Ideas*. *Ideas* are its modes, and they too are in number infinite. The *VARIETY* of Things, therefore, is no longer a mystery: it even belongs to their *UNITY*: so that the problem of philosophy is solved. Before us, is this ineffable, and unapproachable infinite and absolute SUBSTANCE, unfolded through its Infinite attributes, which again, are themselves unfolded and rendered apprehensible by that infinitude of modes—Forms and Ideas—which make up the universe. The student will not fail to detect the true parentage of much of the scheme of SCHELLING. Spinoza further declares, that as every mode of *Extension* must correspond to a mode of *Thought*, the order and connection of IDEAS, is necessarily the same as the order and connection of THINGS,—surely a pretty close anticipation of the *Philosophy of Identity*.—IV. It now only remains, that we state succinctly the conclusions accepted by Spinoza and inseparable from his system, regarding MAN and GOD. It is easy to see, that the remorse-

less logic of Spinoza, could admit no Deity, apart from his Absolute Substance. God, according to this philosophy, must in essence be that Substance; they are convertible Names, with the same Attributes. But in justice to that great Thinker, the student must be warned, not to attach to the word *substance*, conceptions of Inertness, absence of Understanding, or of Will. If Spinoza has said that Deity is void of understanding, he meant only Deity absolutely, just as he would have so spoken of Substance,—that is, treated without regard to its Attribute. We are dealing, it must never be forgotten, with a consummate logician, whose deductive method has no flaw; and he necessarily abides first with the most abstract conception—passing down by regular steps, from almost inaccessible heights. Rather, the World, all Things are God; the Material Universe, but also Intelligence: every firmament that shines, every thought that pierces the serene, every emotion that agitates the heart, every virtuous and heroic aspiration that raises humanity above circumstance and the grave—these, aye, and manifestations, which human eye nor ear has either heard or seen—these, are *fulgurations* of Divinity—gleams of the character of that Essence which is All! Surely we have no *Atheism* here; but a loftiest, however mistaken, *Pantheism*. It is said quaintly by NOVALIS that Spinoza was 'intoxicated with God!' As to MAN, the conclusions are too sorrowful. His Understanding is a mere succession of these modes of *Thought*; his Soul a more exalted or comprehensive mode: and, as to every mode of Infinite *Thought* there is a corresponding mode of *Extension*, each soul has a body which it animates, or of which it is the *Idea*. No *personality* here; not a shred of human Liberty: Body and Soul, each a mere expression, impersonal and transient, of one phase of that huge all-comprehending Development! Spinoza saves, indeed, that form of Morality within which he lived himself. Part of the Infinite, let us recognize our blessedness. To live, to enjoy in plentitude, we must concentrate our desires around one aspiration—the longing to possess God, which means to love Him, and thereby to live in Him. How poorly, this bare outline represents Spinoza! Has the student who peruses these lines, ever, under the dark vault of Heaven, or at the hour of midnight, experienced perplexity alike of Head and Heart, as he questioned the Mystery of Things? So, likewise, did the young and heroic Jew of whom we write; and the foregoing was his solution. It must in nowise be forgotten that the Philosophy of which, thorough mere exercise of Intellect, we give an account, was dug by this remarkable man, from the mine of his profound Nature; what we describe, he created; it is for us to examine and contemplate only, but he believed; it gave him dignity and integrity through Life, and did not impair his courage at a lonely Death.

SPIRITI, S., an Italian historian, 1712-1776.

SPIRITO, L., an Italian poet, born 1436.

SPITTLER, BARON VON, a minister of state and historian of Wurtemberg, 1752-1810.

SPITZNER, J. E., a Ger. naturalist, 1731-1806.

SPIZELIUS, T., a Lutheran divine, 1639-1691.

SPOFFORTH, R., an English musician, 1768-

SPOHN, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, professor of philosophy and ancient literature at Leipzig, born 1792, died prematurely when preparing to publish a work on hieroglyphics, 1824.

SPOLVERINI, HILARION, an Italian painter, famous for his battle-pieces, 1657-1734. 1826.



**SPOLVERINI, MARQUIS**, an Italian administrator and writer of poetry, 1695-1763.

**SPON, CHARLES**, a French physician and Latin poet, 1609-1684. His son, **JAMES**, a physician, antiquarian, and traveller, 1647-1685.

**SPONDE, HENRY DE, or SPONDANUS**, a French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1568, and was educated in the Protestant College at Ortez; after which he studied the law, and became so eminent as a pleader, that Henry of Navarre made him master of requests. In 1595 he changed his religion, and took orders at Rome; was made bishop of Pamiers in 1626, and died in 1643. Spondanus abridged the annals of Baronius, and continued them from 1197 to 1640. He also wrote 'Annales Sacri & Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem.'

**SPONTINI, GASPARO**, a distinguished musical composer, was born at Majolatti, near Jesi, in the Roman states, 1778. He was educated at the Conservatorio de la Pietà of Naples, and began his career when seventeen years of age, as the composer of an opera 'I Puntigli delle Donne.' This was followed by some sixteen operas, produced within six years, for the theatres of Italy and Sicily, but not a note of which has survived. In 1803 Spontini came to Paris, in which capital again he produced some half-a-dozen operas and an oratorio, all of which have perished. In 1807 he was appointed music-director to the empress Josephine; and in 1808 he produced his most famous work, 'La Vestale,' with brilliant and decisive success. His 'Fernando Cortez' appeared in 1809; and the next year witnessed his appointment to the directorship of the Italian Opera in Paris, which he held for ten years. In 1820 the magnificent appointments offered by the court of Prussia tempted him to leave Paris for Berlin, in which capital his last three grand operas, 'Nourmahal' (founded on Lalla Rookh), 'Alcidor,' and 'Agnes von Hohenstauffen,' were produced with great splendor, but with little comparative success. Spontini continued to reside as first chapel-master in Berlin till the death of the late king in 1840, when his professional career may be said to have ended. The latter period of his sojourn at Berlin had been embittered by professional disputes; and in 1842 he once more repaired to Paris, where he had, in 1839, been elected one of the five members of the Académie des Beaux Arts. Died, at the place of his birth, 1851.

**SPONTONI, C.**, an Italian historian, 1552-1610.

**SPORENO, J.**, an Italian historian, 1490-1560.

**SPOTSWOOD, or SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN**, archbishop of St. Andrews, descended from an ancient Scottish family, was born in the county of Edinburgh 1565. He accompanied James VI. to England, who raised him to the primacy, and made him one of the privy council for Scotland the same year. He labored greatly to bring the Church of Scotland to the episcopal discipline, and became chancellor of that kingdom in 1665, two years after he had crowned Charles I. at Holyrood. Died 1639. **SIR ROBERT**, his second son, wrote a History of the Scottish Church, and was put to death by the Covenanters.

**SPRAGG, EDWARD**, a brave English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch in 1665, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the Duke of Albemarle in the four days' battle in 1666; and the year following he burnt a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, which threw their

whole fleet into confusion. In 1671 he destroyed, in the Mediterranean, seven Algerine men of war. He was sunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his sinking ship to another.

**SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW**, a Flemish painter, whose principal work is The Last Judgment, 1546-1623.

**SPRAT, THOMAS**, a learned English prelate, one of the first fellows of the Royal Society of London, of which he wrote a History; he was also the friend and biographer of the poet Cowley; born in Devonshire 1636, died 1713.

**SPRENGEL, K.**, a Germ. botanist, 1766-1833.

**SPRENGER, M. C.**, a Germ. hist., 1746-1803.

**SPRENGER, B.**, a German agriculturist and writer on the Cultivation of the Vine, 1724-1791.

**SPRENGER, P.**, a Germ. historian, 1735-1806.

**SPURSTOW, WILLIAM**, minister of Hackney, near London, at the period of the civil wars, author of religious works, and of attacks on episcopacy, published under the name of *Smeectymnus*; d. 1666.



[Spurzheim's Monument, Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.]

**SPURZHEIM, JOHN GASPAR**, a famous name in the history of phrenological science, was born at Longwich, near Treves, in 1776, and became acquainted with Dr. Gall at Vienna, where he studied medicine. From 1805 till 1813 he was the constant companion of Gall in his travels and scientific researches, and subsequently became an active promulgator of the new doctrine in England and France. He died in 1832, a few months after his arrival in Boston, United States. One of his distinct claims is that of having demonstrated the fibrous structure of the brain; but his works are too well known to require particular description.

**SQUARCIONE, FRANCESCO**, a painter of the Venetian school, and virtuoso of art, 1394-1474.

**SQUIRE, SAMUEL**, a learned and exemplary English prelate, was born at Warminster, in 1714; and after obtaining various preferments, reached the see of St. David's; and died in 1766. He wrote several works, theological and political.

**STAAL, Madame De**, whose maiden name was **DE LAUNAI**, was the daughter of a painter at Paris, who abandoned her when a child, and she was taken into the priory of St. Louis, at Rouen. After this, she became waiting-woman to the Duchess of Maine, when her literary talents were suddenly discovered by her being found to be the author of a very witty letter to M. de Fontenelle, on the subject of a beautiful girl at Paris, who was said to be possessed, which imposture was at that time occupying public



attention. From that time the duchess reposed an entire confidence in her; and Mademoiselle de Launais shared in her misfortune, by being committed to the Bastille. After her release, she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guards; wrote some entertaining 'Memoirs of her Life,' and died 1750.

STABEN, H., a Flemish painter, 1578-1658.

STACE, P. P., or STATIUS, a Latin poet, 61-96.

STACKHOUSE, JOHN, nephew of the celebrated divine, distinguished as a botanist, died 1819.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a divine of the church of England, who was many years curate of Finchley, in Middlesex, and vicar of Benham, in Berkshire. He wrote a 'Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles,' on the 'Miseries of the inferior Clergy,' a 'Body of Practical Divinity,' and a 'Defence of the Christian Religion;' but his most important work, which has often been reprinted, is his 'History of the Bible,' 2 vols. folio. Born 1680; died 1752.—There was another Rev. THOMAS STACKHOUSE, who published 'A Greek Grammar,' a 'General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography;' and an 'Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography.'

STADION, PHIL., Count, a diplomatist in the service of Austria, time of Napoleon, 1768-1824.

STADIUS, J., a Flemish astronomer, 1527-79.

STADLER, M., a Ger. mus. compos. 1743-1833.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ANNA LOUISA GERMAINE NECKER, Baroness De, was born at Paris, in 1766, where the elevation of her father, M. Necker, to the ministry of finance, brought him into close connection with the most brilliant circles of the capital. She soon displayed signs of a precocious genius; and the encouragement to converse which she received in this society, and the various excitements which it furnished to her faculties, had an important influence on the formation of her mind. Her earliest productions were 'Sophia,' a comedy, written in 1786, and two tragedies, 'Lady Jane Grey,' and 'Montmorency;' but her 'Lettres sur les Ouvrages et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau,' printed in 1788, first attracted the public notice. In 1786 she was married to the Baron de Stael-Holstein, Swedish ambassador to the French court. She was warmly attached to the principles of liberty; and the breaking out of the revolution, in 1789, necessarily exercised a powerful influence both on her mind and fate. During Robespierre's ascendancy, she exerted herself, even at the hazard of her life, to save the victims, and published a powerful and eloquent 'Defence of the Queen.' The populace being called to riot and murder, she attempted to leave Paris, but was detained, and escaped the popular fury only by a remarkable concurrence of circumstances. When Sweden recognized the French republic, her husband was again sent as ambassador to Paris, whither she also returned in 1795. Barras became her friend; and she acquired so much influence, that on Talleyrand's return from America, in 1796, she obtained, through Barras, his appointment to the ministry of foreign affairs. In Dec. 1797, she for the first time saw Buonaparte, then at Paris, preparing for his expedition to Egypt; and the admiration with which she had regarded the conqueror of Italy was succeeded by a sentiment bordering on aversion, which appears to have been mutual; and in 1801, in consequence of her attempting to thwart his government, she was ordered to quit Paris. After visiting Germany, Prussia, and Italy, she returned to France, and published her romance of 'Delphine;' but this work, and a tract entitled 'Les Dernières Vues de Politique et de Finance,' published by M. Necker,

had given so much offence to Napoleon (who had no great esteem for female politicians), that in 1803 he banished her from his territories. Her peregrinations were next extended to Moscow, Stockholm, and London; nor did she again behold her favorite abode, Paris, till after the restoration of Louis XVIII. On the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, she retired to Coppet; and, after the battle of Waterloo, she once more made her appearance in the French capital, with her daughter, who was married to the Duke de Broglie. She was favorably received by the king, and obtained an order on the royal treasury for the payment of two millions, which had been deposited there by her father. Her husband, the baron, died in 1802; and in 1811 she was married to M. de Rocca, a young French officer, by whom she had a son; but their union was kept secret till after her death. She died in 1817. Besides the works before-mentioned, she wrote the romance of 'Corinne,' 'Considerations on the French Revolution,' 'Dramatic Essays,' 'Considerations on Literature,' 'Germany,' 'Ten Years of Exile,' &c.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, ERIC MAGNUS, Baron De, a Swedish diplomatist, born 1725, minister plenipotentiary at the court of France from 1783 to 1799, died 1802. He married the celebrated daughter of Necker in 1786, and assisted passively in the French revolution till his recall.

STAFFORD, a noble family belonging to the Norman aristocracy of England. The principal historical names are:—HUMPHREY, a partisan of Henry VI., created duke of Buckingham 1465. HENRY, his grandson, a favorite of Richard III., beheaded 1483. EDWARD, beheaded on accusation of treason by Henry VIII. 1521.

STAFFORD, ANTHONY, a learned writer, author of 'The Life and Death of Henry, Lord Stafford,' died 1641.

STAFFORD, WILLIAM HOWARD, earl of, who received the title by marriage with the heiress of that house in 1640, was the second son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk. He was executed in connection with the gunpowder plot 1680.

STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST, an eminent German physician and chemist, was born at Anspach, in 1660, studied at Jena, became physician to the king of Prussia, and died in 1734. His discoveries and theories in medical science were highly ingenious and valuable; and he may be ranked as one of the most illustrious medical philosophers of his age.

STAHREMBERG, GUIDO BALDI, Count De, a celebrated Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1657. He commanded the imperial army in Germany, Italy, and Spain; and during a long career was distinguished for his military skill and bravery. Died 1737.

STAINER, or STAYNER, SIR RICHARD, a naval officer, time of Cromwell and Charles II., d. 1662.

STAIR. See DALRYMPLE.

STALBENT, A., a Flemish painter, 1580-1660.

STALHENS, J., a Fr. theologian, 1595-1681.

STANCARI, F., an Ital. Hebraist, 1501-1574.

STANCAIRI, V. F., an Italian mathematician and man of letters, 1678-1709.

STANBRIDGE, JOHN, a learned schoolmaster and grammarian, known from 1481 to 1522.

STANDISH, FRANK HALL, author of the 'Life of Voltaire,' &c., and well known by his elegant taste for the arts, was the son of Anthony Hall, esq., of Flax, in the county of Durham; and having succeeded to the estates of Sir Frank Standish, bart., as cousin and heir at law, assumed the name, &c. by royal license. Having the opportunity of gratifying his natural inclination by foreign travels, for acquir-



ing information on classic antiquities and literature, and being moreover possessed of an exquisite judgment as a connoisseur of the fine arts, he made an admirable collection of the best pictures, books, manuscripts, &c. during his sojourn on the continent; the whole of which he bequeathed to Louis Philippe, king of the French, 'in token (as he says) of his esteem for a generous and polite nation, one that is always ready to welcome the traveller and relieve the stranger, and one that he has ever gone to with pleasure and quitted with regret.' The works published by Mr. Standish are as follows: 'The Life of Voltaire,' 'The Shores of the Mediterranean,' 2 vols.; 'Notices on the Northern Capitals of Europe,' 'Seville and its Vicinity,' and a volume of 'Poems.' Died, aged 42, Dec. 1840.

STANDISH, MILES, the first captain of the settlers at Plymouth, N. E., was born in England 1584, and came to America with the pilgrim fathers in 1620. He exhibited great courage and skill in protecting the settlement from the Indians. Died 1656.

STANHOPE, a noble English family, principal of whom are:—JAMES, the first earl, who distinguished himself both as a diplomatist and military officer in the wars of William III., born in Hertfordshire 1673, died 1721. CHARLES, grandson of the preceding, and third earl, born 1753, was distinguished as a man of science by several valuable inventions, among which are the printing press, known by his name, a calculating machine, a vessel to sail against wind and tide, locks for canals, a method for securing buildings from fire, and a monochord for tuning musical instruments. At the period of the French revolution he openly avowed republican sentiments, and even laid aside the insignia of the peerage. By his first wife, daughter of the great earl of Chatham, he had three daughters, one of whom is the subject of the following notice; his second wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Grenville, bore him three sons; died 1816.

STANHOPE, LADY HESTER, whose remarkable life in Mount Lebanon may be numbered among the most interesting romances of history, was born in 1766. Her father was the celebrated Lord Stanhope, and her mother a daughter of the great Earl of Chatham, consequently she was niece to William Pitt, in whose house she resided, acting as his private secretary, and sharing in all his confidences. Biographers are silent on the causes which influenced her fate, after the death of her uncle, but they were principally two:—First, the disgust of her high nature for European society, created by her knowledge of the secrets of diplomacy, and the hollow deceitful life of all around her; and secondly, the mystic influence which prevailed for about ten years at that period, and of which history takes little note. It is certain, however, that from 1794 to the death of Pitt, startling announcements were continually made by private letters to the minister, and prophecies were actually fulfilled both in England and France; it is probable that these circumstances, exaggerated by her unrestrained imagination, and her longing for the free simplicity of nature, finally determined Lady Stanhope to leave England. William Pitt having recommended his niece to the care of the nation, she received a pension of £1,200 per annum, with which, after his death, she commenced a life of great state in the East, and acquired immense influence over the Arabian population. Her manner of life and romantic style are well known; we will only add, therefore, that it is unfair to judge her character from the reports of English travellers, for she was one of those high-souled women who not

only refused allegiance to the empty mannerisms she had cast off, but was well able to answer every fool who forced his way into her presence according to his folly. She never married, but adopted the habit of an Arabian cavalier, and under those bright skies, rode and dwelt where she pleased, virtually queen of the deserts, and mistress of the ancient palaces of Zenobia. Her permanent abode was in Mount Lebanon, about eight miles from Sidon, where she died in 1839. [E.R.]

STANHOPE, P. D. See CHESTERFIELD.

STANISLAUS, a bishop of Cracovia, k. 1079.

STANISLAUS, AUGUSTUS, the last king of Poland, was a son of Count Stanislaus Poniatowski, and of the princess Czartoryska. He was born in Lithuania in 1732, and was advanced to the throne by the intrigues of Catharine of Russia, aided by another of her favorites, the Polish traitor, BRANESKI, in 1764. It is hardly necessary to mention that the crown of Poland was elective, and that the people had been kept in a state of serfdom under a powerful aristocracy,—circumstances exceedingly favorable to the Russian designs, and productive at last of the infamous partition of Poland, and the virtual effacement of that ancient kingdom from the map of Europe. The first partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria took place in 1773, and the second, after a long struggle, in 1792, when Kosciuszko was defeated by the Russian general, Suwarow. Stanislaus abdicated his vain title in 1795, and took up his abode in Russia, where he died, in receipt of a pension, the proper reward of his career, in 1798. [E.R.]

STANLEY, ANTHONY DUMOND, an American mathematician, professor of mathematics in Yale College, and author of various elementary works on natural science, was born in Conn. 1810, died 1853.

STANLEY, the Right Rev. EDWARD, bishop of Norwich, was the younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart., of Alderley, in Cheshire, and was born in 1770. Having finished his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was presented by his father to the rectory of Alderley in 1805; and here he labored for upwards of 30 years in the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties. His connection with the Whig party led to his nomination to the see of Norwich in 1837; and such was his unwearied devotion to every good and useful work, his sincerity, his disinterestedness, and his pure and active benevolence in all the relations of life, that his character truly corresponded with the apostolic portrait of a Christian bishop. Bishop Stanley also attained distinction as an author. Whilst rector of Alderley, he occasionally delivered lectures on various branches of natural history, and contributed papers on the same subject to Blackwood's and the British Magazine, besides publishing various pamphlets on questions more immediately connected with his clerical office. But his most popular work was his 'Familiar History of Birds,' published in 1835, which has gone through several editions. Died Sept. 6, 1849.

STANLEY, JOHN, a musical composer, 1713–86.

STANLEY, THOMAS, the name of three accomplished men of letters, the first of whom, SIR THOMAS STANLEY, of Laytonstone, in Essex, wrote poems, and was knighted by Charles I. The second THOMAS, and most famous of the three, was his son; he was a master of philosophy and polite learning, and a friend of William Fairfax, the translator of Tasso; his works are 'The History of Philosophy, and Lives of the Philosophers,' and some original poems, and translations from the Greek, born 1625, died in London, 1678. The third of the name was a son of



the latter, who translated, when very young, the Histories of Ælian.

STANLEY, WM., a dignitary of the church, author of 'The Devotion of the Church of Rome compared with the Devotion of the Church of England,' 1647-1731.

STANLY, JOHN, an eminent lawyer of North Carolina, and a member of the legislature of that state and of Congress. Died 1833.

STANSBURY, TOBIAS E., an American statesman of Maryland, died 1850.

STANSEL, V., a German astronomer, 1621-90.

STANYHURST, RICHARD, an Irish clergyman, known as a poet and historian, 1546-1618.

STANZONI, M., an Ital. painter, 1585-1656.

STAPEL, JOHN BODÆUS A., a Dutch physician, and botanist, honored by Linnæus, died 1636.

STAPLETON, SIR ROBERT, a native of Carleton, in Yorkshire, who fought in the interest of Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, 1642, and adhered steadfastly to the royal cause; he wrote several dramatic pieces, and translations of the classic poets, died 1669.

STAPLETON, THOMAS, Roman Catholic professor of divinity at Louvain, known as a learned controversial writer, 1535-1598.

STARCK, SAMUEL, a native of Pomerania, distinguished as a theologian and Oriental scholar, 1640-1697. His grandson, JOHN AUGUSTUS VON, a German divine and theological writer, born at Schwerin, in 1741. He was professor of oriental literature and antiquities at St. Petersburg, subsequently filled the chair of philosophy at Mittau, and in 1781 he was appointed first preacher at the court of Darmstadt, where he was highly esteemed by the Landgrave of Hesse, who in 1811 made him a baron. Among his principal works are, 'The History of the First Age of the Christian Church,' 3 vols.; and 'The Triumph of Philosophy in the Eighteenth Century.' Died 1816.

STARK, JOHN, an American revolutionary general, was born in N. H. 1728. In the colonial war with the French he distinguished himself at Ticonderoga in 1758. In the revolution he won renown at Bunker Hill, and at Taunton, and gained a brilliant victory at Bennington. He was among the bravest and most enterprising officers during the revolution. Died 1822.

STARK, W., a London physician, died 1769.

STARNINA, J., an Italian painter, 1354-1406.

STAROWOLSKI, SIMON, a Polish ecclesiastic and historian of his country, died 1656.

STASZIC, S., a Polish patriot, 1755-1806.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS P., a Roman poet, 61-96.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE LEONARD, an Irish physician, who rose to the post of attorney-general in Grenada, and having attached himself to Lord Macartney in the character of secretary, was afterwards known as a diplomatist, and his intimate adviser; his principal services were displayed in the arrest of Major-general Stuart, commander-in-chief of the Madras army, in treating with Tippoo Sultan, and in the embassy to China; of the latter he published an interesting account in 2 vols. 4to, 1797. Born in Galway, 1737; died 1801.

STAUPITZ, J., a German theologian, d. 1527.

STAVELEY, T., a learned antiquary, died 1683.

STEARNS, ASAHEL, an American lawyer of distinction, and legal writer. Author of a work on 'Real Actions' &c., professor of law in the school at Cambridge, Mass. Died 1839, aged 64.

STEBBING, HENRY, a friend of Bishop Sherlock, known as a writer in the Bangorian controversy, and the attack on Warburton's Legation, d. 1763.

STEDMAN, C., author of a history of the American war, 1794.

STEDMAN, J. G., a Scotch officer in the Dutch East India service, author of an interesting narrative, 1745-1797.

STEDINGK, ADAM, Baron Von, a distinguished Swedish officer, statesman and diplomatist, was born in Swedish Pomerania, 1746. Took service in France, and became a great favorite of Marie Antoinette, and joined the French in their succor of the American revolutionists in 1778, and was with Count D'Estaing in the unsuccessful attack upon the British at Savannah. Died 1836.



[Steele's House at Llanngunnor.]

STEELE, SIR RICHARD, was born in 1671 at Dublin, to which his father had gone from England as secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. At the Charterhouse School in London, he formed a life-long intimacy with Addison. Steele next went to Oxford, but, bent on being a soldier, and discouraged by his family, eloped and enlisted in the Horse Guards. His officers, knowing him to be a gentleman, and becoming aware of his attractive social qualities, procured an ensign's commission for him; and, in the gay company of the mess, he exhibited and cherished his good-hearted liveliness, his inclination for dissipated extravagance, and the sanguine flightiness which in later life made him a rash and unsuccessful speculator. Intervals of repentance for his follies gave birth, while he was in the army, to his tract 'The Christian Hero;' but he dealt more in play-writing, and produced lively and popular comedies, which had the merit (rare on the English stage for some time previously) of being morally correct. His first piece, 'The Funeral, or Love A-la-mode,' was acted in 1701, 'The Tender Husband' in 1703, and 'The Lying Lover' in 1704. His only subsequent drama ('The Drummer' being really Addison's) was 'The Conscious Lovers,' which did not appear till 1722. In 1709, by starting 'The Tatler,' he had the great merit of striking out a new kind of literary composition; and his large share in this first periodical, the active part he took in the 'Spectator,' and his still more active authorship in 'The Guardian,' place him second only to Addison among the Essayists. Before commencing 'The Tatler,' he had become useful as a political pamphleteer on the Whig side, and was appointed 'Gazette' writer, and afterwards a commissioner of stamps. On the fall of the Whig ministry in 1710, the Tories, anxious to obtain the aid of his pen, allowed him to keep his place. But Steele, honorably true to his party, refused to write for their enemies; and, not content with silence, he insisted in 1713 on attacking the ministry in 'The Guardian,' and resigned



his commissionership. He was then brought into the House of Commons, but expelled for matter relating to the succession to the crown, contained in 'The Englishman' and 'The Crisis.' After the accession of George I. he again sat in parliament, was knighted, and appointed a commissioner for the forfeited estates in Scotland. He continued to write on politics. His 'Whig Examiner' has been noticed in the memoir of Addison. In his latest years he was poor and embarrassed; and he died in Wales in 1729. [W.S.]

STEEN, F. VAN, a Flemish painter, born 1604.

STEEN, JAN, an eminent painter, was born at Leyden, in 1636. One of his masters was Von Goyen, whose daughter he married; but Steen proved a dissipated character, and totally neglected his family. Died 1689.

STEENWYCK, HENRY VAN, a Flemish painter, remarkable for his skill in delineating the interiors of churches and temples, 1550-1604. His son, of the same name, distinguished in the same line of art, was a friend of Vandyck, who introduced him to Charles I. He was born in 1589, and died in London at an unknown date. Another STEENWYCK, celebrated as a painter of still life, was born at Breda about 1640.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, the well-known commentator on the works of Shakspeare, was born at Stepney 1736, and first appeared as an editor of the immortal dramatist in 1766. In 1770 he associated his labors with those of Johnson, and their joint edition appeared in 10 vols. 8vo, 1773. In 1793 it was reprinted in 15 vols., the criticisms of Malone having appeared in the interval. Steevens died in 1800.

STEFANI, P. DE, the earliest sculptor of the Neapolitan school, about 1228-1310. His brother, THOMASO, a painter, was born at Naples abt. 1230.

STEFANO, called *Il Fiorentino*, an Italian painter, grandson and pupil of Giotto, 1301-1350. THOMASO, his supposed son, called, from his style, *Il Giotтино*, 1324-1356.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, a musical composer, claimed by the Germans as a native of Leipzig, and by the Italians as a countryman of theirs, was born in 1665, and was first known as a chorister at St. Mark's at Venice. He composed several operas, but the most celebrated and numerous of his works are his chamber duets. Died 1729.

STEFFENS, HEINRICH, a naturalist, miscellaneous writer, and patriot of Copenhagen, 1773-1848.

STEIBELT, D., a German composer, 1760-1823.

STEIGUER, N. F. DE, a Swiss patriot, 1729-99.

STEIN, CHRISTOPHER GODFREY DANIEL, a geographer and compiler, prof. at Berlin, 1771-1830.

STEIN, G. W., a Germ. accoucheur, 1737-1803.

STEIN, H. F. KARL, Baron Von, a Prussian statesman and enemy of Napoleon, was born at Nassau 1757, and became minister of finance and trade at Berlin on the death of Struensee 1804. Having been exiled from Prussia by the influence of the dictator of Europe, he retired to Prague, and in the disastrous year 1812, was with the emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg. He lived in privacy after the peace till 1827, when political circumstances recalled him to public life; died 1831.

STEINBART, G. S., a Germ. philosopher, 1738-1809.

STELLA, a family of French artists:—FRANCIS, a painter of altar-pieces, 1563-1605. JAMES, the most eminent of the family, a painter, designer, and engraver, 1596-1657. FRANCIS, brother of the latter, 1603-1647. ANTOINE, their nephew, a painter

and engraver, 1630-1682. CLAUDINE, sister of Antoine, 1634-1697. FRANCOISE, a second sister, dates unknown. ANTOINETTE, a third sister, an engraver, 1635-1676.

STELLA, F. A., a Venetian writer, 1757-1833.

STELLA, J. C., an Italian poet, 16th century.

STELLINI, J., an Italian moralist, 1699-1770.

STELLUTS, F., an Ital. naturalist, born 1577.

STENBOCK, MAGNUS, Count, a Swedish general and patriot, period of Charles XII., was born in 1664, and first bore arms under the princes of Waldeck and Baden, in the coalition against Louis XIV. He joined the army of Charles XII. at the commencement of his campaigns, and in 1701 participated in the glorious victory of Narva. He then followed Charles in his meteor-like progress through Poland, and when, in 1707, the Swedish hero halted in Saxony, meditating where next he should lead his veterans, Stenbock was made governor of Scania; in which post he gained the confidence of the people by his firm administration of justice. In 1709 Charles was defeated by Peter the Great at the battle of Pultowa, and soon found himself shut up in Bender, on Turkish territory. The Danes, who had been defeated by Charles at the beginning of his career, took advantage of this crisis to break through their engagements, and send an invading army against Scania, where they took the town of Helsingburgh. Stenbock rushed to the field at the head of the Swedish militia, consisting partly of undisciplined peasants assembled in haste, and rivaling his absent sovereign in glory, gave the Danes a bloody defeat; he even followed the enemy into Germany, captured their cities, and gained a second great victory over the combined Saxon and Danish army. This, however, was the limit of his success. Listening to perfidious counsels, he penetrated into Holland, and the Russians having now joined his other enemies, he was at last compelled to capitulate. Stenbock became the prisoner of the Danes in 1712, and died in a miserable confinement in 1717. [E.R.]

STENGEL, L., a German physician, 1523-87.

STENO, M., a doge of Venice, 1400-1413.

STENO, NICHOLAS, in Latin *Stenonius*, a famous anatomist, author of professional and theological works, born at Copenhagen 1638, died 1687.

STEPHANUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek physician and professor of Christianity, 7th century.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, 5th century.

STEPHEN, the name of several saints:—1. *The Jewish martyr*, stoned shortly after the crucifixion of the Saviour, as recorded in Acts. 2. *The first pope of the name*. 3. *The first king of Hungary of the name*. 4. *Stephen of Muret*, founder of a religious order in France, died 1124. 5. *An English abbot*, surnamed Harding, founder of several monasteries, died 1134.

STEPHEN, several popes of Rome:—STEPHEN I., reigned 253-257. STEPHEN II., died four days after his election, 752. STEPHEN III., successor of the latter; in his time Pepin was invited into Italy to subdue Astolphus, king of the Lombards, and the foundation was laid for the temporal sovereignty of the papacy, died 757. STEPHEN IV., reigned 768-772. STEPHEN V., who crowned Louis, son of Charlemagne, emperor, reigned seven months only, 817. STEPHEN VI., reigned 885-891. STEPHEN VII., remarkable chiefly for his disgraceful treatment of the corpse of Boniface V., succeeded that pontiff in 896, and was strangled by his predecessor's friends, 897. STEPHEN VIII., predecessor of



John, son of Marozia, 929-931. STEPHEN IX., another pope of the period in which Marozia figured, 939-942. STEPHEN X., an advocate for the marriage of the priests, and distinguished by his efforts to unite the two churches, reigned only a few months, 1057-1058. Sometimes only *nine* popes of this name are reckoned, STEPHEN II. being omitted.

STEPHEN, four kings of Hungary :—STEPHEN I., introduced Christianity into that country, and published a body of laws; he is numbered with the saints, and gives his name to the famous crown, reigned 997-1038. STEPHEN II., reigned 1114-1131. STEPHEN III., succeeded 1161; he aided the emperor, Manuel Comnenus, against the Venetians, and was twice dethroned for short periods, first by his uncle, Ladislas; he died 1173. STEPHEN IV., reigned two years only, but gained an illustrious name by his victories over Ottocar, king of Bohemia, 1270-1272.

STEPHEN, king of Poland, surnamed BATHORI, was a noble Hungarian, born 1532, elected prince of Transylvania 1571, succeeded to Henry of Valois, as king of Poland 1575, died 1586.

STEPHEN, king of England, was the third son of Adela, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, and of Stephen, count of Blois. He was born in 1105, and was invited to the English court by his uncle, Henry I., who enriched him with estates and honors, and finally promoted his marriage with Matilda, heiress of the county of Boulogne, and niece to David, king of Scotland. On Henry's death in 1135, Stephen, who was then in France, hastened to England, and was crowned king to the prejudice of Henry's daughter, Matilda, empress of Germany; this event, however, was an advantage to the English nation, for he was a man 'noble and hardy, of passing comely favor and personage, excelling in martial policy, gentleness, and liberality towards all men, and though he had continual wars, yet did he never burthen his commons with exactions.' In such an age, there could be no question between a character thus described, residing at the seat of government, and a woman connected by the nearest ties to a distant land; and if many of the barons kept aloof from Stephen, it was probably far more from a sense of the privileged despotism they might have retained in the latter case, than from any regard to the welfare of the state. It would seem, in fact, that Stephen's principal difficulties arose from his regard for the old Saxon population at a period when the barons were rising into importance, and to the disgust excited by it among the chivalrous aristocracy introduced by his grandfather; the insolence of whose bearing, and their followers infesting the highways, could not but be galling to the peaceful burgher. The intestine troubles produced by these causes were commenced by David of Scotland, to whom Matilda was more nearly related than Stephen. Invading England in the spring of 1136, that prince was induced to retire by the cession of Cumberland; but returning again, in the year following, was defeated at the battle of the Standard, fought on Cutton Moor, August 22, 1138. Then followed, in September, 1139, the arrival of Matilda, supported by the earl of Gloucester, and the disaffected barons, to whose forces Stephen was compelled to yield: the triumph of Matilda lasted from February to September, 1141, when the king recovered his liberty, and his rival took refuge in Normandy. Nor yet was Stephen allowed to wear the crown in peace, for Matilda having resigned her pretensions to Henry Plantagenet, her son, that chivalrous prince landed an army at Wareham, in 1153, and met the forces

of Stephen at Wallingford. The threatened bloodshed, however, was now avoided by an armistice, for at this juncture the son of Stephen expired, and he was easily prevailed upon to conclude a treaty recognizing Henry as his successor, who had only just arrived at the age of manhood, and could afford to wait a few years: the interval was brief indeed, for Stephen died the year following, aged forty-nine, 1154. The foreign troops drawn by Stephen from Brittany and Flanders, and the fortresses erected by the barons in their contests with him, were alike harassing to the people during his troubled reign, and besides all this he maintained a difficult struggle with the papal clergy. [E.R.]

STEPHEN, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and political writer, was a native of Poole, in Dorsetshire, received his education at Winchester, was brought up as a barrister, and became parliamentary reporter for the Morning Chronicle. He at length obtained an appointment in the prize court at the island of St. Christopher's, where he realized a handsome fortune; and on his return to England he formed a matrimonial alliance with the family of Mr. Wilberforce. Having acquired, while abroad, an intimate knowledge of colonial law, he now obtained a large and lucrative share of practice as an advocate in prize causes before the privy council. As the violation of territory by the masters of American vessels often came under his notice, he published his sentiments in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags;' when the talents and views displayed by the writer attracted the attention of government, and he was soon after introduced into parliament as a member for Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the continental blockade, which for many years occasioned the greatest embarrassment to Buonaparte; and for his services the minister appointed him a master in chancery, which office he held during 20 years. He also distinguished himself, both in the senate and by his pen, as the constant friend of African emancipation; and was regarded by the West India planters as their most formidable antagonist. Died 1832.

STEPHEN, JOHN, a Danish hist., 1599-1650.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer, born at Elgin, in Scotland, 1757; died 1821. His works are 'A History of the War of the French Revolution,' 'Memoirs of Horne Tooke,' 'Public Characters.' Besides these he was a contributor to the 'Annual Obituary,' and the 'Monthly Magazine.'

STEPHENS, HENRY, the first of a family of French printers, the most distinguished in those early times, when the most learned men devoted themselves to the perfection of the new art; he was born at Paris about 1470, began printing in 1503, and died 1520. FRANCIS, his eldest son, is known to have carried on the business from 1537 to 1547. ROBERT, the brother of Francis, and second son of Henry, born at Paris 1503, was protected by Francis I., but after that monarch's death had a severe struggle with the doctors of the Sorbonne: their enmity drove him to Geneva in 1552, and he died there in the Calvinist faith, 1559. CHARLES, brother of the latter, carried on the noble work in which his family had embarked their fortunes, from 1535 to 1564. HENRY, son of Robert, one of the most learned men and finest spirits of his age, was born at Paris 1532; he ruined himself in the cause, and died in the hospital of Lyons 1506. Several others of the family are mentioned, the last, ETIENNE ANTOINE, born at Geneva 1594, ended his arduous career at the hospital Hôtel Dieu 1674.



STEPHENS, JAMES FRANCIS, an English entomologist, died 1852, aged 61.

STEPHENS, J., a learned divine, 1592-1665.

STEPHENS, JOHN, an officer of the army of James II., who maintained himself by his pen after the success of the revolution, and wrote several works for the booksellers, died 1726.

STEPHENS, JOHN LLOYD, an American traveller and writer, was born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, November 28, 1805. He entered Columbia College of the city of New York, at the early age of 13, and continued there for the usual course of four years, having towards the end of his collegiate career reached the head of his class. On taking his degree he commenced the study of law, and was admitted in due time to the bar. He practised his profession for nearly eight years, but never with the ardor of a man determined to make it his vocation for life. Like many of his profession he early took an active part in politics, and became a partisan of the Democratic party, and was conspicuous among its advocates as a speaker at the political assembly at Tammany Hall. Suffering from a bronchial affection he was advised to travel, an advice his fondness for adventure made him joyfully follow. In 1834 he sailed for Europe, and having visited France, England, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and the north of Europe, he prolonged his absence by a journey to the East, and returned to New York in 1836. Previous to his return some of his letters written from Greece had been published in a magazine, edited by his friend, Charles F. Hoffman, which were received with such popular favor that he was induced to commence the career of an author. In 1837 he published his first work, entitled 'Incidents of Travel in Egypt, &c.' In 1838 the first publication was followed by his 'Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, &c.' Such was the popular success of these books that the large number of 21,000 copies of the former and 12,000 of the latter, was printed in the course of a few years. They were also republished in England, and received with general favor. In 1839, President Van Buren, whose administration was marked by its appreciation of literary men, appointed him special ambassador to Central America for the negotiation of a treaty. Stephens availed himself of this occasion for an exploration of the ancient monuments of that country, and on his return to the United States, published in 1841, his 'Incidents of Travel in Central America, &c.,' which gave the result of his observation, in an interesting account of his personal adventures, and of his investigations of the remains of the Central American antiquities. He repeated his visit to Yucatan in 1842, and afterwards published a sequel to his former work, entitled 'Incidents of Travel in Yucatan.' Both books met with great success. In 1846 he was chosen a delegate from the city of New York to the convention appointed to revise the Constitution of the State. Mr. Stephens took an active part in the establishment of the first lines of American steamers between Europe and America. He was a director of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and sailed in the *Washington*, to represent the company in Europe, on her first trip to Southampton and Bremen. On this occasion, after passing through the felicitations with which the pioneer steamer was received at Southampton and Bremen, he paid a hurried visit to Humboldt at Potsdam. The graceful compliment was then proffered to that great philosopher and traveller of giving his name in anticipation to the proposed third steamer of the American lines, a compliment which was accepted

and finally consummated. Stephens published an account in the New York Literary World of his visit, to which he gave the title of 'An Hour with Humboldt.' In 1849 Mr. Stephens was appointed vice-president of the Panama Railroad Company, and thenceforward devoted himself with his characteristic energy to the fulfilment of its objects. He was commissioned to make the contract with the New Granadian government, and went to Bogota for that purpose, and succeeded by his personal influence in effecting an arrangement; securing the most favorable terms to the company. On his return to New York he was made president of the Panama Company, and passed the winters of 1851 and 1852 on the Isthmus of Darien, personally superintending the work of the railroad. Soon after his return to New York in 1852, he was attacked with a disease of the liver, which resulted in an abscess that terminated his life, after a tedious illness of several months, in the summer of 1852. The characteristics of the man have been thus marked by the editor of this work, in a published tribute to 'The Memory of Stephens': 'His life was spent in action; and it is a sad thought that the very enthusiasm and energy which formed in him such marked characteristics, probably contributed, in no small degree, to send him to the grave at the comparatively early age of forty-seven. His travels in Central America subjected him to exposure and disease, of which, at the time, he thought less than they deserved. They doubtless gave to his constitution a blow which but little fitted it to encounter fresh exposure on the Isthmus of Panama, whither he was led by the same unconquerable energy and perseverance which had marked his previous career. The great work of connecting the two oceans proceeded too slowly for his enthusiastic nature. He saw its importance, and resolved that it should be finished speedily. As president of the company he repaired in person to the spot, and enduring toil, and exposure, and sickness, returned home but to die; but he has left his mark upon the age in which he lived. The railroad is nearly completed, and the first iron track between the Atlantic and Pacific is henceforth indelibly connected with the name of John L. Stephens.

STEPHENS, R., an Eng. antiquary, died 1732.

STEPHENS, W., an English divine, died 1736.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, a civil engineer of extraordinary genius, not only in his art but for affairs in general. As the names of Brindley and Smeaton are connected with England's canal system; that of Arkwright with mechanical spinning; of Watt with the steam engine; of Fulton with steam navigation; so is that of George Stephenson connected with her railway system, and we may say with the railway system of the world. Born of humble parents at Wylam, in the county of Durham, about nine miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in April, 1787, he seems to have been left to his own resources for education. His first job was picking turnips at twopence per day. As a boy he was a 'trapper' in the coal workings; and there, in the lonely hours he spent with the lives of the men in the pit depending on his attention to the *air trap* which he had to open and close, germinated the idea which, long after matured, entitles him to be classed among the great benefactors of mankind. When he was fourteen or fifteen years of age he worked at Water-row pit as brakeman on the waggon-way between Wylam and Newburn. He, therefore, became early experienced in the working of and laws of motion of waggons on railways. As he often referred to this experience



in later years, and to actual *experiments* made at that time, we have another proof to add to many more that genius will always declare itself as early as the special subject of its delight is presented for contemplation. About 1805 Stephenson left his father's roof and went to Killingworth, the centre of the collieries worked by the 'grand allies,' Lords Ravensworth and partners. He went to Killingworth still a brakesman; but soon afterwards got the charge of the steam engine, an advancement which arose from the circumstance of his having successfully remedied defects in the valve gear of the engine, after several ineffectual attempts had been made to do so by a then celebrated Geordy Dod, whose actual business it was. Stephenson had before this acquired a reputation among his fellow-workmen as a repairer of clocks and watches. Appointed *engineer* in consequence of this success, he married, and a son was born, an only child, Robert, who was early associated with his father in the glorious career tracked by the name of Stephenson, father and son. Between 1807 and 1815 Stephenson's attention was much drawn to the subject of locomotive engines, many attempts having been made during that period to introduce them on to the tramways and edge railways of the Northumberland and Durham coal districts, with but very partial success. After various trials and modifications of his designs, George Stephenson started a locomotive on the Killingworth railway on the 6th of March, 1815, which embodied every essential part of the locomotive of the present day, with the exception of the tubular boiler and expansion gear. This was not the starting point of Stephenson's public career, however, although it was about this period that from his genius having been turned in another, for the moment, more important direction, he actually did come prominently before the public. It was as an inventor of the miners' safety lamp that Stephenson's pre-eminent merit was first recognized. As an independent inventor of a safety lamp, depending on the same principles as that of Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp, Stephenson was presented by a number of the leading coal owners of the north with one thousand pounds and a piece of plate. On that occasion the chairman, Mr. Charles John Brandling, said:—'A great deal of controversy, and he was sorry to say of animosity, had prevailed upon the subject of the safety lamp; but this he trusted, after the example of moderation that had been set by Mr. Stephenson's friends, would subside, and all personalities cease to be remembered. As to the claim of that individual, to testify their gratitude to whom they were that day assembled, he thought every doubt must have been removed in the minds of unprejudiced persons by a perusal of the evidence recently laid before the public. He begged Mr. Stephenson's acceptance of this token of their esteem, wishing him health long to enjoy it, and to enable him to employ those talents with which Providence had blessed him for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.' Stephenson in acknowledging the gift, gave the following pledge, which was nobly redeemed during the subsequent part of his valuable life. 'I shall ever reflect with pride and gratitude that my labors have been honored with the approbation of such a distinguished meeting; and you may rest assured that my time and any talent I possess shall hereafter be employed in such manner as not to give you, gentlemen, any cause to regret the countenance and support you have so generously afforded me.' Though men of Stephenson's scope and frame of mind are in a great measure independent of education, they most thor-

oughly understand the advantages of it. George Stephenson, therefore, took special care to insure his son's receiving every advantage in this way, and was well rewarded even in the beginning; for Robert Stephenson carried off mathematical and philosophical prizes from Edinburgh university. The first locomotive railway, for the purposes of travelling according to the present principle of traction, was constructed between Stockton and Darlington. Stephenson was engineer. The safety-lamp testimonial had enabled him, in partnership with certain capitalists and his son, to establish the now world-renowned engine factory in Newcastle. On the opening of the Darlington railway, in 1825, Stephenson's engines travelled with a speed of ten miles an hour; but his ideas and anticipations of the capabilities of this mode of transit, both as to speed and the effect it would produce when generally adopted, as he foresaw it must be ultimately, were such as he did not then even dare to express for fear of being pronounced insane! With the engineering of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, Stephenson entered upon the field of his great fame; and from 1825 to 1847 he occupied the foremost position of all railway engineers, whether in Britain or on the continent. His son, and his pupils and assistants, spread the fame of his name and the principles of his practice from one end of the world to the other, and continue to do so. Stephenson was a man of iron frame of body and mind, of plain manners, ardent temperament, eminently social habits; too confident of his powers and too sure of his position to be ambitious; he unflinchingly pursued his own ends by all proper means, and seldom if ever failed in accomplishing his objects. He amassed great wealth, partly from his profession; but he was also an extensive coal proprietor, and it is no small portion of his renown that he mainly, on his own account, established the inland coal trade to the metropolis. He died at Tapton house near Chesterfield, aged sixty-seven, on the 12th August, 1848. [L.D.B.G.]

STEPNEY, GEORGE, an English poet and ambassador of the reign of James II., 1663-1707.

STERBEECK, F., a Flemish botanist, 17th ct.

STERLING, JOHN, one of the most independent and true-hearted thinkers of this age, generally known as an essayist and critic, was born at Kames castle, in the Isle of Bute, in 1806. His father, Captain Edward Sterling, was a native of Waterford in Ireland, but was descended from a Scotch officer—one of those who acquired military distinction in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. Captain Sterling also was a political writer, and editor of the *Times* newspaper. From 1810 to 1814 he resided in Glamorganshire, where his son became deeply imbued with that love of nature, and the 'metaphysical and religious' value of its scenes, which is so conspicuous in his letters and essays. On the fall of Napoleon in 1814 the family went to reside in France, and barely managed to effect their escape in the following year, when the exile of Elba returned to reassert his rights; the family then settled in London. In 1824 John Sterling was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and remained there till 1827, when he left without taking a degree, but returned for that purpose in 1833, on resolving to enter the Church of England. Here he studied the classics under Archdeacon Hare, and though he did not become a thorough scholar, it is pleasant to read the confession of his old teacher that he was 'something better' in the mastery which he obtained over the spirit of the old Greek poetry and philosophy. In the interval between leaving college and taking



orders, Sterling became a contributor to the *Athenæum* and other periodicals, and pursued his literary avocations in London, under the influence of such men as Coleridge and Wordsworth, not to forget his friends Carlyle and Frederick Maurice; in 1830 he married the sister of the lady who became the wife of the latter. The connection of Sterling with the church as curate of Hertsmonceux, of which place his friend, Archdeacon Hare, was rector, lasted no more than about six months, but in this period he devoted himself with religious zeal to all the arduous duties of a country curate; his health meanwhile giving way, and his convictions gradually ripening towards a more universal faith than that of the church articles. Before taking the curacy he had resided some two years at St. Vincent, in the West Indies, and after leaving it he once more travelled under more genial skies than those of England, a measure rendered necessary by his tendency to consumption. These travels extended, by easy stages and long halts, from the south of France to Italy and Madeira, and were varied by his occupations as an author, but still more by the restless energy of his mind as a thinker, engaged in the deep problems opened up by the study of German literature and the Bible—no longer to him a mere historical narrative but a great symbol, the interpretation of which none of his masters could furnish. About 1841 he published his tragedy of 'Strafford,' which had been to him a labor of love, the one in which his genius 'swam the lightest,' but it fell still-born from the press. In 1843 his sensitive frame, already weakened by the malady which consumed him, received a severe shock from the death of his mother and his wife within a day or two of each other, and he breathed his last, kindly watched in his last illness by Mrs. Maurice, in the spring of 1844. Having appointed Archdeacon Hare and Mr. Carlyle his literary executors, the former published a collection of his works, to which a memoir was prefixed, in 1848; and the latter his picturesque and affecting 'Life of John Sterling,' in 1851. We need not dwell on the distinction between these two works,—the one lamenting his earnest strivings towards the truth as a deplorable fall, and the other so graphically sketching the 'victorious believer and the victorious doer.' We may add, however, one pregnant sentence from the pen of Sterling himself:—'The quantity of inwardness, faith, and power, which has come before me in my own generation, cannot, I think, pass away into the Invisible without helping towards some great outward revolution. But oh! how perilous will be the position of any man who may stand forth as the leader and standard-bearer in such a movement! For how small and weakly charged were the "lofts of storied thunder" even in Luther's time, which the prince of this world could set loose against him, compared with those of modern civilization and philosophy, which could be just as fierce in their way as were, of old, the papacy and the empire.'

[E.R.]

STERN, J., a Bavarian painter, 1698–1746.

STERN, T., a Dutch engraver, 17th century.

STERNE, or STEARNE, JOHN, a learned Irish physician, nephew to the famous Usher, at the time of his birth bishop of Meath, was born in that county 1622, and died 1669. He was better known as a theologian than a physician, and has left some learned works. His son, JOHN, successively bishop of Dromore and Clogher, died 1745.

STERNE, LAURENCE, though born in 1713 at Clonmel, owed his Irish birth, and the passing of his childhood in Ireland, to the fact that his father,

the younger son of a Yorkshire squire, was then a lieutenant in a marching regiment. Laurence was educated by his father's kinsmen; and about 1740 a clerical uncle obtained for him a prebend in York Cathedral, and the living of Sutton, in the East Riding. In addition to these preferments, after his marriage in 1741, his wife's family presented him to the parish of Stillington. Thereafter, the two parishes being adjacent, he continued to perform duty in both, residing at Sutton, amusing himself (in his own words) with 'books, painting, fiddling, and shooting,' publishing a couple of sermons, quarrelling with his clerical brethren, and collecting, by observation and reading, the materials on which his literary fame was to be built. He became celebrated immediately on publishing the first two volumes of 'Tristram Shandy' in 1759; and his reputation increased till the appearance of the ninth and last volume in 1766. The 'Sentimental Journey,' which came out in 1768, was undoubtedly inferior, but is still the favorite with many readers. His way of life soon ceased to be, even outwardly, respectable. His publication of two volumes of *Sermons* in 1760 was a pecuniary speculation. In the same year he obtained another Yorkshire living; but his clerical duties seem to have occupied from this time very little of his attention. He wandered about, enjoying his notoriety in London, and making two continental journeys, the one into France, the other into Italy. The lightmindedness so evident in his works, and not least so in the posthumous 'Letters,' edited by his daughter, led him into dissolute habits, of which improvidence was the least serious. He died, in lodgings in London, in 1768, leaving his family quite unprovided for. The moral tendency of Sterne's writings is unquestionably low; his freedom of plagiarism, especially from Rabelais and Molière, is audacious; but his airy and graceful humor is admirable, and some of his characters are among the most natural and original of all comic portraits.

[W.S.]

STERNE, RICHARD, a native of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, who attended Laud at his execution in the character of chaplain, and after the restoration became archbishop of York. He wrote a treatise on Logic, and some Latin poems, besides his share in Walton's *Polyglott Bible*; 1596–1683.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, a poet, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He died in 1549. Sternhold versified 51 of the Psalms; the remainder were the productions of Hopkins, Norton, and others.

STESICHORUS, a Greek poet, 640–560 B.C.

STETTEN, PAUL VON, a Ger. historian, 1705–1786. His brother, of the same names, 1731–1808.

STEUEN, FREDERIC WM. AUGUSTUS, baron, a Prussian officer in the service of America during the revolutionary war. He came to America in 1777, and his offer of service was readily accepted, and having received the appointment of inspector-general with the rank of major-general, he proved of efficient service to the American army, in establishing a system of discipline and tactics, a perfect knowledge of which he had acquired as an officer under Frederick the Great. After the war he remained in New York, where he died, 1795.

STEVENS, A., an English architect, died 1796.

STEVENS, EDWARD, an American revolutionary officer of distinction, was promoted to the rank of general. Died 1820.

STEVENS, GEORGE ALEXANDER, a satirist and humorous writer, originally known as a strolling



player, author of 'The History of Pope Fool,' a novel, 'Lectures upon Heads,' and a number of songs, the most popular of which was 'The Storm;' died 1784.

STEVENS, R. J. S., a composer, 1753-1837.

STEVENS, WILLIAM, a tradesman of London, cousin to Bishop Horne, and distinguished like him by his theological writings, 1732-1807.

STEVENS, W. B., a divine and poet, 1755-1800.

STEVENSON, SIR JOHN ANDREW, an eminent musical composer, was born at Dublin, in 1761. At 10 years of age he was received into the choir school of Christchurch, where he attained the elements of a musical education, and soon gave promise of those abilities for which he was afterwards so deservedly celebrated. In connection with Mr. T. Moore, he rescued the matchless airs of their native land from oblivion, by adapting them to the words of the 'Irish Melodies,' and enriching the accompaniments with the elaborate graces of modern science. He also produced a much-admired oratorio, entitled 'The Thanksgiving,' and a great variety of anthems, glees, &c., many of which still retain their popularity. Died 1833.

STEVENSON, ROBERT, a civil engineer, the chief points of whose character were great sagacity, fortitude, and perseverance. In private life he was a man of sterling worth, who consecrated to beneficial ends every talent committed to his trust. Born at Glasgow in June, 1772, the son of a West India merchant, he was, while yet an infant, left fatherless, and circumstances conspired to render the widow and her only son, Robert, by no means well provided for. But the mother's energy overcame these difficulties, and Robert Stevenson received a good elementary education. About 1787 his mother married Mr. Thomas Smith, an ingenious man, who had commenced life as a tinsmith in Edinburgh, but who afterwards successfully improved the mode of illuminating lighthouses, by substituting oil lamps with parabolic mirrors for the open coal fires which formerly served as beacons for the mariner. Stevenson was at the early age of nineteen intrusted by his step-father with the superintendence of the erection of the lighthouse on the Little Cumbræ in the Frith of Clyde, and through this connection became, about 1797, engineer to the Northern Lighthouse Board, an office which he resigned in 1843, after having filled its arduous duties for about half a century. The great work of Stevenson's life, that upon which his reputation as an engineer principally rests, is the Bell Rock lighthouse. To him is due the honor of conceiving and executing a tower of masonry on the Bell Rock, a situation, undoubtedly, from the level of the rock, which is covered at every tide, of much greater difficulty than the Eddystone. His zeal, ever alive to the possibility of improving on the conceptions of his great master, Smeaton, led him to introduce some advantageous changes in the arrangements of the masonry of the tower, suggested by the facility of procuring stones of greater dimensions than Smeaton had been able to get from the granite quarries of Cornwall. Stevenson may, with the strictest propriety, be said to have created the lighthouse system of Scotland, and brought about its present state of perfection. In no country has the caloric system of illuminating lighthouses been carried out so perfectly as in Scotland; and whether we consider the accuracy and beauty of the optical apparatus, the arrangements of the buildings, or the discipline observed by the light-keepers, we cannot fail to recognize the impress of that energetic and comprehensive cast of mind which directed the

whole. In works of general engineering Stevenson was very extensively engaged in every part of Britain, and takes rank with Rennie and Telford in the annals of the profession. Mr. Stevenson died on the 12th July, 1850, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. [L.D.B.G.]

STEVENSON, SETH WILLIAM, an English writer of travels, and antiquarian. Died 1853, aged 69.

STEVENSON, W., an antiquarian, died 1821.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM, a clerk in the record office, known as a miscellaneous writer, 1772-1829.

STEVIN, SIMON, in Latin *Stevinus*, a Flemish mathematician, teacher of Prince Maurice, and inspector of the dykes in Holland, died 1633.

STEWART DENHAM, Sir JAMES, a writer on political economy, was born at Edinburgh, in 1713, and was the only son of Sir James Stewart, of Goose-trees, solicitor-general of England under Queen Anne and George I. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and became an advocate. In 1740 he married the daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and great expectations were entertained of his rising in his profession; but these were disappointed by the part he took in the Rebellion of 1745. In that last struggle of the house of Stuart, Sir James co-operated so zealously as to be obliged to go into exile. In 1757 he published, at Frankfurt, his 'Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton, sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs.' Ten years after this he was restored to his native country and the estate of his ancestors, where he died in 1780. His most valuable work is entitled, 'An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy,' which is, however, considerably obscured by the defects of style. Died 1780.

STEWART, DUGALD, born in Edinburgh, 22d November, 1753; died at his seat on the Frith of Forth, 11th June, 1828:—the eloquent disciple of Reid, and chief expounder of the Philosophy of the Scottish School. Appointed, at the early age of twenty-one, to succeed his father in the Mathematical Chair in the University of Edinburgh,—an office honorably filled by him for five years; he was on the retirement of Dr. Ferguson, elected Professor of Moral Philosophy. The charm of his style and manner was so great, and such the clearness of his exposition, that in a brief time his class-room was crowded by rising Youth from all quarters of the United Kingdom; and it is not to be denied that in conjunction with PLAYFAIR and other celebrated men then in Edinburgh, he contributed powerfully to confirm that generous liberality of Thought prevailing in the northern metropolis, when Horner, Lansdowne, Brougham, Russell, &c., lived there as young men. This peculiar influence of his teaching too, was strengthened by personal intercourse with him. Of easy access, a kindly gravity, and much openness, he possessed every quality necessary to attach his pupils: and it is not rare even at this late day, to hear him spoken of with more than admiration. Stewart retained his office until 1810, when, on his retirement, Dr. Thomas Brown was instituted to the Chair. We wish it were possible to account as highly the Metaphysician, as we require to account the Man. His works, indeed, are voluminous, and few authors ever had the gift of a warmer, more perspicuous or persuasive style. Whatever idea he touches, he unquestionably adorns: nevertheless it cannot be asserted either that Stewart has done much to advance Speculation, or that he had personally attained an adequate grasp of the History of Philosophy, and the place it has occupied in the long development of Humanity. REID and he, it must be



remembered, stood in very different positions. Reid was essentially a Discoverer. Whatever the merit or defects of his system, it was a system framed by himself. Stewart, on the other hand, received it as a *work accomplished*: and, had he possessed the ability of his Master, the Philosophy of the Scottish School would have grown greater under his hands, and passed on towards the condition of a Science. Undoubtedly he improved its phraseology; for instance, for the term 'Principles of Common Sense,' he substituted 'Laws or Elements of Belief;' he strengthened some of its weaker parts, and gave precision to others; and he enriched Reid's account of the Faculties, by much felicitous and apposite illustration—witness his elaborate account of the Laws of Association: but, beyond Reid, he did not advance one hair's breadth; with him, as with his master, Philosophy confined itself to a statement or examination of some fundamental ideas of the Reason; neither attempting to account for them, nor to ascend to their origin, nor to follow them to their applications. He left the Scottish School in all vital respects, in the condition in which he found it,—‘having,’ in the words of Cousin, ‘a commencement in psychology, but no regular logic, neither a metaphysic, nor a theodicea, nor a cosmology—a little of morals and politics, but no system.’ Stewart's best work—that in which alone we discern marks of scientific Thought—is his *Philosophical Essays*; and his worst, is the most famous, viz., the *Historical Dissertation* in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It may seem a harsh and presumptuous deliverance, but we have no dread of its being gainsaid—that in our higher Philosophical Literature, it would be difficult to find a less adequate treatment of so great a theme. From the absence of coherence—the absence of any trace of unity or comprehensive principle, the *Dissertation* is liker the expansion of a commonplace book, than an effort to contemplate the continuous flow of Human Thought. It evinces too, an extraordinary defect of sympathy with the whole progress of speculation in modern continental Europe; Stewart manifestly knew nothing of KANT; and he did not think it necessary to take notice of SPINOZA! A singular illustration, surely, how strictly *insular*, Scotchmen have been as Thinkers, until within these recent years: and therein a promise that brighter lights, in many ways, will break over the future. Let us conclude in the spirit in which we began, and pay to the memory of Stewart, the tribute owing to a benevolent, upright, and liberal man of undoubted talent—one of the most polished writers of his day, and as fascinating a Teacher as ever occupied a chair in Scotland's Metropolitan University. [J.P.N.]

STEWART, MATTHEW, D.D., born at Rothesay in 1717; died in 1785. A pupil of Robert Simson in the College of Glasgow, he early evinced great mathematical talent; and, having given ample evidence alike of his tastes and power, he was called from the living of Roseneath to succeed Maclaurin in Edinburgh in 1747. He discharged the duties of this important office until 1772, when his son, the well-known Scottish metaphysician, began to assist him. Like all the British mathematicians of that period, Dr. Stewart was strongly attached to Geometrical Methods; and he evinced his singular command of them in the discovery, while at Roseneath, of the propositions published under the title 'Geometrical Theories,' by his 'Tracts, Physical and Mathematical,' and his 'Propositiones More Veterum Demonstratæ':—the latter set of propositions, however, having been discovered by analytical methods,

although demonstrated synthetically. The subsequent introduction of the Continental analysis into Britain, greatly diminished the interest at one time attached to such exertations: but if we mistake not, the discovery of new, general, and very powerful methods in Geometrical treatment, is about to produce a useful revival of old Tastes. [J.P.N.]

STEWART, ROBERT. See CASTLEREAGH.

STIFEL, MICHAEL, in Latin *Stifelius*, a Lutheran divine and mathematician, died 1567.



[President Stiles's Monument, New Haven.]

STILES, EZRA, an American divine and historian, born in 1727. He was president of Yale College; and, among other works, published a very curious 'History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I., Major-general Whalley, Major-general Goffe, and Colonel Dixwell, who, at the Restoration, 1660, fled to America, and were secreted in Massachusetts and Connecticut for nearly thirty years. Died 1795.

STILICHO, FLAVIUS, a Vandal of great genius and bravery, who distinguished himself at the declining period of the Roman empire, and was advanced to the highest dignities of the state by Theodosius the Great. After serving in the wars, he represented that sovereign and sustained the dignity of the Roman name at the court of Persia, then ruled by Sapor III., and on his return was rewarded with the hand of Serena, the emperor's adopted daughter, besides being intrusted, in 394, with the guardianship of his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. On the division of the empire, Stilicho became virtual governor of the West, in the character of first minister to Honorius, while the same power in the East was exercised by Rufinus, under Arcadius, the other emperor. The military genius of Stilicho, after this period, was exhibited in the reduction of Africa, which had been led into a revolt by Eutropius, the successor of Rufinus at the Eastern court, and subsequently in the great contests with Alaric and Radagasius. In the year 403 he routed the former near Verona, and in 406 put the hosts of the latter to flight, and killed their commander. While Stilicho lived he sustained the fortunes of the Roman name, but he was accused of having a secret understanding with Alaric, and treacherously put to death in 408. The wives and children of 30,000 Germans who were in his service were massacred at the same time. [E.R.]

STILL, JOHN, bishop of Bath and Wells, author of one of the vile old English plays, died 1607.



**STILLING, HEINRICH**, a pseudonyme adopted by Heinrich Jung in one of the most remarkable autobiographies ever written, was born at Florenburg, in Nassau, 1740. His father was a tailor, and his son at first followed the same trade; but his great natural abilities soon burst through the trammels of his lowly position, and after acquiring, by his own exertions, considerable knowledge of Greek and of medicine, he found means to proceed to the university of Strasburg, where he prosecuted his studies with such ardor and success, that he was soon appointed to a professor's chair, and raised himself to eminence both by his ability as a lecturer and as an operator. He wrote several novels, the best of which are 'Theobald,' 'Herr von Morgenthau,' 'Das Heimweh,' &c., besides several medical and mineralogical treatises; but his name is chiefly connected with his autobiography, entitled 'Jugend-Jüngling-jahre, Wanderschaft und Alter von Heinrich Stilling,' which, it may safely be said, has never been surpassed in interest and fidelity. Died 1817.

**STILLINGFLEET, DR. EDWARD**, was born, in 1635, at Cranborn, Dorsetshire. Being destined for the church, he was entered a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, and being ordained in 1657, was immediately presented to the rectory of Sutton, Nottinghamshire. During his residence in this place, he published his 'Origines Sacre,' an apology or defence of revealed religion—a treatise manifesting so rare a combination of natural talent and acquired learning, that his reputation as a divine spread far and wide. A shower of preferments was rained upon him. He was first appointed preacher of the Rolls' chapel, then to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, lecturer of the Temple, and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1685 he published his 'Antiquities of the British Church.' In 1688, immediately subsequent to the revolution, he was promoted to the see of Worcester; but, instead of reposing in the indolent enjoyment of his dignity, he engaged with increased ardor in the pursuits of theological literature, particularly in the composition of some controversial works against the Socinians, as well as a metaphysical discussion with Locke. He died in 1699. His works are comprised in 6 vols. folio. [R.J.]

**STILLINGFLEET, BENJAMIN**, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1702. He obtained the appointment of barrack-master at Kensington; and was known as the author of 'The Calendar of Flora,' 'Miscellaneous Tracts in Natural History,' and a 'Treatise on the Principles and Power of Harmony.' Died 1771.

**STILPO**, a stoic philosopher of Megara, who lived about 306 B.C. He acquired so great a reputation for his sagacity and virtue, that, when Demetrius took Megara, he forbade any one to injure either his person or property. He was one of the chiefs of the stoic sect, and several states submitted their disputes to his judgment.

**STIRLING, J.**, a mathematician, 18th century.

**STIRLING, WILLIAM**, earl of, a Scottish dramatist and poet, whose descendant is the present claimant of lands in Nova Scotia, granted to his ancestor by Charles I., 1580–1640.

**STITH, WM.**, president of William and Mary College of Virginia, and author of a history of the first discovery and settlement of Virginia, died 1750.

**STOBÆUS, JOHN**, a Greek writer who lived in the 5th century. He made a large collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, which 'Excerpta' were first printed at Venice in 1536.

**STOCCADE, N.**, a Flemish painter, 17th century.

**STOCCHI, F.**, an Italian astrologer, 1599–1661.

**STOCK, SIMON**, general of the order of Carmelites, was by birth an Englishman, and died in 1265. He is celebrated as the institutor of the Scapulary, which the zealous Romanists believe he received from the Virgin Mary, in a vision, with a promise that all who wore it, or one consecrated like it, should be sure of her protection in every emergency.

**STOCKDALE, P.**, a Scotch poet, 1736–1811.

**STOCKTON, RICHARD**, one of the signers of the American declaration of independence, and a lawyer of eminence, was born in New Jersey, 1730; died 1781. His son, **RICHARD**, a lawyer of distinction and senator of the United States; died 1828.

**STOCKVICH, H.**, a Dutch painter, 1761–1818.

**STOFFLER, or STOEFFLER, JOHN**, a German astronomer, born of poor parents, 1452, died 1531.

**STOFFLET, NICHOLAS**, a French royalist chief, who commanded in La Vendée, was born in 1751, at Luneville. In 1793 he was placed at the head of a division of royalists, and distinguished himself in no less than 150 actions with the republicans. He was at length made prisoner, and shot at Angers, in 1796.

**STOKE, E.**, a Dutch chronicler, 14th century.

**STOLBERG, FREDERIC LEOPOLD**, Count, a German, distinguished for his talents, was born in 1750, at Bramstedt, in Holstein; was educated at Halle and Göttingen; was employed in various negotiations by the Duke of Oldenburg and the prince regent of Denmark; and died in 1819. His leisure was dedicated to study; he translated the *Iliad* and the tragedies of *Æschylus*; and wrote a 'History of the Christian Religion,' 15 vols.; the 'History of Alfred the Great,' 'Travels in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy;' odes, satires, dramas, &c.

**STONE, EDMUND**, an eminent mathematician, was a native of Scotland, his father being gardener to the Duke of Argyle. At the age of 18 he was discovered by that nobleman reading Newton's *Principia*; upon which he entered into conversation with him, and learnt, with astonishment, that he had been self-instructed in arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French. The duke, in consequence, took him under his protection, and placed him in a situation to pursue his favorite studies. He produced a 'Mathematical Dictionary,' 'Fluxions,' a 'Treatise on Euclid, with a Life,' 'Bion on Mathematical Instruments,' &c. Died 1768.

**STONE, THOMAS**, an American revolutionist, signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Maryland. Died 1787.

**STONE, WM. L.**, an American journalist, for twenty-four years editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, and author of a life of Brant, Red Jacket, and various Indian biographies. Died 1844, aged 52.

**STONE, WM. MURRAY**, an episcopal bishop of Maryland. Died 1838, aged 58.

**STONEHOUSE, SIR JAS.**, a physician and divine, was born in Berkshire, in 1716. After practising 20 years as a physician, he entered into orders, and obtained the lectureship of All Saints', Bristol. He was for several years of his life an infidel, and even wrote a pamphlet against revealed religion, which reached three editions; but, by reading Dr. Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*, he was converted. He succeeded to the title of baronet in 1791, and died at Bristol in 1795. He wrote 'The Sick Man's Friend,' and other religious pamphlets.

**STORACE, STEPHANO**, a favorite musician and composer for the English theatre, was born in London, in 1763; studied in Italy, and on his return,



was appointed composer to Drury Lane Theatre. His music in 'The Haunted Tower,' 'Siege of Belgrade,' 'No Song no Supper,' &c., as well as several pieces composed for the Italian Opera, were well received by the public, and are still in high repute; his compositions being remarkable for their spirit, melody, and brilliancy. Died 1796.—His sister, ANNE SELINA STORACE, was an accomplished singer and actress, and became a first-rate favorite in her profession. Died 1814.

STORCH, A., a German theologian, 1501–1557.

STORCH, HEINRICH FREDERIC VON, an eminent political economist, was born at Riga, 1766, studied at Jena, and Heidelberg, and on the advice of Count Roumantzof repaired to St. Petersburg, where he entered on a brilliant career as a statist and political economist, which procured for him at once the confidence of the czar, and the highest literary honors in his gift. His chief works are, his 'Cours d'Economie Politiques,' 6 vols. 8vo., which was written at the request of the emperor Alexander for the instruction of his brothers, the Grand-dukes Nicolas and Michel; and his 'Tableau Historique et Statistique de l'Empire de Russie à la fin du 18me Siècle,' 4 vols. 8vo. Died 1835.

STORCH, NICHOLAS, founder of the religious doctrines of the anabaptists, was born at Stolberg in Saxony, towards the close of the fifteenth century, and was therefore a young man when Luther commenced preaching the doctrines of the reformation. He went much farther than Luther in proscribing ancient authorities, for he denounced all external documents and traditions whatsoever, and accepting no book but the Bible, he taught his disciples to renounce the study of literature and theology, and trust to the Spirit of God to enlighten their understandings. He insisted, also, on the necessity of re-baptism, when that ceremony had been performed in infancy, on the principle, that it was an act of faith, and could not otherwise be valid. Neither Calvin nor Luther could tolerate these doctrines, and they became still more hateful to the princes of Germany, when political ends, and the doctrine of the community of goods was associated with them. For years past the poor half-starved and half-naked serfs of Germany had been accustomed to assemble in great numbers, and with 'Bread and Cheese' inscribed on their banners, had threatened the complete overthrow of the existing state of society. This state of things is glanced at in another article (LEYDEN) and it led to much bloodshed; at length the elector of Saxony, at the pressing instance of Luther, banished their spiritual guide, in addition to executing their political in the person of Munzer, 1525. Storch was a man of the most amiable disposition, but the baptists of the present day deny all connection with his party, to avoid the odium belonging to these scenes of turbulence. He died in his retreat at Munich, 1530. [E.R.]

STORCK, A., a Dutch painter, 1650–1708.

STORER, JAMES S., an English draughtsman and engraver. Died 1853, aged 82.

STORK, WILLIAM, author of a Description of E. Florida, 1774.

STORY, JOSEPH, a distinguished judge and judicial writer, better known as Mr. Justice Story, was born at Marblehead in Massachusetts, 1779; studied at Harvard University, where he took his degree in 1798; was called to the bar in 1801, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation as a pleader. After representing Salem in the State legislature for four years, he was sent to Congress in 1809, where his talents as a forensic debater were so well appreciated,



[Judge Story's Monument, Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.]

that in 1811 he was appointed associate justice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In this capacity he displayed a thorough knowledge of the most intricate questions relating to international law, and earned such distinction as a jurist, that his name has been carried far beyond the limits of his native land. His 'Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws' is looked upon as an authority in every state in Europe. Died 1845.

STOSCH, P., a German antiquarian, 1691–1757.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, R. A., an eminent English artist, was born in London in 1755; received his education at a school in Yorkshire; and was apprenticed to a calico-printer, in Spitalfields. During his apprenticeship he showed a decided taste for the painter's art; and, having been once introduced, soon found ample employment in making designs for the booksellers. So fertile was he in resources, that it was a matter of little moment to him what the nature of the subject was that he might be required to illustrate; whether pastoral, historic, humorous, pathetic, or sublime; but it is generally allowed that his fêtes champêtres were among his most happy productions; there beauty, joy, serenity, innocence, modesty, and loveliness of form are all combined. It is said that the designs made by Mr. Stothard exceed 5000 in number; it is difficult, therefore, to select from among so vast a stock; but perhaps those which particularly claim our attention are, 'The Pilgrimage to Canterbury,' 'The Wellington Shield,' etched by the artist himself, 'The Four Periods of a Sailor's Life,' and 'The Fitch of Bacon.' To these may be added his illustrations of Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, Don Quixote, the Pilgrim's Progress, Bell's British Poets, Robinson Crusoe, Rogers' Italy, &c. Though during the latter period of his venerable life, many powerful rivals in the pictorial art had captivated the public by their masterly productions, and thereby thrown a passing shadow over his well-earned fame, yet had he still 'a world of sweet imaginings within,' and he reached an octogenarian age without having sustained any very sensible diminution of his long and lasting reputation. He died in 1834.

STOTHARD, CHARLES ALFRED, son of the preceding, was born in 1787. He exhibited at an early age a great fondness for drawing, which ere long ripened into an enthusiastic love for the art; and he became particularly celebrated for the faithful delineation of ancient costume. In 1810 appeared his admirable picture of the 'Death of Richard II.,' and



in the same year he commenced the publication of his 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.' He was a member and historical draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries; by whom he was deputed to take drawings from the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in Normandy; and in 1819 he also made a series of drawings from the paintings then recently discovered on the walls of the painted chamber in the House of Lords. His death was the effect of an accident while engaged in his professional labors. As he was in the act of tracing the stained glass in a window over the altar of the parish church of Bere Ferrers in Devonshire, the ladder on which he was standing gave way, and he was instantaneously killed, May 28, 1821.



[Stow's Monument in the Church of St. Andrew, Undershorft.]

STOW, JOHN, one of our most valued antiquarian writers, was the son of a merchant tailor of London, and was born in Cornhill about 1525. He quitted his trade when in his fortieth year, and being patronised by Archbishop Parker and Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, devoted his time to antiquarian studies. His first work, published 1565, was 'The Summary of the Chronicles of England,' which was published in an enlarged form under the title of 'Flores Historiarum,' in 1600. His famous 'Survey of London' appeared in 1598. Stow lived to beg his daily bread in his eightieth year, and died 1605.

STOWELL, WILLIAM SCOTT, Lord, brother of Lord Eldon, civilian and member of the privy council, was born in Durham, 1745. His father was a coal factor in Newcastle, and that town was in hourly expectation of the rebels when his mother approached her confinement; she was lowered from the walls in a basket, therefore, and conveyed to the other side of the river, at great hazard, where she gave birth to the subject of this notice, and his twin sister Barbara. Having completed his education at Oxford, Scott was admitted a fellow of that university in 1765; in 1772 he became bachelor of civil law, and in 1773, after his admission as a bencher of the Middle Temple, was elected by the members of convocation to the office of Camden's reader of Ancient Histories. He held this appointment till 1785, and

in the interim took the degree of doctor in civil law; he also made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, whom he accompanied to Edinburgh. He now rose from one post of distinction to another, until, in 1798, he was appointed judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and a privy councillor. In 1790 he entered parliament as member for one of the pocket boroughs, but in 1801 took a more honorable seat as representative of the university of Oxford, where his exertions had insured a high degree of prosperity and efficiency to the Bodleian Library. He continued to represent the university till he was raised to the peerage on the coronation of George IV. in 1821; the office of admiralty judge he retained till 1828, a period of thirty years, honorably illustrated by the Reports of his decisions, which have been published by Dr. Robinson. Lord Stowell died January 28th, 1836. He was twice married, the second time to a daughter of the famous Admiral Earl Howe. [E.R.]

STRABO, a celebrated Greek historian and geographer, was born at Amasia, in Cappadocia, about 19 A.D., and travelled through Greece, Italy, Egypt, and Asia, endeavoring to obtain the most accurate information in regard to the geography, statistics, and political conditions of the countries which he visited. The time of his death is unknown. His great geographical work, in seventeen books, contains a full account of the manners and governments of different people.

STRACHEY, C., rear admiral in the British navy to which he belonged for 60 years. He greatly distinguished himself in the service, and had a medal awarded him for his services afloat. He had also the order of St. Vladimir conferred on him by the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia. He fought a gallant action in the Jalonn sloop of war at Cape Blanc Nez, and captured two vessels in 1803. In 1807 he assisted at the defence of Dantzic, and was a meritorious officer throughout his long career. Died on the 5th of May, 1855, at the age of 77.

STRADA, FAMILIANUS, an Italian historian and modern Latin poet, was born at Rome in 1572. He joined the society of the Jesuits, and became professor of rhetoric at the Roman college, where he resided till his death, in 1649. His most famous works are, a 'History of the Wars in the Netherlands' and 'Prolusiones Academicæ.'

STRADA, J., a Flemish painter, 1536-1605.

STRADELLA, ALESSANDRO, a Neapolitan, who flourished about the year 1650. He was an excellent composer, singer, and performer on the violin. The romantic incidents in the life of Stradella have often been narrated, and some years since they were selected as the subject of an opera, the music of which was composed by Von Flotow. He died from wounds inflicted upon him by the stilettoes of two Venetian assassins, somewhere about the year 1670. His compositions were chiefly of a miscellaneous character. [J.M.]

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of, victim of his efforts to establish the arbitrary power of Charles I. in England, was the son of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse in Yorkshire, and was born in Chancery Lane, London, in 1598. He was the eldest of twelve children, and having succeeded to the estates of his father, was soon after appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the archives) for the West Riding, and in 1621 became member of parliament for his native county. At the commencement of the reign of Charles I., during the arbitrary administration of Buckingham, Wentworth stood nobly by the rights of the people—he even bore imprisonment, the deprivation of his offices, and



his tyrannical exclusion from parliament; he was among the foremost promoters of the famous Petition of Right; for, said he, 'We must vindicate—what? New things? No,—our ancient, legal, and vital liberties, by setting such a seal upon them as no licentious spirit shall hereafter dare to infringe.' It may seem strange that a man whose political life commenced thus, should leave his party and become the first sacrifice on the altar of freedom, but there are two considerations which explain all such anomalies—those of *character* and *circumstance*. Strafford was a man of pre-eminent genius, haughty, audacious, and fond of power—of that stamp who mingle with their nobler qualities a reserved ambition, and ever hold themselves in readiness, like the couchant lion, to make a magnificent spring upon the object they mark out. Circumstances are the determining cause in such a case, and had Wentworth lived a few years later he might have anticipated the actions of a Cromwell, without his strict virtue; as it happened, the critical death of Buckingham, who fell by assassination, before the popular cause had gained strength enough to promise much grandeur of success, following quick on recent overtures from the court, provoked the lion to make his spring on what he deemed nobler quarry than the cause he had so long waited on. It was no mean ambition, or obscure contest in which his promotion now involved the renegade, for the smouldering zeal of England for her ancient liberties, began to spread in bright flame, and Pym warned him of his fate, when he attempted to justify his conduct; with *him*,—beyond all question, the greatest spirit that the king had won to his cause,—the question of a manly despotism on the one hand, or a free commonwealth on the other, was now to be debated, and his head was but the first stake in the game. We shall not consider it necessary to follow this great statesman and daring innovator, from one employment to another, or note the measures which brought him to ruin; all this is matter of history. In 1640, eight years after his appointment as lord-deputy of Ireland, he was rewarded with the earldom, and his style changed to that of lord-lieutenant, but he was now constrained by the king to await the meeting of parliament; Charles, at the same time, solemnly assuring him that 'not a hair of his head should be touched.' The popular party meanwhile, headed by Pym, had prepared their accusation of Laud and Strafford, and the impeachment was carried up to the bar of the House of Lords, on November 18, 1640. The accumulative evidence, and the well-known character of Strafford's designs, could leave no doubt of his intention to accomplish what the indictment charged him with: 'to subvert the fundamental laws of the realm,' as construed by the parliament; but the *necessary legal evidence*, under the law of treason, completely failed them, and Strafford made such a defence that the committee abandoned that mode of procedure, and framed a bill of attainder. Abandoned to his fate by Charles, Strafford was executed in pursuance of this sentence on the 12th of May, 1641. His *Letters*, which make two folio volumes, were published by Dr. Knowles in 1739. It is remarkable that Whitlocke, chairman of the committee by which the impeachment was conducted, thus testifies to the bearing of Strafford when on his trial:—'Certainly,' he says, 'never any man acted such a part, on such a theatre, with more wisdom, constancy, and eloquence, with greater reason, judgment, and temper, and with a better grace in all his words and actions, than did this great and excellent person; and he moved the hearts

of all his auditors, some few excepted, to remorse and pity.'

[E.R.]

STRANGE, SIR JOHN, an English lawyer and author of Reports, 1696–1754. His son, JOHN, a naturalist and antiquarian, 1732–1799.

STRANGE, SIR ROBERT, one of the most eminent historical engravers of Europe, was born in Pomona, one of the Orkneys, July 14, 1721. After attempting various pursuits, he joined the Pretender in 1745, and was present at the battle of Culloden. He afterwards lived by drawing portraits in Edinburgh, till he married in 1747, when he went abroad, and resided first at Rouen and subsequently at Paris, where he commenced the study of engraving under Le Bas, and he finally settled as an historical engraver, in London, in 1751. His reputation soon extended beyond the limits of his own country: he has no superior as a line engraver generally; he went again abroad in 1760, and though formally excluded from the English Royal Academy, when established in London, in 1768 he was successively elected a member by the academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Parma, and Paris. He was knighted by George III. in 1787, and died July 5, 1792, bequeathing to posterity many exquisite engravings from some of the most celebrated Italian pictures. But the plates of Strange are far too elaborate to be numerous, they do not amount to sixty altogether; the Bolognese masters appear to have been his favorites, but one of his most celebrated works is a full-length of Charles I., after Vandyck. Strange is unsurpassed in the representation of flesh: a fine example is the Venus of the Tribune, after Titian. The question of the exclusion of engravers from the academy was one taken up very warmly by Sir Robert, he assumed the whole to be personal to himself. Certainly, in the original scheme for the foundation of the academy in 1753, it was designed that *two* out of the whole number of twenty-four should be engravers. It is gratifying to be able to state, that this standing cause of contention among English artists has at length been removed: the height to which the dispute was carried at one time, may be seen in a statement published by Sir Robert Strange himself, '*An Enquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Royal Academy of Arts. To which is prefixed a letter to the Earl of Bute.*' London, 1775. —(Le Blanc, *Le Graveur en taille douce*, Part II., Leipzig, 1848; Longhi, *La Calcografia*, Milan, 1830.)

[R.N.W.]

STRATFORD, W. S., an English naval officer, and editor of 'Nautical Almanac.' Died 1853, aged 63.

STRATO, a Greek epigrammatic poet, presumed contemporary of Septimius Severus, from 193–211.

STRATO OF LAMPSACUS, a Greek philosopher, surnamed the *physician*, or *naturalist*, from the materialistic character of his system. He was the successor of Theophrastus, and taught Ptolemy Philadelphus in Egypt.

STRAUCH, F. R., a Sp. theologian, 1760–1823.

STRAUCH, J., a Ger. juriconsult, 1612–1679.

STRAUCHIUS, ÆGIPIUS, an eminent mathematician and controversialist, born at Wittemberg, in 1632. He was a zealous Lutheran, and wrote fiercely against the Calvinists; he is, however, better known as a mathematician than a polemic; and his '*Breviarum Chronologicum*' is a very excellent work. Died 1682.

STRAUSS, JANS JANSZON, otherwise JOHN STRUYS, a Dutch traveller, author of Memoirs of his Life, and of his journeys through Muscovy, Tartary, Persia, and the East Indies. His travels date from 1647 to 1673. Died 1694.



**STREATER, ROBERT**, an English painter, excelling in history, architecture, and landscape. At the Restoration, he was made serjeant-painter to the king. Born 1624; died 1680.

**STRICKLAND, E.**, distinguished as a traveller and naturalist, grandson of Sir George Strickland of Bayntun, in Yorkshire, and of the celebrated Dr. Cartwright, was born in Yorkshire 1811. His travels in Asia, followed by the publication of papers on geology and ornithology, date in 1835. In 1847 he began his editorial labors upon the zoology and geology of Professor Agassiz for the Ray Society. He succeeded Dr. Buckland as professor of geology at Oxford, and was killed by a railway accident in September, 1853.

**STRIGELIUS, VICTORINUS**, a German divine of the 16th century, who, in the controversies at that time going on between the different sects of reformers, attached himself to Melancthon and Luther, and displayed great moderation and good sense. He was the author of '*Scholæ Historiæ*,' '*Epitome Doctrinæ de primo Motu*,' &c. Born 1524; died 1569.

**STROEMER, MARTIN**, a Swedish professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, 1707-1770.

**STROGONOFF, COUNT ALEXANDER VON**, the Mæcenas of arts and letters at St. Petersburg, born about 1750, died 1811. His nephew, **PAUL**, a military officer and statesman, died 1814.

**STRONG, CALEB**, governor of Mass., was born in that state 1744. He was an early and active adherent of the revolutionary cause, and in 1775 was one of the committee of safety. He was member of the convention which framed the federal constitution, a United States senator, and governor of Massachusetts for 11 years. Died 1820.

**STROZZI**, a Florentine name, which has been illustrated by many noble characters as statesmen, warriors, and men of letters. The *savants* and poets are—**PALLAS**, chief of the university, and a devoted friend of learning, 1372-1462. **TITO VESPASIANO**, a Latin poet and statesman, 1422-1501. **ERCOLE**, his son, author of a poem on the Greek language, and a friend of Bembo, born 1471, assassinated 1508. **FRANCISCO DI SOLDI**, a translator of Xenophon and Thucydides, known from 1550 to 1563. **CIRIACO**, or **CHIRICO**, professor of philosophy and Greek at Bologna, 1504-1565. **LAURENTIA**, his sister, a nun, and author of festival hymns in Latin, 1514-1591. **GIAMBATTISTA**, an elegant writer, who was invited to Rome by Urban VIII., and had apartments in the Vatican, died 1634. **GUILIO**, author of a fine epic poem on the origin of Venice, died 1636. **PIETRO**, secretary of briefs under Paul V., and afterwards professor of philosophy at Pisa, 1575-1640. **BERNARDO**, surnamed *il Cappuccino* and *il prete Genovese*, a painter, 1581-1644. **NICOLO**, a tragic writer, died 1654; and **GIACOMO**, a poet and dramatist, flourished at Venice, 1583-1660. The public characters are those following:—

**STROZZI, FILIPPO**, a Florentine senator, born 1488, and allied to the Medici by his marriage with Clarice, niece of Leo X., famous in history for his attempt to expel that family from the republic. He was taken prisoner, and anticipated the public death reserved for him by self-destruction, 1538. His sons went to France, and engaged in the service of that state against Charles V., who protected the Medici. **PIETRO**, general of the French galleys and marshal, was killed at the siege of Thionville 1558. **LEO**, his brother, was chief of the forces sent to the aid of Mary Stuart; he was killed in Italy 1554. **FILIPPO**, son of Pietro, born at Venice 1541, became colonel of the French guards, and distinguished himself at

Montecontour and Rochelle; he was wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet off the island of St. Michael, and was then thrown overboard, though living, by order of the admiral, Santa Cruz, 1582.

**STRUDEL, P.**, a Tyrolese painter, 1660-1717.

**STRUENSEE, ADRIAN**, a theologian and ascetic writer, minister at Halle, in Saxony, 1708-1791. His eldest son, **CARL AUGUST VON STRUENSEE**, a distinguished economist, tactician, mathematician, and statesman, 1735-1806. His younger son is the subject of the following notice.

**STRUENSEE, JOHN FREDERIC**, Count, whose fate is connected with that of the hapless princess, Matilda Caroline, sister of George III., was born at Halle in 1737, and became physician to Christian VII., king of Denmark, in 1768. The marriage of Christian had disappointed the ambitious hopes of the queen dowager, Julia Maria, who had hitherto been able to retain her influence at court, and had calculated on the succession of her son, Prince Frederic; she became, therefore, the mortal enemy of Matilda, who found herself neglected by the king, and after a long pleasure excursion, in which he was accompanied by Struensee, virtually separated from him. The first circumstance leading to any intimacy between Matilda and Struensee was the inoculation of her child, from which time she appears to have concerted with him the counter intrigues which led to the ruin of both. He first became governor of the prince, then counsellor of the conferences and reader to the king; his friend and firm coadjutor, at the same time, Count Brandt, being appointed director of the court spectacles. The imbecility of the king favored any enterprise, however rash, and Struensee, once in action, contemplated nothing short of a complete revolution in the state, by which the aristocracy was to be abased, and the people gratified with a free press and many useful reforms. All this was accomplished in 1771, and the adventurer became secret minister with the title of count; having, however, a powerful party of the nobles, headed by the queen dowager and Count Rantzau, opposed to him. This party began by blackening the character of Matilda, who had been reconciled to the king by the influence of Struensee, and as scandal is always palatable to those whose conduct would most merit its envenomed shafts, the press was set in motion against the authors of its freedom. In fine, the same deplorable weakness that had enabled Struensee to effect his rash enterprise, was now used to his destruction. Late one night in January, 1772, the conspirators suddenly forced their way to the king's apartment, persuaded him that he was about to be assassinated, and procured his order for the arrest of Struensee, his friend Brandt, and the queen. The latter was sleeping in her chamber at four in the morning, when Rantzau entered without ceremony and made her his prisoner, and it is well known that her life was only saved by the presence of the English fleet, by which she was conveyed to Germany. The charge against them was that of conspiracy against the state, aggravated by adultery. Struensee and Brandt were beheaded on the 28th of April, 1772, and four years after Matilda, not then twenty-five years of age, expired in Zell. [E.R.]

**STRUTHERS, JOHN**, a Scotch author, who from the humble position of a shoemaker became a poet and a historian. Died 1853, aged 78.

**STRUTT, JOSEPH**, an artist and antiquarian wr., born at Springfield, in Essex, 1749, died in London 1802. Having been apprenticed to Ryland, the engraver, he united the study of antiquities to his profession, and produced the following valuable works:—



'The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England,' 1773; 'Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c., of the English, from the Arrival of the Saxons to the Reign of Henry VIII.,' 1774-1776; 'Chronicles of England,' 1777-1778; 'Biographical Dictionary of Engravers,' 1785-1786; 'A Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England,' 1796-1799; and that most favorite of all his works, 'The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' 1801.

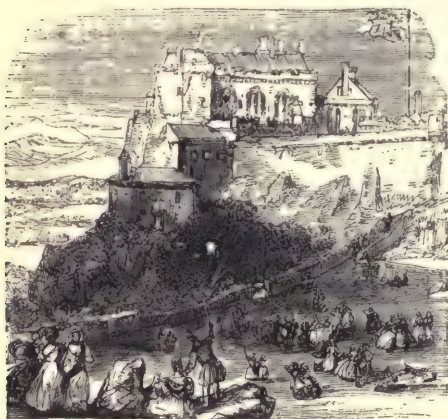
STRUVE, GEORGE ADAM, an eminent German jurist, born in 1619, was first counsellor of the city of Brunswick, was employed in several important affairs by the princes of Saxony, and wrote some able works on the feudal and civil law. Died 1692.

STRUVE, BURCHARD GOTTHELF, son of the preceding, was a learned and indefatigable German bibliographer. His talents attracted much notice at Jena, where he lectured on philosophy, antiquities, &c. His works on history, law, and philosophy, are numerous and highly esteemed. Born 1671; died 1738.

STRUYS. See STRAUSS.

STRY, A. VAN, a Dutch painter, 1755-1824.

STRYPE, JOHN, an ecclesiastical historian and biographer, was born at Stepney in 1643; was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Jesus College, Cambridge; and enjoyed the living of Low Layton in Essex, 60 years, although he was never inducted. During his residence at this place, he applied diligently to the study of English history, and, by procuring access to numerous collections of manuscripts, was enabled to throw more light upon the period of the Reformation than any writer who went before him. His chief works are, 'Ecclesiastical Monuments,' 3 vols. folio; 'Annals of the Reformation,' 4 vols. folio; and an augmented edition of Stow's Survey of London, 2 vols. folio. He also wrote the lives of the archbishops Cramer, Parker, Grindall, and Whitgift; and those of Sir John Cheke, Sir Thomas Smith, and Bishop Aylmer. During the latter part of his life he was rector of Hackney, where he died in 1737, aged 94.



[Stirling Castle, Royal Residence of the Stuarts.]

STUART, the royal house of Great Britain after the union of Scotland. The first of the name was the only child of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, and his wife Marjory, daughter of king Robert Bruce; he was born 1316; commanded the second division of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidon, 19th July, 1333; concluded the treaty of Perth with Edward III., 1335; succeeded David II. under the title

of Robert II. 1371, died 1390. His son, ROBERT III., reigned after him, and continued the peace till 1399, when the succession of Henry IV. to the throne of England led to the renewal of hostilities; died 1406. He was succeeded by his son, JAMES, whose successors all bore the same name,—the fifth of the line becoming father of the unhappy Queen of Scots. See JAMES, MARY. The other kings of this house were James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, Charles I., Charles II., and James II., by whose deposition in 1688 the Stuarts were finally expelled the throne. The son of the last-named, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, called the Elder Pretender, was acknowledged king by Louis XIV., under the title of James III., in 1701, and in 1719 married the daughter of John Sobieski, king of Poland; he made some vain attempts to recover the kingdom, and died at Rome in 1765. He resigned his pretensions to his son, CHARLES EDWARD, born 1721, who fought gallantly for the throne of his ancestors, and was defeated at Culloden 1746; died at Rome 1788. The last of the Stuarts was his brother, HENRY BENEDICT, who entered the church after the disasters of 1745, and became titular cardinal of York; on the death of Prince Charles, however, he assumed the vain title of Henry IX. The invasion of Italy by the French republic soon after, compelled him to seek safety in Venice, and he was there supported by a pension from the English crown. Died 1807.

STUART, ARABELLA. See SEYMOUR.

STUART, SIR CHARLES, fourth son of Lord Bute, the favorite of George III., employed as a military officer beginning of last war, 1753-1801.

STUART, DANIEL, an able political writer, known for many years as the editor and proprietor of the Morning Post and the Courier, was born in Edinburgh, 1766; but removed to London when a mere lad, his brothers, under whose care he was placed, being established there in connection with the press. Through their means he became acquainted with the spirit and views of different parties; and in 1795 he purchased several shares in the Morning Post, of which he ultimately became sole proprietor and editor. His success was rapid and flattering. His own ready pen, aided by that of his brother-in-law, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Mackintosh, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, raised the reputation of the paper beyond that of any contemporary journal. In 1803 he sold the Morning Post, and having become joint proprietor of the Courier, he increased the fame of this journal by the same sagacity, industry and talent, that had raised the other. In 1816 he retired into private life, and for thirty years enjoyed in easy competence the fruits of the labors of an active life. Died 1846.

STUART, LORD DUDLEY, an English nobleman, conspicuous as the indefatigable friend of the Poles and Hungarians. Died at Copenhagen 1854.

STUART, GILBERT, an eminent historical writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1742, and received his education in that university. He studied jurisprudence, but became an author by profession. In his 22d year, he published a 'Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution,' for which he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. His next work was a 'View of Society in Europe;' but being disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the Monthly Review. He however returned in 1773, and commenced the Edinburgh Magazine and Review, which was discontinued in 1776. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote



'The History of Scotland,' a 'History of the Reformation of Scotland,' &c. Dropsy, brought on by a life of intemperance, caused his death in 1786.

STUART, GILBERT, an American portrait painter, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1755. He went to England at an early period of life, and became a pupil of Benjamin West, and acquired while abroad a high reputation for skill in his art. On his return to America he resided successively in Philadelphia, Washington and Boston, where he busily practised his profession. His portraits of Washington and other revolutionary worthies are among the finest of modern portraiture. Died 1828.

STUART, JAMES, commonly called **ATHENIAN STUART**, a celebrated traveller, antiquary, and delineator of Athenian architecture, was born in London, in 1713. He originally gained his livelihood by painting fans; but having made himself master of Greek, Latin, and the mathematics, he travelled to Italy on foot, and afterwards visited Athens, in company with Nicholas Revett, a skilful architect, where they employed themselves in making drawings of the architectural relics which have escaped the ravages of time and violence. On his return to England, he became eminent as an architect, and was appointed surveyor to Greenwich Hospital; became F.R.S. and F.S.A., and published the result of his foreign labors in a valuable work, entitled 'The Antiquities of Athens,' 4 vols. folio. Died 1788.

STUART, JAMES, of Duncarn, whose name will be long remembered in social and political circles, was a scion of the noble house of Moray, and was born 1776. He was bred to the legal profession, and became a writer to the signet in 1798. But with great aptitude for business, he became engrossed in political engagements, and distinguished himself by the vigor, the decision, and the boldness with which he maintained Whig principles in opposition to what was then called the 'dynasty of Dundas' in Scotland. In consequence of his prominent position, he became exposed to unsparing invective from his political opponents; and certain truculent pasquinades reflecting on his honor and courage having been traced to Sir A. Boswell, the son of Dr. Johnson's biographer, Mr. Stuart saw himself compelled to demand satisfaction. Sir Alexander having refused all apology, the parties met near Auchtermool, in Fife, March 26, 1822, accompanied respectively by the Honorable John Douglas and the late Earl of Rosslyn, when the baronet received a shot in the neck, which next day caused his death. Mr. Stuart afterwards stood his trial for murder before the high court of judicature, and was honorably acquitted. After his triumphant acquittal, he diversified his professional pursuits with experiments in farming and commercial speculations, which in the year 1825 proved so disastrous as to compel him to embark for America. He resided here for three years; and on his return to England he published an account of his travels in the United States, which enjoyed great success. Soon after the publication of that work, he undertook the editorship of the *Courier* newspaper, and when Lord Melbourne became premier in 1835, he was rewarded for his devotion to the Whig cause with the office of inspector of factories, which he held till his death. He was also chairman of the United Kingdom Assurance Company. In bearing and manners, Mr. Stuart was a perfect gentleman. He was distinguished for his taste for the fine arts, and his eminent social qualities procured him a

hearty welcome wherever he appeared. Died 1849, preserving to the last the character of a staunch partisan, a warm friend, and an honorable man.

STUART, JOHN, A.M., F.R.S., an antiquarian writer, and professor of Greek in Marischal College, Aberdeen, was born at Castleton, Kincardine, in 1751. He was the youngest son of John Stuart, of Inchbrick, M.D., and lineally descended from Walter Stuart of Morpie, in the Mearns, whose grandfather Murdoch, duke of Albany, was grandson of Robert the Second, by Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan. He was a profound antiquarian, especially on all subjects connected with Scottish history, and was the friend and correspondent of Pinkerton, Chalmers, Jamieson, Generals Hutton, Ray, &c. He was the author of the 'Account of Marischal College and University,' published in Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*; 'Sketch of the Life of Dr. Duncan Liddel,' Aberdeen, 1790; and antiquarian essays communicated to the Royal Antiquarian Society of Scotland, consisting of 'Observations upon the various Accounts of the Progress of the Roman Arms in Scotland,' and 'An Account of the Sculptured Pillars in the Northern Counties of Scotland.' Died 1827.

STUART, MOSES, an American presbyterian and Hebrew scholar, was born in Connecticut 1780. He was originally a member of the bar, but having been appointed tutor in Yale College, 1802, he gave up the profession of the law, and became a divine. In 1806 he was the pastor of a presbyterian church in New Haven. In 1810 he was appointed professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary of Andover. He was an able theologian and learned scholar and biblical commentator. He published various works. Died 1852.

STUBBE, H., a learned writer, 1631-1676.

STUBBS, G., an English divine, 17th century.

STUBBS, GEORGE, a painter, was born at Liverpool, in 1724; studied at Rome; and on his return, settled in London, where he distinguished himself as a painter of animals, particularly horses. He was an associate of the Royal Academy; and published 'The Anatomy of the Horse,' and a 'Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger and a Common Fowl.' Died 1806.

STUBBS, or STUBBE, JOHN, a spirited lawyer and celebrated political writer, was born about 1541, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. When the Duke of Anjou became a suitor to queen Elizabeth, Stubbs, who had become a Puritan, published a pamphlet against the alliance, entitled 'The Discovery of a gaping Gulph, wherein England is likely to be swallowed up by another French Marriage.' For this he was condemned to have his right hand cut off; and when the barbarous sentence was executed, Stubbs, with amazing fortitude, took off his cap with his left hand, and cried 'God save the queen.'

STUCKIUS, J. W., a Swiss divine, 1542-1607.

STUKELEY, WILLIAM, a celebrated English antiquary, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1687; was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge, where he devoted his time principally to medical studies, and took the degree of M.B. He then settled at Boston, but removed to London in 1717, and in 1720 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1726 he went to reside at Grantham, where he acquired great reputation as a medical practitioner; but repeated attacks of the gout in-



duced him to relinquish his profession and enter into holy orders; and he was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. In 1747 the Duke of Montague gave him the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, where he died, 1765. Dr. Stukeley pursued his antiquarian researches with an unusual degree of spirit and enthusiasm, and he made important accessions to a knowledge of the early monuments of human art and industry belonging to Great Britain. His principal works are, 'Itinerarium Curiozum; or an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain,' 2 vols. folio; 'Palæographia Sacra; or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History,' 4to.; 'An Account of Stonehenge,' folio; 'Palæographia Britannica,' 4to.; 'The History of Carausius,' 2 vols. 4to. &c.

STURE, STENO, called 'the Elder,' administrator of the government of Sweden, was the son of the statesman, Gustavus Anundson Sture, by Bridget, half-sister of Charles Canuteson. The historical events in which all the Stures figured mark the period of the union of the three kingdoms, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, as effected by Margaret of Waldemar. Charles Canuteson, installed king in defiance of Christian I. of Denmark, expired in 1470, and Steno Sture, already known for a 'skilful, cautious, and free-minded lord, and therewithal prosperous in his designs,' received the government at his death, with the counsel never to strive after the regal title, the assumption of which, by Charles, had brought many disasters upon the kingdom. Steno Sture was the man of the people, and the chief votes for his election were those of the peasants and burghesses; few of the lords followed his banner. In the middle of 1471, Christian appeared at Stockholm with a fleet of seventy ships, and Steno advanced to the relief of the capital with about ten thousand men; the strength of the Danish army was about the same, and it was posted on a sandy height, called the Brunkeberg, outside the town. Here the battle for the independence of Sweden was fought, on the 11th of October, and the Swedes gained a hard won victory, as may be judged from the fact that no less than five hundred of the enemy fell around the Danebrog or standard of Christian, who quitted Sweden, and made no further attempts against it. The wise administration of the kingdom by Steno Sture now secured to Sweden a long succession of happy years, and in 1477 he founded the university of Upsala. His later years were disturbed by the invasion of Finland by Russia, the accidental burning of Stockholm, the plague, the failure of crops, and finally, by the revival of the Danish claims under King John. All these circumstances combined to deprive Steno Sture of his power in 1497, but he regained it in 1501, and again carried matters with a high hand. He died by poison, probably administered by the physician of the Danish queen, in 1503. [E.R.]

STURE, SUANTO NILSON, successor of the preceding, was joined in the government of Sweden by a warrior priest named Hemming Gadd, who was 'oftener seen at the head of an army or a fleet than at the altar.' Suanto is described as a valiant warrior of a bounteous and cheerful disposition. It was said of him proverbially that no one was admitted into his service who was observed to wink before the blow of a battle-axe, and that he would rather strip himself of his clothes than suffer a fellow-soldier to go unrewarded. He seems to have been 'hail fellow, well met,' with the peasantry, and made a gallant stand with them against the pretensions of John,

king of Denmark. He was marching against Prince Christian, son of John, when he expired suddenly in 1512. His administration had been one prolonged warfare with the Danes, and he succeeded in drawing into his alliance the Hanse Towns of Germany. His death was followed, a year later, by that of King John, who was succeeded by the cruel tyrant, Christian II. [E.R.]

STURE, STENO SUANTESON, son and successor of the preceding Suanto Sture, and 'the noblest and most chivalrous of his family,' was elected administrator in defiance of the Danish faction, one of whom was run through at the feast in the castle of Stockholm, on that occasion. In 1516, the ambitious prelate Gustavus Trollé connived at the revival of the Danish claims under Christian, and that invader was defeated by Sture at the battle of Brenn-Kirk, near Stockholm, 22d July, 1518. In this battle the Swedish banner was carried by a young noble, GUSTAVUS VASA, destined to be the avenger of his country, and the founder of a dynasty of kings. In the beginning of 1520, the Danish army made a new invasion, and a battle was fought on the ice of lake Assundun in West Gothland. Steno was mortally wounded, and being carried out of the battle, died in his sledge while hastening across the ice to Stockholm, where his wife, Christina Gyllenstierna, continued the resistance with great heroism. The Swedes, however, were routed, and the coronation of Christian was celebrated by that 'massacre of Stockholm,' which makes one of the bloodiest chapters of history. Such were the results at which the policy of Margaret of Waldemar had arrived; aggravated, however, by the bigotry of a dark and ambitious superstition assuming the name of religion. These events possess more than the interest of old annals. The Stures of Sweden carried on the battle of freedom and the Christian faith till the Gustavuses arose, to whose great victories we owe at this hour the peaceful possession of the Bible in Europe. [E.R.]

STURGEON, WILLIAM, whose career presents a remarkable illustration of the successful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, was born at Whittington, in Lancashire, 1783, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1802 he entered the Westmoreland militia; and two years later he enlisted in the royal artillery, in which corps he remained about twenty years. While in this corps he devoted his leisure to scientific studies, and appears to have made himself familiar with all the great facts of electricity and magnetism, which were then opening to the world. His earliest essays on electro-magnetism appeared in the Philosophical Magazine in 1823 and 1824. In 1825 he published, in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, the description of a complete set of novel electro-magnetic apparatus; and the Society of Arts testified their sense of the importance of this contribution by awarding to its author their large silver medal, with a purse of thirty guineas. He continued to furnish contributions to the Philosophical Magazine from time to time; and in 1830 he published a pamphlet, entitled 'Experimental Researches in Electro-Magnetism, Galvanism,' &c., comprising an extensive series of original experiments, and exhibiting an improvement in the preparation of the positive plates of the galvanic apparatus, which has not yet been superseded. In 1836, Mr. Sturgeon communicated a paper to the Royal Society, which contains the description of a perfectly original magnetic electrical machine, in which a most ingenious contrivance was adopted for uniting the reciprocating electric currents, developed so as to



give them one uniform direction. In the same year, the great industry of Mr. Sturgeon was rewarded by two other important inventions. The first of these was that of the electro-magnetic coil machine, an instrument devised for the purpose of giving a succession of electric shocks in medical treatment, and which has been generally preferred by medical men to all others intended for similar purposes. The other was an electro-magnetic engine, for giving motion to machinery. Besides these works, Mr. Sturgeon edited the 'Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry;' and published a treatise on electricity and galvanism; and one of his last works was a publication, in a collected form, of his numerous philosophical memoirs, in one vol. 4to.—Soon after he left the army he was appointed to the chair of experimental philosophy in the Honorable East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscombe, which he filled for many years with great credit. In 1842 he became superintendent of the Victoria Gallery of practical science at Manchester; but this institution was soon afterwards discontinued; and this able experimentalist saw himself, in the decline of life, overwhelmed with difficulties, which, however, were to a small extent mitigated by a government pension of 50*l.* a year, awarded to him in 1849. Died 1850.

STURGES, JOHN, a divine and theological writer, chancellor of the diocese and prebendary of Winchester; of which cathedral chapter he was for nearly half a century, a useful and distinguished member. He published 'Considerations on the present State of the Church Establishment,' 'Discourses on the Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion,' &c.; but he acquired his chief literary notoriety by his controversy with the polemical historian of Winchester, Dr. Milner, who replied to his objections in his well-known 'Letters to a Prebendary.' Dr. Sturges died at Alverstoke, Hants, in 1807, and was buried in Winchester cathedral.

STURM, JAMES, a German diplomatist, whose protest against the exclusion of the deputies of the reformed from the diet of Spire, in 1519, led to the appellation of 'Protestants,' was born at Strasburg 1489. He was employed in several embassies, and contributed materials towards Sleidan's History of the Reformation; died 1555.

STURM, CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN, a German divine, born at Augsburg, in 1740. He is chiefly known as the author of 'Reflections on the Works of God,' which has been frequently reprinted in England and other countries, as well as in his own. He also published 'Morning Converse with God, for every Day in the Year,' &c. Died 1786.

STURMIUS, JOHN, whose learning acquired him the name of the 'German Cicero,' was born in 1507, at Sleidan, near Cologne. His talents were not confined to mere scholastic learning, but well adapted to politics and the business of life, of which he gave many striking proofs. He formed an academy at Strasburg in 1537; and such was his fame, that the emperor Maximilian II. was induced to raise it to an university in 1566, of which Sturmius was the first rector. He was the author of several original works and translations from the classic authors. Died 1589.—There were several other ingenious scholars of this name, among whom should be noticed, JOHN CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, author of 'Mathesis Juvenilis,' 2 vols.; 'Physicæ Modernæ Compendium,' 'Prælectiones Academicæ,' &c. He died at Altdorf, in 1703, leaving a son, LEONARD CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, who was a celebrated

engineer, and the author of a 'Complete Course of Architecture,' 16 vols. Died 1719.

STURT, JOHN, an engraver, was born in London, in 1658. He is principally celebrated for the extraordinary minuteness and beauty of his letters. The most curious of his works is the 'Book of Common Prayer,' which he executed on silver plates. Each page is headed with a vignette, and prefixed to the book is a portrait of George I. the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small, as scarcely to be read with a magnifying glass. This writing consists of the Lord's prayer, the decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st psalm. Died 1730.

STURZ, H. P., a German writer, 1736–1776.

STUYVESANT, PETER, the last Dutch Governor of New York, appointed in 1647, was born in Holland. In 1664, when the English attacked New Amsterdam (afterwards New York), he was summoned to surrender, but having refused was forced to capitulate. He remained in New York after it fell into the power of the English, and died there.

STYLE, W., a writer on law, 1603–1679.

SUARD, JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE, an elegant writer, secretary to the French Academy, 1733–1817.

SUAREZ, FRANCIS, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Grenada, in 1548; was appointed professor at Coimbra, by Philip II.; and died at Lisbon, in 1617. His 'Treatise on Laws' has been highly esteemed; but his 'Defensio Catholicæ,' written in obedience to the papal command, against the English reformation, was burned at St. Paul's by order of James I.

SUAREZ, J. M., an Ital. antiquary, died 1677.

SUBLEYRAS, PETER, a French painter, taught by his father, Matthew, and by Rival, 1699–1749.

SUBTERMANS, or SUSTERMANS, JUSTUS, a portrait and historical painter of Antwerp, 1597–1681.

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, duke of Albufera, a brave and skilful French general, was born at Lyons, in 1772, and entered the army as a volunteer. He distinguished himself in Italy and Switzerland on numerous occasions; and, before the end of the year 1800, he had attained the rank of major-general. The battles of Marengo and Austerlitz added to his fame; and in 1808 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the south-east of Spain, which he retained till the French were expelled from the peninsula. During that period he displayed great knowledge of the art of war, and his services were rewarded with the rank of marshal and a dukedom. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the frontiers of Savoy were intrusted to his defence. Died 1826.

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN, a poet and courtier of the period of James I., was born at Whitton, in Middlesex, in 1609, and became the friend and companion of such men as Falkland and Devereux. At the period of the rebellion he displayed his loyalty and love of show by spending £12,000 in equipping a troop of one hundred horse, who proved too fine to be good for much in the field. Another trait of his character was exhibited by his endeavor to rescue Strafford, for which he was obliged to fly to France, where he died prematurely in 1641. He was an elegant writer, an accomplished scholar, and a great wit.

SUDAN, J. N., archivist of Lyons, 1761–1827.

SUE, JEAN JOSEPH, father and son, French surgeons, the former 1710–1792. PIERRE, a nephew of the elder, author of a 'History of Galvanism,' 1739–1816.



SUENO, three kings of Denmark, the first reigned 985-1014. The second, his grandson, received the crown of that country to the prejudice of Harald, king of Norway, 1047, died 1074. The third, usurped the throne after assassinating Canute V., 1147, and was killed in battle with Waldemar, 1157.

SUERKER III., king of Sweden from 1192-1210.

SUETONIUS, CAIUS TRANQUILLUS, a Roman advocate, who obtained the office of tribune through the influence of his friend, Pliny the Younger, and was afterwards secretary to Trajan. He is now known as an historian and miscellaneous writer, by his 'Lives of the Twelve Cæsars,' and his 'Notices of Grammarians, Rhetoricians, and Poets,' still extant.

SUETONIUS-PULINUS, a Roman general, who became governor of Britain, and vanquished Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, 59.

SUETT, RICHARD, a low comedian of great humor, and supposed to be inimitable in his line. He was a native of London, and a choir boy in St. Paul's cathedral. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket theatre, while yet very young; but afterwards sought practice in the provinces, and particularly at York, where he acquired some reputation. In 1781 he appeared at Drury Lane, and became famous in comedy and broad farce. Among the parts for which he was celebrated were *Robin, Endless*, and *Dickey Gossip*. He died in 1805, at the age of forty-seven, habits of intemperance having led to his early death. [J.A.H.]

SUEUR, ESTACHE LE, was born at Mont Didier in 1617, and became the pupil of Simon Vouet at Paris, but by the aid of some of Marcantonio's prints after Raphael, and some of the pictures of that great painter in France, he developed a style superior to that of any of his contemporaries. His celebrated series of twenty-two large pictures, from the life of St. Bruno, now in the Louvre, was painted before his thirtieth year; they were originally painted on wood in the cloister of the Carthusians at Paris, but were transferred to canvas in 1766. Le Sueur died in 1655, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Considering his comparatively short life, his works are very numerous, and most of them are on a large scale: they have been well engraved by the Massards, G. Andran, and the two Picarts. His style was grand in design, and he excelled in composition, but he was deficient both in color and in chiaroscuro. The more showy style of Lebrun obscured the reputation of Le Sueur during his lifetime, but he now holds deservedly a much higher place than his more successful rival. He is sometimes styled the French Raphael. In composition, in character, and in the disposing of draperies, he was equal to the greatest of the Italians.—(Felibien, *Entretiens sur les vies, &c. des plus excellens Peintres*, &c.; D'Argenville, *Abregé de la vie des Peintres*; Supp. to Penny Cyclopædia.)

[R.N.W.]

SUEUR, J. LE, a French protestant, d. 1681.

SUEUR, PETER LE, a French wood engraver, 1636-1716. NICHOLAS, his nephew, 1690-1764.

SUFFREN, J., a French Jesuit, 1565-1641.

SUFFRENSAINT-TROPEZ, PETER ANDREW DE, one of the most dist. naval officers produced by France, served under De Grasse, 1726-1788.

SUGER, the Abbé, a celebrated French statesman, was born at Touri, in Beauce, in 1082. He was, successively, minister of state to Louis VII. and Louis le Gros; and in 1122 was made abbot of St. Denis, though he still continued to act in his political character. Died 1152.

SUHM, P. F., a Danish historian, 1728-1798.

SUICER, or SCHWEITZER, JOHN GASPAR, a Swiss theologian and Hellenist, 1620-1684. His son, J. HENRY, a theologian and commentator on the Bible, 1644-1705.

SUIDAS, a Greek lexicographer, who is supposed to have lived about the 11th century. His work is highly valuable for its details of literary history, and its excerpts from lost authors.

SULLA. See SYLLA.

SULLIVAN, Sir RICHARD JOSEPH, bart., was born in Ireland, and sent out to India early in life, through the patronage of his relation, Laurence Sullivan, at that time chairman of the East India Company. On his return he made a tour through Ireland, Scotland and Wales; of which he gave an account in a series of letters, in 2 vols. He also wrote an 'Analysis of the Political History of India,' 'Philosophical Rhapsodies, being Fragments of Akber of Betlis,' &c.; but his most important work was, 'A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps,' 6 vols. He was returned M. P. for New Romney, in 1790, and for Seaford, in 1802; he was made a baronet in 1804, and died in 1806.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an American general, who served with reputation in the republican army at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777 and 1778, and subsequently against the Indians; but was deprived of his command, on a charge of peculation, and lived in retirement till 1788, when he became a member of the Congress, and was afterwards judge of New Hampshire. Born 1741; died 1795.

SULLIVAN, JAMES, brother of the preceding, was successively justice, attorney-general, and governor of the province of Massachusetts. He was for many years president of the Historical Society of Massachusetts; and was the author of 'Observations on the Government of the United States of America,' a 'Dissertation on the Constitutional Liberty of the Press,' &c. Died 1808.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM, an American lawyer of Massachusetts, and author of 'Familiar Letters,' 'Political Class Book,' &c. Died 1839; aged 64.

SULLY, H., an English watchmaker, d. 1728.

SULLY, MAURICE DE, bishop of Paris, celebrated as a preacher, and for having laid the first stone of the cathedral, 1160-1196. EUDES, his successor, 1197-1208.

SULLY, MAXIMILIN DE BETHUNE, duke of Sully, born the 13th December, 1560, was the second son of Francis de Bethune, baron of Rosny, a French protestant noble of high lineage, but impoverished patrimony. Young Maximilien Rosny was taken at the age of twelve to the court of Henry of Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV. of France,) then in his twentieth year, and was solemnly commanded by his father to live and die with the royal master, to whom he was then assigned. Rosny accompanied Henry to Paris and narrowly escaped perishing in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. When the young king of Navarre escaped from Paris, and renewed the armed resistance of the Huguenots against their catholic persecutors, young Rosny was with him, and became, while yet in boyhood, a captain of proved courage and skill. During the nineteen years of civil war, which elapsed before Henry was acknowledged king of France, Rosny rendered him the most eminent services, not only by valor and conduct in the field, but by his honesty and candor as an adviser, and also by the genius, as a financier and a statesman, which developed itself in the young noble, during the struggles and vicissitudes of this stormy portion of his chivalrous master's career. When the civil wars



were at last ended, and Henry obtained undisputed possession of the crown, the internal affairs of the kingdom were in the most deplorable condition. There was the bitterest animosity of sect against sect. Agriculture, trade, and foreign commerce had suffered equally from the lawless violence of the contending factions; the finances of the crown were deeply, and as it seemed irretrievably embarrassed; and the resources of the state were dilapidated and apparently destroyed. Rosny now acted as the



[Rosny, seat of the Duke of Sully.]

king's chief minister in reorganizing the kingdom out of the shipwreck of intestine strife and national bankruptcy. He was indefatigable in searching out and redressing the abuses that had grown up in every department of the administration; he investigated the origin and proper character of each branch of the revenue, and he personally examined the productive and commercial capabilities of the various districts and towns. He studied the modes of collecting the taxes and other imposts, that might be most lucrative to the crown, and least oppressive to the subject. The schemes, which he thus cautiously and wisely framed, were put into execution by him with equal firmness and skill; and having found, when he undertook the management of the French finances in 1597, an empty treasury, an increasing national debt, and an over-burdened and discontented population, he left in 1611 a surplus revenue, a large accumulation of treasure, and satisfaction and prosperity in every class of the community. It was not only as a financial reformer that he served his king and his country. He was Henry's counsellor in all the king's great measures of the reign with regard to foreign affairs, and also in those by which liberty of conscience and full rights of citizenship were guaranteed to the Huguenots, and by which the effective administration of the law and the maintenance of order and tranquillity were secured. He was liberally rewarded by his sovereign with wealth and honors, and in 1606 was made duke de Sully, and a peer of France. After Henry's assassination in 1610 Sully retained his offices for a short time under Louis XIII., but finding his influence decline and his counsels slighted, he retired from the court. Part of the occupation of Sully's after life was the composition of his well-known and valuable Memoirs. He died December 22, 1641. [E.S.C.]

SULPICIA, a Latin poetess, who was the wife of Calenus, a Roman knight, and flourished about A. D. 90. She obtained the name of the Roman Sappho,

and appears to have merited it, if we may take the opinion of Martial on her poem on 'Conjugal Love.'

SULPICIUS, GALLUS. See GALLUS.

SULPICIUS-LEMONIA-RUFUS, SERVIUS, a Roman lawyer, and friend of Cicero, 106-43 B.C.

SULPICIUS, RUFUS, a Roman orator, born 124 B.C., became tribune 88; he was decapitated by Sylla, as a partisan of Marius.

SULPICIUS-SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century, author of a 'Life of St. Martin of Tours,' and an 'Ecclesiastical History.'

SULZER, an ingenious Swiss writer, was born in the canton of Zurich, in 1720; and became professor of mathematics at the royal college of Berlin. He was the author of 'Moral Contemplations of the Works of Nature,' an 'Account of a Journey in the Alps,' and 'The Universal Theory, or Dictionary of the Fine Arts,' 2 vols.

SUMOROKOF, ALEXANDER, a Russian poet and dramatist, the son of a general officer, was born at Moscow in 1727. He was educated in the seminary of cadets at Petersburg; and, while a student, wrote a tragedy, called 'Koref,' which was acted by his schoolfellows, and afterwards performed in the presence of the court, with such applause, as encouraged the author to proceed in his dramatic career. Besides tragedies and comedies, he wrote odes, idyls, fables, satires, and other poems; together with a few works on the history of Russia. He was created a councillor of state, and honored with other marks of distinction. Died 1777.

SUMMERFIELD, JOHN, an elegant methodist preacher, born in England, but settled at New York. Died 1825, at the early age of 27.

SUMMONTE, J. A., a Neapolitan historian of the city and kingdom of Naples, who was rewarded for his labors by a persecution, and died 1602.

SUMNER, INCREASE, governor of Mass., from 1797 to 1879, the date of his death.

SUMTER, THOMAS, an American revolutionary officer of South Carolina. He distinguished himself in the war, in the southern district, which was the chief scene of his gallant conduct. In 1811, was a United States Senator. Died 1832, aged 97.

SURITA, or ZURITA, JEROME, a Spanish historian and secretary to the Inquisition, 1512-80.

SURIN, J. J., a French Jesuit, 1600-1665.

SURIUS, L., an ascetic writer, 1522-1578.

SURREY. See HOWARD.

SUSARION, an ancient Greek actor, supposed to be the inventor of comedy.

SUSON, B. H., a French ascetic, died 1366.

SUSSEX, H. R. H. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Duke of, was the sixth son of king George the Third, and was born at Buckingham Palace, Jan. 27, 1773. Having made some progress in his studies in England, he was sent to Göttingen to complete them; thence he went to Italy, and while there, and still a minor, he married lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. This marriage gave great offence to the king, as being in direct opposition, not only to his own views for his son's establishment, but also to the enactments of the royal marriage act; and after the usual proceedings, the prerogative court pronounced the marriage to be null and void. The young couple, however, treated this sentence as a mere arbitrary stretch of power, and continued to reside together as man and wife. The lady died in 1830, leaving two children, the elder of whom, Sir Augustus d'Este (since died), claimed to be considered legitimate, and, consequently, the inheritor of his royal father's state and



titles; and he had some high law authorities on his side, though the simple question would seem to be—‘Was or was not the marriage illegal, as being opposed to 12 Geo. 3. c. 11?’ If it was contracted in direct contravention of that act, we confess that any further argument upon the subject seems to us to be a mere bandying of words. This marriage, and his unnecessarily conspicuous connection with the Whig party, completely alienated the young prince from his father, and of course from the court; and he had arrived at the age of 28 before he was created duke of Sussex, with an income of 12,000*l.* per annum, which was subsequently increased to 18,000*l.* His royal highness was a steady friend to art, science, and literature; and his presence as chairman at dinners or meetings for the benefit of public charities might always be reckoned on. But though we cheerfully confess that thus far the duke did good service to humanity, we are not prepared to imitate or to quote the somewhat too emphatic laudation which certain of his friends have written and spoken upon the subject of his *personal* liberality. We have reason to believe that, with much goodness of heart, the duke had also much hankering after that sort of applause which is so easily obtained by fluent speech and affable demeanor, where these are displayed by a personage of his rank. Leaving to others the task of criticising the politics of the duke, we shall only add, that though but moderately learned, he knew how to value learning; his library was very extensive, and, perhaps, the richest private collection in England in bibles, in various tongues and of various editions; and that, while doing much good by the influence of his name, he was as simple in manner and as regular in conduct as any private gentleman in the kingdom. By his will he seemed to wish to be as much separated from his family in his death as he had been in his life, for he gave orders that he should be buried at the cemetery at Kensall Green, and not at Windsor! Died, April 21, 1843, aged 70.—His daughter, Mdle. d’Este, married Sir Thomas Wilde, who in 1850 became lord chancellor, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Truro.

SUSSMITCH, J. P., a Germ. divine, 1705–67.

SUTCLIFFE, MATTHEW, an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was admitted a civilian in 1582; but took orders, and became dean of Exeter. He founded, at Chelsea, a singular college, the fellows of which were to be employed in writing the annals of their times, and in combating the errors of popery and pelagianism. Sutcliffe was himself the first provost; but the establishment fell to decay, and became at last an asylum for invalid soldiers, being part of the present Chelsea Hospital. He was an eminent controversialist, and wrote numerous tracts against the Catholic propagandists. Died 1629.

SUTTON, RICHARD, one of the founders of Brannenose College, Oxford, and steward of Sion monastery, near Brentford, known 1490–1522.

SUTTON, THOMAS, founder of the Charter-house, was an accomplished English gentleman, and merchant, born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, 1532. In 1569, being already secretary to the earl of Warwick, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance at Berwick, and greatly distinguished himself in the northern rebellion, which broke out under the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. In 1573, he commanded one of the batteries which compelled the castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English; and the same year went to the assistance of the Regent Morton as one of the chiefs of

a body of 1,500 men, sent into Scotland by Elizabeth. In 1582, Sutton married a relative of the earl of Warwick, and soon after commenced those speculations as a contractor, merchant, and armed privateer, by which he acquired his immense fortune. This was greatly augmented, however, by the value of the coal discovered in two manors which he had purchased of the bishop of Durham. After the loss of his wife in 1602, Sutton began to change his manner of living, and being deeply impressed with a sense of religion, he finally purchased the dissolved monastery of the Charterhouse, which he endowed most nobly with the bulk of his property: the purchase money alone was no less than £13,000, in those times a much greater sum than at present. He died at Hackney, in 1611, and his remains were deposited in a vault prepared for them under the chapel of the Charter-house. After his death, the nephew of Sutton, though munificently provided for, sought to invalidate the foundation of this charity, and the history of his attempt is supposed to implicate Lord Bacon as a *particeps criminis*. Like many other noble charities, the administration of the Charterhouse is said to have been marked by great abuse, the augmented value of the endowment being much more largely shared in by the officials and the school than the needy brethren; within the last week or two, however, a vindication has been published by the present master, Archdeacon Hale, entitled, ‘Some Account of the Early History and Foundation of the Hospital.’ [E.R.]

SUVEE, J. B., a Flemish painter, 1743–1807.

SUVENHUSIUS, WILLIAM, professor of Hebrew and Greek at Amsterdam, editor of an edition of the Mishna, with Notes, and a Latin version, published 1703.

SUWARROW, or SOUVAROFF, PETER ALEXIS VASILIEVITCH, Count, a Russian general, remarkable for his headlong valor and barbarian energy of purpose, was born at Suskoi, in the Ukraine, 1730, and commenced his military career in the campaign against Sweden in 1747, shortly followed by the seven years’ war. In 1762 he returned to his country, but took the field again in 1768, and obtained those successes in Poland which led to its first partition between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the events of which date from 1768 to 1771. In 1773 he led the Russian hordes against Turkey, and captured in succession Tourtakaye and Hirsout. In 1772 he defeated the Tartars of the Crimea, and obliged them to take the oath of submission to Russia: the next year he was appointed general-in-chief and governor of that country. The Turks having renewed the struggle in 1787, a desperate battle was fought at Kinburn, where Suwarrow was severely wounded, and compelled to seek repose in his litter; his troops were soon after thrown into confusion, but the general mounted his horse, and reproaching them with their cowardice, threw himself almost into the midst of the enemy, and retrieved the fortunes of the field. The crowning victory in this campaign was the capture of Ismail, a fortress of Bessarabia, near the mouth of the Danube, in December, 1789. In 1794 the brave Polanders took the field under Kosciusko, to fight once more the battle of their independence, and in two months the Vistula was crimsoned with the blood of the patriots: on the 4th of November, Suwarrow captured Praga, and on the 9th he made his solemn entry into Warsaw. Much has been written about the excessive cruelty practised on this occasion, but there is really nothing to show that it exceeded the usual practice—fiendish as it is—of a victorious army; and it is



recorded that Suwarrow's eyes filled with tears when the keys of Warsaw were presented to him, at the remembrance of what had occurred. He was, in some respects, a man of almost barbarian character; of this no denial can reasonably be admitted; but we are disposed to believe that his method of leading the Russians to victory was as merciful as any method *could* be, and it is from the Russian side of view that we ought to estimate the character of her commanders; to measure them by the higher standard applicable to our own countrymen, is manifestly absurd. Suwarrow's eccentricities enter largely into all the narratives of his career, but we can hardly find space for his personal portrait, or for those traits of character which properly belong to biography. In height, he barely exceeded five feet, he was miserably thin, had a large mouth, a wrinkled forehead, and a few patches of grey hair on his head. His contempt of dress could only be equalled by his disregard of every form of politeness, and some idea may be formed of both from the fact, that he was washed in the morning by several buckets of cold water thrown over him, and that he often drilled his men in his shirt sleeves, with his stockings hanging down about his heels; like his men also, proudly dispensing with the use of a pocket handkerchief! His favorite signal of attack was a shrill cock-crow: 'To-morrow morning,' said he, previous to the storming of Ismail, 'I mean to be up an hour before daybreak, I shall then dress and wash myself, then say my prayers, then give one good cock-crow, and capture Ismail.' His despatches announcing victory were equally singular, and were generally in doggerel rhyme. One of these, in his campaign of 1773, is literally rendered thus—it was addressed to Prince Romanzoff:—

'Glory to God—glory to thee,  
Tourtakaye's taken and taken by me!'

The most remarkable points in his character as a soldier were his contempt of strategy, and his devoted courage: his motto was 'Forward and strike,' 'Nothing to be thought of but the offensive—quick marches—energy in attack—the naked steel.' With these qualities he won the hearts of his soldiers, and obtained his great victories over the Poles and Turks. They were unsuited, however, to the atmosphere of a court, and after the death of Catharine, Suwarrow disgusted her successor, Paul I., and retired to his estate of Khantschansk, where he remained till 1799. The wish of his heart to take a command against the French was then gratified, and he was sent into Italy at the head of 30,000 Russians, to co-operate with the archduke Charles of Austria. No exigency or respect of persons could induce this stalwart old kern to alter his principles: asked for his plans by the emperor, he protested he had none, or, if he had, that he should not disclose them: presented with propositions for defensive operations, he would not hear of them; 'Tell my lord, the prince, that I know nothing of the defensive; I can only attack. I shall advance when it seems good to me to do so; and when I do, I shall not stop in Switzerland. I shall go, according to my orders, into Franche-Comté. Tell him that at Vienna I am at his feet, but that here I am at least his equal. He is a field marshal, so am I; he serves a great emperor, so do I; he commands an army, so do I; he is young, and I am old. I have acquired experience by successive victories, and I receive neither counsel nor advice from any one: I trust alone in God and my sword.' It is not surprising that he was defeated by Massena at Zurich, and that a campaign thus conducted against the generals of the rising star of Na-

poleon, should have had an unsatisfactory termination, yet Suwarrow was never, at any moment, unworthy of his laurels. He was at length ordered to return, and died, neglected by the emperor, at St. Petersburg, May 18, 1800. [E.R.]

SUZE, HENRIETTA. See COLIGNI.

SUZE, H. DE, archbishop of Embrun, 1250–71.

SWAAN, J., a Dutch chemist, 1774–1826.

SWAMMERDAM, JEAN, a celebrated anatomist and entomologist, was born at Amsterdam in 1637. He died in 1680. His father was an apothecary, and possessed a collection of objects in natural history. Engaged while a mere boy in cleaning the articles in this museum, the young Swammerdam soon acquired a taste for the study of nature, and became an especial lover of entomology. He studied medicine at Leyden, and took his degree there in 1667. He prosecuted his anatomical researches with great zeal and success, and was the first to discover the art of injecting the arteries and veins, which has proved of such use in dissections. A severe attack of a quartan ague obliged him to intermit his studies for a time, and upon his recovery he relinquished his human anatomy, and devoted himself almost entirely to that of insects. In 1669 he published his 'General History of Insects,' in which he attempts a classification of them, according to their structure and the metamorphoses they undergo. From this work he acquired great reputation, but in consequence of over-exertion in study, his health gave way. He fell soon afterwards into an extremely hypochondriacal state, scarce deigning even to answer a question addressed to him, and at length became unfit for entering into society. In this sad state of mind he was struck with the peculiar tenets of an extraordinary woman of that time, Antoinette Bourignon, and soon became plunged into the depths of her mystical devotion. He fancied that he would offend the Deity by continuing his anatomical pursuits, and throwing away the scalpel, he followed his fanatical leader to Holstein. He returned some time afterwards to Amsterdam, but his mortifications and mystical studies had reduced him to the state of a living skeleton. In one of his fits of melancholy, he burned all the manuscripts he could lay his hands upon; but fortunately some time previous to this, his limited means had compelled him to sell a portion of them, which ultimately coming into the hands of Boerhaave, were published by him many years after the unfortunate author's death. [W.B.]

SWAN, TIMOTHY, an American musical composer, author of 'China,' and other well-known sacred pieces. Died 1842, aged 82.

SWANEVELT, HERMANN, called *Hermann of Italy*, a Dutch landscape painter, 1620–1690.

SWARTZ, OLOUS, an excellent botanist, was born at Norkøping in Sweden, in 1760. He died in 1817. At the age of eighteen he was sent to study at the university of Upsal, and attended the lectures of the younger Linnæus. Soon becoming his own master he devoted himself to travel and collecting plants. While only twenty-three he undertook at his own expense a voyage to the West Indies and South America. He explored the botany of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and the other islands; and after visiting the coast of America returned to Europe by way of England. In London he made the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Hans Sloane, &c., and returned to his native country with great acquisitions in both knowledge and collections. He was soon afterwards elected a member of the Academy of Stockholm, and the year after made its president. He was called to the chair of botany at the medico-chirurgi-



cal institution of that town, and was decorated by his sovereign with the orders of Vasa and the Polar Star. He taught botany with much success at Stockholm, and continued a great upholder of the Linnean system. He established many new genera of plants; described with clearness and conciseness an immense number of species: and paid particular attention to cryptogamic botany. Schreber has called a genus of plants after him, Schwartzia.

[W.B.]

SVEDBERG, or SWEDBERG, JESPER, bishop of Skara in Westrogothia, was born on his father's estate near Fahlun in Sweden, 1653, and was many years chaplain in a regiment of cavalry, and superintendent of the Swedish mission established in England and America. He was raised to the see of Skara in 1702 by Charles XII., and three years later became doctor of theology at Upsala. In 1719 the family was ennobled, and the name of Swedenborg adopted by his son, Emanuel, as mentioned in the following article. Bishop Swedenberg was a great writer, and among the fruits of his pen is an autobiography still in MSS. His children are the subjects of some curious notices, among which occurs the following:—'I have kept my sons to that profession to which God has given them inclination and liking; and I have not brought up one to the clerical office, although many parents do this inconsiderately and in a manner not justifiable, by which the Christian Church, and also the clerical order, suffer not a little, and is brought into contempt. I have never had my daughters in Stockholm, where many reside in order to learn fine manners, but where also they learn much that is worldly and injurious to the soul.' This good old man died in 1735. [E.R.]

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL, in an eminent sense *The Philosopher of Christianity*, was born at Stockholm, 29th January, 1688. His parentage is shown in the preceding article, and as the events of his life were few and simple, we shall here limit ourselves to a sketch of his literary career, and a justification of the above title. In 1709 Emanuel Swedenberg,



[Swedenborg's summer-house, his favorite retreat for study.]

afterwards Swedenborg, completed his education at the university of Upsala, and published his academical dissertation, consisting of moral sentences from the writings of Seneca, Publius Syrus, and others, illustrated with notes from the old Latin authors. From 1710 to 1714 he was journeying abroad, according to the custom in those days, sometimes writing heroic verses, epigrams, or love pieces in the

Latin tongue to relieve his toils at the various seats of learning that he visited. In 1716 he commenced the publication of papers on the mathematics and physical sciences in his '*Dædalus Hyperboreus*,' and was received into public employment as the colleague of the famous Count Polheim; soon afterwards he was appointed assessor in the Metallic College by Charles XII., who honored him with his personal friendship. In 1718, besides continuing the '*Dædalus*,' Swedenberg published a work on algebra, which included, among the higher rules of mathematics, the integral and differential calculus: the year following he assumed the style of nobility by favor of Queen Ulrica Eleonora, and from that period had a seat with the nobles of the equestrian order in the triennial assemblies of the states. From 1719 to 1722, his professional avocations introduced him to the study of the fusibility and structure of metals, and, gradually, to the geometrical principles of chemistry, for the further study of which, and the knowledge of mines, he journeyed some fifteen months through the German states. The titles of his works in this period indicate very clearly the progress of *the Thinker* proceeding steadily through the physical sciences towards a philosophy of nature: the chief of them are 'Arguments derived from Appearances in Sweden in Favor of the Depth of the Waters, and Greater Tides of the Sea in the Ancient World;' 'Specimens of a Work on the Principles of Chemistry;' 'Observations on Iron and the Elementary Nature of Fire;' and 'Miscellaneous Observations about Natural Things, especially Minerals, Fire, and the Strata of Mountains.' In 1734 he completed *one stage* of this onward march by publishing his '*Principia*,' contained in the first of three folio volumes, which were issued at Dresden and Leipzig at the expense of the duke of Brunswick, and to publish which, Swedenborg undertook another journey. This work explains the production and nature of the elements, the formation and laws of the solar vortex, and the sublime analogy between the starry heavens and the magnetic sphere; it will be found to ante-date many important discoveries, especially in the co-relation of magnetism, electricity, light, gravitation, and all the physical forces; while the practical part on mineralogy has been pronounced, in Cramer's '*Art of Assaying Metals*,' 'magnificent and laborious.' While this work was passing through the press, its author made the acquaintance of Wolff's Ontology, and having found that his own theory of the elementary world agreed with it, his ambition took wing, and he resolved to try the experiment of applying his principles to the deep subjects glanced at by that philosophy. His prompt reasoning flashed through all difficulties like a sabre-cut—nature is all mechanism—the soul is in nature—these principles of his, with Wolff's seal on them, are the exponents of nature—why, then, not demonstrate the nature of the soul with as much precision as that of the elementary world? With Swedenborg to think was to do; hence arose his Philosophy of the Infinite, a '*Prodromus*,' as he calls it, written immediately after the perusal of Wolff in 1734: in strict relation with all that preceded it, this little work was but a plank thrown across the gulf which separated one field of thought from another,—it carried Swedenborg from the dead mechanics of metals and elements to the *living*. Treating of the soul had set him thinking about the body; he is curious to know what the learned are doing—whether they have found the same key as himself; now, therefore, he buries himself for a few days in the library at Dresden, reads the '*Bibliothèque Italique*,' which



contains an account of the learned men of the day, and finds to his extreme satisfaction, a new and wide field open before him. These learned men are divided into parties—some affirming and others denying the animation of the brain; others, again, with the microscope searching the body through and through to decide these contests. It is the same with the question of the atomic constitution of the blood—the existence of the animal spirit in the nerves—the growth of the embryo in the womb—the cause of the circulation, and all the kindred topics. Ruysch, Bianchi, Leeuwenhoeck, Borelli, Lancisi, Morgagni, Malpighi, are here with all the treasures of art and learning, with anatomical preparations and models of the human frame hardly equalled by anything in our own times, and finally, with the doctrines of geometry and analogy already pressed into the service. Discovery and art had anticipated all the requirements of the philosopher. It was only for *Reason* to take up the thread of demonstration at a point where all confessed that nature was seen to work most distinctly and perfectly. Swedenborg, in short, reverting to his attempted demonstration of the connection between soul and body on mathematical principles, resolved to pursue his inquiry from this fresh plane of induction. Obligated to return for a season to his professional avocations, he carried this high purpose along with him, and in 1736 obtained leave of absence again for the purpose of writing and publishing a great work. Space is not allowed us to follow him step by step, as we might do, in the conception and publication of his works on the 'Animal Kingdom.' Three years were occupied abroad in collecting and digesting his materials, and in 1740 'The Economy of the Animal Kingdom, Considered Anatomically, Physically, and Philosophically,' appeared at Amsterdam, followed in 1744 by 'The Animal Kingdom,' and in 1745 by 'The Worship and Love of God,'—the latter, apart from its philosophy, acknowledged by competent judges for one of the most gorgeous specimens of Latinity in existence. These works completed the Thinker's second stage; and among the doctrines contained in them are discoveries of high importance in physiology still awaiting an adequate criticism, or courting adoption: such are the author's demonstration of the animation of the brain, and of its coincidence during formation with the systole and diastole of the heart, and after birth with the respiration of the lungs—of the beautiful provision for muscular action derived from the respiration, exhibiting the function of the lungs in distributing and regulating motion throughout the entire system—of the law of series and society among the organs—and of many others which it would be inconsistent with our limits to enumerate, but tending upwards to a rational psychology. Through the whole of his career up to this point, Swedenborg's labors had grown, one task out of another, like a tree; the goodly proportions and excellent fruit of which, placed him in the highest rank of scientific men; he was not yet, however, the *Philosopher of Christianity*. In after years he recognized these labors as his preparation; and they who know him best, are well aware that they are nothing more, and that their results enter no farther into his revelations than the words of a new language into the thoughts of an older one. It was in the year 1745, as he drew near the utmost limits of his philosophical inquiries concerning the soul, that he declares his eyes were opened to see spirits, and that, warned by a divine appearance, he abandoned his uncompleted labors and worldly honors, and devoted himself to the new office to which he



[Residence of Swedenborg, Stockholm.]

was called. This is a subject we cannot discuss in a notice which is necessarily limited to information in matters of fact, but we may remark that the case of Swedenborg is essentially different from that of the visionaries of all ages who have discoursed with spiritual beings. Distinctly, his claim is this:—not that he saw spirits only, but that he actually lived with them as a *spirit*, seeing all things in the spirit world as one of themselves, and only existing here in the body, in order to use it as an instrument for publishing the facts, and digesting in a rational form the conclusions to be derived from them. It is, then, on the nature and value of these conclusions that we dare to rest the whole weight of his claims to our regard and to the title we have assigned him,—not as one of many Christian philosophers, but as the veritable philosopher of the Christian faith; as much the instrument of Providence in this age as Paul in a former, and doing precisely *that* for present habits of thought that Paul did for the spirit of his age, grounded in Judaism or in idolatry.\* We do not say indeed that the systems of the Scotch and German philosophers have nothing in common with Christianity, but they stand, as their warmest partisans will admit, on ground *apart* from it, and the attempt to reconcile religion and philosophy has never been cordially acknowledged as successful on either side. Theologians have clearly perceived that no system of philosophy has taken up, as *essential to it*, the Christian doctrine of Regeneration, the only pretensions of this nature in the course of eighteen weary centuries being discoverable in the writings of the mystics—more especially in those of Jacob Boehmen, and his eloquent exponent in this country, the nonjuring divine, William Law. These latter have become *obsolete*, not because the problem could ever cease to engage human attention, but for this very sufficient reason—that the science they embraced had become in many essential particulars inconsistent with our actual knowledge of things, and the most they could do was to keep alive the spirit of earnest piety, and the expectation of a future great development which had always been looked for. Swedenborg, it will be observed, wrote after Newton and Locke, with whose works he was acquainted, and no man living was better informed on the progress of science in his own day, and with the richer harvest it promised in the future; step by step all the great problems that had hitherto engaged attention were brought under his review, and whatever was significant of life or death in nature, seems to have passed before him as the animals were brought to Adam to see what he would call them. Such was the man destined by Providence to furnish the nineteenth century with the Christian development of philosophy; and here we



will endeavor to state in what this consists, and in what it does *not*. Certainly, it is not a mere dialectic, for what, after all, is that, but a logical instrument, fashioned, if possible, to reconcile the self-sufficient reason with faith; and what does the insufficiency of the German schools consist in except this, that the very process of reason by which the understanding and the Word are sought to be reconciled, does but strengthen the former? Besides, the true Christian Philosophy cannot, by the very conditions which call for it, be a bare *method*: like Christianity itself, it must be a *result*, and a final one. In this consists the supereminence of the mental philosophy contained in the theological works of Swedenborg. It groups the thoughts around the affections, and it gives the latter a mighty power both to raise and to lower the former, so that the regenerate man, or him whose affections have been purified by the procedure of a pure love through them, is altogether another, *even as a reasoning man*, for he becomes the little child who has entered into the kingdom of God. This hint of the real nature of Swedenborg's philosophy is all we can here give; and now a word or two on the two great subjects of development in which it is embodied: these are his *doctrine of the Bible*, and his *doctrine of the spiritual world*. The former has never been represented by him as an invented allegory, but as a perfectly unique divine symbol, such as the supreme wisdom becomes when it is breathed through the human mind, the self-intelligence meanwhile not interfering with its appropriation of images and figures. Let not these expressions be read carelessly, but deeply pondered, for they will be found to consist with a great law of intercourse between higher and lower intelligences; they point, in short, to the marvellous fact, that the Word is the open gate between the world and heaven, which it links together by a correspondence of thoughts and ideas: this can now be brought to the test of *objectiveness* through some states of clairvoyance, while its *subjective* test is open to all who know what Christian experience is. But the statements of Swedenborg concerning the spiritual world, are after all perhaps, the first and greatest difficulty that his readers have to encounter, and even when these are not altogether discredited, the similarity between spiritual and natural things is regarded as offensive. In the first place this similarity is apparent only, and belongs to a superficial acquaintance with his meaning; the real similarity being not that of *identity* but *correspondence*, and arising from the universal law that the ideal is nothing, even in things spiritual, till it finds repose and form in the real or substantial. We have already alluded to the preparation of Swedenborg, as consisting in the mathematical discipline of his mind and his acquaintance with the sciences, two distinct courses of which he went through—the elementary, in which all nature is reviewed as a mechanism, even to the intercourse between soul and body, and what we may term the concrete, which views the soul or living form in nature; the one a study of the laws which unite the atomic parts of bodies, from the grain of salt up to the scattered stars of the firmament; the other a study of organization from the least living part of the body, up to the rational soul dwelling in its whole order by influx and correspondence. This double course of preparation, it may now be apprehended, was absolutely necessary if spiritual laws were ever to become subjects of study: and even if we grant, in any case, that Swedenborg has brought them down to a too rigid formula, the form is but the net needful to catch these

winged thoughts, or rather, the artist's stationary figure representing his ever living and varying model; the life, the actual motion, cannot be drawn, but only one phasis of it, from which infinite variety and living beauty may be inferred. We hold it no disparagement of Swedenborg, therefore, that when he had arrived at his spiritual manhood, he was still as a child who had never left his mother nature—that his 'umbilical cord was never cut,' as Emerson expresses it: had it been, we should have had another great mystic, another Boehmen, Bourignon, or Peter Poiret, but we should still have awaited the Newton of the unseen universe. We have not space to substantiate these hints as we could wish, by reviewing ever so briefly the mass of writing to which they apply; yet we cannot conclude without a word or two on the principal of these works. The series commences with the '*Arcana Coelestia*,' published in London from 1749 to 1756. This work, a model of literary method and precision of language, is really the text-book of all that followed it, and is remarkable for the increasing depth of its meaning as we pass from volume to volume. The very heart of its contents, if we may dare trust ourselves to express so much in one sentence, is a psychological disclosure of the struggle between the Divine and the human natures in the experience of the Saviour; and it is in course of this development—sometimes expressed in terms applicable to Him alone, sometimes in the lower phraseology of all Christian experience—that Swedenborg has evolved his philosophy, and established his doctrine of the Word. We may here repeat, therefore, what we have already intimated, that it is in vain to look for either of these in the set terms of a *creed*; it is a study which frees the mind of all formularies, and the deeper it is pondered, the more confidently may the spirit take wing in the pure ether: *terms*, we have indeed, precise and beautifully fashioned forms of thought in these writings, which are as the nests in the branches, to which the tired thoughts will always return for repose and security, and the more gratefully the longer they have been on the wing: anything more than this Swedenborg would be the last among theologians to contemplate. That he speaks as a master is most true, but as one whose constant anxiety it is to place his disciples on the same intellectual footing as himself, to lure them gently on, whether by persuasion or authority, till they may look at the same divine things that he gazed upon, less by prerogative than the constitutional right which belongs to all. In a word, if there is any truth in Swedenborg's revelations at all, their pre-eminent value consists in this, that they unite the *understanding* and the *Word*; as the poet attracts the eye and the heart to nature—not by a painted *mirage*, or a crowd of stilted figures to be taken for it, but by awakening instincts, and touching the chords which really unite them *within the human consciousness*; they are, therefore, speaking within the bounds of coolest reason, the very complement and last necessity of Protestant freedom, for no church can claim dogmatic authority over any man who has once possessed himself of this key to the Scriptures, and no philosophy can have any dangers for him: all the stronger, therefore, becomes the *moral authority* of the church, for it thus grounds itself in the reason and freedom of man. After the *Arcana*, Swedenborg published, in 1758, a small tract '*Concerning the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon*,' another '*On the White Horse of the Apocalypse*,' a third '*On the Earths of our Solar System, and some of the Earths of the Starry Heavens*,'



and a summary view of his position in theological form, entitled 'The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine:' he added to these, as his labor of that year, his account 'Of Heaven and its Wonders,' accompanied with an 'Account of Hell.' What now is that Last Judgment and the Destroyed Babylon, manifested, as he says, among spirits in 1757? Why the announcement of the commencement of a new age, almost instantly followed, speaking historically, by the earthquake of the French revolution, the commotion begun by which is still spreading from land to land, and threatens to tremble under the feet of many generations? A question surely not answerable in these days of final judgment upon all things by the contemptuous regard hitherto paid to it. Why also, we may ask, this revelation of the Word coincident with its publication in all the known languages of the world? That White Horse—what is it but the free human spirit, the illuminated understanding, proceeding by which, through ages and nations, the Eternal Wisdom, as a crowned warrior, subdues all that is contrary to its dominion? It may be easy to doubt one figure even while admiring its beauty and universality, but what if this figure take a consistent place in the grand epic of the Scriptures and of human history, and marches in due order with a thousand others equally grand and universal? We can but say, these are some of the questions that the reader of Swedenborg must be prepared to encounter, and by these glimpses at his meaning we are far from intending any eulogy: they are simply designed to supply the place of a more elaborate description. Swedenborg continued his developments of the Word and of Spiritual Laws during the whole remainder of his life—a period, reckoning from 1745, when his spiritual sight commenced, of twenty-seven years. The principal works published by him after those mentioned above were his 'Doctrine of the Lord,' 'Doctrine of the Sacred Scripture,' 'Doctrine of Life,' and 'Doctrine of Faith,' all in 1763; his 'Angelic Wisdom, concerning Divine Love and Wisdom,' and 'Concerning Divine Providence,' in 1763 and 1764. His 'Apocalypse Revealed,' 1766; 'The Delights of Wisdom concerning Conjugal Love,' 1768; and 'The True Christian Religion,' 1771. None of these works were published in his own country, where the press was not free, but in London or Amsterdam; for this reason he made several journeys backwards and forwards, which were the only changes that marked his external life in the whole period. He died in London, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, 29th March, 1772. [E.R.]

SWEERT, E., a Dutch botanist, 17th century.

SWERT, F., a Flemish historian, 1567–1629.

SWETT, JOHN A., an American physician, was born in Boston in Dec. 1808. His early education was received at the Boston grammar school, of which Mr. Benjamin A. Gould, known as the editor of an edition of Virgil, and subsequently a merchant of Boston, was at that time principal. After leaving school young Swett entered Harvard University, where he made the usual terms, graduating in 1828. He immediately commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, at that time as now, professor of *Materia Medica* in the Harvard Medical School, and in 1831 obtained his diploma. Shortly afterwards, while still undecided as to the place he should fix upon, in which to await the slow and uncertain advent of practice, he paid a visit to New York. Longing for professional improvement, and for an instruction larger and more exact than could be obtained there, he determined

to visit Europe; and the following May, having obtained the reluctant consent of his mother, he sailed for Europe. Dr. Swett's residence in Paris formed an era in his life, and he always looked back to it with pleasure, as the period in which he had made the greatest and most rapid advances in professional knowledge. Among the hospital physicians, Louis was his favorite, not alone from the subjects to which he more especially devoted himself, but from the simplicity of character, the strong reliance upon facts, and the scrupulous regard for truth, of that great physician. Dr. Swett left Paris with regret. The progress he had made in his profession, the friendships he had formed, the pleasures which youth and health enabled him to enjoy, and which derived an increased zest from the hard study from which they had been stolen, rendered his residence there a happy period of his life. Soon after his return, Dr. Swett became again connected with the New York Dispensary. The lectures which he delivered there were stenographed by the late Dr. J. A. Houston, and published by him in the New York *Lancet*, of which he was the editor. Being extensively circulated, these lectures did much to enhance the growing reputation of Dr. Swett, and bring him into repute as an authority on the subject of which they treat. In 1842, one great object of Dr. Swett's ambition was attained; he was elected one of the physicians of the New York Hospital, in the place of Dr. Macdonald. Seldom has an appointment been made with greater unanimity on the part of the governors, and never had one been received with more satisfaction by the profession. He delivered repeated courses of lectures there upon diseases of the chest and of the kidneys; and his instructions at the bedside attracted a crowd of students who had hitherto been strangers to the medical wards of the institution. On the 1st of August, 1849, Dr. Swett was married to Martha, the daughter of the late Dr. Dale, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. In 1852 he published his treatise on diseases of the chest, the work on which his reputation with the public must mainly rest. The clearness of its method, the accuracy of its descriptions of disease, and the soundness of its pathological and therapeutical doctrines, must long render it a favorite with students and with the profession. In the spring of the following year, he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of physic in the medical department of the University of the city of New York. So far as professional honors were concerned, he had now attained the summit of his wishes. Early in life he had proposed two ends in his professional career; to become one of the physicians of the New York Hospital, and to become an authorized teacher of medicine. Both his aims at length were accomplished. His careful preparation was now to bear its fruit. A new and honorable career of usefulness lay open before him,—but clouds and darkness were gathering upon his path, and the shadow of death was slowly creeping over him. The illness which terminated Dr. Swett's life, dates as far back as the spring of 1848. He was a continual sufferer from that period until his death, which occurred on the 17th of September, 1854. Dr. Swett's understanding was clear and comprehensive, his judgment sound; he was a careful and patient observer, and a devoted and conscientious lover of truth. He was energetic and persevering in what he undertook, his passions were moderate and under the control of his reason, and he possessed in a high degree that almost instinctive recognition of truth and propriety quite independent of the mere power of reasoning, to which we give the name of common



sense. The soundness of his judgment and the moderation of his views were shown in the conduct of his ordinary affairs as well as in his professional career. With the greater part of the time a very moderate income, his expenditure was always sufficiently liberal, and yet within his means; he never involved himself in debt, and after giving in his last will a handsome legacy to the Society for the benefit of the widows and orphans of medical men, he still left his family a moderate competence.

SWIETEN, G., a Dutch physician, 1700-1772.

SWIFT, DEANE, grandson of Godwin Swift, eldest of the uncles of the celebrated writer (next article), and a descendant by the mother's side from Admiral Dean, a naval commander of Cromwell's time; author of an *Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift*; died 1783. His son, THEOPHILUS, a miscellaneous writer, died 1815.

SWIFT, JONATHAN, though Irish by birth, was of English descent. His grandfather was a clergyman in Herefordshire, and married a cousin of the poet, Dryden; his father, who was steward of the Irish inns of court, died very poor in 1667; and Jonathan was born at Dublin in November of the same year. The widow was thrown for support on her own relations, by whom her son was educated at the school of Kilkenny, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was a careless student, and irregular in his conduct. Even then, however, he had worked in his vocation as a satirist, having sketched the 'Tale of a Tub' before he came across to England. This migration, occurring in 1688, opens the first of the four stages in the career of this singular and celebrated man. While he was always a polemic, and always strong-est in satire, the opinions which he advocated, and the victims whom he attacked, were very different in the different periods of his activity. During the first of these periods, extending from his twenty-first year to his forty-third, he was a zealous Whig; for three years more he was engaged in supporting the politics and party of the English Tories; and in his third epoch, the longest and most creditable of all, and reaching from his forty-sixth year to his sixty-ninth, his efforts were chiefly directed, always earnestly though not always wisely, towards improving the treatment and condition of Ireland. The closing period of his long life, lasting nine years, was spent in total inactivity, enforced by the decay of his faculties.—On coming to England, Swift was received into the family of the accomplished Sir William Temple, whose wife was a kinswoman of his mother. During this first residence at Moor Park he studied hard, acted as secretary of his patron, became a favorite of William III., and refused the king's offer to give him a troop of horse. He wrote Pindaric odes, which, being printed, compel an acquiescence in the unpalatable opinion expressed to him by Dryden; 'Cousin Swift, you will never be a poet.' But his practice of serious verse-making, was useful in training him for the production of those comic and satirical rhymes, which, though they want all the elements of poetry, abound so much in his characteristic humor and his apt vigor of diction, as to be among the best of his works, and the most curious monuments of his time. In 1694, having become discontented with his patron, he crossed to Ireland, took orders, and went to be a country pastor in Antrim, on an endowment of a hundred a-year. Perhaps this retirement was only a feint; perhaps he found it to be a mistake. On receiving a friendly recall from Temple, he benevolently obtained a transference of his living to a poor curate in the neighborhood, and returned to Moor Park in 1695.

He had already begun his course of coquetry with ladies, by coming to a breach with his 'Varina,' in Ireland. He now began his tutorship and admiration of the unfortunate 'Stella,' who was a Miss Johnson, the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, and then no more than thirteen or fourteen years old. During his second residence at Moor Park, he was led by his patron's share in the controversy between Bentley and Boyle, to write his 'Battle of the Books;' and probably the 'Tale of a Tub' also was now completed. These early works, while they fly at game higher than his political satires, are as characteristic as anything he ever wrote; and they are as full of talent, though not so well fitted for popularity, as the satirical romance which is his masterpiece. As a writer of plain, pure, vigorous, idiomatic English, Swift has no equal; and he has hardly any superior as a satirist, uniting extraordinary force with extraordinary humor, tremendously powerful in invective, and yet more formidable for the biting dexterity with which he wields the lash of irony. In reading his works we are never allowed to forget that he was ill-tempered, nor to suspect that, notwithstanding some good points, he was essentially bad-hearted and selfish;



[Laracor Church.]

but we are impressed by his strength even when he uses it in defence of error, and diverted by his wit even when it plays on things true and sacred. The intellectual characteristics of his writings were equally prominent in his conversation; when in good humor he was a marvellous talker, full of lively anecdote and jest; and he was always ready to throw back a stinging retort on an adversary. On Sir William Temple's death in 1699, Swift edited his posthumous works in London, and then accompanied Lord Berkeley, who was sent to Ireland. Misunderstandings occurred as usual; but, on his patron's recall next year, Swift was left in possession of livings yielding nearly four hundred a-year. He took up his abode at his vicarage of Laracor, in the county of Meath, made himself beloved for the charitable disposition which was one of his redeeming virtues, and discharged his duties as a parish clergyman with all the assiduity allowed by visits to England. These, however, took place every year, and sometimes lasted for several months. In 1704 the 'Tale of a Tub' and 'Battle of the Books' were published together, and, though anonymous, were attributed by the public to the right author. The former of the two was generally disliked by the clergy; and it was used as the means of infusing into the mind of Queen Anne an aversion to Swift, which made it impossible for his friends in the ministry to gratify his eager desire for ecclesiastical



preferment in England. The effect was not removed, either by his serious and manly 'Project for the Advancement of Religion,' or by the fine irony exhibited in the very title of 'An Argument to Prove that the Abolishing of Christianity in England may, as things now stand, be attended with some Inconveniences.' As early as 1708, when the latter of these pieces appeared, Swift was edging off from his political party. A real dissent from their opinions was indicated in more than one of those occasional pamphlets of his, which cannot here be so much as named. He was a vehement high churchman, and wrote against all relaxation of tests. In other points, such as his advocacy of annual parliaments, his doctrines would now make him be classed as a Radical. But his chief reasons for dissatisfaction with the Whigs themselves were two. They wounded his self-love by resisting demands of the Irish clergy, who had chosen Swift as their organ; and, above all, they could not, or would not, make him a bishop.—In the autumn of 1710, when the Tories had just come into power, a second mission from the Irish prelates introduced him familiarly to Harley and St. John: Godolphin, the Whig leader, treated him haughtily: and he enlisted in the cause of the new ministry with an envenomed alacrity. The most valuable service he rendered them was performed in the seven months ending in June, 1711, during which he wrote 'The Examiner.' Later in the same year he assisted the negotiations for peace by his tract 'The Conduct of the Allies;' and, the discreditable treaty of Utrecht having been concluded, his defence of it grew into the 'History of the Four Last Years of the Queen.' Still his new friends contented themselves, even more than the old, with rewarding him by flattering attentions. He proudly refused to be Harley's chaplain: and the minister, though he must have seen that he was hardly a safe man for the episcopal bench, made the attempt to raise him. But the royal obstinacy proved insurmountable. As a last resource, the deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin, was secured for Swift in the spring of 1713; and, accepting this fairly lucrative appointment as a sentence of exile, he departed, resolving, as he says in one of those bitter letters which are among the most vigorous of his compositions, to forget everything in England, and never see it again, 'if they have no further service for me.' He was speedily recalled to write one or two pamphlets, and to see the displacement of the Tories on the accession of George I. He then returned to Ireland, and ceased to have any concern in English politics. Soon after 1714, when his residence was fixed in Dublin, he became involved, further than the world was allowed to suspect, in troubles arising out of his strange and unmanly flirtations. Stella, under the protection of a widowed lady, had come to live near him on his settlement at Laracor: and she now removed to Dublin, where she unexpectedly found a rival. This was Miss Vanhomrigh, the 'Vanessa' of Swift's verses, who had become acquainted with him in London much in the same way as Miss Johnson, and who now with her sister followed him to Dublin. Stella's jealousy caused stormy scenes, which the Dean thought to terminate by marrying her secretly in 1716. The pair were never more than friends, before the marriage or after it; a state of affairs for which various reasons have conjecturally been assigned. But, in 1723, Vanessa chose to write to Stella, demanding explanations; and Stella exhibited the letter to Swift. He rode off with it in a paroxysm of rage, presented himself to Vanessa, threw it on her table, and departed without say-

ing a word. The shock killed her in a few weeks. Nor did his other victim long survive. He was called away from his last visit to England, in the end of 1727, to attend her on her deathbed. In the mean time he had continued to write with his usual frequency. In 1726 he lived with Pope in his villa at Twickenham, and contributed to the first draught of 'Martinus Scriblerus;' and then, also, he published the bitterest, most ingenious, and most amusing of all satires on human nature, the 'Travels of Lemuel Gulliver.' Lilliput and Brobdingnag will always preserve the name of Dean Swift. Nor was any practical occasion too trifling to call forth his cynical wit: he never was stronger than in his 'Polite Conversation,' and his mock 'Directions to Servants.' Irish affairs, however, were now his chief object; and the interests of the nation were embraced with a fiery zeal, which, in its denunciations of wrongs inflicted by England, forgot all distinctions of political party. The 'Drapier's Letters,' published in 1723, to expose a patent granted for copper coinage in Ireland raised Swift, whom no one hesitated to hold as the writer, to the summit of a popularity, which was augmented both by many acts of private kindness, and by an incessant series of masked attacks on the government and on prevalent abuses. Some of the best of the Dean's pamphlets are dressed in his favorite ironical garb. One of them is a plan for paying off the national debt, by the very simple process of confiscating and selling the church lands. In another, he offers at once to increase capital in Ireland, and to diminish the surplus population; the little children are to be carefully fattened, and sold to the London butchers: the plan is recommended by a grave array of statistical calculations; and objections are answered in a series of the most tremendous sarcasms on Irish misery and English misgovernment. That Swift's energy was unabated in 1735, when he was in his sixty-eighth year, is roved by one of his best rhymed pieces, 'The Legion Club,' a libel on the Irish House of Commons, who had resisted claims of the clergy. But his last public efforts were made, in the same cause, during the succeeding year. Giddiness, and other symptoms, had long portended danger. His memory now began to fail; and terror of worse evils made him miserable, till the other powers gave way likewise. After having lingered for three years in peaceful idiocy, he died of hydrocephalus in October, 1745. He bequeathed his property, amounting to about £10,000, for the formation of a hospital in Dublin for lunatics and idiots. [W.S.]

SWIFT, ZEPHANIAH, chief justice of Connecticut, and a writer on law, 1759–1823.

SWINBURNE, H., a civilian, died 1624.

SWINBURNE, HENRY, the descendant of an ancient Roman Catholic family, known as the accomplished writer of Narratives of his Travels in Spain and the Two Sicilies, died in Trinidad 1803.

SWINDEN, JOHN HENRY VAN, a learned Dutch physician, professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Franeker, and of astronomy at Amsterdam, 1746–1853.

SWINDEN, TOBIAS, rector of Cuxton, in Kent, author of a book strangely entitled, an 'Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell,' died 1720.

SWINNOCK, G., a rector of Buckinghamshire, author of 'Heaven and Hell Epitomised,' died 1673.

SWINTON, JOHN, chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, author of papers on Etruscan, Phœnician, and Eastern Antiquities, and a contributor to the Universal History, 1703–1777.

SWITZER, E., an English horticulturist, last ct. SYBRECHT, J., a Flemish painter, 1625–1730.



**SYDENHAM, CHARLES WILLIAM POULETT, Lord,** successor of the earl of Durham as governor-general of Canada, was born in London 1793, and continued the mercantile business of his father, J. Poulett Thompson, till 1830. Four years previously he had become a member of parliament, and when the Whig administration was formed, he took office as vice-president of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy. In 1834 he became president of that board, and in 1839 was appointed to the government of Canada, having previously been raised to the peerage. He was killed in Canada by a fall from his horse, 1841.

**SYDENHAM, FLOYER,** an eminent Greek scholar, was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1734. He translated some of the works of Plato into English; but the want of patronage involved him in embarrassments; he was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there perished, in 1788. Such was the sympathy which his sad fate excited, that it gave rise to that excellent institution, the Literary Fund.

**SYDENHAM, THOMAS, M. D.,** a distinguished physician of the seventeenth century, and sometimes called the English Hippocrates, was born in 1624, at Windford Eagle, Dorsetshire, where his ancestors had been settled for many generations. Nothing whatever is known of the history of his boyhood, though it may be concluded from the condition of his family that his early education was not wholly neglected; but we find that in 1642, at the age of eighteen, he entered Oxford as a commoner of Magdalen Hall. His stay there, however, could not have been of long duration, for he shortly afterwards, probably in that very year, joined the army of the parliament, in which two of his brothers were then serving—William, who attained to the rank of a colonel, and was ultimately governor of the Isle of Wight; and Francis, who was a major of horse, and was killed in 1644. How long Thomas Sydenham, who is only known to posterity as the most eminent physician of his time, continued to act as a soldier, or what exploits he performed in that capacity, are points which it is impossible now to ascertain, but he himself speaks of his military career as having extended to several years, *aliquot annos*; and Sir Richard Blackmore described him as a 'disbanded officer who entered upon the study of medicine for a maintenance and without any preparatory learning.' He seems to have re-entered Oxford in 1646, where he acquired a fellowship in All Souls, and he graduated there in 1648, as M. B. (Bachelor of Medicine). When he settled in London is unknown, but he was certainly there before 1661, as he describes the epidemics of that year. In 1663 he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and in 1666 he published his first medical work, which he entitled *Methodus Curandi Febres*. In 1676 he took the degree of M. D. (Doctor of Medicine) at Cambridge, though not otherwise connected with that university, and in this year the first edition of his *Observationes Medice* appeared. In 1680 the first edition of the *Epistolæ Responsariæ* was published, and in 1686 the *Tractatus de Podagra et Hydrope*; and in 1685, the collected edition of his works known as the *Opera Universa*. Sydenham had been long afflicted by gout, which at length undermined his constitution, and he died of that distemper, combined with other maladies, at London on the 29th of December, 1689, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. [J.M.C.]

**SYDNEY, ALGERNON,** the second son of Robert,



[Algernon Sydney.]

earl of Leicester, was born about the year 1621. In early youth he fought in the ranks of the parliamentary forces. Whatever sentiments influenced many of the other opponents of Charles I., his opinions, founded on the spirit of Roman republicanism, were inimical to all monarchy, and he proved them in his disgust at the ascendancy of Cromwell. He was abroad at the time of the restoration, and wandered about for some years scattering bitter sarcasms around against the objects of his political enmity. He was haughty and imperious in his own nature, and seems by no means to have courted the literary and social distinction which his genius might have achieved. His 'Discourses concerning Government,' was a posthumous work. It is full of powerful rhetorical arguments—as when in answer to the proposition of Salmasius, that kingly government is typed in the superiority of one kind of animal over another, he answers that this is nothing but the superiority of brutish violence and injustice, and that the type, 'Though it should prove to be in all respects adequate to the matter in question, could only show, that those who have no sense of right, reason, or religion, have a natural propensity to make use of their strength to the destruction of such as are weaker than they—and not that any are willing to submit, or not to resist it if they can—which I think will be of no great advantage to monarchy.' He was permitted to return to England in 1677. Though he had probably deeper ultimate views, his connection with the Rye-house plot, for which he suffered, was the same substantially as that of Lord William Russell, already referred to. Sydney met his fate with iron firmness, and was beheaded on the 7th of December, 1683. [J.H.B.]

**SYEN, ARNOLD,** a Dutch botanist, 1604–1667.

**SYKES, ARTHUR ASHLEY,** an English divine, was born in London about 1694, and educated at St. Paul's School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He held, successively, the livings of Godmersham, Dry Drayton, and Rayleigh; became a prebendary and chancellor of Salisbury cathedral; and ultimately obtained the deanery of St. Burien, in Cornwall, and a prebend at Winchester. He died in 1756. Dr. Sykes was distinguished as an able controversialist in favor of the Hoadleyan or low church principles; and was also the author of 'An Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion,' &c.

**SYLBURG, F.,** a German philologist, 1536–96.

**SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS,** whose bloody pros-

criptions have passed into a proverb, was descended from one branch of the famous Cornelian family. He became quaestor when about thirty years of age, B.C. 107, and after obtaining military renown under Marius in Africa, became chief of the aristocratic party in the social war, and vanquished his old companion-in-arms in Italy; he was then, B.C. 88, elected consul. Sylla had marched to his victory over Marius from the field of battle in which Mithridates had succumbed to him, and the latter having renewed the war, he led another expedition against him B.C. 87. The success to which he had now become accustomed still attended the arms of Sylla, and his operations were one long series of victories, often, however, dearly bought; it was in these wars that he captured Athens, and the victory was such a fearful one that the blood is said to have run out from the city gates into the fields; the most splendid monuments of Athenian art were also doomed to destruction. While these events were taking place in the East, Marius and his party had recovered the dictatorship in Rome, and Sylla hastily returning at the head of his victorious legions, gained a second great victory over the Plebeians, and entered Rome in triumph in the year 82. He was now absolute master of the lives, liberties, and property of the citizens of Rome, and he used his power as the head of an unprincipled faction, cradled in the blood and crimes of the expiring republic, may be supposed to have done. Sylla governed under the title of perpetual dictator, and strenuously applied himself to the reconstruction of the aristocratic constitution. His contempt for the people may be judged from the instance in which he addressed an assembly of them, on occasion of certain complaints reaching him: he recited this apologue:—‘A laborer when at plough was annoyed by vermin, and he twice stopped from his work and pulled them off his jacket. But finding himself bitten again, to spare himself any further trouble, he threw the jacket into the fire. Now I advise those whom I have twice conquered, not to oblige me, a third time, to try the fire.’ The wholesale nature of his confiscations may be judged from the number of his soldiers, namely, 115,000 men, whom he rewarded with settlements in Italy; finally, he enfranchised 10,000 slaves to increase the number of his partisans, and enrolled them among the free citizens. In a manner as extraordinary, he abdicated all power, B.C. 79, chiefly, we may presume, from his subsequent conduct, that he might exchange the cares of state for the licentiousness of private life. This fact is a sufficient answer, one might suppose, to all that can be urged in behalf of his desire for the public good. No man who is unprincipled and licentious in private life, can deserve credit for any real virtue in his public acts. Sylla died of a disgusting malady, B.C. 77, having previously written his ‘Memoirs.’ [E.R.]

SYLVESTER, or SILVESTER, *first* of the name pope and saint of Rome, reigned 814–823. The *second*, who was one of the most extraordinary men of his age as an astronomer, mathematician, and man of practical science, succeeded Gregory V. 999, and died 1003. Some of his writings are extant. The *third* Sylvester was an antipope set up in 1044.

SYLVESTER, JOSHUA, an inferior English poet, translator of Du Bartas’s ‘Divine Weeks and Works,’ born in London 1563, died 1618.

SYLVESTER, MATTHEW, a Church of England minister, ejected for nonconformity, 1662.

SYLVIUS, F., a French grammarian, died 1630.

SYLVIVS, FRANCIS DELABOE or DUBOIS, a Dutch physiologist and chemist, 1614–1672.

SYLVIUS, LAMBERT, otherwise VANDEN BOSCH, a Dutch biographer and poet, 1610–1688.

SYMES, MICHAEL, an English officer, who was sent as ambassador to the Burmese court at Amrapoor, in 1795, and had the satisfaction of concluding an advantageous treaty of commerce with the Burmese emperor. On arriving in England, Major Symes published the account of his ‘Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava.’ He died, shortly after the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore’s army, from fatigue, being then colonel of the 66th regiment of infantry, Jan., 1809.

SYMMACHUS, a pope of Rome, 498–514.

SYMMACHUS, QUINTUS AURELIUS, a prefect, pontiff, and augur of Rome in its declining age, remarkable for his eloquent appeal against the ruin threatened by the triumph of Christianity; he is the author of ‘Epistles’ still extant, and became consul under Theodosius in 391. His descendant, QUINTUS AURELIUS MEMMIUS, was a senator in the time of Odoacer 485, and was put to death by Theodoric 525.

SYMMACHUS THE SAMARITAN, a learned Christian of the sect of Ebionites, 2d century.



[J. C. Symmes's monument, Hamilton, Ohio.]

SYMME, JOHN CLEVES, the author of an Eccentric Theory of the Earth, in which he held that the globe was hollow, with openings at the poles for admission of light, died 1823.

SYMMONS, DR. CHARLES, was born in 1749, at Cardigan, which town his father represented in three successive parliaments. He was the author of ‘Inez’ and ‘Constantia,’ two dramatic poems; a metrical translation of the Æneid, and a ‘Life of Milton.’ Dr. Symmons was a warm admirer of literature, and a zealous supporter of the Literary Fund Society. Died 1826.—CAROLINE SYMMONS, his daughter, was remarkable for precocity of talent. She was born in 1788; and after her death, which took place in 1812, her father published a collection of her poems.

SYNCELLUS, GEORGE, a monk of Constantinople, author of a Chronography, which contains an account of Egyptian kings, and corrects the Chronicon of Eusebius, died 800.

SYNESIUS, a bishop of Ptolemais, in Africa, in the 5th century, who had the advantage of pursuing his philosophical studies under Hypatia. Author of Epistles and other writings.

SYNGE, E., an Irish prelate, 1659–1741.

SYPHAX, king of Western Numidia, d. 201 B.C.



**SYRIANUS**, a philosopher of the school of Neoplatonists at Athens, died 450.

**SYROPULUS, SILVESTER**, a Greek ecclesiastic, historian of the Council of Florence, 15th century.

**SYRUS**. See **PUBLIUS**.

**SZALKAI, ANTHONY**, a Hungarian poet and dramatic author, author of the first regular drama composed in his native tongue, died 1804.

**SZECEDI, JOHN BAPTIST**, a learned Jesuit, born at Eisenstadt, in 1699. He became, successively, rector, missionary, and almoner-general; and was

distinguished as well by the purity of his life, as by his talents. His works chiefly relate to the laws and history of Hungary. He died in 1760.

**SZENT-MARTONLY, IGNATIUS**, a Jesuit and astronomer of Portugal, who suffered a long imprisonment on the suppression of his order in that country, 1718-1793.

**SZTARAY, ANTHONY**, Count De, an Austrian general, opposed to Dumouriez, period of the French revolution, died 1808.

## T

**TABARI**, an Arabian historian, 839-925.

**TABARRANI, PIETRO**, an Italian physician, and author of *Anatomical Observations*, 1702-79.

**TABERNÆMONTANUS, JAMES THEODORE**, a German physician and botanist, 1520-1588.

**TABOR, J. O.**, a Ger. juriconsult, 1604-1674.

**TABOUE, J.**, a French historian, 17th century.

**TABOUROT, S.**, a French poet, 1547-1590.

**TACCA, PETER JAMES**, a celebrated Italian sculptor, was a pupil of John of Bologna. Two of his greatest works are the statue of Ferdinand III., grand-duke of Tuscany, with four slaves chained at his feet, at Leghorn; and the equestrian figure of Philip IV., at Madrid. Died 1640.

**TACCOLI, N.**, an Italian historian, 1690-1768.

**TACHARD, GUY**, a French Jesuit, who accompanied the French ambassadors to Siam, as a missionary. In 1688 he returned to Europe, after an absence of two years, but went again to India, and died in Bengal about 1694. His voyages, in 2 vols., were published at Paris, in 1689.

**TACITUS (CAIUS CORNELIUS)**, the Roman historian. Tacitus was probably born in the reign of Nero, but neither the place nor the exact time of his birth is known. It appears from a letter of the younger Pliny, who was born A. D. 61, that Tacitus was about the same age with himself, but a little older; he may, therefore, have been born in A. D. 58 or 59. His parentage is veiled in the same obscurity; but it is not improbable that his father was Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman knight, who is



[Tacitus—From an Antique Gem.]

mentioned by Pliny as a procurator of the emperor in Belgic Gaul. We thus know nothing of the training which he underwent in youth, preparatory to the literary labors which he afterwards so ably performed. He has himself recorded a few facts illustrative of his career after he had attained the age of manhood; and these form the only authentic history of his life. He owed his first promotion to Vespasian, and was indebted for further favors to his

sons and successors, Titus and Domitian. In A. D. 77 C. Julius Agricola, who was then consul, betrothed to him his daughter, whom he married in the following year. He was one of fifteen commissioners appointed to superintend the celebration of the secular games in A. D. 88, and held in the same year the office of prætor. He was not in Rome when his father-in-law died there A. D. 93, nor does he state the reason of his absence. In A. D. 97 he was elected consul to supply the place of Virginus Rufus, who died during his year of office; and pronounced over the deceased the funeral oration. In A. D. 99 he was appointed by the senate, along with Pliny, to conduct the prosecution of Marius, proconsul of Africa, who was impeached for malversation in his province; and, on the testimony of his associate and friend, made a most eloquent and dignified reply to the arguments advanced in defence of the accused. The time of his death is unknown; but it may perhaps be inferred that he survived Trajan, who died A. D. 117. The extant works of Tacitus are—1. The Life of Agricola, his father-in-law; 2. A Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Germans; 3. Histories; 4. Annals; 5. Dialogue on Orators, or the Causes of the Decline of Eloquence. The Life of Agricola is one of the earliest works of Tacitus, and must have been written after the death of Domitian B. C. 96. It has been much and justly admired as a specimen of Biography; and is certainly an affectionate tribute to the memory of an able administrator and a good man. His description of ancient Germany and its people is not of much value as an historical document, though there can be little doubt that it contains the hearsay accounts which were prevalent in the age of the author. The histories, of which only the first four books and a part of the fifth are extant, comprehended the period from the accession of Galba (A. D. 68) to the death of Domitian (A. D. 96). The Annals comprised the period from the death of Augustus (A. D. 14) to the death of Nero (A. D. 68). Of these a part of the fifth book is lost, and also the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, the beginning of the eleventh, and the end of the sixteenth, which is the last. The style of Tacitus is concise, vigorous, and expressive; occasionally obscured by elaborate condensation, but always such as to impress the reader with a high opinion of the reflective powers of the writer. [G.F.]

**TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS**, a patriotic Roman emperor, elected to the imperial office on the death of Aurelian, A. D. 275, when in his 75th year. He was descended from the great historian above described, and had been twice consul; but he reigned as emperor only six months, in which short space he displayed wisdom, vigor, and a just moderation.

**TACQUET, ANDREW**, an able mathematician, born at Antwerp, in 1611. He published several mathematical works, all of which were collected in

one folio volume, and published after his death, in 1707.

TADJ-EDDYN, an Arabian historian, d. 1275.

TAFFI, ANDREA, an Italian artist, born at Florence in 1213. He introduced into Italy the art of designing in Mosaic, which he learnt from some Greeks employed at Venice. Died 1294.

TAFURI, J. B., an Ital. biographer, 1695-1760.

TAGLIACCOZZI, or TALIACOTIUS, GASPARD, an eminent Italian surgeon, ludicrously alluded to by the author of *Hudibras*, was born at Bologna, in 1546, where he was for many years anatomical professor. He applied himself chiefly to curing wounds of the ears, lips, &c., but more particularly the nose. This, which has obtained the name of the *Taliacotian* process, has both been performed and written on by Mr. Carpue and Mr. Travers, and various other surgeons, English and American. It appears, also, that the operation has long been practised in India. Died 1599.

TAHUREAU, J., a French poet, 1527-1555.

TAILLASSON, JOHN JOSEPH, a French painter and writer on art, 1746-1809.

TAILLE, J. DE LA, a French poet, dramatist, and historian, 1540-1595. His brother, JAMES, a poet and author of several tragedies, 1542-1562.

TAILLEPIED, NOEL, a French biographer, antiquarian, and historian of the Druids, 1540-89.

TAISAUD, P., a French jurist, 1644-1715.

TAL-TSOU, emperor of China, 951-954.

TAIE-TSOUNG, emperor of China, 977-997.

TALBERT, F. X., a French priest, 1728-1803.

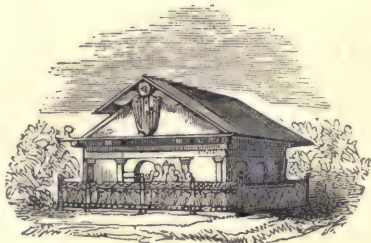
TALBOT, CHARLES, successively earl and duke of Shrewsbury, descended from the famous warrior of that name (next article), was born in 1660. He held the office of lord chamberlain to James II., but actively promoted the revolution in 1688, and became viceroy of Ireland and lord treasurer, d. 1717.



[Effigy on the Tomb of John Talbot.]

TALBOT, JOHN, earl of Shrewsbury, called 'The English Achilles,' renowned in the French wars, was the second son of Richard, Lord Talbot, and was born at Blechmore, in Shropshire, 1373. Shakespeare calls him 'The Terror of France' with historical correctness, his name at the time having really become

proverbial in that country. The history of Talbot commences with his call to parliament by Henry IV., after which, in 1412, he was appointed lord justice in Ireland, and in 1414 lord-lieutenant. He first went to France in the reign of Henry V., 1420, and nine years later, under the regent Bedford, his exploits had rendered his name a word of terror. At this time, however, the Maid of Orleans (see JOAN OF ARC) turned the fortunes of war against him, and Talbot became the prisoner of Charles VII. from 1429 to 1432, when he recovered his liberty by ransom. Under date 1433, the French chronicler, Mon-



[Mausoleum of the Talbots, at Dorking.]

strelet, informs us how 'Messire Jean de Thellebot' came into France, where he conquered many cities and fortresses; on this occasion, in fact, he reasserted the English dominion in that country, and for his services was created marshal of the kingdom; at a later period, 1442, the earldom of Shrewsbury was conferred on him. We next hear of him in an embassy for peace 1443, and then, 1446, in his old lieutenancy in Ireland,—English affairs in France meanwhile going to ruin. In 1449 we read in old Monstrelet's annals, how valiantly he led three hundred men to the assault of Rouen, and planted the English flag on the battlements. He seems then to have returned to England again, and in 1451 went back to Aquitaine as lieutenant-general with extraordinary powers: once more he led the 'noble English' to victory, and at the head of less than five thousand combatants, recovered Guienne, aided, indeed, by the treason of Lesparre and others. Twice did Charles, and twice did Talbot, recover Bourdeaux,—the latter, on the first of these occasions, becoming prisoner, when he was treated with great courtesy on account of his valor, and presented by Charles with gifts of horses and gold and silver. In 1453 he marched to the relief of Castillon, then besieged by the French, and was killed by a cannon ball in the eightieth year of his age; one of his sons also fell with him on the field of battle, and the English, no longer sustained by his heroic arm, were soon after expelled from France. [E.R.]

TALBOT, P., an Irish Jesuit, 1620-1680.

TALBOT, R., an English antiquary, died 1558.

TALBOT, WILLIAM, successively bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, 1659-1730. His son, CHARLES, Lord Talbot, brought up to the bar, was born 1684. In 1719 he entered parliament, became solicitor-general in 1726, and lord chancellor in 1733; died 1737. CATHERINE, only child of Edward, his second son, author of several elegantly written works, 1720-1770.

TALCOTT, JOSEPH, governor of Connecticut from 1724 to 1741. Died 1742.

TALFOURD, THOMAS NOON, the author of 'Ion,' was born at Reading in 1795. He was educated



there at the Dissenters' grammar school, and instructed in classical literature by Dr. Valpy. In 1821 he was called to the bar, and first wore the serjeant's gown in 1833. Two years later Serjeant Talfourd became a member of parliament, and published his famous tragedy, followed at intervals by 'The Athenian Captive,' 'Glencoe,' and the 'Castilian.' In 1849 he was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, and was on the bench at Stafford, apparently in good health, when he suddenly breathed his last on the 20th March, 1854. 'Ion' is acknowledged to be a fine classical production, abounding in passages of remarkable beauty. The character of Talfourd also was well worthy of his literary fame; perhaps no man was more beloved in his own circle for kindness of heart, and all the virtues of social intercourse. His prose works are a 'Life of Charles Lamb,' 'Vacation Rambles,' and a biography of Mrs. Radcliffe.

TALIESIN, termed PEN BIERDD, or the Chief of the Bards, is regarded as the most eminent of the ancient British poets. He lived in the middle of the sixth century; and his name has been handed down to posterity in conjunction with the two Merlins, under the appellation of the three principal Christian bards.

TALLARD, CAMILLE D'HOTUN, Duke De, a celebrated marshal of France, was born in 1652. After having distinguished himself under Turenne, he was, in 1697, sent ambassador to England, to negotiate concerning the succession to the crown of Spain on the death of Charles II. War breaking out in 1702, he was honored with a marshal's staff; and after he had defeated the imperialists before Landau, and the town had capitulated, he announced his success to Louis XIV. in the following terms: 'I have taken more standards than your majesty has lost soldiers.' He was afterwards opposed to the Duke of Marlborough, and taken prisoner at the battle of Hochstet; on which occasion he said to the duke, 'Your Grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe.' The duke replied, 'You will except, I hope, those who defeated them.' Marshal Tallard remained in England till 1712, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke. In 1726 he was made secretary of state, and died in 1728.

TALLENTS, F., a nonconf. divine, 1619-1708.

TALLEYRAND, a younger branch of the family of the counts of Perigord, the first of whom known to history was HELIE DE TALLEYRAND, who lived about 1100. After him we find HELIE DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, an influential cardinal and statesman, 1301-1364. H. DE TALLEYRAND, count of Chalais, minister and favorite of Louis XIII., who was out-generated by Richelieu, and perished on the scaffold 1626. ALBERT ANGELIQUE, cardinal and peer of France at the period of the revolution, fled with the emigration, but returned with the Bourbons, and in 1819 became archbishop of Paris, 1736-1821.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE DE, the character of his house who fills by far the largest space in history, the prince of diplomatists, was born at Paris in 1754, and educated for the church. His course of life was not very consistent with this profession, but the wish of his dying father prevailed with Louis XVI., and he was named, in 1788, bishop of Autun, a rural diocese in the Bourbonnaise. The connection, studies, and manners of the young prelate were still such as invited him to preserve his place in society, and he frequented not the less the *gays alons* of Paris, studying, if any thing, Voltaire and Fontenelle, and drawing more

closely to Mirabeau and the other stirring spirits of that period. In May, 1789, the states-general met, and Talleyrand took his place with the clergy, and, adopting popular principles, actively engaged himself in the reorganization of the state, upon which that body so resolutely entered; he even proposed the confiscation and sale of the church property, and when that measure was carried, zealously applied himself to the creation of a constitutional clergy. For these and similar misdeeds, he was excommunicated by Pius VI. some six months after he had given the sanction of the church to the people's cause by celebrating high mass on the 'altar of the country.' On leaving the church, Talleyrand at once assumed the character by which he is known to history, and went as ambassador to England with M. Chauvelin, with whom also he was suddenly expelled from London by the ministry of Pitt; he then fled to America, his name being compromised in the discoveries of the iron chest, so soon followed by the ruin of the monarchy. He remained in his transatlantic asylum till after the fall of Robespierre, thus escaping the whole period of the reign of terror, and then, returning to Paris, became a member of the newly-founded National Institute, and minister of foreign affairs under the Directory. It is at this point that the European interest of his history commences, for he now conspired against his masters, and promoted the revolution which carried Napoleon to the summit of power. Here the question occurs, therefore, What were his convictions? Faith, in what any single party might understand by principle, Talleyrand had not; yet, he possessed some rare quality of mind which, to him, supplied the place of such a faith, and which has been aptly designated a 'supernatural indifference,'—an indifference not to his own fate, but to whatsoever event might befall the men or the institutions surrounding him, so that his own schemes remained buoyant. Napoleon's summary judgment of him is perhaps nearer the truth than any more labored criticism, and his words are these:—'Talleyrand was always in a state of treason, but it was a treasonable complicity with fortune herself; his circumspection was extreme; he conducted himself towards his friends as if, at some future time, they might be his enemies, and towards his enemies as if they might become his friends!' This, after all the apologies we have read for him, really seems to be the sum of the matter; and however admirable such a character might be as a minister of foreign affairs, there is surely too much of the Mephistopheles element in it to satisfy any lover of honesty; it is a judgment, also, by no means *ex parte* in character, for the fact stated is implied in the very apologies for him. What else is the argument that he shifted from one party to another, lest he should partake in the threatened corruption of the body of which he foresaw the decay, except another way of stating his *treasonable complicity with fortune*; and what would any cause be worth if all its supporters were in this state of perennial treason towards it? What, again, is the moral worth of that man, however great his capacity, who supports a cause on condition of its success? We should be doing injustice to the memory of Talleyrand, not to add that he earnestly desired peace, and the alliance of France and England in a progressive policy; his great misfortune was an overweening reliance on the shifts of diplomacy, his too great willingness to adopt that expedient of abominable cunning—though the expression came from a nobler head than his—'tell a lie and find it truth!' Talleyrand re-



remained foreign minister under Napoleon till 1807, when he was created prince of Benevento, and became grand-chamberlain, with the titular rank of vice-grand-elect of the empire. In 1809 he began his opposition to the policy of Napoleon, and being deprived of his office of chamberlain, retired to Valencay, where it would appear he conspired against the emperor. The year 1814 found him acting openly with the allies, and he next appears as minister under Louis XVIII. In the latter years of the opposition which ended in the revolution of 1830, Talleyrand took no part in public business, but on the accession of Louis Philippe, as citizen king, he became ambassador once more in England. This appointment he held till January, 1835, when his great age caused him to resign it, and he was succeeded by General Sebastiani. To him, more than any other man, Louis Philippe was indebted for the creation of his peace policy, maintained, say the French, 'at any price,—a matter this which must yet await, some time, a righteous judgment. Died 1838.

[E.R.]



Tallien.

**TALLIEN, JEAN LAMBERT**, a Jacobin of the French revolution, chief agent in the fall of Robespierre, was born at Paris 1769, and was successively clerk to an attorney, and in one of the government offices. At the epoch of the revolution he became secretary to one of the deputies, and at the declining period of the Legislative Assembly was editor of the '*Ami des Citoyens*,' one of the journals by which the populace were goaded to anarchy; he also actively assisted in organizing the insurrection of August 10, 1792, on the success of which he was appointed recording secretary of the Paris Commune. From this time Tallien ranked with the most active members of the mountain, and aided in the destruction of the Girondins; he was also implicated in the massacres of September, and became president of the Assembly on the day of the king's execution. In the beginning of 1794 he was sent with Yaubeau to the city of Bourdeaux to crush the remnant of feeling remaining in favor of Girondism, and place the republican government on a secure basis: here he struck terror into the population by his remorseless use of the guillotine, at the same time that he revelled in the proconsular splendor and debauchery of which several other cities of France at that time presented a like example. One of the most beautiful and highly spirited women of that age was a Madame de Fontenai, daughter of the count de Cabarrus, a Spanish grandee, of French extraction; she was detained at Bourdeaux *en route* for Spain by the

arrest of her husband, and was accustomed to address the clubs, where her appearance excited the greatest enthusiasm. Easily moved to pity by the terror around her, and fond of adventure and notoriety, this woman resolved to conquer the heart of the dreaded Tallien, and she succeeded so well that his greatest pride was to exhibit her in his splendid equipage, clothed in Grecian costume, to represent the goddess of liberty—a parade of Oriental luxury and vice, which disgusted Robespierre beyond expression, while it amused the people and was the salvation of many of them, for whom this modern Thais was never tired of interceding. Being recalled to Paris as the last struggle between Robespierre and these corrupters of the people drew high, Madame de Fontenai was arrested, in the expectation that she would lend her assistance in the fall of Tallien, and, at all events, that she might not embarrass the action of Robespierre and Saint Just. She, however, proved true to her lover, and privately conveyed a note to him, in which she reproached him with cowardice if he suffered her now to perish on the scaffold. Thus exasperated, and certain that his own head would fall next, Tallien acted that daring part in Convention, on the 9th Thermidor, which proved the destruction of Robespierre: he was then elected to the Committee of Public Safety, and became president of the Convention; now, also, Madame de Fontenai became his wife. He played a considerable part in subsequent events, and was elected on the Council of 500; the ascendancy of Buonaparte, however, soon threw men of his stamp into the shade, and Tallien died, without ever recovering the undeserved importance he had once enjoyed, in 1820. His beautiful colleague, for such Madame de Fontenai really was, procured a divorce during his absence in Egypt, whither he had gone with Napoleon, and in 1805, was married to the count Joseph de Caraman, afterwards prince of Chimoay: she died in 1835. Tallien, we ought to say, admitted his 'errors,' as he called them, but pleaded the delirium of the times, a fact surely of some significance; ignorant of what the future may have in store for us, let us ponder these circumstances, and consider well what monstrous births might yet be brought forth among the millions who know nothing of Christianity but the name, and little of civilization but its corrupting influences. [E.R.]

**TALLIS, THOMAS**, the master of William Byrde, one of the greatest of English musicians, was born early in the reign of Henry VIII. The most curious and extraordinary of his works which is still extant was his song of forty vocal parts. This great effort of musical science is carried on in alternate flight, pursuit, attack, and choral counterpoint to the end. This many-voiced piece of Gothicism is terminated by twelve bars of full harmony. Tallis died in 1585, and was buried in the old parish church of Greenwich. [J.M.]

**TALMA, FRANCIS JOSEPH**, the Garrick of the French stage, was born at Paris about 1770, but a great portion of his boyhood was passed in London. He was educated at a boarding school in Lambeth, and then articled to a surgeon; but soon joined an amateur French company, under Sir John Gallini at the Hanover Square Rooms, and appeared as *Count Almaviva*, in Beaumarchais' comedy of '*The Barber of Seville*,' and other characters. His taste was formed by witnessing the performances of Kemble and Siddons, and on visiting Paris as an actor, and making his *début* on the boards of the theatre Français, he ventured on the new style of acting, but as might have been expected, it was not imme-





Talma's House.

diately acceptable. An accident caused, at length, the acknowledgment of his merits. A tragedy by M. Chenier, entitled *Charles IX.*, being accepted, and the part refused by the chief performer, M. Saintful, who accompanied his refusal with the sneering recommendation that it should be given 'to young Talma;' the recommendation was literally adopted, and Talma, by sedulous study of the part, and an adoption of proper costume, won a decided triumph by the performance. The advantage of his English education was in this apparent; but still more conspicuously in the next occurrence. M. Ducis had undertaken a translation of Shakspeare's '*Othello*,' with a catastrophe more suitable, as he thought, to the prejudices of a French audience; but Talma, enlightened by what he had observed of the English stage, insisted on the Shaksperian conclusion. The result was a marvellous success, which placed Talma at the summit of his profession. He won a large fortune by his exertions, a high position in society, and the favor of the emperor Napoleon. He died at Paris 19th October, 1826, having previously published (1825) '*Reflexions*' on the histrionic art, distinguished by much truth and research. He was interred, according to his own directions, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, without any religious ceremony, but funeral orations by Jouy and Arnault were delivered at the grave. To change, it is alleged, his resolution on this score, the archbishop of Paris had sought an interview, but in vain. Talma's conduct, it is supposed, proceeded from his resentment at the excommunication pronounced by the Roman Catholic Church against actors. A short time before his death, he embraced his theatrical friends, Jouy, Arnault, and Duvalliers, but refused to see Madam Vanhove, his wife, from whom he had been long separated. At the funeral a magnificent hearse conveyed his remains, and was followed by fifteen mourning coaches, besides Talma's own, and several empty carriages, with a great number of literary and theatrical persons on foot, and a multitude exceeding four thousand individuals. A large concourse of citizens also filled the cemetery and surrounded the tomb. Such was the respect shown to the great actor—not excessive, though so significant, for to the artist reverence is always due, and the art of acting is one in which the characteristics of all the other arts are united.

TALMONT, A. P. LA TREMOILLE, Prince De, a royalist chief in the war of La Vendée, executed at his castle of Laval 1793.

TALMONT, GABRIELLE DE BOURBON, Princess De, wife of Louis II. of La Tremouille, author of works of devotion still in MS., died 1516.

TAMBRONI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet and historian, born at Bologna, in 1773. In 1809 he was appointed consul at Leghorn, and afterwards at Rome. He wrote '*Compendio delle Storie di Polonio*,' &c. Died 1824.—His sister, CLOTILDA, was noted for her acquaintance with Greek literature, and in 1794 the Greek professorship of Bologna was bestowed on her. Died 1817.

TAMBURINI, PIETRO, a famous Italian moralist and writer on jurisprudence, 1737–1827.

TAMERLANE, sometimes called 'Timour the Tartar,' one of those grand old heroes who have in past times disputed the empire of the world, was born at Kesh, a town south-east of Samarcand, in 1335. He was a descendant on the mother's side of the Mongol emperor Genghis Khan, and became sovereign of Tartary after the defeat of Houssein, his competitor, in 1369 or 1370. Saluted emperor, with the surname of *Saheb Karan* (Master of the World), he commenced to make good his title by invading Persia, and in a short time, 1380, took possession of Herat and the whole of Khorassan. It was the age of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, and all the races of the East were more or less engaged in the struggle for empire. The feeling of Tamerlane was thus distinctly expressed: 'The earth ought to have but one master, as there is only one God in heaven; and what (he asked) is the earth, with all its inhabitants, for the ambition of a great prince?' The barbarian grandeur of resolve thus announced is greatly preferable, if only on the score of manly sincerity, to the same end sought by the tricks of corruption and diplomacy, fearful as it is to contemplate the progress of such a scourge, the cities destroyed, and the pyramids formed of thousands of human heads, which were all that Tamerlane left to mark the spot where they had once flourished. These are scenes it is unnecessary to depict in detail, enough to state that the conquests of Tamerlane had reached from Moscow on the one hand, to Delhi in India on the other, before he marched against his last and greatest foe, the Sultan Bajazet. The eventful battle which decided the question whether the Osmanlis or the Tartars should be masters for the present was fought at Angora, on the 20th July, 1402, the number of combatants on the side of Tamerlane being 200,000 men, having twenty-six elephants, and on the part of Bajazet 300,000 men, with ten elephants. The conflict raged with fury six hours, and after 40,000 of the Turks were laid dead on the field, and 10,000 of their adversaries, Bajazet became the prisoner of his conqueror, who retained him captive, though he treated him with great generosity, till his death in the year following. Tamerlane then, in 1404, returned to his capital, and insatiate of conquest, immediately organized an army of elite troops, numbering 200,000 men, destined to act against China, but he was seized with a violent fever, and died, soon after taking the field, 18th February, 1405. This extraordinary man is supposed to be the author of a book of '*Institutes, Political and Military*,' which has been translated from the Persian into French and English. His portrait represents a warrior armed *cap-a-pie*, of lofty stature, with a noble countenance, framed on the Greek model, and a head massive as that of Hercules. While extensive conquests, and the foundation of empires, are rendered necessary by the ignorance and vice of whole masses of population, such a man must be numbered among the great of his kind; the



history of all such, however, proves by accumulated instances, that their successes are only as so many judgments upon society, as grand, and it may be as beneficial in their results as the storms of the atmosphere. If it be so, the sudden rise of empires, and the recurrence of the experiment from age to age, whether under an Alexander, a Caesar, a Tamerlane, or a Napoleon, can but be for a temporal purpose; instead of pointing to universal dominion as the end of society, every fresh attempt does but prove the impossibility of such a result; the master mind seems but the electric spot to which the clouds gather from all sides, till the heavens are black, and the portent explodes in thunder, or dazzles the world with its fires. The end of Providence is not to arm frail man with his thunders, but to render the air free and pure around him; so long as ignorance prevails, so long as the darkest passions continue to ferment and clash with each other, these scenes must recur. After all, we may hope, will come those peaceful communities, of which the policy of our own country and the spirit of its history afford the likeliest promise the world has yet seen. [E.R.]

TAMMEAMEA, a king of the Sandwich Islands, to whom the merit belongs of beginning the civilization of his country, died 1819.

TANCRED, a chief of the crusades, who headed a vast army collected from Apulia and Calabria, and founded the principality of Galilee on Lake Tiberias. He is one of the heroes of Tasso, and his exploits date from 1096 to 1112.

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, one of the leaders of the 'United Irishmen,' was born in 1757, and became secretary of the Catholic Association at Dublin, where he was a merchant, in 1791. Having escaped to France at the commencement of the government prosecution, he was commissioned as general of brigade in the expedition directed against Ireland under General Rey in 1798. After the failure of this attempt he took refuge in Hamburgh, but was delivered up to the English government, and condemned to death. The sentence, however, was not executed, and Napper Tandy, liberated after the peace of Amiens, died at Bourdeaux, a colonel in the French service, 1803.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, a Scottish lyric, and author of some of the most popular songs which have been written since the time of Burns. He was born in 1774, in humble life, and followed the handicraft of a weaver. His education, as might be expected, was of the most ordinary character, and the necessity of daily toil necessarily restricted his means of improvement. But the love of song was strong within him, and on the loom he frequently composed his sweet but simple strains, having attached to it a small desk, to enable him to put down his thick-coming fancies as they arose. Though his muse was not of a high-rate character, and never continued long on the wing, there is a gentle pathos, and wild thrilling music in such pieces as 'Jessie the Flower of Dunblane,' 'Gloomy Winter's noo awa,' 'London's bonny Woods and Braes,' and some others, which have embalmed them in the hearts and memories of his countrymen. Tannahill was indebted to a Mr. R. A. Smith, a popular composer of his day, for setting several of his pieces to music, and which contributed to their early and permanent notoriety. Like others of the tuneful tribe, this unfortunate son of song was subject to fits of melancholy, which terminated in mental derangement, under the impulse of which he committed suicide in 1810, by drowning himself in a deep pool of the Paisley canal, leaving behind him a name and reputation,

second to few English or Scotch minor and popular song-writers. [T.D.]

TANNER, A., a German ascetic, 1572-1632.

TANNER, B., a German writer of the 17th cent.

TANNER, MATHIAS, a Bohemian Jesuit and historian of his order, about 1630-1700.

TANNER, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, in 1674; was educated at Oxford; and ultimately reached the episcopal bench, as bishop of St. Asaph. He wrote 'Notitia Monastica, or an Account of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales,' 'Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica,' and contributed to the last edition of Wood's *Athenae Oxoniensis*. Died 1735.

TANSILLO, LUIGI, an Italian poet, born about 1510. Having composed some poems of a licentious character, pope Paul V. placed all his works in the Index Purgatorius, or list of prohibited books; upon which the poet made the best reparation in his power, by writing a devout poem, and this had the desired effect. He was also the author of sonnets, songs, some comedies, and 'The Nurse,' which has been translated into English by Mr. Roscoe. He died in 1568, judge of Gaeta.

TANTARANI, M. EDDYN AHMED, an Arabian poet and professor at Bagdad, 11th century.

TANUCCI, BERNARDO, Marquis of, a celebrated statesman of Naples, 1698-1783.

TAPLIN, WILLIAM, a veterinary surgeon, author of works on farriery and horses, died 1807.

TAPPER, R., a French theologian, 1487-1559.

TAPPIN, DAVID, D.D., professor of divinity at Harvard College, was born in 1753, graduated at that college in 1771, and ordained in Newbury in 1774. He was chosen professor in 1792 in succession of Dr. Wigglesworth. Died 1803, aged 72.

TARCAGNOTA, J., a native of Gaeta, author of a 'Universal History,' died 1566.

TARDIF, W., a French translator, 1449-1480.

TARDY, C., a French physician, 1607-1670.

TARGA, L., an Italian physician, 1730-1815.

TARGE, J. B., a French historian, 1720-1788.

TARGIONI-TOZETTI, GIOVANNI, an eminent Italian physician and naturalist, 1712-1783.

TARIN, J., a French *savant*, 1586-1666.

TARIN, P., a French anatomist, died 1761.

TARLTON, or TARLETON, RICHARD, a celebrated actor and wit, author of a dramatic piece, entitled 'The Seven Deadly Sins,' died 1589.

TARNOWSKI, called 'the Great,' an illustrious Polish general and tactician, 1488-1571.

TARQUIN, two kings of Rome :—1. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, fifth in the line of kings, succeeded Ancus Martius 614 B.C., and was assassinated by the sons of Ancus 576 B.C. He contributed much to the fortification and embellishment of the city, and signally defeated the Sabines and Latins; he is considered one of the most illustrious of the Roman kings. 2. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, seventh king, grandson of the preceding, obtained the throne by the murder of Servius Tullius, whose daughter, TULLIA, he had married. He was an able warrior and statesman, but cruel and unprincipled in his conduct; he was dethroned, and a revolution effected, by Junius Brutus, provoked by the outrage offered to Lucretia. The history of Tullia is one of the most atrocious on record, she having murdered her first husband in order to espouse Tarquin, and afterwards driven over the mangled remains of her father in the streets of Rome.

TARSIA, G. DE, an Italian poet, 1476-1530.

TARSIA, P. A. DE, a Span. historian, d. 1670.

TARTINI, GIUSEPPE, was born at Pisano in Istria, in 1692. Tartini was first meant for the law,



but music compelled him to follow her bidding, and thus the world gained a great violinist. The story of his dream in which he thought he had made a compact with the devil is well known. The result of this nocturnal vision was his 'Devil's Sonata' still extant, and which is esteemed as his greatest work. His life was full of struggles and adventures. He fought several duels, and married a cardinal's niece against the consent of both her father and uncle. He afterwards took sanctuary in a monastery, where he remained for two years. Tartini became the founder of a school of violinists, of which Nardini, Pugnani, Viotti, and Baillot were celebrated disciples. He died at Padua in 1770. [J.M.]

TARLETON, B., lieutenant-colonel in the British service. He published a History of the Southern Campaigns of 1780 and 1781.

TARUFFI, J. A., an Italian poet, 1722-1786.

TASKER, WILLIAM, a translator and poet, rector of Idlesleigh, in Devonshire, died 1800.

TASMAN, ABEL JANSSEN, was born at Hoorn in North Holland, about the year 1600. The skill and judgment which he displayed at an early period of his life in the service of the Dutch East India Company, brought him under the notice of its distinguished governor-general, Anthony Van Diemen. His first commission on a voyage of discovery was received from his patron in 1642. For some years previously the Dutch had been vigorously prosecuting geographical researches in the western Pacific; and had already traced a large part of the Australian coasts; but the southern and south-eastern limits were still undetermined. To ascertain these was the object of the expedition put under the command of Tasman in 1642, by the governor-general and council of Batavia. He sailed from that port on the 14th August, and directed his course, first to Mauritius; and then S.E. and E. across the Indian ocean, till on the 24th November, he discovered a country, which he named Van Diemen's Land, in honor of the governor; and which he considered to be a part of the great 'terra australis,' already in great measure surveyed. On the 2d December he doubled its southern limit; and thus proved that it did not extend to a great distance south, as had been before supposed. Tasman now turned northwards; but meeting unfavorable winds, directed his course towards the east; and, in a short time, was so fortunate as to discover New Zealand. Having traced a portion of its coasts, and made many other discoveries in the adjoining seas, he returned to Batavia, after a prosperous voyage of nine months, during which he made many important additions to geography, and cleared up many doubtful points. The results of a second voyage, undertaken in 1644, for further examination of the same regions, are not certainly known; but, judging from the instructions furnished to him, as given in 'Flinder's Voyages,' and from the circumstance that his own name, those of the governor-general, and his daughter Maria—to whom Tasman was attached,—and of two of the council who signed the instructions, are applied to places on the north coast, there seems no doubt that this portion of Australia was carefully examined by him. Nothing is known of the after life of Tasman, or of the time and place of his death. An account of the first voyage is given in the collections of Thévenot, Correa, and Callender; and with considerable fulness in the Penny Cyclopædia, *sub nom.* [J.B.]

TASSEL, R., a French painter, 1588-1666.

TASSET, J., a French musician, 1732-1820.

TASSIE, JAMES, a modeller, who gained much reputation in his art, was a native of Scotland, born

early in the eighteenth century. He had been brought up to the trade of a stone-mason. D. 1799.

TASSINS, L., a French surgeon, died 1687.

TASSIN, R. P., a learned French Benedictine, author of 'The Literary History of the Congregation of Saint Maur,' 1697-1777.

TASSO, A., an Italian painter, 1566-1643.

TASSO, BERNARDO, father of the great Italian poet, secretary to the duke of Mantua and other Italian princes, and author of several poems, chief of which is the romance of 'Amadis de Gaul,' born at Bergamo 1493, died 1569.



[Residence of Tasso.]

TASSO, TORQUATO, one of the most celebrated and most unfortunate among all men of genius, was the son of Bernardo Tasso, himself noted in the roll of Italian poets. Bernardo, noble but poor, had passed, from his native town, Bergamo, into the service of the prince of Salerno; and his son was born in 1544, at Sorrento, on the southern shore of the Bay of Naples. We cannot in any degree understand even the soluble questions in the riddle of Tasso's life, without remembering what his character was. It exhibited such a preponderance of imagination and feeling, and such a consequent tendency both to ideal dreaming and to timid and irritable sensitiveness, as must probably in any circumstances have unfitted him for active business, and made it certain that his happiness and safety could not have been secured otherwise than by the most watchful tenderness and protection. Placed in a situation of uncertainty and dependence, overawed by haughty and capricious patrons, and thwarted by the jealousy or contempt of rival worldlings, such a man was necessarily miserable; nor can we wonder that the fine mind at length lost its balance under the shocks which it had to sustain. Tasso studied at Padua, devoted himself to poetry in spite of the warnings of his father, and published 'Rinaldo,' a romantic poem, at the age of eighteen. There are still preserved three cantos of his greater work, written only a year later; and he began to remodel and continue it in 1565, when he entered the service of the cardinal D'Este, brother of the duke of Ferrara. The reading of parts of it at court, and beautiful lyrics published by the young poet, made his name famous throughout Italy; and he became yet better known by his pastoral drama, the 'Aminta.' In 1575 the 'Gierusalemme Liberata,' one of the few great epics which the world has seen, was completed. But its illustrious author had not the courage to publish it. Obscure stories are told of unfortunate love; what we know is, that the poet was already in a state of incipient derangement. He put himself, as a heretic, into the hands of the inquisitors at Bologna, who wisely dismissed him as a hypochondriac; he returned to Ferrara, escaped from a



convent in which he was placed, wandered on foot to his sister's house at Sorrento, and thence, in 1579, came back to Ferrara. He is said to have now become violent: at all events, the duke shut him up in a madhouse, the hospital of Sant' Anna, where he was imprisoned for more than seven years. The 'Jerusalem' was printed repeatedly in 1581, in spite of his angry prohibitions. It is a chivalrous and Christian epic, displaying a beauty of poetic fancy which had not been reached by any one since Virgil; and a melting tenderness of feeling which has not been equalled in any other great narrative poem. In the mean time, its unhappy author was, by turns, seeing consolatory angels or tormenting demons, and subsiding into intervals of calmness and sanity. He wrote in his dungeon some of his best pieces, both in prose and in verse. He was released in 1586, and soon afterwards published his tragedy 'Torrismondo.' In 1592 he showed evident decay of judgment by issuing an altered and spoiled edition of the 'Gierusalemme.' His life was now one of wandering. He was invited to come to Rome from Naples, and he was crowned a poet as Petrarch had been. He obeyed the call, but said, truly, that he went only to die. The applause of crowds, and the honor paid to him by the papal court, shed some consolation over his last days. The time had been fixed for his coronation, when he felt his end approaching, retired to the convent of Sant' Onofrio, on a hill overlooking the Eternal City, and there expired calmly, in the spring of 1595. [W.S.]

TASSONI, ALEXANDER, an Italian poet, was born at Modena in 1565. He was counsellor to the Duke of Modena. He was the author of several works, but his chief production, and by which his reputation was established, is 'The Rape of the Bucket.' Died 1635.

TASSONI, A., an Ital. ecclesiastic, 1749-1818.

TASTE, L. BERNARD DE LA, bishop of Bethleem, author of Theological Letters on the subject of Convulsionaries, 1692-1754.

TATE, FRANCIS, an English lawyer, author of interesting antiquarian works, 1560-1616.

TATE, NAHUM, a poet, was born in Dublin, in 1652, and was educated in the college of his native city. On coming to London he assisted Dryden in some of his works; and succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate. He altered Shakspeare's play of Lear, and wrote several poems; but he is best known by the Version of the Psalms, which he executed in conjunction with Brady.

TATIAN, a Platonic philosopher who became a convert to Christianity, and is numbered among those early writers of the church who are charged with heresy. He was born in Syria about 180, and taught in Mesopotamia about 172.

TATIUS, a king of the Sabines, who was put to death at Lavinium about 742 B.C.

TAUBE, F. W. DE, a Fr. geographer, 1724-78.

TAUBMAN, FREDERIC, an eminent Ger. philologist and critic, born in Franconia 1565, d. 1613.

TAULER or THAULER, JOHN, in Latin *Taulerius*, a famous name among the mystic divines, was born at Strasburgh, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 1290, and died there in 1361. He was a monk of the Dominican order, and in several respects one of the most remarkable men of his age, if, indeed, he may not rightly be regarded as the forerunner of Luther, who, as well as Melancthon, and Henry More, highly esteemed his works. His external history possesses little interest beyond that which arises from the circumstances attending his spiritual experience; the brothers of his order hav-

ing greatly derided, and even persecuted him. The peculiarity which exposed him to this treatment was the slight esteem in which he held their superstitious observances, his earnest love of truth, and his devotion to the welfare of the people, especially shown by preaching to them in their native German instead of Latin as had previously been the custom. Here also may be mentioned the influence of his style upon the German language, to which he gave a smoother rhythm, a more exact meaning, and a richer vocabulary than it had previously borne; a circumstance which has given him a distinguished place in the history of German prose writers. His sermons are admitted to be models in this respect, but of all his writings we can only notice his famous 'Institutions,' commonly known as 'The German Theology,' a work which has been frequently translated into Latin and French, and exercised as much influence as any other single book on the development of religious thought. Wesley was at first captivated by it, but it went too deep for him, and he finally rejected it, and adopted those methodical religious exercises which acquired so great popularity. The sum of the 'Institutions' may be thus stated:—

1. The most rigid performance of mere ceremonials amounts to nothing; it is all but the conceit of form, mere imagery; the beginning of the spiritual life is profound abasement of heart and mind before God.
2. God must be loved above all things, and the neighbor as one's self; this supposes a resignation of all sensual pleasures and external satisfactions, so far as they are not produced from the internal state towards God; in like manner of all self-intelligence, conceit of the understanding, and pleasure of the imagination; this internal self-annihilation is more difficult than mortification of the body, because in the latter case the acts of piety may really be agreeable to the spirit and fall in with its humor.
3. The state to be reached is that of conjunction with God essentially, not under images, or by way of reflection; He then becomes the effective good of the soul and illuminates the sacred shade with which man has surrounded himself.—These are the vital principles treated methodically in the Institutions, and Tauler himself was called *The Illuminated Doctor*, from the visions and spiritual voices that reached him. [E.R.]

TAUNAY, A., a French sculptor, 1768-1824.

TAUNAY, N. A., a French painter, 1755-1830.

TAURELLUS, N., a German philosopher, whose endeavor was to establish a fixed demarcation between theology and philosophy, 1547-1586.

TAURI, D., a French anatomist, 1669-1701.

TAWSEN, TAUSEN, or TAGESEN, JOHN, called the Luther of Denmark, one of the earliest promoters of the reform. in that country, 1494-1561.

TAVANNES, GASPARD DE SAULX DE, a French marshal, and one of the most eminent of their commanders, distinguished in the wars of Italy, and in the religious wars which ended in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1509-1573.

TAVELLI, J., an Italian theologian, 1764-84.

TAVERNER, RICHARD, clerk to the signet in the reign of Edward VI., author of religious and theological works, born in Norfolk 1505, died 1575.

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated Eastern traveller, born in Paris 1605, died at Moscow 1686. He made an immense fortune in trading with diamonds; his 'Travels,' published in 6 vols., 1679, are highly valued.

TAWANQUATUCK, the first Sachem converted to Christianity on Martha's Vineyard in 1642. Died 1670.



**TAYLOR, BROOK**, a natural philosopher and mathematician, author of *Experiments on Magnetism*, and other works, born at Edmonton, in Middlesex, 1685, died 1731.

**TAYLOR, GEORGE**, a revolutionary soldier, was born in Ireland, in 1716, and emigrated to America. He obtained employment at the extensive iron works of M. Savage, on the Delaware, and on the death of that person, Taylor married the widow and became possessed of large property. He represented Northampton county in the provincial assembly, and was elected to the continental congress in 1776. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Died 1781.

**TAYLOR, HENRY**, a rector of Hampshire, known as an Arian divine, died 1788. His son, **JOHN**, well known as a writer of humorous verse by his '*Monsieur Tonson*,' and similar pieces, and proprietor of the '*Sun*' newspaper, died 1832.

**TAYLOR, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, SIR HERBERT**, entered the army in 1793, and served in the campaigns of that and the following year. He was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at numerous other affairs of minor importance, and in 1795 he returned to England, having the appointment of aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. He subsequently was appointed private secretary to the Duke of York, in which capacity he continued, until appointed to the same office to George III. As military secretary, Sir Herbert did very much towards bringing the British army into its present state of excellent discipline, and a state of comfort little thought of in former years; and as private secretary to the Duke of York, George III., and Queen Charlotte, it is sufficient to say that he was executor to the will of the first, trustee to the private property of the second, and warmly patronized by the third, who made him master of St. Katherine's Hospital in the Regent's Park. In addition to his military services, Sir Herbert on several occasions was intrusted with political missions, in which he displayed considerable tact, and gave great satisfaction at home. Born 1775; died 1839.

**TAYLOR, JANE**, who distinguished herself as a poetical and prose writer for youth, was born in London, where her father exercised the profession of an engraver, 1783. She afterwards removed with him to Colchester, where he became minister to a dissenting congregation. She published her first work, '*The Beggar Boy*,' in 1804. The principal of her other productions are '*Essays on Rhyme, on Morals, and Manners*,' '*Original Poems for Infant Minds*,' '*Rhymes for the Nursery*,' a prose tale entitled '*Display*,' &c., died 1823.

**TAYLOR, DR. JEREMY**, an eminent bishop of the episcopal Church of England. He was the son of a barber, who resided in Cambridge, and in that town Jeremy was born in 1613. His father having resolved to educate him for the church, he was sent first to the grammar school, and afterwards to Caius College in his native town. His brilliant career procured him the patronage of Laud, then chancellor of the university, and from being private chaplain to his patron, he was appointed to the rectory of Uppingham. Through the same influence he was nominated to the office of chaplain in ordinary to Charles I., to whom on the outbreak of his troubles, Taylor rendered important aid by accompanying him on several of the royalist campaigns, as well as by writing in defence of the English hierarchy. During the reign of the parliamentary party Taylor lost his benefice, and retired into Wales, where he supported himself by teaching a school, till he was

taken by Lord Carbury into his house in the capacity of domestic chaplain. It was during his residence with that nobleman, that Taylor composed most of those brilliant discourses that have long ranked him among the most eloquent of British divines. Cromwell's spies kept a vigilant eye upon him, and he twice suffered imprisonment during the Protectorate. At the restoration his steadfast loyalty was rewarded by his appointment to the bishopric of Down and Connor, and the vice-chancellorship of Trinity College, Dublin. Besides his far-famed sermons, Taylor was the author of various other works of great repute—the chief of which are '*Ductor Dubitantium, or Rule of Conscience*,' '*Liberty of Prophesying*,' and '*Holy Living and Dying*.' Bishop Taylor died in 1667. [R.J.]

**TAYLOR, JOHN**, commonly called '*The Water Poet*,' was born at Gloucester, in 1580, and for a long time followed the occupation of a waterman on the Thames, after which he kept a public house in Phoenix Alley, Long Acre. Living at the period of the rebellion he was a staunch royalist, but his manifestations of opinion were rather eccentric than dangerous. He died in 1654, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. His works, published in folio, 1630, possess little interest beyond that which attaches to the quaint conceits and manners of a past age.

**TAYLOR, JOHN**, a learned dissenter, who became successively minister of a congregation at Norwich, and tutor in divinity at the then newly-founded Warrington Academy. He is author of several works on theology and moral philosophy, and is understood to have been of unitarian principles; born in Lancashire 1694, died 1761.

**TAYLOR, JOHN, COLONEL**, a senator of the United States. He published an '*Inquiry into the Principles and Policy of the United States*.' Died 1824.

**TAYLOR, JEFFREYS**, an English miscellaneous and prose writer. Died 1853; aged 61.

**TAYLOR, JOHN**, a divine and civilian, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1704. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of LL.D. In 1742 he became a member of Doctors' Commons, and two years afterwards was appointed chancellor of Lincoln; but in 1751 he entered into orders, was presented to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex, and became a canon residentiary of St. Paul's. Died 1766.

**TAYLOR, JOHN**, an English oculist, known by his travels, of which he wrote a narrative, last cent.

**TAYLOR, RICHARD COWLING**, an antiquarian and naturalist, was born in England, but resided for the last twenty years of his life in Philadelphia, where he died 1851, at the age of 60.

**TAYLOR, SIR ROBERT**, the son of a London stone-mason, who became a famous architect and sculptor, and served as sheriff, 1714–1788.

**TAYLOR, ROWLAND**, rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, burnt alive in the reign of Mary, 1555.

**TAYLOR, SILAS**, an antiquarian writer, keeper of the government stores at Harwich, 1624–1678.

**TAYLOR, T.**, a puritan divine, 1576–1632.

**TAYLOR, THOMAS**, usually called '*the Platonist*,' was born in London, 1758, and became clerk in a banking-house, afterwards assistant secretary to the '*Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*.' He devoted all his leisure to the study of Greek literature and the revival of the Platonic philosophy, for which he was eminently qualified by his keen philosophical insight, the richness of his imagination, and the graces of his dic-



tion. He was fortunate enough to find two munificent patrons in the Duke of Norfolk and a retired tradesman named Meredith, the latter of whom settled upon him a pension of £100 a-year, while they both supplied him with the expenses of publishing his valuable editions of Plato and other masters of the Grecian philosophy. Mr. Taylor was not simply a translator, though a translator of such works would need to possess rare talents and indefatigable industry; he was also a commentator upon his originals, and carried on the war against Locke, in behalf of the Platonic doctrine of ideas, with regard to the soul, not as a *tabula rasa*, but as a plenitude of forms. One of his concise arguments may here be cited: 'If the soul possess another eye different from that of sense (and that she does so the sciences sufficiently evince), there must be, in the nature of things, species accommodated to her perception different from sensible forms. For if our intellects speculate things which have no real subsistence, such as Mr. Locke's ideas, its condition must be much more unhappy than that of the sensitive eye, since this is co-ordinated to beings, but intellect could speculate nothing but illusions. Now if this be absurd, and if we possess an intellectual eye which is endued with a visual power, there must be forms correspondent and conjoined with its vision; forms immovable, indeed, by a corporeal motion, but moved by an intellectual energy.' We cannot give the catalogue of Mr. Taylor's editions and commentaries, as it would occupy more space than this notice, but they all tend to a representation and development of the Grecian theology and of its entire history. Died 1835. [E.R.]

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, a distinguished critic, translator, and *littérateur*, was the only son of an eminent merchant of Norwich, where he was born 1765. He was originally destined for his father's business; but his early bias for literary pursuits proved so strong, that his father gave way to his inclinations, and after one or two somewhat lengthened sojourns in France and Germany, he gave himself up almost entirely to the 'cultivation of the Muses' and of politics. He first became known by a vigorous translation of Bürger's 'Lenore,' and stimulated by the success which followed his first attempt, he made various other translations from the same author, and from time to time contributed specimens of other German poets to different magazines and periodicals. In 1798 he formed an acquaintance with Southey, which soon ripened into the warmest friendship; and in 1802 he became the editor of the Norwich Iris, which he made the organ of his peculiar political and religious opinions; but he soon abandoned this speculation, and henceforth engaged in the business of 'reviewing,' for which he found a main vent in the Monthly Review, then under the editorship of Dr. Griffiths. Mr. Taylor wrote few separate works. Among these, however, should be mentioned his 'English Synonyms;' and in 1830 he published a 'Survey of German Poetry,' consisting chiefly of his collected translations with explanatory notes. Died 1836. A 'Memoir of his Life and Writings' was published by Mr. Robberds in 1843.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM COOKE, LL.D., an eminent writer on miscellaneous subjects, was born at Youghal, 1800. After prosecuting his studies at the university of Dublin with great distinction, he repaired to the metropolis, and entered upon a literary career, which, for constancy of application, and variety of subject, has had few equals in modern times. Being literally a writer for his daily bread,

little profound thought or originality of speculation was to be looked for in his writings; but the care and diligence which he bestowed on every subject he undertook, amply toned for the absence of these higher qualities, and he has left a name in the literary history of his country which will not soon be forgotten. In his zeal for the promotion of education, he had acquired such vast information, that his opinion was eagerly sought. He was employed in 1846, by the British government, to inquire into the system of education on the Continent; and he was just on the eve of being placed in a position on the establishment of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to carry out his views, when he was cut off by the pestilence that ravaged Great Britain and Ireland in 1849. Among his chief works are, his 'Manuals of Ancient and Modern History,' 'Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel,' 'History of Mohammedanism,' 'Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe;' and his last, and perhaps his most important, work, 'The History of the House of Orleans,' published only a few weeks before his death. Died 1849.



[President Taylor.]

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, president of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, 1790, and was descended from an English family who settled in that state in 1692. His father, Colonel Richard Taylor, was a companion-in-arms of Washington, and bore a name dreaded in Indian warfare; his mother, as usual in the case of men who in any way distinguish themselves, was a woman of high spirit and intelligence. The military life of Zachary Taylor, who was always noted for his hardihood, commenced at the outbreak of the war with England in 1812, when he was commissioned as lieutenant, and sent to defend the borders against the Indians; his great exploit on this occasion was the defence of Fort Harrison on the Wabash, at the head of a garrison numbering only fifty-two men. He rose from grade to grade till he became general in the subsequent Indian wars of Florida and Arkansas, but acquired his great popularity in the invasion of Mexico, 1846, when he crossed the Rio-Grande, and gained in succession the battles of Palo-Alto, Resaca-de-la-Palma, Monterey, and Buena-Vista. His character is very well expressed by the nickname of 'Rough-and-ready,' given to him, according to a very natural practice on the part of a free people, of characterizing by an expressive term, a popular fa-



vorite. General Taylor was elected president in November, 1848, and entered upon office in March, 1849. He was carried off suddenly, before completing his term, by an attack of cholera, in July, 1850, and was succeeded by Vice-president Fillmore.

TCHING TCHING KONG, a noted Chinese admiral in the 17th century, known in Europe by the name of Koxinga. His father having fallen into the hands of the Mantchou Tartars, Tching Kong swore implacable vengeance against the insidious invaders; and after attacking their coasts, and committing great cruelties on the prisoners whom he took in battle, he established himself on the island of Formosa, and made a treaty with the English, with a view to their aid against the Mantchous. He died in 1670, and Formosa was reconquered in 1683.

TEDESCHI, N., an Ital. canonist, 1389-1445.

TEGEL, ERIC, a Swedish historian, died 1638.

TEGNER, E., a Swedish poet, 1782-1847.

TEA, last king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, vanquished by Narses, and killed 553.

TEIGNMOUTH, JOHN SHORE, Lord, was born in Devonshire, 1751. Himself the son of a supercargo, and the grandson of a captain in the East India Company's marine, he was destined from his youth to the service of the same employers. Having finished his education at Harrow and Hackney, he went to Bengal in 1769 as a cadet; in 1773 he was appointed Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorshedabad; and his diligence and abilities being now duly appreciated, he was nominated a member of the general committee of revenue, an office which brought him into friendly relations with Warren Hastings, whom he accompanied to England in 1785. In 1786 he returned to Calcutta as a member of the supreme council, and so distinguished himself by the numerous reforms, financial and judicial, which he introduced, that in 1793 he was appointed governor-general of India, having in the preceding year been created a baronet. In 1797 he quitted his high office, and returned to England with the title of Lord Teignmouth, where he entered on a career of practical philanthropy which completely eclipsed even the splendors of his early life. He became a member of what is known as 'The Clapham Set,' which numbered among its adherents Wilberforce, Clarkson, Z. Macaulay, I. Milner, and Granville Sharpe; and closed a long life, passed in works of charity and mercy, Feb. 14th, 1834. He was the first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804; he was also president of the Asiatic Society; and though he never acquired great celebrity as an author, he published an edition of the works of Sir W. Jones, together with a memoir, besides various pamphlets on religious questions. A memoir of his life and correspondence was published by his son in 1843.

TEISSIER, ANTHONY, a French protestant advocate, who became historiographer to the Prussian court, and wrote several works, 1632-1715.

TEKELI, EMERIC, Count De, a Hungarian nobleman, was born in 1658, and took the command of his countrymen in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Austria. He defeated the Imperialists in several battles; but, after many vicissitudes, he was compelled to seek an asylum in Turkey, and died at Constantinople, in 1705.

TELEMANN, GEORGE PHILIP, a great composer of overtures, time of Handel, 1681-1767.

TELESIO, ANTONIO, otherwise *Thiletius*, or *Tiletius*, an Italian professor of literature and Latin poet, 1482-1533. BERNARDINO, his nephew, a philosopher and mathematician, 1509-88.



[Telford.]

TELFORD, THOMAS, a celebrated civil engineer, a striking instance of the many on record of men who have by the force of natural talent—unaided save by uprightness and persevering industry—raised themselves from the lowly estate in which they were born, to take rank among the master spirits of their age. Telford's father was a shepherd of Eskdale, in Dumfriesshire, where Thomas, his only son, was born in August, 1757. His father died when he was an infant, and thus the care of Telford's early years devolved upon his mother, for whom he cherished an affectionate regard, and evinced true filial piety. He had the immense advantage peculiar to Scotchmen at that time, of the *parish school* education; but at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a mason in Langholm. The construction of small bridges, farm buildings, Scotch churches and mansees, were the opportunities afforded him of obtaining practical knowledge. In his autobiography he has expressed his sense of the value of this humble training, observing, that although convenience and usefulness only are studied in such buildings, yet, 'as there is not sufficient employment to produce a division of labor in building, he was under the necessity of making himself acquainted with every detail of procuring, preparing, and employing all kinds of material, whether it be the produce of the forest, the quarry, or the forge; and this necessity, although unfavorable to the dexterity of the individual workman who earns his livelihood by expertness in one operation, is of singular advantage to the future architect or engineer, whose professional excellence must rest on the adaptation of materials, and a confirmed habit of discrimination and judicious superintendence.' In 1780 Telford went to Edinburgh, and enlarged his field of observation during two years' employment there, on the splendid improvements of that city then commenced. He then went to London, and was employed in the works of the quadrangle of Somerset House, where he says he 'obtained much practical information.' He was afterwards engaged as superintendent on various buildings at Portsmouth Dockyard. In 1787 he removed to Shrewsbury, to superintend alterations on Shrewsbury castle. Here he erected the new gaol; finally, in 1793, became county surveyor, an office which he continued to hold as long as he lived. Telford's first bridge was over the Severn at Montford, consisting of three elliptical stone arches, one of 58 feet, the others of 55 feet span. In 1795 he



erected the Buildenas iron bridge of 130 feet span. Henceforward his attention was almost solely devoted to civil engineering.—The Ellesmere canal, with its magnificent Christie and Pont-y-Cysyite viaducts, occupied him chiefly from 1795 to 1805. In 1801 Telford was deputed by government to report on the works desirable for the improvement of the internal and external intercourse and trade of Scotland. In consequence of his reports the Highland roads and bridges were made, the Caledonian canal cut, and many ports and harbors made and improved, all of which works he superintended. The Caledonian canal was opened in 1823. It was a gigantic work for the period; but has not proved of much use, or to have been very perfectly executed.—In his extensive practice in bridge building he improved the general practice of engineers in England, by adopting the important principle of making the spandrils hollow, and supporting the roadway upon slabs laid upon longitudinal walls, instead of filling up the haunches with a mass of loose rubbish, which may press injuriously upon the arch, and often proves of serious inconvenience when the masonry of the bridge needs any repair. Telford improved the Macadam system of road-making, and carried it into effect on the Holyhead roads, for which he was long engineer under the commissioners. The Menai suspension bridge on this road is a noble example of Telford's engineering skill and boldness in design, and even now in juxtaposition with the Britannia Tubular bridge, fairly divides with that great work the admiration of the intelligent observer.—The St. Katherine docks, London, are from Telford's design, and were executed under his direction. There are innumerable happy details in the engineering, for an account of which we must refer to the plates attached to his autobiography. The work of civil engineering, on the success of which Telford seems to have looked with greatest self-complacency, is the improvement of the outfall of the Seine river, by which the drainage of about 30,000 acres of richest sea land was secured, and that of some 80,000 acres greatly improved. This was finished in 1830. He was employed by the Swedish government in the construction of the Gotha canal, and often consulted by the Russian government. Before leaving Eskdale, Telford had acquired some distinction as a poet, and corresponded with Burns, recommending him to take up other subjects of serious nature similar to the Cottar's Saturday Night. He is said to have taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. He has left valuable contributions to engineering literature in the articles architecture, bridge, civil architecture, inland navigation, in Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' and in his autobiography. He was F.R.S.L. and E. Telford became president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1820, and remained so till his death in 1834. In all the relations of life he commanded respect and esteem. He was of athletic form, and reached the age of seventy without any serious illness. It was only late in life that he had any fixed residence. Even in London he lived in an hotel, for many years in the Salopian at Charing Cross (now the 'Ship'), but from 1825 he resided in 24 Abingdon-Street, where he died on the 2d September, 1834, at the age of seventy-seven. His mortal remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. [L.D.B.G.]

TELL, WILLIAM, the popular hero of Swiss independence: his story is open to grave doubts, but the facts certainly known are these. In the time of Albert, archduke of Austria, Switzerland was divided into small baronial fiefs, and independent cities hav-

ing a democratic form of government; and these free districts, being surrounded nearly by the imperial domains, were objects of great jealousy to the house of Austria, by which at last their subjugation was resolved upon. Already the archduke possessed the right of appointing bailiffs for administering the criminal jurisdiction in all these places, and such a functionary was Gessler, the tyrant of the legends concerning Tell. When the purpose of the Austrians became known, the natives of Uri, Scheveitz, and Unterwalden, formed the nucleus of an association to defend their country; and three patriots, Furst, Melchal, and Staffacher led them to victory January 13th, 1308, when the baronial castles were attacked and the oppressive barons driven out of the country. The legend of William Tell supplies the circumstance which gave the signal for this sudden rising. Gessler, it is said, appointed governor or bailiff of Uri, caused his plumed cap to be elevated on a pole in a public place at Altorf, and required the peasantry to render the same homage to it as to himself: the probability is, that it was raised as a standard to rally his partisans, and discover the disaffected. William Tell, supposed to have been the son-in-law of Walter Furst, treated this symbol with contempt, and was ordered under arrest by the enraged governor: the story adds, that his liberty was offered to him on condition of striking an apple, placed on the head of his child, with a bolt from his cross bow;—it relates that he struck the apple, but



[Tell's Chapel on the Lake of Waldstatten.]

having reserved an arrow, destined, as he avowed, for the heart of the governor had his child received any injury, he was still detained in custody and loaded with irons. Gessler had reason to fear that the friends of Tell would liberate him if confined in the prison of Altorf; he resolved therefore to convey him across the lake of Waldstatten to his own castle of Kupnacht. On the passage a violent storm arose, and Tell was released from his bonds as the only person capable of managing the boat, which he shoved towards a flat shelf that jutted out into the lake; on this he suddenly leaped, at the same time snatching up his cross bow, and pushing the boat from shore with his foot as he took the spring: he afterwards lay in wait for Gessler, and shot him as he passed through a mountain defile. It was at this juncture that the peasantry flew to arms at the call of Tell and his fellow-patriots, as already related: and there can be no doubt that his story is substantially true, though the embellishment of the apple



seems to have been borrowed from a legend of Denmark. Not yet, however, had the Austrians given up all hope of conquering the 'audacious rustics,' as they styled the Swiss peasantry, and in 1315 the mountain passes were invaded by an army of 20,000 men, under the archduke Leopold. This immense force was totally routed by a little band of fourteen hundred Swiss, in the pass of Morgarten, and Tell is believed to have been present in the battle. He is said to have perished in the river Schachen, during a great flood, in 1350. [E.R.]

TELLER, W. A., a Ger. theologian, 1734-1804.

TELLEZ, BALTHAZAR, a Portuguese Jesuit, and historian of his order and of Ethiopia, 1595-1675.

TELLEZ DE SYLVA, DON MANUEL, marquis of Alegrete, a Portuguese historian, 1682-1736.

TELLIER, MICHAEL LE, secretary of state and chancellor of France in the time of Mazarin; he was the chief instrument in procuring the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the order for which he signed, and died a few days after, 1603-1685. His son, FRANCIS MICHAEL, marquis of Louvois, minister of war, and the enemy and successor of Colbert, 1641-1691. CHARLES MAURICE, brother of the latter, archbishop of Rheims, and an active mover in all ecclesiastical affairs at that time, 1642-1710. CAMILLE, fourth son of Francis, known as the Abbé de Louvois, a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, 1675-1718.

TELLIER, MICHAEL, a bigoted Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., and promoter of the bull *Unigenitus*; his enmity to the Jansenists was so great, that he demolished the very buildings of the Port Royal, 1643-1719.

TEMANZA, T., an Italian architect, 1705-1789.

TEMPELHOF, GEORGE FREDERIC, a German officer, author of 'The Prussian Bombardier,' 'The Elements of Military Tactics,' the 'History of the Seven Years' War,' &c. In the beginning of the revolutionary war with France, he had the command of all the Prussian artillery; and, in 1802, he received the order of the red eagle from Frederick William III., who nominated him lieutenant-general and military tutor to the young princes, his brothers. Died 1807.

TEMPESTA, ANTONIO, a Florentine painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, 1555-1630.

TEMPESTA, PETER. See MOLYN.

TEMPLE, a well-known name in the history of English statesmanship, was first borne by Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, who died in his arms; he afterwards accompanied the earl of Essex to Ireland, and became provost of Trinity College, died 1626. His son, SIR JOHN, became master of the rolls and privy councillor in Ireland in the reign of Charles II., and was an eyewitness of the Irish rebellion, of which he wrote a history, published in 1641.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent statesman, the son of Sir John Temple, was born in London, in 1628. He was instructed by the learned Dr. Hammond, his maternal uncle, and completed his studies at Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his 25th year he commenced his travels, and passed six years in France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany. In 1665 he went on a secret mission to Munster, after which he was employed in forming the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland. He next became the resident minister at the Hague, and in that capacity promoted the marriage of the Prince of Orange with Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York, which union took place in 1677. A change of politics at home led to the recall of Temple in

1669, who, refusing to assist in the intended breach with Holland, retired from public business to Sheen, and employed himself in writing his 'Observations on the United Provinces,' and part of his 'Miscellanies.' In 1674, Sir William Temple was again ambassador to the states-general, in order to negotiate a general pacification. In 1679 he was appointed secretary of state; but the next year he resigned that situation and retired to his country seat in Surrey, where he was often visited by Charles II., James II., and William III. Died 1700.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, a physician, born at Dorchester, in 1711; was educated at the Charter House, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and took his degree at Leyden. He practised in London; but a fondness for literature and the company of literary men diverted his attention from his profession; and having, in 1753, obtained a situation in the British Museum, as keeper of the reading-room, he from that time devoted his whole attention to pursuits more congenial to his disposition. He wrote some medical works, and translated Norden's *Travels in Egypt*. Died 1769.

TENCIN, CLAUDINE ALEXANDRINA, GUERIN DE, a French writer, was born at Grenoble, in 1681. At an early age she devoted herself to a religious life, but subsequently employed her time in political and love intrigues, and was imprisoned on an unjust charge of murdering one of her lovers. She wrote several works, one of which, 'The Count de Comminges,' is most admired. Died in 1749.

TENIERS, DAVID, the elder, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp, in 1582; studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. On his return to his native country, he occupied himself principally in the delineation of fairs, rustic sports, and carousals, &c., which he exhibited with such truth, humor, and originality, that he may be considered the founder of a style of painting, which his son afterwards brought to perfection. His pictures are usually of a small size, and are considered very valuable. Died 1649.



[Perck, residence of Teniers,]

TENIERS, DAVID, the younger, was born at Antwerp in 1610; died at Brussels in 1694, and was buried at Pesth, a village between Antwerp and Mechlin, where he had purchased an estate. Teniers is one of the most distinguished of the Flemish painters, though in subject he belongs more to the Dutch school: his pictures are very numerous, and generally represent fairs, markets, merry-makings,



guard rooms, beer houses, and other interiors. His execution is remarkably free, but thoroughly true and masterly in every respect.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schouburgh*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

TENISON, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned and pious prelate, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1636, and graduated at Corpus Christi College; obtained the living of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich; and was afterwards presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the Fields, where he founded a parochial school and library. He distinguished himself so much by his zeal in favor of Protestantism, both before and after the revolution, that in 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, from whence he was raised to the see of Canterbury in 1694, and held the primacy with moderation, firmness, and ability, till his death, in 1715. He published 'The Creed of Hobbes examined,' 'Baconiana, or Remains of Sir F. Bacon,' 'Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts,' and various sermons.

TENNANT, JOHN, a physician of Virginia. He wrote an essay on the pleurisy, and first brought into notice the virtues of Seneca snake-root, now a common remedy in diseases of the lungs.

TENNANT, SMITHSON, F.R.S., an eminent chemist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1761; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Cambridge, in 1796. He was chosen professor of chemistry at Cambridge, in 1813; and was killed by a fall from his horse, at Boulogne, in February, 1815. His discoveries appear in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society, and are highly useful.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, an eminent poet and philologist, was a native of Anstruther, in Fifeshire; the town where Dr. Chalmers first saw the light. Lame in both limbs from his childhood, he early entered on the path of study; and gradually amassed those vast stores of literary wealth, which ultimately raised him to public honor. After filling the office of parochial schoolmaster in various places in Scotland, he was in 1810 elected classical teacher of the Dollar Academy; and in 1837 was presented to the chair of oriental languages in the university of St. Andrew's, which he filled with credit till his death. As a poet, Professor Tennant rose into eminence by his 'Anster Fair,' published in 1812, and since often reprinted; and this was followed by his tragedy of 'Cardinal Beaton,' and various smaller poems, marked by much originality and poetic power. Died 1843.

TENNANT, GILBERT, son of the preceding, was born in Ireland in 1703, accompanied his father to America, where he studied medicine for a short time, but afterwards devoted his attention to theology, and was ordained in 1726 as minister of New Brunswick, New Jersey. After a useful life, he died in 1765.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, minister of Freehold, New Jersey, brother to the foregoing, was born in Ireland in 1705, and accompanied his family to America, and was ordained in 1733. Died 1777.

TENNENT, WILLIAM, a Presbyterian minister at Neshaminy, Penn., was ordained in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1718. Died 1743.

TENNEY, SAMUEL, M. D., Judge of Probate from 1793 to 1800, and then elected a member of Congress, was born at Byfield, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard College in 1772. Died 1816.

TENNHART, JOHN, a native of Saxony; remarkable for his alleged visions and writings, dictated by the 'interior voice,' 1661-1720.

TENON, J. R., a French surgeon, 1724-1816.

TENTERDEN, CHARLES ABBOTT, Lord, the son

of a hairdresser, was born at Canterbury in 1762, and received his education at the King's School of that city. In 1778 he was elected to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was soon alike distinguished for scholastic attainments and for purity of moral conduct; and, having the good fortune to be appointed tutor to the son of Judge Buller, this gentleman took great interest in his welfare, and with his characteristic acuteness of observation, advised Abbott to turn his attention to the law, and not to the church, for which he had hitherto designed himself. Acting on this advice, he spent some time in the office of Sandys & Co., and then placed himself under the tuition of a special pleader, Mr. (afterwards Baron) Wood. After practising some time as a special pleader he was called to the bar, being then in the 33d year of his age, and went the Oxford circuit. His practice soon became extensive, and for twenty years he steadily pursued his way, acquiring both fortune and reputation, and making himself known to the profession not merely as a skilful pleader, but also as a learned and accurate writer. His 'Treatise of the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen,' published in 1802, is still considered the standard work upon maritime law. In 1815 his incessant and arduous labor had begun to have a serious effect upon his health and spirits. His sight, too, was impaired, and it is said that but for the dissuasion of his friends he would have wholly retired from the profession. He had as far back as 1808 refused a seat on the bench, his professional emoluments at that time being far greater than those of a judge. But when, in 1816, he was again offered promotion, his health had become so unequal to the toils of practice, that he closed with the offer, and was made a puisne judge in the common pleas. This took place in February, and in the following May he was removed to the king's bench, on the death of Mr. Justice Le Blanc. In 1818, on the retirement of Lord Ellenborough, he became lord chief justice of the king's bench; and though his inflexible Toryism rendered him unpopular with a portion of the public, it was admitted by men of all ranks and parties, that a more impartial chief justice had never presided in that court. During the premiership of Mr. Canning he was raised to the peerage, but did not long enjoy his title: and it is a curious fact that his last words were, 'Gentlemen of the jury, you may retire.' D. 1832.

TENTZEL, or TENZEL, WILLIAM ERNEST, a German historian and antiquary, 1659-1707.

TERAMO, GIACOMODI, archbishop of Florence, and author of an ascetic romance, 1349-1417.

TERBURG, G., a Flemish painter, 1608-1681.

TERCIER, J. P., a Fr. diplomatist, 1704-1767.

TERENCE, the short name of *Publius Terentius*, a celebrated author of Comedies in the Latin tongue, supposed to have been born at Carthage about 194 B.C. He was carried to Rome as a slave, and brought out his first play, the 'Andria,' in 166, and the others now extant between that period and 160 B.C. Shortly afterwards he went on a literary journey to Greece, and having translated the plays of Menandez, is supposed to have died on his voyage home, about 146 B.C. An English translation of Terence was executed by the elder Colman.

TERENTIUS, T., an Italian Jesuit and missionary, who went to China in 1581, and died there.

TERPANDER, a Greek poet of Lesbos, said to have improved the lyre, 7th century B.C.

TERRASSON, JOHN, a French ecclesiastic, known as a moralist and philosophical critic, 1670-1750.



ANDREW, his elder brother, an eloquent priest of the oratory, 1668-1723. GASPARD, a third brother, a priest of the oratory, and author of a work censured by the Sorbonne, 1680-1752. MATTHEW, cousin to the preceding, a famous juriconsult, 1669-1734. ANTHONY, son of Matthew, author of a 'History of Roman Jurisprudence,' completed by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, 1705-1782.

TERRIN, C., a French antiquarian, 1640-1710.

TERRY, DANIEL, a comedian of considerable ability, was born at Bath, about 1780, and was articulated to Mr. Wyatt, the architect, with whom he remained five years, and then turned his attention to the drama. His first attempts were not very encouraging; but when, in 1806, he appeared on the Liverpool stage, he found favor with the public; as he did also afterwards at Edinburgh, where he became a leading actor. Through the interest of Sir Walter Scott he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1812; and, after remaining there two seasons, he appeared, first at Covent Garden, but soon after at Drury Lane, where he continued till 1825, generally playing in the summer at the Haymarket. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Yates in the proprietorship of the Adelphi Theatre; but being indebted to Sir Walter Scott for the capital embarked in it, and the baronet's affairs being at that time in an embarrassed state through the failure of Constable and Co. of Edinburgh, he found it necessary to sell his share. He then went over to the Continent, but mental anxiety destroyed his health, and he died in June, 1828.

TERRY, EDWARD, an English traveller, born about 1590. He accompanied Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Great Mogul, in 1615; and on his return published an account of the observations he had made during his two years' residence abroad.

TERSERUS, J., a Swedish theologian, b. 1605.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS, was the son of a pagan centurion, and was born at Carthage, probably about A.D. 160. His original profession was that of a pleader, or lawyer, and he rose to eminence in the courts. On his being converted to Christianity, he was ordained a presbyter in the church of Carthage. At the end of the second century he became a Montanist. (See MONTANUS.) These peculiar views he illustrated with constitutional ardor and keenness. Even in his writings, composed prior to his conversion to Montanism, there are traces of that peculiar temperament which predisposed him to the change. He is supposed to have died about the year 220. The Fathers give Tertullian a very high character, and he stamped the impress of his spirit to some extent on the African churches. His works are great favorites of Cyprian, and in asking for any one of them, he used to say to his attendants, *Da magistrum*,—hand me my master. Among the Latin Fathers Tertullian occupies a very distinguished place. He had not the sound sense of Augustine, nor the milder graces of Cyprian, but he was inspired with unconquerable zeal, and his style burns with the fervor of his heart. His erudition was extensive, and his acuteness was seldom baffled. His writings exhibit on every page the skill and the defects of a rhetorician. Figures swell into absurd hyperbole, and the language is so twisted as often to be obscure. His arguments are frequently edged with satire, and loaded with severe vituperation. Tertullian's works consist of thirty treatises, apologetical, doctrinal, and ascetical. In the first he combats Jews and pagans, in the second he deals with heretics, and in the third he defends the rigid austerities of his peculiar creed. The best

known of his works are his 'Apologeticum,' his 'De Præscriptione Hereticorum,' and his treatise against Marcion. His works were published in two folio volumes by Da Cerda, Paris, 1524; by Rigaltius, at the same place, in one folio, 1634; by Moreau, in three folios, Paris, 1657-58; twice at Venice, 1701-1744; by Semler, at Halle, in five volumes, 8vo. 1769-73, reprinted in 1827-29 in six 12mos. Leopold's edition occupies four volumes in Gersdorf's 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' But the last and most complete edition is in three large volumes 8vo. Leipzig, 1854, edited with care, elegance, and copious indexes by Oehler; the third volume containing the most important of the dissertations by preceding editors and historians on the life, character, times, and writings of Tertullian. Several of his tracts have been translated into English by Chevallier, Betty, Lord Hailes, and Dr. Pusey. [J.E.]

TESMAN, J., a Germ. diplomatist, 1643-1693.

TESSIER, M., an eminent French writer on agriculture, to which he had devoted a long life, died at Paris, in December, 1837, aged 94. During the period of revolutionary anarchy, this gentleman lived in retirement in Normandy, still, however, actively engaged in his favorite pursuit. He was the editor of the 'Annals of French Agriculture,' a voluminous periodical work. He was also the early patron of Cuvier, being the first to discover his talents, and introduce him to the scientific world.

TESSIN, NICODEMUS, crown architect of Sweden, and the designer of several great public edifices, 1619-1688. His son, NICODEMUS COUNT TESSIN, also a great architect, senator, and marshal to the court, 1654-1728. TESSIN, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, Count de, son of the preceding, was born at Stockholm, in 1695; and on entering the arena of public life, became a man of extensive influence, assisted at the most secret deliberations of the states, and was nominated president of the assembly of nobility in the diet of 1738. He was subsequently ambassador to various foreign courts, had the direction of foreign affairs as president of the chancery; and at the same time he was appointed governor of the prince royal, afterwards Gustavus III., to whom he addressed a series of letters relative to morals, politics, &c. In 1760 he resigned all his employments, and died in 1770.

TESTA, PIETRO, an Italian painter, 1611-1650.

TESTI, FULVIO, an eminent lyric poet, and accounted the Horace of modern Italy. He was born at Ferrara, in 1593, of a noble family; was thrown into prison in consequence of having entered into a correspondence with Cardinal Mazarin; and is supposed to have been there put to death in 1646.

TETENS, J. N., a Germ. politician, 1757-1807.

TETZEL, JOHN, a Dominican monk, who was appointed in 1517 to sell the papal indulgences, which excited the first movements of the reformation; he was a man of bad morals himself, and sold indulgences for the most shameful crimes, past or future; died of the plague 1519.

THAARUP, T., a Danish poet, 1749-1821.

THACHER, JAMES, a surgeon in the army of the American revolution, author of various medical and miscellaneous works, among the latter of which were the 'Military Journal,' and the 'History of Plymouth.' Died 1844, aged 90.

THACHER, OXENBRIDGE, a representative of Boston in the general court, graduated at Harvard college in 1738. Died 1765.

THAIS, a Greek courtesan of remarkable beauty, who accompanied Alexander to Asia, and became one of the wives of Ptolemy.



**THALES**, born most probably in the year 636 B.C.: according to Herodotus, he was a citizen of Miletus, although by descent a Phœnician. We shall not enter on any of that mere gossip regarding Thales, which has floated downwards from Antiquity; but endeavor rather to discern something, however little, that may be considered a sure index to his pursuits and character. That in the opinion of the Greeks he occupied a most distinguished place, cannot be doubted; for they unanimously place him at the head of their list of seven sages; and in so far as we know, he is entitled to claim the origination of Greek Philosophy. He was evidently a close observer of material nature: it may be said that the Ionic School sprung from him. He had made himself master of all existing Astronomical lore,—whether it be a fact or a myth that he predicted the Eclipse of the Sun which occurred during the battle between the Lydians and the Medes. Supposing it a fact, it were quite wrong to endow him with familiarity with any form of scientific process applicable to the calculation of Eclipses: but he must have been well acquainted with the Cyclic period comprehending the order of Eclipses. His searching culture of Physics, is, however, more emphatically evinced by his cardinal maxim that ‘Water is the ground or primal element of all Things’—a maxim not to be confounded with mere fantastic conjecture, for it was evidently the result of a discriminating observation of the immense and essential influence of that element over all forms of Matter and Life, as well as of its own singular transformations. That was no inferior Mind, which, at so early an epoch, led the way in generalizing on the ground of Observation. But Thales went farther: his thoughts were not confined within the sphere of Physics. He taught, also, that the ‘World has a soul, is full of dæmons.’ His specific views are lost; but it is clear, even from so slight an intimation, that he led the way in those perilous questionings of the Unseen and the Infinite, which afterwards so distinguished Greek speculation. Thales, besides, was a practical worker among men. He is said to have accomplished feats of Engineering, to have been skilful in business, and to have taken part in guiding the State. Could we reproduce him thoroughly, it cannot be doubted, that we should discern a Potentate all worthy of the admiration of Greece. [J.P.N.]

**THALIUS**, J., a German botanist, 16th century.

**THEAULON**, S., a French poet, 1744–1780.

**THEAULON**, S., a French dramatist, 1787–1841.

**THAMAR**, a queen of Georgia, 1184–1206.

**THATCHER**, BENJAMIN B., an American periodical writer of Boston. Died 1840, aged 30.

**THEDEN**, J. C. A., a Ger. surgeon, 1714–1797.

**THELLUSSON**, PETER ISAAC, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired a prodigious fortune, and died in 1798. He left about £100,000 to his family; and the remainder of his property, considerably above half a million, is to accumulate during the lives of his three sons and the lives of their sons; when, if there are none of his descendants and name existing, the whole is to be added to the sinking fund. This singular will being contested by the heirs at law, was established by a decision of the House of Lords in 1805; it, however, occasioned the passing of an act, restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to 21 years after the death of the testator.—His eldest son was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Rendlesham.

**THELWALL**, JOHN, an orator of the London Corresponding Society, who was tried with Hardy

and Horne Tooke for high treason, afterwards a miscellaneous writer and lecturer, 1764–1834.

**THEMISON**, a Syrian physician, 1st century.

**THEMISTIUS**, a Greek philosopher and critic, præfect of Constantinople in 362.



[Themistocles—From an Ancient Bust.]

**THEMISTOCLES**, an Athenian statesman and general, of the period when Greece was menaced by the Persian empire, was born of obscure parentage in the latter half of the 6th century B.C. His public career was contemporaneous with that of Aristides, and the rivalry between them became a subject of the highest public importance soon after the battle of Marathon (see **MILTIADES**). The character of Aristides seems to have been that of a sturdy republican Tory, resolute to stand upon the good old ways; that of Themistocles was more suited to the exigencies of the period, and he possessed far greater political foresight, not unmixed with the duplicity so characteristic of statesmanship in more modern times. Greece was threatened with a partisan warfare between these leaders, when the dispute was terminated by the banishment of Aristides, B.C. 483, and Themistocles was left at liberty to pursue his policy. His great object was the creation of a navy, able to cope with that of the Persians; and to the success of his design may be attributed not only the salvation of Greece, but the supremacy of Athens over the other Grecian cities. He had great difficulties, both material and political, to encounter, and even the Delphian oracle was at first opposed to him: a second response, however, though ambiguous, was interpreted in favor of his design, and Themistocles soon found himself at the head of the Greek armies, and well provided with ships. By a master stroke of policy, he fairly tricked both the Greeks and Persians into fighting the great naval battle off Salamis, in which he totally defeated Xerxes, B.C. 480: he then took the necessary measures for securing the supremacy of Athens by internal defences, the works of which were carried on in defiance of Sparta. In B.C. 466, the jealousies excited by his great power, led to his banishment by Ostracism, and he retired to the Persian court, where, it would appear, he forgot his patriotism, and plotted against his country. It is related by Plutarch, however, that he poisoned himself rather than yield to the overtures of Artaxerxes. His death, from whatever cause, took place at Magnesia in Asia Minor, B.C. 470, or 472. [E.R.]

**THEOBALD**. See **THIBAUT**.

**THEOBALD**, LOUIS, a dramatic critic and poet, known as the commentator on Shakspeare, and as the original hero in Pope's ‘Dunciad,’ where its



splenetic author placed him, more for having published an edition of Shakspeare immediately after the appearance of his own, than for the sin of dulness, which he makes the ostensible cause. He was a native of Sittingbourne, Kent ; and died in 1744.

**THEOCRITUS**, a Greek pastoral poet, some of whose 'Idyls' and 'Epigrams' are still extant : time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 284-247.

**THEODATUS**, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, defeated by Belisarius, and killed 536.

**THEODEMIR**, a prince of the Visigoths in Spain, who reigned over an independent state in New Castile, beginning of the 8th century.

**THEODORA**, three empresses of the East :—The *earliest* was the wife of Justinian, originally a dancer and courtesan, who ascended the throne with her husband in 527 ; she occasioned the disgrace of Belisarius, in revenge of her quarrels with his wife, Antonina ; died 548. The *second* was the wife of Theophilus, who was left a widow in 842, and ruled as regent for her son, Michael III., till 857, when she was deposed and imprisoned in a monastery ; died 867. The *third* was daughter of Constantine VIII., and reigned a short time with her sister, Zoe, in 1042, and alone, after the death of Constantine IX., from 1054 to 1056. She was the last of the Macedonian dynasty. Another Theodora was wife of the Armenian emperor, Leo V.

**THEODORE**, two popes of Rome :—The *first* reigned 642-649. The *second* survived his election, in 898, three weeks only, and was succeeded by John IX.

**THEODORE**, a king of Corsica, 1696-1756.

**THEODORET**, a learned ecclesiastical writer and historian, born at Antioch, about 386, died 457.

**THEODORIC**, two kings of the Visigoths in the south of France :—**THEODORIC I.**, son of the famous Alaric, was elected on the death of Wallia in 419 ; he was at war with the Romans, some years, but afterwards entered into a league with them against Attila ; he was killed in the great battle with the latter on the plains of Châlons 451. **THEODORIC II.**, son of the preceding, acquired the throne by putting to death his elder brother, Thorismond, in 453 ; he extended the empire of the Visigoths to the foot of the Pyrenees, and was assassinated by his brother, Euric, in 466.

**THEODORIC**, surnamed 'The Great,' king of the Ostrogoths, and founder of their dominion in Italy, was born in 457, or 459. He was descended from the royal race of that people settled in Pannonia, and his father is supposed to have been one of three brothers who had divided the sovereignty over them, but this point is uncertain. Sent as a hostage to Constantinople in his childhood, he had the advantage of an education in the politics, philosophy, and jurisprudence of the Greek empire, and was restored to his father, now become sole ruler of the Ostrogoths, at the end of ten years. Italy at this time was swayed by the Heruli and Rugiana, two branches of the Gothic stock, acknowledging Odoacer as their prince, whose authority was hated at Rome, and gave occasion to the interference of the Eastern emperor, Zeno, in the affairs of Italy. With the formal consent of the latter, Theodoric went to the conquest of his future kingdom, and having defeated and slain Odoacer, was saluted king of Italy by the army in 493. He now assumed the Roman purple, and made Ravenna his capital ; a few years later he married Audofleda, sister of Clovis, the Frank king. Schlegel's brief notice is sufficiently descriptive of his reign :—'He was highly esteemed in Rome, and by all the Germanic nations ; his name, like that of

Charlemagne after him, was celebrated in the heroic songs of the Germans, while political writers and historical critics commend alike his talents and his virtues. His rule was generous and noble ; he loved and honored the arts and sciences which the age still possessed, and the last of Roman writers, Cassiodorus, and Boethius, were the ornaments of his reign.' The latter, indeed, and his father-in-law, Symmachus, were allowed by Theodoric to become the victims of false accusations, and his own death was hastened by the melancholy it induced upon him ; the shade of Symmachus is said to have haunted him incessantly. Theodoric, like the Goths in general, was an Arian ; he died at Ravenna in 526, and was succeeded by his son, Athalaric, who died in 534. The mother of this prince, Amalasontha, then became the wife and victim of Theodoric's nephew, Theodatus, who usurped the throne. These circumstances led to the interference of the emperor Justinian, and produced the expedition of Belisarius in Italy. [E.R.]

**THEODORIC**, an Italian surgeon, died 1298.

**THEODORUS**, POPE. See **THEODORE**.

**THEODORUS**, or **DIODORUS**, bishop of Tarsus in 394, distinguished against the Arians.

**THEODORUS LASCARIS**. See **LASCARIS**.

**THEODORUS PRISCIANUS**, a medical writer of the empirical sect, in the 4th century.

**THEODOSIUS**, called of *Tripolis* or of *Bithynia*, a Greek mathematician and astronomer, of uncertain date, the age assigned to him varying from 50 B.C. to the 3d century.

**THEODOSIUS**, called the *Grammarian*, a writer of Syracuse, 9th century.



[Theodosius the Great.]

**THEODOSIUS THE GREAT**, emperor of the whole Roman world, was the son of a distinguished general of that name, who was executed at Carthage by order of Gratian in 376. The young Theodosius, then about thirty years of age, retired to Galicia, which, according to some accounts, was his native place ; but in the third year after he was recalled by Gratian, and proclaimed his colleague in Illyricum and the eastern provinces of the empire. Theodosius now proved himself the worthy successor of Constantine, and delivered the empire from the irruption of the Visigoths, both with the strong arm of the warrior, and the hardy head of the politician ; he resembled him also as the champion of orthodoxy, and eventually completed the work that Constantine had only begun, by extinguishing idolatry, and strengthening the bulwarks of orthodoxy against Arianism. In 383 Gratian became the victim of a rebellion, and Maximus, usurping the western empire, was defeated by Theodosius, who gave him battle on the banks of the Drave in Pannonia. His trium-



phant entry into Rome took place in 389, but before and after this period he had the arduous task of suppressing continual seditions in the great cities. The most threatening of these broke out at Thessalonica, and Theodosius, yielding to his anger, and to the advice of Rufinus, sent a commission to punish the inhabitants, some thousands of whom were put to the sword, though Theodosius, too late, had countermanded his orders. For this measure of severity he was boldly deprived of Christian communion by Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, who turned him back from the church porch, and only consented to his reunion after a repentance of months. The abolition of paganism dates in 391, and the undisputed sovereign authority of Theodosius in 394, when he defeated Arbogastes, and the pretender Eugenius. He now divided his dominions between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, and expired at Milan the year following, 395. [E.R.]

THEODOSIUS II., grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Arcadius, as emperor of the East, in 399. He was a feeble prince, but a body of laws is named after him, the 'Theodosian Code,' and he had to sustain a war with Persia, and a series of religious quarrels; died 450. THEODOSIUS III. was proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Anastasius II. in 715; he yielded the government in his turn to Leo III. in 716, and died in a monastery.

THEODOTON, or THEODOTUS, an Ebionite of Ephesus, translator of the Bible into Greek, 2d ct. THEODULF, bishop of Orleans in the time of Charlemagne in 781, died in exile 821.

THEOGNIS, an elegiac Greek poet, 6th c. B.C.

THEON, a Greek painter, 4th century B.C.

THEON, a celebrated mathematician and Platonic philosopher of Smyrna, 2d century.

THEON, the father of Hypatia, and himself a learned mathematician, and master of the ancient doctrines of the Alexandrine school, flourished 365. He wrote a work still extant.

THEOPHANES, a Lesbian poet, and historian of the wars of the Romans in the time of Pompey the Great. He was first attached to Mithridates, afterwards to Pompey, and at length to Caesar. Only some fragments of his history are now extant, but it was made use of by Plutarch.

THEOPHANES, GEORGE, a Greek historian of the Eastern empire, died in exile 818.

THEOPHANES, PROKOPOVICH, a Russian historian and archbishop of Novogorod, 1681-1736.

THEOPHILE DE VIAUD, a French poet, born in 1590, at Clerac in the Agenois. His satires and epigrams are spirited and witty, but several of his pieces are offensive to decency and religion; and on that score he suffered two years' imprisonment. Died 1626.

THEOPHILUS, a saint and bishop of Antioch, who is reckoned among the fathers of the church; he was the first Christian writer to use the word Trinity; flourished in the 2d century.

THEOPHILUS, patriarch of Alexandria, and an enemy of Chrysostom, 385-412.

THEOPHILUS, a Greek juriconsult, one of those employed on the Justinian Code, 527-565.

THEOPHILUS, emp. of Constantinople, 829-42.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher and botanist, was born at Eresos (or Erisium), in the island of Lesbos, in the year B.C. 371. He died about the year B.C. 286. He studied under Plato and Aristotle, and was nominated by the latter as his successor in the school of the Lyceum. He taught there with such increasing reputation, that he had at one time collected around him a number

of pupils amounting to 2,000. He was distinguished for his engaging manners and great eloquence, which it is said procured for him his name Theophrastus, or the Divine speaker. He was the author of many works on various subjects, of which Diogenes Laertius enumerates 200. Several of them have been preserved, and amongst them two on botany, which prove him possessed of a comprehensive genius, and show him to be a diligent inquirer into nature. The many new observations offered in his 'History of Plants,' and in his work on the 'Causes of Plants,' his large views, and the deep knowledge displayed by him of the secret laws of organization, have given him a great reputation, and caused him to be looked up to as the father of botany. [W.B.]

THEOPHYLACTUS, a Greek historian of some of the Byzantine emperors, 7th century.

THEOPOMPUS, a Gr. historian, B.C. 380-308.

THEOS, or THEOT, CATHERINE, one of those singular characters who acquired a strange notoriety at the period of the French revolution, by pretensions to supernatural authority. She was born in 1725, and had been known many years before the revolution as the claimant of a mission to regenerate the human race; she had fallen into obscurity however till the events of 1794, when she took the place of Labrousse, another of these prophetesses, who had become a prisoner at Rome. The chief disciple of both these women was Dom Gerle, who formed the link between Catherine Theos and whatever connection existed on the part of Robespierre; and, besides this, acted as the high priest of the new religion that was founded upon her prophecies, and to which thousands of the populace attached themselves. A worship, with supernatural claims, initial rites, and certain spirit manifestations, was really instituted, the phenomena of which, according to some, are to be explained, not by naked imposture, but by the marvels of clairvoyance and animal magnetism *misunderstood and blasphemously misappropriated*. Unhappily, many noble and virtuous names became implicated by a series of misadventures in the reunions around this pythonesse, and among others, the lovely Madame de Sainte-Amaranthe and her family, who were suddenly arrested, to the number of sixty-two, by order of the Committee of General Surety, and charged with conspiracy. Catherine Theos died in prison; the rest were executed shortly before the fall of Robespierre, 1795. [E.R.]

THERAMENES, an Athenian statesman and general, who took a leading part in the subversion of the democracy, was born in the Isle of Cos, about the middle of the fifth century B.C. He was the colleague of Antiphon and Phrenicus, and all three labored in the political designs of Pisander. The hope of this party was an alliance with Persia, which could not be brought to pass with a democracy, failing, as it would, to supply a sufficient number of traitors having a political interest in Persian supremacy. The conspiracy dates about 411 B.C., and resort being had to terror, it was eminently successful; the orators of the people were disposed of singly by assassination, and finally, by a sudden display of military power, the senate was dissolved, and an oligarchy of 400 established in its stead. Soon, however, the conspirators quarrelled among themselves, and Alcibiades was recalled at the instance of Theramenes and Critias, who pretended to moderation; the 400 were then dispersed by flight, and some of them were put to death on the accusation of the minority. The restoration of the democracy was followed by the most remarkable events of the Peloponnesian war, and Theramenes frequent-



ly distinguished himself as a commander; at the naval battle of Arginuse, B.C. 406, he commanded the right of the Athenians. Soon after this, Athens was blockaded by sea and land, and the remnant of the 400 returned as victors, under the standards of Lysander, with whom Theramenes conspired to re-establish an oligarchy this time, consisting of a smaller number, generally called *the thirty tyrants*: among the principal of this body were Theramenes and Critias. A struggle now commenced between the treacherous moderation of the former, and the cruel determination evinced by the latter, the result of which was the condemnation of Theramenes. He was taken from the altar, where he had fled for refuge, and on the cup of poison being presented to him, he drank, with bitter irony, 'To the health of the good Critias.' This event took place in 403 B.C.

[E.R.]

THERESA, SAINT, a mystic writer and reformer of the Carmelite order, 1525-1582.

THEROIGNE DE MERICOURT, a character of the French Revolution, is a name we should hardly admit into these pages, but for the sake of a word or two we have at heart, and cannot well find utterance of elsewhere. She was born at the village of Mericourt, near Liège, where her family lived in opulence as farmers, was highly educated, and being remarkable for her beauty, was seduced at the age of seventeen by the young lord of a neighboring chateau. The period of the Revolution found her at Paris, passing from one master to another among the great, and finally enrolling herself in the mass of courtizans, but all the while playing an influential part in secret politics, and as a club orator. At last, Theroigne became first in every scene of tumult; clothed in a scarlet riding habit, and a plumed cap, she headed the most desperate attacks, and decided on the life and death of the victims of the faubourgs by a nod. After the excesses of the 10th of August, this amazon inclined towards the moderate counsels of the Girondins; perhaps she had sufficiently avenged her dishonor, and the original cause of it had fallen among many others, vainly asking his life at her hands. Whatever the cause of her change, it gave offence to the furies of the guillotine, who on meeting her one day, stripped her naked, and publicly whipped her on the terrace of the Tuileries. This outrage turned the miserable creature's brain, and she passed the remainder of her life, nearly twenty years, in a madhouse—one of the saddest pictures of humanity, totally brutalized, that imagination ever conceived. Enough of her! but how many thousands of similar victims, prepared for a like career, if circumstances admitted it, may be counted in the streets of our great cities? What a work it would be, in an age of noble endeavor like the present, to trample out this plague spot, this foulest image of hell upon earth, this crying disgrace of a Christian land! In other days the youth of a nation have engaged in crusades and chivalrous fellowships, with objects in view that shed a far less glory upon them, than a conquest such as this would confer on the age and nation that accomplished it. Here is a work of more genuine heroism than ever inspired the imagination of Jesuit or Paladin—a work most truly Christian and full of promise, and one which most of all requires united action and persevering enthusiasm for its accomplishment.

[E.R.]

THESPIA, the inventor of tragedy, was a Greek poet, born at Xarce, in Attica, and became famous about 540 B.C. His stage was the chariot in which he drove about Greece, and his invention consisted

in the introduction of a person who conversed with the chorus, and represented different characters by means of masks.

THEUDIS, king of the Visigoths, 531-548.

THEUDISELUS, successor of Theudis as king of the Spanish Visigoths, 548-549.

THEVENARD, A. J. M., a French admiral, naval engineer, and administrator, 1735-1815.

THEVENOT, MELCHISEDEC, an eminent traveller, was born at Paris, in 1621. He travelled in various parts of Europe; and on his return devoted himself entirely to study, and to the promotion of the interests of literature, by collecting books and manuscripts, and by carrying on a correspondence with the learned, in all parts of the world. He was appointed royal librarian, published his 'Voyages and Travels,' and died in 1692.

THEVENOT, JOHN DE, nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1633. Being enabled to gratify his love of travelling, he visited several parts of Europe, and afterwards explored many countries in the East. On his second oriental tour, as he was returning from Hindostan, through Persia, he died near Tauris, in 1667.

THEVET, A., a French traveller, 1502-1590.

THEW, ROBERT, an English engraver, 1758-1802.

THIBAUT, J. T., a French painter, 1757-1826.

THIBAUT, N., a deputy of the clergy to the estates-general, and an active politician, died 1812.

THIBAUT, THIEBAUT, or THEOBALD, brother of Ladislaus II., king of Bohemia, remarkable for his uprightness as protector of his brother's kingdom during the crusade of 1147.

THIBAUT, six counts of Blois:—THIBAUT I., count of Troyes, Beauvais, and Meaux, and first count of Blois, from 924 to about 978. THIBAUT II., reigned 995-1004. THIBAUT III., count of Blois, Tours, and Chartres, 1037-1089. THIBAUT IV., a party to all the leagues formed against Louis le Gros; he became master of Champagne in 1125; 1102-1151. THIBAUT V., called 'the Good,' son of the latter, succeeded 1152, and became grand seneschal of France; he died at the siege of Jean d'Acre 1190. THIBAUT VI., last count of his house, succeeded Louis 1205, died without issue 1218.

THIBAUT, five counts of Champagne, the first two of whom are the same as the third and fourth of Blois. The third (or the fifth, according to the line of Blois) succeeded his brother, Henry II., 1197, died 1199. THIBAUT IV., famous as one of the earliest troubadours, was born 1201, and added the kingdom of Navarre to his paternal dominions by a marriage in 1234. In 1235 he embarked in the crusades; died 1253. THIBAUT V., or THIBAUT II., as king of Navarre, was the son and successor of the preceding, died 1270.

THIBAUT, two dukes of Lorraine:—the first of whom reigned 1213-1220; the second, 1304-1312.

THIBAUT, two counts of Bar:—the first of whom reigned 1191-1214; the second, 1239-1296.

THIBAUT, ANTON JUSTUS FRIEDERICH, a celebrated German jurist, was born at Hameln, in Hanover, 1792; studied successively at Göttingen, Königsberg, and Kiel; and after displaying great ability as a private teacher of the law of Jena, was appointed to the chair of civil law at Heidelberg in 1805, where he remained till his death in 1840. A list of his various works would be too long for our columns; but his chief title to fame rests on his 'System des Pandekten-rechts,' which has passed through



numerous editions, and is regarded as an authority by most German lawyers.

**THICKNESSE, ANNE**, a lady of great beauty and acquirements, the daughter of John Ford, an eminent solicitor and clerk of the arraigns, was born in 1737. She eloped from her father's house, in order to avoid a disagreeable marriage: and her talents and personal attractions having early introduced her into the world of fashion, she took advantage of that circumstance to give three concerts at the Opera House, by which she realized 1500*l.*, and acquiring the patronage of Lady Thicknesse, she became domesticated in the family. On the death of this lady, the widower, after a due interval, offered her his hand, which she accepted: and during a union of 30 years, till his death in 1792, she accompanied him on various journeys to different parts of the Continent. The French revolution had now commenced; and Mrs. Thicknesse, in company with several other English ladies, was imprisoned, but fortunately escaped the guillotine through the death of Robespierre, who had sent an order for their execution. She ended her long and exemplary life at her house in the Edgeware Road, London, in 1824. She was personally intimate with the leading wits of her own time, and spoke several languages with fluency and elegance. Her principal works are 'Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation,' 3 vols., and a novel entitled 'The School of Fashion,' 2 vols.

**THICKNESSE, PHILIP**, the son of a clergyman, and brother to the master of St. Paul's School, was born in 1720. He entered the army when young, and went to Georgia, with governor Oglethorpe; after which he served in the West Indies, and, on his return to England, obtained a captain's commission. He first married a French lady; and, on becoming a widower, he obtained the hand of Lady Elizabeth Touchet, heiress of the ancient barony of Audley; and her fortune enabled him to purchase the office of lieutenant-governor of Languard Fort. By this lady he had one son, with whom, on his succeeding to the title and estate of his mother's family, he had some very unpleasant disputes. About 1761, Mr. Thicknesse lost his second consort, and shortly after married Miss Anne Ford, by whom he had a numerous family. After travelling through France, Italy, and Spain, he settled in Wales, and next at Bath; but at the commencement of the French revolution he went abroad again, and died near Boulogne, in 1792. He published several works, the most curious of which is an account of his own life, with the following title, 'Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant-governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley,' 2 vols.

**THIELEN, JOHN PHILIP VAN**, lord of Conwenberg, a Flemish painter, 1618-1667.

**THIERRI**, or **THEODORIC**, the name of four French princes, two of whom are reckoned kings of France:—**THIERRI I.** (king of Mentz), eldest son of Clovis I., succeeded 511, and having extended his kingdom at the expense of Theodric, king of the Ostrogoths, died 534. **THIERRI II.** (king of Orleans, Burgundy and Austrasia), son of Childbert II., succeeded 596, and died of poison, leaving six natural sons, one of whom succeeded him, in 613. **THIERRI III.** (or **Thierry I.**, king of France), third son of Clovis II., and brother of Clothaire III. and Childeric II., was placed on the throne of Neustria and Burgundy by Ebroin, maire du Palais, in 670. He was defeated by Pepin of Heristal in 687, and possessed no real power; died 692. **THIERRI IV.**

(or **Thierry II.**, king of France), only son of Dagobert III., was taken from a monastery and placed on a pretended throne by Charles Martel, in place of Childeric, 720; died 736 or 737.

**THIERRI, J.**, a French philosopher, died 1660.

**THIERS, JOHN BAPTIST**, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Chartres, in 1636, and died at Mans, in 1703. He wrote several books, particularly 'A History of Perukes,' being an invective against those ecclesiastics who adopted that ornament. His best performance is 'Traité des Superstitions qui regardent les Sacramens,' 4 vols.

**THIERY, N. J.**, a French botanist, 1739-1780.

**THIRLBY, STYAN**, a learned critic, born at Leicester, in 1692. He was a man of intemperate habits; and though he studied divinity, physic, and civil law, he never applied himself to either as a profession. Through the interest of Sir Edward Walpole, he obtained a small sinecure place in the custom-house; and died in 1753. His edition of Justin Martyr, with notes and emendations, is esteemed a valuable performance.

**THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR**, memorable as the leader of the 'Cato Street' conspirators in 1820, was the son of a respectable farmer near Lincoln, and was born in 1772. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in the supplementary militia, in 1797, and shortly after married a young lady with a considerable fortune, but who died about 18 months after their union. After squandering his property in habits of dissipation and gambling, he left Lincoln for London, and from thence made occasional voyages to America and France, where he probably contracted that spirit of discontent which influenced his future conduct. He married again, and thereby improved his circumstances; but he had now become a gambler by profession, and had also connected himself with disaffected characters, which drew on him the notice of government. When the riots in Spa Fields took place, he was arrested as one of the ringleaders; but after being kept some time in confinement, he was liberated, there being no proof of his guilt. Shortly after, he sent a challenge to the home secretary, Lord Sidmouth, as the author of the bad treatment he had received during his confinement; which occasioned his subsequent detention in prison for a considerable time. Burning with rage, he madly became the principal agent in the Cato Street conspiracy, the object of which was to murder several members of the administration, while at a cabinet-dinner at Lord Harrowsby's, and excite an insurrection in the metropolis. Information, however, having been given to the ministers by a spy employed for the purpose, a party of police officers, with a company of the guards ready at hand, if wanted, proceeded to the place of meeting—a room over some stables in Cato Street—where the wretched conspirators were, at the time, preparing for their diabolical enterprise. As soon as the officers had effected an entrance, Thistlewood seized a sword, and killed the foremost of them, named Smithers, on the spot. But he and his coadjutors (who were all ignorant persons, of the lowest grade in society) were quickly secured: and being brought to trial, were condemned, and suffered as traitors, May 1, 1820.

**THOM, JAMES**, a native of Ayrshire, celebrated as a sculptor, was born in 1799, and died at New York, where he had gone twelve or fourteen years previously, in 1850. He rose from the condition of an obscure stone-cutter by his own unaided genius, and acquired a famous name in London for his execution of busts and groups in Scotch graystone.





[Thom's Group of Old Mortality, at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Phila.]

The well-known group of 'Tam O'Shanter' is from his chisel.

THOM, JOHN NICHOLLS, leader of the Canterbury riots in 1838, was a native of Cornwall, and first became known about the period of the Reform Bill. He assumed the name of Sir Wiliam Courtenay, knight of Malta, and exhibiting his fine person to the people, often graced by rich costumes, completely fascinated them by his singular talents. In 1833, he became a candidate for Canterbury, and polled nearly a thousand votes, after which he was confined four years in Maidstone lunatic asylum. Having escaped from the custody of his friends, he reappeared in Kent in the spring of 1838, and claiming a divine mission, persuaded nearly 100 of the most resolute characters to join him. The immediate object of Thom was to establish himself as lord of Kent, and the standard he raised was a loaf elevated on a pole, with a flag of white and blue, emblazoned with a lion rampant. This band really took the field at Boughton, on the 28th of May, and sustained a conflict with the military at Bossenden wood on the 31st. Thom, and eight of his party, fell before the fire of the soldiers at the first onset, and many others were seriously wounded; the disclosures at the trial of the remainder, afforded the most painful evidence of the ignorance prevailing among our peasantry; and also marks of that noble faith in supposed greatness, which has animated the martyrs and heroes of the greatest events in the world's history,—a singular proof that human nature is still the same as in past ages, and that only leaders are wanted for any cause, whether it be good or evil. This little episode in the peaceful annals of recent years, ought to be read as a lesson to educators, and especially by the English clergy, regardless of the necessity of popular education. What has been may be again, so long as so many thousands of Englishmen are doomed to poverty and ignorance. The affair of Thom caused some discussion in parliament at the time.

[E.R.]

THOM, WALTER, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Bervie, in the county of Kincardine, 14th April, 1770. He commenced business as a manufacturer in his native town, but not succeeding, he came to Aberdeen, and adopted literature as a profession. During his residence in Aberdeen he published 'The History of Aberdeen,' in 2 vols. 12mo. Aberdeen, 1811; and the 'Annals of

Pedestrianism,' 1 vol. 8vo. 1813. He afterwards went to Dublin, where he was engaged as editor of the Dublin Correspondent, which he conducted for some years. He was the author of several articles in Brewster's Encyclopædia, and contributed portions of the Statistical Account and General Report of Scotland, for Sir John Sinclair, and also to Mr. Shaw Masson's Agricultural and Statistical Account of Ireland, and various other works. He died at his house in Dublin, 16th June, 1824, aged 54.

THOM, WILLIAM, known as the poet of Inverury, was born at Aberdeen in 1788. He soon gave indications of poetic genius in some pieces which appeared in the Aberdeen newspapers; and afterwards published two volumes, full of poetic feeling, which were well received by the public. In 1845 he visited London, where he was *feted*, and had substantial gifts conferred on him, but notwithstanding he died in deep poverty, in Dundee, in 1848.

THOMAS, the apostle, whose name in Greek, signifying a *twin*, is written *Didymus*, was probably a Galilean like his fellow-laborers, but his history is almost unknown. He is supposed, with good reason, to have travelled far East, even to China and India, in the course of his mission. The churches of Malabar have preserved some traditions of his martyrdom.

THOMAS AQUINAS. See AQUINAS.

THOMAS, count of Savoy, 1188–1233.

THOMAS, ANTHONY LEONARD, an eminent French writer, was born in 1732, at Clermont, in Auvergne. He was a professor in the college of Beauvais, at Paris; and afterwards secretary to the Duke of Orleans. Died 1785. Among his works are, 'Réflexions Historiques et Littéraires sur le Poème de la Religion Naturelle de Voltaire,' and 'Essai sur le Caractère, des Mœurs, et l'Esprit des Femmes.'

THOMAS, A. J. B., a Fr. painter, 1791–1833.

THOMAS, ELIZABETH, a writer of the times of Dryden and Pope, the latter of whom placed her in the Dunciad, author of Poems and Letters, and of a Memoir of her own Life, 1675–1730.

THOMAS, J. E., a German painter, 1588–1653.

THOMAS, ISALAH, LL.D., a distinguished printer, and the founder of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, to which institution he made a large bequest, was born at Boston in 1749. In 1770, he commenced the publication of the Massachusetts Spy in Boston. Died 1831.

THOMAS, JOHN, a major general in the American army, served against the French and Indians in 1756. In 1775 he raised a regiment and marched to Roxbury, and was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and during the siege of Boston, commanded a division at Roxbury. In 1776 he commanded in Canada on the death of Montgomery. Died at Chamblee 1776.

THOMAS, JOHN, a Flem. painter, 1610–1673.

THOMAS, JOHN, a learned and liberal prelate, was born at Carlisle, in 1712. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford; and, on leaving the university, he lived in the family of Sir William Clayton, as tutor to his son. Having been ordained, he became rector of Bletchingley, in Surrey, and married the daughter of his patron. He was, successively, chaplain to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. In 1768 he succeeded Bishop Pearce in the Deanery of Westminster, and, in 1774, was consecrated bishop of Rochester. Died 1793.

THOMAS, R., a medical writer, 1753–1835.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, an eminent prelate, was



born at Bristol, in 1618. He suffered much during the rebellion, but afterwards became precentor of St. David's; he was also chaplain to the Duke of York, and preceptor to his daughter, afterwards Queen Anne. In 1665 he was made dean of Worcester, whence he was removed to the see of St. David's, and died, bishop of Worcester, in 1689.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1670, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Exal, in Warwickshire; and in 1723 was presented to the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Worcester. Died 1738. He published among other works 'An Enlarged edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire,' 2 vols.; and a 'Survey of Worcester Cathedral.' He had made collections for a history of Worcestershire, which fell into the hands of Dr. Treadway Nash, and served as the foundation of his work.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, a native of Wales, who was educated at Oxford; after which he became clerk of the council to Edward VI., who gave him, though a layman, some ecclesiastical preferments, of which he was deprived in the next reign; and being accused of treasonable practices, was executed at Tyburn, in 1553. He was the author of 'The History of Italy,' and some other works of minor importance.

THOMASIN, or TOMASIN, called *Tinkelase*, *Clar*, or *Zerkler*, a German poet, 13th century.

THOMASIUS, JAMES, a professor of Leipzig, among whose pupils was numbered the celebrated Leibnitz, author of 'The Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History,' 1622-1684. His son, CHRISTIAN, a jurisconsult and philos., 1655-1728.

THOMASSIN, three French engravers:—PHILIP, died at Rome end of the 16th century. His relation, SIMON, died 1732. H. SIMON, the son and pupil of the latter, 1688-1741.

THOMASSIN, L., a Fr. engineer, 15th century.

THOMASSIN, LOUIS, a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1619, at Aix, in Provence. He became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and professor of divinity at Saumur, whence he was called to Paris, where he taught in the seminary of St. Magloire, with great reputation. He wrote many works, but the most important are, 'De la Discipline Ecclesiastique,' and 'Dogmata Theologica.' The former of these was so much esteemed at Rome, that Pope Innocent XI. invited him to the papal court, with the promise of a cardinal's hat, but Louis XIV. refused his sanction. Died 1695. His cousin, CLAUDE, also an oratorian and writer, 1613-1692.

THOMOND, T., a French architect, 1759-1813.

THOMPSON. See RUMFORD.

THOMPSON, EDWARD, a miscellaneous writer and friend of Churchill, the poet, famous for his sea-songs, born at Hull about 1738, died 1786.

THOMPSON, GEORGE, a Scotch musical amateur and composer, better known as the correspondent of Burns, many of whose songs were written at the suggestion of Thompson for adaptation to old Scotch melodies. Died 1852; aged 92.

THOMPSON, JONATHAN, a worthy citizen of New York, who served as collector of that port, from 1820 to 1829. During his official career he collected over a hundred million of dollars for the United States Government. His accounts were literally exact to one cent. Died 1846; aged 73.

THOMPSON, SMITH, secretary of the navy under Monroe in 1818, and finally judge of the United States supreme court. Died 1843; aged 76.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, a Scotch antiquarian and

one of the original founders of the Edinburgh Review. Died 1852; aged 83.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, an Irish naturalist, who projected a complete Natural History of Ireland, but had published only the department on Birds when he died 1852; aged 46.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, known as a poet, died about 1766.

THOMPSON, ALEXANDER, a miscellaneous writer and poet, born 1762, died at Edinburgh 1803. He was the author of 'Whist,' a poem in two cantos, 1791; 'The Paradise of Taste,' 1793; 'The German Miscellany, consisting of Dramas, Dialogues, Tales, and Novels, translated from that Language,' 1796; 'The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century,' and some others.

THOMSON, DR. ANDREW, an eminent modern divine and leader in the national church courts of Scotland, was born at Sanguhar, in Dumfriesshire, in 1779. He was ordained minister of the parish of Sprouston, in 1802; removed to the East Church of Perth, in 1808, where he labored assiduously and successfully till 1810, when he received a presentation from the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to the New Gray Friars' church in that city. Eloquent, indefatigable, and zealous, he came prepared to the discussion of every subject, making an impression on the public mind which has but few parallels in the history of ministerial labors. In 1814 he was appointed to St. George's church, where, laboring in his vocation with surpassing energy, he rapidly extended his reputation, and acquired extraordinary influence. Died 1831.

THOMSON, ANTHONY TODD, M.D., a distinguished medical writer and practitioner, was born at Edinburgh, 1778, where his father had settled, after having long held an important office in America. He was educated at the high school and university of his native city; and while prosecuting his medical studies, he became a member of the speculative society, where he formed the acquaintance of Lord Brougham, and many other eminent persons, whose friendship he enjoyed till his death. In 1806 he settled as a general practitioner in Chelsea, and practised there for twenty-five years with great success, laying the basis of his future reputation by the most indefatigable study, and publishing his 'Conspectus,' a work of European fame, and his 'London Dispensatory,' no less distinguished; editing in conjunction with Dr. Burrows, the Medical Repository; and gaining 'golden opinions' by the amiability of his character, no less than by his professional skill. In 1826 he became one of the first professors of the University of London, and held the chairs of materia medica and medical jurisprudence till his death. About this period, also, he commenced practice as a physician; and he took advantage of the greater leisure thus procured, to write his lectures on 'Materia Medica,' which were afterwards published in 2 vols., and to plan various other works which he afterwards gave to the world, besides contributing many articles and reviews to different medical journals. Dr. Thomson was a votary of literature no less than of science; and his last works were, a translation of Salvarte's Philosophy of Magic, Omens, and apparent Miracles, and an edition of Thomson's Seasons, with numerous explanatory notes. Died, July 3d, 1849. His 'Treatise on Diseases of the Skin,' was a posthumous publication.

THOMSON, JAMES, was born in 1700, at Ednam in Roxburghshire, of which his father was then the parish minister. To the images of agricultural life, with which this beautiful district furnished his



childhood, were afterwards added scenes of another cast, in the pastoral parish of Southdean, to which his father removed. After having passed through the borough school at Jedburgh, he studied for several years at the university of Edinburgh. He was intended for the church, and is said to have been diverted from the profession by the censure of a theological professor on one of his exercises. At any rate, he had already written verses, and was ambitious enough to hope for fame by writing more; and, without any fixed view beyond literary employment, he started for London with his poem of 'Winter' in his pocket. David Mallet, whose own literary reputation is long since eclipsed, conferred eminent service on literature by smoothing the way for Thomson, whom he had known at college. The author of 'Winter' being without money to buy a new pair of shoes, congratulated himself when a bookseller gave him three guineas for his poem. It was published in 1726, and became rapidly popular when one or two literary men had called attention to it. Thomson, provided for in the meantime as tutor in the family of Lord Binning, published 'Summer' and 'Spring' in the next two years; and in 1730, 'Autumn' being added, the four poems were printed together, under their common title 'The Seasons.'—The appearance of the series was a phenomenon more remarkable than we are apt to suppose. The raw young Scotsman, meditating among the Cheviot hills and by the banks of the Tweed, had struck out a vein of poetry which had not been worked in England since the restoration. When his poem appeared, the artificial school of Pope was in the ascendant; and the fashionable poets of the day were alike distant from simplicity and nature in the themes they selected, and in the form with which they invested them. Thomson was far from being pure in taste: his tone of sentiment, too, is very often mawkish, and his diction almost everywhere pompous and pedantic. But the closeness with which he observed external nature has hardly ever been surpassed; and the poetic intuition with which he apprehends the features of a landscape, and the moral associations which clothe it with the finest part of its beauty, is as keen and exquisite as that of Wordsworth himself.—While the parts of his great work were in progress, Thomson produced, among other things, his unfortunate tragedy of 'Sophonisba.' In 1731 he travelled in France, Italy, and Switzerland, as a tutor; and the father of his pupil, on becoming the Lord Chancellor Talbot, gave him a sinecure place in his court, which was lost on the patron's death. This event drove him again to write for the stage. There is very little merit even in 'Tancred and Sigismunda,' the last and most successful of his plays. A pension from the Prince of Wales raised him just above penury; and in 1745 his friend Lord Lyttleton, coming into power, made him surveyor-general of the Leward Islands, an office yielding him three hundred a-year. He had long worked on his 'Castle of Indolence,' which he published in 1748. This beautiful poem shows a wonderful improvement in taste, and betrays a love of Old English poetry which was hardly felt by any other person of the time. The poet did not long enjoy the ease in which he was placed. Living in a cottage at Kew, he caught cold in sailing up the Thames, and died of fever in 1748. He was a friendly, shy, and indolent man.

THOMSON, REV. JOHN, a distinguished landscape painter, was born at Dailly, in Ayrshire, 1778; succeeded his father as minister of that parish in 1800, and was translated to Duddingstone, near Edinburgh,

in 1805, where he remained till his death. From his boyhood he evinced a strong predilection for art, which increased with his years; and having early become an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy, he produced an infinite variety of landscapes, which have placed him on a level with the best artists of his native land. Died 1840.

THOMSON, THOMAS, M.D., born at Crieff, Perthshire, 12th April, 1773; died at Glasgow, 2d July, 1852. Dr. Thomson was educated at the parish school of his native place until his fourteenth year, when he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Doig, rector of the borough school of Stirling, and author of 'Letters on the Savage State,' a work which attracted much notice at the time of its publication. His master, an eminent classical scholar, speedily imbued him with a love of literature, which afterwards enabled him to apply numerous improvements to his favorite science. On the conclusion of his scholastic studies, he gained a bursary by public competition at the university of St. Andrews, where he remained for three sessions. In 1796, while pursuing his literary and scientific studies at the university of Edinburgh, he succeeded his brother, afterwards the Rev. Dr. James Thomson, minister of Eccles, as one of the editors of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' His attendance on the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Black, during the sessions 1795–96, imparted to him an intense interest in the science of chemistry, which never deserted him during his subsequent career. He entered on this study with devotion, and wrote the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances, which all appeared before the 10th December, 1800, and formed the groundwork of his celebrated 'System of Chemistry,' which soon became the text-book of the science in almost every country in Europe. In 1800–1 he gave his first course of lectures in Edinburgh with fifty-two pupils; a second course in the summer of 1801 was attended by thirty-nine students. On the appearance of the first edition of his Chemistry his winter class swelled to ninety-six members. He continued his lectures till 1810, in the lawyer's metropolis of his native country, attended usually by the most select of the Scottish and English students, as his roll-book contains such names as James Mill the historian, James Wardrop, Charles Badham, Henry Cockburn, James Ballantyne, the distillers Haigs and Steins, George Ballingall, John Abercrombie, Benjamin Travers, John Thomson, Andrew Rutherford, Sir James Suttie, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, &c., &c. His lectures formed, however, but a secondary portion of his employment, his time being principally taken up with the preparation of new editions of his System, conducting an extensive series of researches upon brewing for the excise, a work which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on this subject, and in various chemical consultations. During this period, also, he invented the system of symbols which are now in universal use, as modified in some respects by subsequent discovery, and introduced the use of Greek and Latin numerals to designate the various degrees of oxidation, &c. of which bodies are susceptible, and which are also in general use. He likewise first opened in Great Britain a laboratory for practical manipulation. In 1810 he published his 'Elements of Chemistry.' In 1812 he visited Sweden, and published his travels in that country. In 1813 he commenced the 'Annals of Philosophy,' and continued to edit this journal for several years. In 1817 he was elected lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow, a position



which was endowed as a professorship in 1818. In 1825 he published 'An Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment,' 2 vols. 8vo, comprising the results of many thousand experiments to determine the atomic weights of bodies; the most important of which have been confirmed by subsequent experiments. In 1830-31 he published the 'History of Chemistry,' in 2 vols. In 1836 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' 2 vols. 8vo, being a portion of the seventh edition of his 'System of Chemistry.' His last work was 'On Brewing and Distillation,' 8vo, 1849. Dr. Thomson's discoveries were exceedingly numerous, including chlorocromic acid, hyposulphurous acid, hydrosulphurous acid, potash oxalates of chromium, potash chromate of magnesia, chloride of sulphur, called Thomson's liquor, and an immense number of salts, &c. &c., and above fifty species of minerals. Dr. Thomson invented Allan's Saccharometer, which is used by the Scottish excise, from which the idea of Bate's instrument, used in England, was taken; the original inventor being thus deprived of the proper reward of merit. Dr. Thomson as a chemical teacher was most distinguished. He has left behind him a numerous band of chemists, who occupy as teachers, manufacturers, and physicians, some of the most prominent positions in the country.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, a poet and divine, was born at Brough, in Westmoreland; graduated A.M., at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1738; became dean of Raphoe, in Ireland; and died in 1766. He published two volumes of poems, among which those entitled 'Sickness,' and the 'Hymn to May,' have received the meed of public approbation.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, an industrious writer and compiler, was born in 1746, at Burnside, in Perthshire; was educated for the church, became minister of Monivad, and ultimately settled in London as an author by profession. His compilations were extremely numerous, and he prepared for the press many works of other authors; he was also the editor of several periodical publications, as the English Review, the Political Magazine, the Whitehall Evening Post, and the Annual Register. Among his original works are, 'The Man in the Moon,' a novel; 'Memoirs of the War in Asia,' 2 vols. Died 1817.

THORE, J., a French physician, 1762-1823.

THORER, A., a Swiss Hellenist, 1489-1550.

THORESBY, RALPH, an eminent antiquary and topographer, was born at Leeds, in 1658. He was educated at the school of his native place, after which he went to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, to fit him for mercantile pursuits. On the death of his father he succumbed to a large concern, but he found leisure to cultivate his taste for antiquarian pursuits, and produced the 'Topography of Leeds,' 'Vicaria Leodiensis,' &c. Died 1725.

THORILD, THOMAS, a Swedish poet, philosopher, and critic of taste, remarkable as a writer on the beautiful in nature, professor at Griefswalde and Upsala, 1759-1808.

THORNDIKE, HERBERT, a dignitary of the church, and a great writer on church principles, died 1672.

THORNE, LIEUT.-COLONEL PEREGRINE FRANCIS, the originator of the London police, died 1854.

THORNHILL, SIR JAMES, an eminent English painter, was born at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, 1676. He was a nephew of Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician, who placed him under the tuition of an artist in London. Having painted the dome of Saint Paul's, he became history painter to

Queen Anne, and executed some allegorical subjects for her at Hampton Court. His masterpiece is the refectory and saloon of the hospital at Greenwich. He died after receiving the honor of knighthood from George I., in 1734. His son, JAMES, inherited much of his genius, and he had a daughter, who became the wife of Hogarth.

THORNTON, BONNEL, a humorous writer and poet, was born in London, in 1724; and was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. He made literature his profession, and was on terms of intimacy with many of the wits of the age, united with the elder Colman in the Connoisseur, and was a fertile contributor to the periodicals of the day. He also projected an exhibition of sign paintings; and brought out a burlesque 'Ode for St. Cecilia's Day,' which afforded much amusement. In 1766 he published a translation of Plautus; and the year following a poem, entitled 'The Battle of the Wigs,' in ridicule of the dispute between the licentiates and fellows of the College of Physicians. Died 1768.

THORNTON, JOHN ROBERT, a celebrated botanist, the younger son of the preceding, was born about 1758, and was educated at Cambridge. Shortly after this, having acquired an important accession of fortune by the death of his brother, he resolved to make medicine his profession, and became a member of Guy's Hospital. After studying three years in London, he visited the Continent; and, returning to the metropolis, commenced practice with considerable success. In 1798 he published a work in support of the Brunonian system, entitled 'The Philosophy of Medicine, or Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health and Disease,' in 5 vols. Soon after, he brought out a work, called 'The Philosophy of Politics,' &c. 3 vols.; but he derives his chief fame from his magnificent 'Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher.' Died 1837.

THORNTON, COLONEL MATTHEW, was a native of Ireland, born in 1714, and at an early age emigrated with his father to America, and settled at Worcester, Massachusetts. He studied the medical profession, and practised at Londonderry, N. H. He was a delegate to the continental congress, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence in 1776. He was afterwards appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of the superior court of Massachusetts. Died 1803.

THORNTON, SAMUEL, of Clapham Park, Surrey, was a director of the Bank of England for the long period of 53 years, and an active M. P. nearly 40 years. From 1784 to 1806 he represented the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and from 1807 to 1818 the county of Surrey. His sagacious counsels had always great influence at the Bank of England, and when the memorable stoppage of cash payments occurred in 1797, he was the governor. In the various duties he had to perform, whether as a bank director, a member of parliament, a governor of Greenwich Hospital, or as the head of a mercantile firm, he was able, zealous, and indefatigable. Died July 3, 1838, aged 83.

THORNTON, THOMAS, a militia officer of West Yorkshire, author of several sporting works, and father of the celebrated botanist, died 1823.

THORPE, JOHN, a physician of the county of Kent, author of professional and antiquarian works, 1682-1750. His son, of the same name, also an antiquarian, 1713-1792.

THORWALDSEN, BERTEL (*Albert*), was born at Copenhagen, November 19, 1770. His father,



Gottschalk Thorwaldsen, a carver of wood, being a native of Iceland; his mother was of a Danish family. Bertel attended the Danish academy, and soon made such progress as to undertake the carving of figure-heads for ships. In 1793 he obtained the principal gold medal of the academy, which gave him the privilege of studying abroad at the expense of the government. He set out for Italy, May 20, 1790, in the Danish frigate *Thetis*; he landed at Naples, and arrived at Rome, March 8, 1797, and he did not return to his native country until 1819, after an absence of twenty-three years. His first important commission was from Mr. Thomas Hope, in 1803, and it was owing to the liberality of this distinguished patron of the arts that Thorwaldsen was enabled to remain and prosecute his profession in 'the Eternal City.' In 1812, on the occasion of Napoleon's expected visit to Rome, Thorwaldsen greatly distinguished himself by a sketch of the 'Triumphal entry of Alexander into Babylon,' which he completed with such expedition that the frieze, in plaster, was fixed up in one of the halls of the Quirinal palace within three months of the date of the commission. It is a composition of great extent, measuring 160 Roman palms (the palm is about nine inches) in length, and five in height; it has been twice executed in marble since, and is well engraved by Amsler of Munich. His principal works, however, were executed after his visit to Denmark; he returned to Rome at the close of 1820, and acquired the highest European fame by the following works:—Christ and the Twelve Apostles; St. John Preaching in the Wilderness; and the monuments to Copernicus, Pius VII., Maximilian of Bavaria, Prince Poniatowsky and others. The Christ and the St. John were for the church of our Lady at Copenhagen, where they are now placed. He again visited Denmark, in 1838, but finding the climate disagree with him, returned to Rome in 1841, but again visited Copenhagen in 1842, and died there suddenly in the theatre, March 24, 1844, of disease of the heart, aged seventy-three. Thorwaldsen bequeathed all works of art in his possession to the city of Copenhagen, to form a distinct collection, and the city now boasts of a great art museum, containing specimens of many classes of art, besides books, &c., known as the Thorwaldsen Museum; he left sufficient funds to endow it, and enable it to constantly add to its collection, foreign as well as Danish works. Thorwaldsen was never married, but left a natural daughter in Rome well provided. There is a cheap edition of outlines after all the works of Thorwaldsen, now in course of publication.—(H. C. Anderson, *Bertel Thorwaldsen eine biographische skizze aus dem Dänischen übertragen von Julius Reuscher*; and the writer's notice in the *Supplement to the Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

THOU, JAMES AUGUSTUS DE, in Latin *Thuanus*, a celebrated French historian and Latinist, whose father and grandfather were both presidents of the parliament of Paris, 1553–1617. De Thou inherited the talents of his ancestry for statesmanship, and was employed as ambassador and finance minister. His son, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, born at Paris about 1607, was beheaded on account of his privy to the conspiracy of Cinquars against Richelieu, 1642.

THOUARS. See PETIT-THOUARS.

THOUIN, A., a Fr. horticulturist, 1747–1823.

THOURET, J. W., one of the most celebrated members of the French constituent assembly, born in Normandy 1746, executed 1794. His brother, MICHAEL AUGUSTUS, a distinguished physician,

1748–1810. W. F. ANTHONY, son of the deputy, author of an *Encyclopædia*, died 1832.

THOYNARD, NICHOLAS, a French scholar, author of a *Harmony of the Gospels*, 1629–1706.

THRASYBULUS, one of the great names of ancient Greece, period of the Peloponnesian or civil war between Sparta and Athens, was the son of Lycus, and was born at Steiria in Attica. He was commander of the infantry at Samos, when the Four Hundred was established on the ruins of the Athenian democracy (as noticed in the articles *THERAMENES*), B.C. 411. He immediately swore his soldiers not to recognize the oligarchy, and united with Theramenes and Alcibiades to effect their destruction; at the same time he continued his part in the Peloponnesian war, and to him belongs the chief honor of the Athenian victory at Cyzicus. That dubious struggle being closed by the victory of Lysander, and the government of the humbled Athenians vested in the thirty-tyrants, Thrasybulus took refuge in the Theban territory, where the patriots of the democracy once more rallied to him. After the death of Theramenes, Thrasybulus might have occupied his seat among the thirty, but he preferred the liberties of his country, and advancing at the head of the patriots, a thousand in number, he surprised the camp before Phyle, on the frontier of Boeotia, and after repeated successes became master of the government. In the second of the battles fought on this occasion fell Critias, at whose instance Theramenes had been compelled to drink the poisoned chalice. The despotic Thirty were now replaced by a council of ten representatives, and Thrasybulus exhibited the highest magnanimity towards his enemies. At length, having generously taken the field in aid of the Thebans, menaced by the yoke of Sparta, he was massacred in his tent while encamped in Cilicia, B.C. 389. [E.R.]

THRELKELD, CALER, an English physician and naturalist, settled in Dublin, 1676–1728.

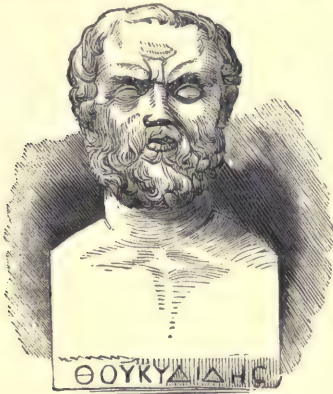
THROSBY, J., a topographer, 1740–1803.

THUANUS. See THOU.

THUCYDIDES, the historian, was an Athenian citizen, and belonged to the Attic borough Halimus. The date of his birth, which is not quite certain, was, perhaps, B.C. 471. Being of a good family, and living in a city which was the centre of Greek civilization, he received the highest education which the time afforded; and this, superadded to great ability, manifested itself in the 'eternal possession' which he bequeathed to posterity. He is said to have studied rhetoric under Antiphon of Rhammus, the most distinguished orator of the time, and to have received instruction in philosophy from Anaxagoras. The well-known story of his having been moved to tears of emulation by hearing Herodotus recite his history at the Olympic games, is generally admitted to be without foundation. At the commencement of the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431), he entered the military service of his country, and in B.C. 424, held the command of a fleet of seven ships which lay off Thasos, when Brasidas, the Lacedæmonian commander, invested Amphipolis, a city on the Strymon, belonging to the Athenians. Thucydides hastened to the assistance of his countrymen; and though he arrived too late to prevent a capitulation, he saved Eion, a seaport at the mouth of the river. In consequence of this failure, he was banished by the Athenians, or found it prudent to retire into voluntary exile, and passed the next twenty years of his life as a refugee. The accounts as to the places of his residence during his exile, are various and conflicting; we may only infer, that he



could not live with safety in any place which was under Athenian dominion. He himself states, that he spent much of his time either in the Peloponnesus, or in places under the Peloponnesian rule; and his minute description of Syracuse and the neighborhood, leads to the belief that he visited these



[Thucydides—From an Ancient Bust.]

localities. It may, at least, be confidently affirmed that, during this eventful period, he was an attentive observer of the great struggle, collected the materials for his history as the events proceeded, and to some extent, reduced them to the form in which they have commanded the admiration of all succeeding generations. When peace was concluded with the Lacedaemonians in B.C. 404, a decree was passed, permitting the return of all exiles; in consequence of which, Thucydides was restored to his country in the following year. According to the united testimony of the ancient writers, he came to a violent end, having died by the hand of an assassin; but the time and place of his death are not known. There was a tomb erected to his memory at Athens; and he probably died there. The History of Thucydides was designed to comprise a complete account of the events of the Peloponnesian war (B.C. 431–404), but breaks off in the middle of the twenty-first year (B.C. 411). It is divided into eight Books, the last of which, in consequence of the absence of speeches, and a supposed inferiority of style, has, without any good reason, been held by some critics as not genuine. Thucydides has always been placed first in the first rank of philosophical historians. His moral reflections are searching and profound; his speeches abound in political wisdom; and the simple minuteness of his pictures is often striking and tragic. His style is concise, vigorous, and energetic; every word has its appropriate meaning, and not a clause is inserted which is not necessary for his narrative. Hence, he is sometimes harsh and obscure; his sentences are occasionally very involved, and the connection and dependence of the several parts difficult to perceive. [G.F.]

THUGUT, F., an Austrian statesman, and party to the coalition against France, 1739–1818.

THUILLIER, J. L., a Fr. botanist, died 1822.

THULDEN, C. A., a Ger. historian, 17th cent.

THULDEN, or TULDEN, THEODORE VAN, a painter and engraver, taught by Rubens, 1607–76.

THUMMEL, M. A., a Ger. writer, 1738–1817.

THUMMIC, L. P., a German philos., 1697–1728.

THUNBERG, CHARLES PETER, a Swedish traveller and botanist, prof. at Upsala, 1743–1828.

THUNBERG, D., a Swedish engineer, died 1788.

THUNMANN, J., a Swiss antiquarian, 1746–78.

THURLOE, JOHN, secretary of state during the protectorate of the two Cromwells, and the chief agent in detecting the plots of Harrison and the fifth monarchy men, born at Abbots-Reding, in Essex, where his father was rector, 1616, died 1668. His state papers, published in 1742, form a valuable mass of historical documents.

THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord, chancellor in the reign of George III., was born at Little Ashfield, near Stowmarket, in Suffolk, where his father was rector, in 1732. He was called to the bar in 1758, and entering parliament as member for Tamworth in 1768, became a distinguished supporter of the administration of Lord North. He succeeded Dunning as solicitor-general in 1770, and became attorney-general, after Sir William De Grey, in 1771. On the 3d of June, 1778, he was appointed lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage; on the retirement of Lord North, and the accession of the marquis of Rockingham in 1782, he still retained the seals by express favor of the king, though he neither supported the ministry, nor was much liked by the premier. On the coalition ministry of Fox and North being formed, he was compelled to retire; but he came into office again under Mr. Pitt, and, still pursuing his inconsistent course of action, was obliged to withdraw in 1792, from which time he took no part in public affairs. Lord Thurlow bears the character of an arrogant, factious politician, rather the bully than the debater in parliament, but yet a man of keen understanding: his character has been delineated by Lords Brougham and Campbell, and slightly sketched by the recent editor of the Rockingham papers. From the latter we cite the following: 'To Thurlow in his private relations the praise may be fairly awarded. He was a scholar, and a good and ripe one. He was an affectionate parent, and sometimes an active and cherishing patron. He had a kind of rough generosity, which moved him occasionally to take in good part a blunt remonstrance, and to prefer one who thwarted, rather than one who fawned upon him. He befriended Johnson and Crabbe—the one when the shadows of evening were closing upon him, the other when the trials of poverty pressed most heavily. In worse times there have been worse chancellors than Edward, Lord Thurlow, but an age of comparative freedom and refinement has rarely exhibited one who so ill understood, or at least so ill discharged, the functions of a statesman and legislator.' Died 1806.

THURMER, J., a German architect, 1789–1833.

THURNEYSSER, L., an alchemist and astrologer, son of a goldsmith at Bale, 1531–1596.

THUROT, FRANCIS, a French naval officer, born in 1727. Having rendered himself conspicuous by his courage and success while in command of a privateer, he was invited to enter into the royal navy, and intrusted with the command of five frigates and a corvette, destined to make a descent on the British coasts. He sailed on this expedition, Oct. 15, 1759, and arriving at Carrickfergus Bay, in Ireland, Jan. 10, following, the troops were landed, and the place surrendered in a few days. Thurot thought proper, however, to re-embark his troops; and, on his return to France, his vessels were attacked by an English squadron, and he fell in the engagement, Jan. 20, 1760.

THUROT, J. F., a French Hellenist 1768–1832.

THWAITES, EDWARD, a Saxon and Greek scholar, professor at Oxford, and assistant of Dr. Hickeys in compiling his Thesaurus, 1667–1711.



THYNNE, FRANCIS, a herald and antiquary of the 16th century, was the son of William Thynne, the editor of Chaucer, and steward of the household to Henry VIII. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and Magdalen College, Oxford; became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1602 was made Lancaster herald. Hearne published 'A Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms,' written by Thynne, who also continued Holinshed's Chronicle; and wrote a 'History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports,' which, with many other productions, remain in MS. Died 1611.

THYSIUS, A., a Dutch historian, 1603-1697.

TIARA, P., a Dutch *savant*, 1514-1586.

TIARINI, A., an Italian painter, 1577-1658.

TIARKS, JOHN LEWIS, F.R.S., an astronomer, was born at Jever, in 1789; studied at Göttingen; and, coming to London in 1810, became assistant librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. In 1816 he visited Germany, and on his return received the appointment of British astronomer to the American boundary line commission, in carrying out which the greater part of his life was spent. He died in 1837.

TIBERIUS, CLAUDIUS NERO, the second emperor of Rome, was born B.C. 42, and succeeded Augustus A.D. 14. He was a great general, and a master of Greek and Roman literature, but as he grew older in years he disgraced himself with every species of cruelty and debauchery. He was probably insane long before the commander of his prætorian guard assumed the responsibility of putting him to death, March 16, A.D. 37.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINE, called also TIBERIUS II., one of the most virtuous emperors of the East, was a native of Thrace, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. He succeeded to the throne in 578, and having suppressed the conspiracy of Sophia, widow of his predecessor, reigned unchallenged till his death in 582. A *third* of the name reigned emperor of the East, 698-705.

TIBULLUS, ALBIUS, a Roman patrician and elegiac poet, whose productions are marked by much feeling for the beauties of nature and the pleasures of a country life. They are generally printed with the compositions of Catullus and Propertius; flourished in the 1st century.

TICKELL, THOMAS, a popular writer and poet of the age of Addison, was born at Bridekirk, near Carlisle, 1686. His father was a clergyman, and Tickell was educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Queen's College. He obtained an appointment as under-secretary of state through the friendship of Addison, and some of his pieces appeared in the 'Spectator'; died 1740. His grandson, RICHARD, a political writer, died 1793.

TICOZZI, S., an Italian ecclesiastic, 1762-1836.

TIECK, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, a German sculptor and director of the Sculpture Gallery of the Royal Museum of Berlin, was brother of the celebrated Ludwig Tieck. Died 1851, aged 75.

TIECK, LUDWIG, was born at Berlin in 1773, and studied successively at Halle, Göttingen, and Erlangen. Poetry was from boyhood his favorite study; but while he was always a ready and pleasing versifier, his poetical endowments, really very fine, worked most strongly when he wrote in prose. His literary career exhibits three epochs. In the first of these, beginning about 1796, and lasting ten years, he was one of the most efficient of the Romantics, and, like Novalis, made the system attractive by displaying, in inventive compositions, an originality of fancy and depth of feeling not pos-

sessed by the Schlegels, the critical chiefs of the school. The works he produced during this period were both numerous and diversified. Some of them were Dramatic and Poetical Parodies, whimsically uniting jest and earnest; the principal of these being 'Bluebeard' and 'Puss in Boots.' Others were Tales, or compositions like tales, which, following in the wake of 'Wilhelm Meister,' are referred by the Germans to the class of 'Art-Novels;' such are the 'Effusions of the Heart of an Art-loving Cloister-Brother,' and 'Franz Sternbald's Wanderings.' Other pieces, like 'Genoveva' and 'The Emperor Octavianus,' are saintly or historical Legends, dramatically treated, with a close and studied imitation of the rude drama of the middle ages. Others again, and these the most poetical of all Tieck's works, are Popular Legends (Volksmärchen), related in a prose narrative form, with great fulness of playful fancy, very much beauty of description, and a simplicity or *naïveté* of manner which, sometimes fairly childish, is yet wonderfully pleasing. The first attack of a painful disease of the joints, which made Tieck very long an invalid, came on in 1806, and forced him to cease from literary labor for several years. He resumed work in 1814, and for five years was chiefly busied on the Old English Drama, which he knew better than any other foreigner ever knew it; while he translated it with great spirit, and criticised it, not indeed without great caprice and rashness of judgment, but with much delicacy of poetical feeling. He began with his 'Old English Theatre,' containing translations and criticisms of old plays, some of which were on themes afterwards handled by Shakspeare, while others were maintained by Tieck (on grounds abundantly fantastic and slippery) to be really his, in spite of the English critics. Visiting London in 1818, and reading and copying in the Museum, he collected materials for two volumes of translations of plays preceding Shakspeare's ('Shakspeare's Vorgeschule').—In 1819, after a life of many wanderings, he finally took up his residence in Dresden, where he enjoyed a pension and honorary councillorship. Besides collections of his earlier poems and other works, the chief business of this, the last period in his history, was the writing of short Novels, most of which first appeared in Annuals; and which, critical and dissertative in character, and full of dialogue, have much more of analytic and reflective refinement than of narrative impressiveness, and show surprisingly little of the writer's early vein of poetry. Among the most interesting of these are 'Pietro of Abano,' and 'The Revolt in the Cevennes.' Others are 'Art-Novels,' to which class belong the 'Poet-Life' and 'Poet-Death,' having respectively for their heroes Shakspeare and Camoens. Tieck died at Dresden in the spring of 1853. [W.S.]

TIEDEMANN, DIETRICH, a German philosopher and opponent of Kant, famous for his researches in the history of philosophy, anthropology, the origin of languages, and similar subjects, 1745-1803.

TIEDGE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS, a German poet was born in 1752. His principal works are, 'The Echo, or Alexis and Ida,' 'Urania,' &c. D. 1841.

TIEFFENTHALER, JOSEPH, a Tyrolese missionary, thirty years resident in India, last century.

TIEPOLO, GIOVANNI BATISTA, called *Tiepoletto*, a celebrated Venetian painter, 1692-1769.

TIEPOLO, J., a Venetian poet, 16th century.

TIEPOLO, JACOB, a doge of Venice, distinguished as a partisan of the Guelphs, 1229-1249. LAURENT, his son, doge 1268-1275. BOHEMOND, of the same family, chief of a conspiracy against the doge,



Gradinijo, which led to the establishment of the Council of Ten, 1310.

TIEPOLO, N., a Venetian poet, 16th century.

TIERNEY, GEORGE, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was born in London, in 1756; received his education at Cambridge, and was designed for the bar. At the commencement of his public life, Mr. Tierney attached himself to the Whigs, and in 1796 he was elected M.P. for Southwark. He soon proved himself an able debater, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Mr. Pitt. In 1806 he lost his seat as member for Southwark, and afterwards successively represented Athlone, Bandonbridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. During a debate in the year 1798, some words spoken in the house were the cause of a duel between him and Mr. Pitt, in which, however, neither party was wounded. When Mr. Addington became minister, in 1802, he made Mr. Tierney treasurer of the navy. In 1806, under the Grenville administration, he became president of the board of control, but went out of office early in the following year, on the resignation of the ministry. On the formation of the Canning ministry, he was appointed to the mastership of the mint; from which he retired, with Lord Goderich, in 1828, and died in 1830.

TIGLATH PILESER, or THEGLAT-PHALASAR, son and successor of Sardanapalus as king of Assyria, supposed date 747-728 B.C.

TIGNY, MARIN GROSTETE DE, a French naturalist, who, aided by his wife, produced a work in ten volumes on the natural history of insects, valuable as a compendium, 1736-1799.

TIGRANES, several princes of Armenia:—TIGRANES I., a friend and ally of Cyrus, B.C. 565-520. TIGRANES II., the first king of Armenia of the Arsacides' dynasty, was placed on the throne by his brother, Mithridates II., king of the Parthians; he labored many years in developing the commercial and industrial resources of the state, B.C. 128-95. TIGRANES III., called *the Great*, son of the preceding, succeeded him in B.C. 95. He married Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates the Great, and was his faithful ally in the gigantic war with Rome; date of his death unknown. The next TIGRANES was a captive at Rome, but became king by the authorization of Augustus, and allied himself with the Parthians against their masters; died 6 B.C. His son, TIGRANES IV., occupied the throne a short time, and died B.C. 2. TIGRANES V., was a grandson of Herod, king of Judæa, and governed Armenia by sufferance of the Romans; he was put to death by order of Tiberius, A.D. 34. TIGRANES VI., another dependent of Rome, figured in history about 61. TIGRANES VII., reigned 142-178. TIGRANES VIII., succeeded, with his brother, Arsaces, about 408. In the troubles which ensued, they were both reduced to the necessity of surrendering their rights, the one to Theodosius, emperor of Constantinople, the other to the Parthians.

TIL, S. VAN, a Dutch theologian, 1644-1731.

TILENUS, DANIEL, a protestant theologian of the French church, born in Silesia, 1563-1633.

TILGHMAN, WILLIAM, chief justice of Pennsylvania, was born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1756. In 1772 he removed to Philadelphia, and studied law, and in 1783 he was called to the bar. In 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the circuit court of the United States, in 1805 president of the courts of common pleas in the first district of Pennsylvania, and in the following year he was made chief justice of the supreme court of that State. Died 1827.

TILING, J., a German physician, 1688-1715.

TILING, M., a German naturalist, died 1685.

TILLADET, J. R. DE LA MARQUE DE, a French writer, theologian, and philosopher, 1650-1715.

TILLEMANN, PETER, a Flemish painter of landscapes and imaginary views, 1684-1734.

TILLEMANN, SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE, a famous critic and historian of the Port Royal, author of a 'History of the Emperors and other Princes during the First Six Ages of the Church,' 'Materials towards the Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Ages,' and of much other historical matter, highly valued for extreme accuracy, 1637-1698.

TILLET, M., a French agriculturist, 1720-1791.

TILLI, M. A., an Italian botanist, 1655-1740.

TILLIOT, J. B. LUCOTTE, Seigneur Dd, a French philologist and antiquary, 1688-1750.

TILLOCH, ALEXANDER, an ingenious Scotch printer, who became distinguished as a miscellaneous writer and journalist, was born at Glasgow, where his father was a tobacconist, in 1759. In the course of his business as a printer he discovered the art of stereotyping, but, finally abandoning that business, he removed to London, and in 1789 became joint-proprietor and editor of an evening paper, called 'The Star.' In 1797 he commenced 'The Philosophical Magazine,' and having, from time to time, published a series of papers on theological subjects, he added to these, in 1823, his 'Disquisitions on the Apocalypse.' In July, 1824, he commenced 'The Mechanics' Oracle,' a weekly periodical devoted to the instruction of the working-classes: he also officiated as preacher to a congregation of dissenters in Goswell-Street Road. Some years before his death, which took place in January, 1825, Tilloch was honored with the degree of LL. D. by the university of Glasgow.

TILLOTSON, JOHN, D.D., a distinguished prelate of the English Church, was a native of Sowerby, Yorkshire. His father was a clothier in that county town, and with respect to religious principles, was a nonconformist. His father having determined to give his son a liberal education, young John was sent in due time to Clare Hall College, Cambridge, where the influence of the society in which he mingled gradually dispelled his dissenting prejudices, and having resolved to adhere to the establishment, he began in earnest to prepare for the ministry in connection with the English Church. He soon rose to distinction as a preacher, and preferments flowed upon him in rapid succession—for he was first appointed to a curacy at Cheshunt, then he became rector of Reddington, preacher in Lincoln's Inn, and lecturer at St. Laurence, Jewry. Tillotson was sincerely attached to the protestant religion, and an occasion occurred for drawing out strongly his protestant spirit, when Charles II. in 1672 issued a proclamation for liberty of conscience, under the covert design of favoring the Roman Catholics. Tillotson gave a decided opposition to the measure both from the pulpit and the press. Notwithstanding this opposition to their favorite policy, the government deemed it expedient to bestow on the popular preacher the highest favors of the crown patronage by appointing him prebendary in St. Paul's, and dean of Canterbury. Tillotson evinced his protestantism on another occasion in a still more decided manner, by the advocacy of the Exclusion Bill against the duke of York. One gross inconsistency, however, sullies the otherwise honorable character and reputation of Tillotson, viz., that in attending Lord William Russell on the scaffold, he used every effort to persuade that patriotic nobleman to save





[St. Laurence Church, Jewry.]

himself by adopting the principles of passive obedience, and yet he became himself not long after, one of the most active enemies of the Stuart dynasty by promoting the revolution. The important services he rendered to the cause of the prince of Orange, were rewarded on William III. being established on the British throne, by promotion first to the deanery of St. Paul's, and not long after by his elevation in 1691 to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. He had enjoyed that high dignity only three years, when his useful career was brought to a premature end by death. Tillotson was the popular preacher of his day, and in so great estimation were his discourses held, that even in that age, the copyright, though it was a posthumous publication, was sold for 2,500 guineas. Tillotson adopted a moderate Arminianism, and his discourses are accordingly devoted to the inculcation chiefly of the practical precepts of the gospel. In private life the archbishop was plain and unostentatious, kind to his relatives and charitable to the poor, liberal in his sentiments towards dissenters, and exercised the very extensive influence which his character as well as his office procured him in doing good to all without regard to rank or sectarian distinctions; 1630-1694.

**TILLY, JOHN TSCERLES**, count of Tilly, was born at the castle of Tilly, in South Brabant, in 1559. He joined the order of Jesuits in youth; but soon left the ecclesiastical for the military profession. He first entered the Spanish army, and served for several years under Alva, and the other Spanish commanders in the Netherlands. About 1599 he entered the service of the Austrian emperor, Rudolf, and distinguished himself greatly in several campaigns against the Turks and the Hungarians. He then re-organized and commanded the army of the duke of Bavaria, and was also appointed generalissimo of the forces of the Roman Catholic league in Germany. In the beginning of the Thirty years' war, Tilly subjugated Bohemia by the single great battle of the White Hill (1620). He then conquered the Palatinate of the Rhine, defeating decisively the protestant troops in the three days' battle of Stadt

Loo, 1623. He next commanded against Christian king of Denmark, who sought to aid the German protestants. Tilly out-maneuvred and defeated him. When Gustavus Adolphus interfered in the war, Tilly was chosen to oppose the Swedish hero. He was now field-marshal, and commander-in-chief of the imperial forces. The first event of this part of the thirty years' war was the siege and capture of the city of Magdeburg by Tilly, 1631. The cruelty of the imperialist army on this occasion excited the deepest horror even in an age and country accustomed to military atrocities. Tilly himself wrote to the emperor that no such spectacle as that of the ruin of Magdeburg had been witnessed on earth, since the captures of Troy and Jerusalem. In the autumn of the same year Tilly met Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig, and was utterly defeated, though he effected a soldierly retreat with part of his army. He was again beaten by the Swedish king at the passage of the river Lech, in 1632. Tilly was wounded in this battle, and died on the following day. He is said to have been personally of austere and pure character, despising all sensual enjoyments, and indifferent to wealth and honors. But the cruelties which he permitted his troops to exercise upon the unoffending inhabitants of the countries which were the scenes of his campaigns, show the frightful effects of military fanaticism combined with religious bigotry, even in a commander, who himself takes no part in the license and the violence which he sanctions. [E.S.C.]

**TILLY, ALEXANDER DE**, Count, was descended from an ancient family in Normandy, and born in 1754. He entered young into the army, and was a zealous royalist from the commencement of the French revolution. In 1792 he exerted his best abilities in defence of Louis XVI., subsequently emigrated, returned with the Bourbons in 1814, was compelled to leave France again on Buonaparte's escape from Elba, and put an end to his own existence at Brussels, in 1816. He was the author of some spirited political essays, '*Œuvres mêlées*,' '*De la Révolution Française en 1794*,' &c.

**TILLY**, Lieutenant-general the Count De, was also a native of Normandy, but of a different family from the preceding. Becoming a partisan of the revolution, he was made a colonel of cavalry in 1792: was sent, in 1793, to oppose the Vendéans, over whom he gained some advantages; subsequently commanded the army of the Sambre and Meuse; and was governor of Brussels, in 1796. He served in Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Spain, under the imperial government; and having accepted an appointment during the hundred days, was not employed after the second restoration of the Bourbons. Died 1822.

**TIMÆUS**, a Pythagorean philosopher, called 'the Locrian,' from his birth-place; known as the instructor of Plato, and highly eulogized by him. A Greek historian, of the same name, lived about 350 B.C. A third **TIMÆUS** was a sophist of the third century of our era, and author of a Dictionary of Platonic phrases.

**TIMANTHES**, a Greek painter, 400 B.C.

**TIMOCREON**, a comic poet, 476 B.C.

**TIMOLEON**, one of the greatest of Greek generals and patriots, if not the ideal of the Grecian hero, was born in Corinth about 410 B.C. His first exploit was the deliverance of Corinth from the armed dictatorship of his elder brother, Timophanes, though it was necessary to put him to death, and bear the curses of his mother, who had made the tyrant her especial favorite. Timoleon, whose mo-



tives were not understood, was execrated for his share in this tragedy, and his existence became so burdensome that he meditated self-destruction, and retired altogether from public life: the affecting narrative may be read in Plutarch. After a lapse of twenty years, 343 B.C., he was recalled by the Corinthians, and sent to the aid of the Syracusans, then suffering from the despotism of the younger Dionysius. In this expedition, success attended upon success until all Sicily was redeemed from the cruel slavery to which it had been brought, and Syracuse became the seat of a republican freedom which linked in one brotherhood all the cities that had suffered from the petty tyrants who oppressed them: the Carthaginians were also expelled, and their army of 70,000 men, led by Hamilcar and Hasdrubal, defeated by a mere handful of patriots under Timoleon. It is the conduct of the deliverer after these victories that must decide his character, and to him belongs the rare virtue of abdicating a power which he still virtually exercised as a private citizen. Forty thousand Greeks flying before the sword of Philip, the father of Alexander, were glad to accept the new home offered to them in the devastated cities of Sicily; and Timoleon, having organized the states, retired to private life, but always attended the deliberations of the people. In his latter years he went to their assemblies in a chariot, from which he also addressed them on account of his blindness: it was his highest joy that he had secured to the Syracusans perfect freedom of opinion, and the impartial operation of the laws. He was so highly honored, that his birth-day was kept as a public festival; and when he died, B.C. 337, he was buried with great magnificence at the public cost. The value of his life was soon after proved by the anarchy which began to spread, and the unruly spirits which obtained the supremacy in Syracuse. [E.R.]

**TIMOMACHUS**, a Greek painter, about 300 B.C.

**TIMON**, a Greek poet, and disciple in philosophy of Pyrrho, B.C. 270.

**TIMON**, the Misanthrope, was born near Athens, B.C. 420. It is related of him that he took a great pleasure in Alcibiades; and being asked the reason, said, 'because I foresee that he will one day be the ruin of the Athenians.'

**TIMON**, E., a Greek physician, last century.

**TIMON**, S., a famous Hungarian Jesuit, historian, and antiquary, 1675-1736.

**TIMOPHANES**, a tyrant of Corinth, who was assassinated B.C. 365. See **TIMOLEON**.

**TIMOTHEUS**, a Greek poet and musician, unrivalled in his age, 6th century B.C. He excelled in lyrical composition, and was a skilful performer on the cithara, or harp, which he improved by the addition of two chords.

**TIMOTHEUS**, called 'of Thebes,' a celebrated musician, time of Alexander the Great.

**TIMOTHEUS**, an Athenian general, who took a distinguished part in the social wars, and was condemned for avoiding a naval conflict, B.C. 358.

**TIMUR**. See **TAMERLANE**.

**TINDAL**, MATTHEW, one of the successors of Toland and Shaftesbury in the School of English Deists or Freethinkers, was born at Beer Ferrers in Devonshire about 1657, and was admitted doctor of laws at Oxford in 1685. He retained his fellowship during the reign of James II. by professing the Roman Catholic faith; he afterwards recanted, however, and adopting revolutionary principles, went to the other extreme, and wrote against the Nonjurors. He now became an advocate, and sat as judge in the

court of delegates, with a pension from the crown of £200 per annum. Some time afterwards, considerable attention was drawn to him, by his work, entitled 'The Rights of the Christian Church' and the ensuing controversy; but the production which has rendered his name a memorable one was his 'Christianity as Old as the Creation,' which appeared in 1730, and provoked replies from Dr. Warburton, Leland, Foster, and Conybeare. Dr. Middleton endeavored to take a middle course in this controversy, as may be seen in that article, but the most effective answer, though its very existence seems to have been forgotten, was that embodied in the 'Appeal' of William Law, published 1740. Tindal's line of argument was mainly coincident with Shaftesbury's, that the immutable principles of faith and duty must be found within the breast, and that no external revelation can have any authority equal to the internal; this he supported by much learning and show of argument, which Warburton thought he had replied to by the mass of learned evidence contained in his 'Legation.' William Law, making no account of literary evidence, replied by his masterly development of the philosophy of the fall and final recovery of mankind; a book remarkable for close argument and for its many fine illustrations, but now obsolete in certain fundamental principles. Tindal died in 1733, and was interred in Clerkenwell church, near the remains of Bishop Burnet. [E.R.]

**TINDAL**, NICHOLAS, nephew of the preceding, chiefly known by his translation and continuation of Rapin's History of England, 1687-1774.

**TINDAL**, SIR NICHOLAS CONYNGHAM, lord chief justice of the court of common pleas, was born in 1777, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and having become a student of Lincoln's Inn, he commenced practice as a special pleader, and in 1809 was called to the bar. He entered parliament in 1824, as member for the Wigton district of burghs; and in 1826 he was made solicitor-general, and knighted. When Sir John Copley, who had represented the university of Cambridge, was raised to the office of lord chancellor, in 1827, Sir Nicholas Tindal contested with Mr. Banks the honor of representing his *alma mater*, and was returned by a considerable majority. Two years afterwards he was promoted to the chief justiceship, which position he occupied till his death. Died July 6, 1846, in the 70th year of his age.

**TINDAL**, WILLIAM. See **TYNDALE**.

**TINELLI**, T., a Venetian painter, 1586-1638.

**TINGRI**, P. F., a French chemist, 1743-1821.

**TINTORETTO**, JACOPO ROBUSTI, called Tintoretto from the circumstance of his father being a dyer, was born at Venice in 1512. He studied only a few days in the studio of Titian, and was then dismissed by that great painter, for what cause is not known. This circumstance had an admirable effect upon him, it made him have more decided recourse to his own resources, and his spirit is well indicated in the words he wrote upon the wall of his room:—'The drawing of Michelangelo and the coloring of Titian.' He did eventually become the acknowledged rival of Titian in Venice itself; his Miracle of St. Mark, the *Miracolo dello Schiavo*, his masterpiece, is now in the academy of Venice, and is generally admitted to be one of the finest pictures in Italy: there is a good print of it by J. Matham. He died at Venice in 1594, aged eighty-two. Tintoretto is sometimes called *il Furioso*, from the extraordinary vigor and rapidity with which he painted; he was bold and grand, but often careless; he is said to have had three pencils, one of gold, one of



silver, and a third of iron.—(Ridolfi, *Le Maraviglie dell' arte*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

TIPHAIGNE DE LA ROCHE, C. F., a French physician and man of letters, 1729–1774.



[Tipu Saib.]

TIPPOO SAIB, the last sultan of Mysore, was born in 1749, and made his first appearance in the field of Indian warfare at the head of 5,000 horse in 1767. His father was the sultan, Hyder Ali, a soldier of fortune, who constructed his empire out of the dominions of the great Mogul, then falling to ruins. In 1780 the progress of Hyder was arrested by Sir Eyre Coote, under the government of Hastings, and the French having joined their forces to those of the sultan, the young Tipu became acquainted with Lally Tollandal. In December, 1782, the death of his father placed him on the throne of Mysore, and at the head of an army then in the field, of 88,000 men, supported by a sum of three millions sterling in his treasury, besides costly jewels: he continued the war with a zeal far surpassing his father's for Islamism, and in a short time not less than 100,000 persons were forcibly circumcised. In 1784 he concluded an advantageous peace with General Matthews, who surrendered to him the Nutter fort; but in 1786 he took the field again, provoked by a confederacy formed against him in Southern India, of which the Mahrattas were chief: the war on this occasion lasted till 1792, when his late defeats at Travancore and elsewhere compelled him to conclude a peace with the Marquis Cornwallis. The war upon which he had entered, however, was a religious one, and Tipu was too sincere and courageous to surrender India without a last struggle to the Christians. It is certain that he entered into an extensive correspondence, which reached as far as Arabia, his purpose being to organize a general confederacy against the English; but it is doubtful whether he made any overtures to the French: the advantage he derived from his former acquaintance with them was realized in the superior discipline of his troops. His purpose was anticipated by the government of India, then under the marquis of Wellesley, who sent an invading army, numbering nearly 40,000 men, into his territories at the beginning of 1799. On reaching Seringapatam, his

capital, General Harris demanded the cession of half his dominions, a large payment in money, and four of his sons, besides four of his principal subjects, as hostages—terms which the sultan rejected, in alternate rage and despair, at being thus bearded in his last stronghold. A breach having been made in the walls, the storming party, of 4,000 men, was led by Sir David Baird on the 4th of May, and Tipu Saib, resolving not to survive the loss of his kingdom, met the fate of a hero in the thickness of the conflict; his body was found amid heaps of slain, and interred with royal honors in his father's sepulchre, after which the empire of Mysore was dismembered. The reader desirous of further particulars may consult Murray's *History of British India* in the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 1832, 2d edition, 1850; or Thornton's *History of the British Empire*, in India, 1842. For the due appreciation of Tipu's character, and the correction of some facts, compare the '*History of Tipu Sultan*, translated from the Persian of Myr Houssein by Colonel Miles,' 1845. [E.R.]

TIPTOFT, JOHN, earl of Worcester, a patron of learning in the 15th century, was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland by Henry VI., and afterwards became lord high constable and lord high treasurer. After this he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return presented many valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford. On the temporary reverse of fortune experienced by Edward IV., and the house of York, he was accused of cruelty in his Irish administration, particularly towards two infant sons of the Earl of Desmond, and condemned to lose his head on Tower Hill, which sentence was executed, Oct. 18, 1470. He wrote many works, and was the great patron of Caxton the printer.

TIRABOSCHI, GIROLAMO, a famous historian of Italian and Roman literature, was born at Bergamo, in 1731. His chief production is '*The History of Italian Literature*.' Died 1794.

TIRIN, J., a Flemish Jesuit, 1580–1636.

TISCHBEIN, J. A., a German painter and writer, 1720–1784. His brother, JOHN HENRY, founder of a new school similar in character to the Venetian, 1722–1789. J. H. CONRAD, their nephew, a painter and engraver, 1742–1808. J. H. WILLIAM, brother of the latter, known from 1751 to 1803. J. F. AUGUSTUS, a third brother, a painter of portraits, 1750–1812.

TISSARD, F., a French *savant*, died 1508.

TISSARD, P., a French poet, 1666–1740.

TISSOT, A. P., a French jurist, 1782–1823.

TISSOT, C. J., a French physician, 1750–1826.

TISSOT, J. M., a mathematician, died 1650.

TISSOT, SIMON ANDREW, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Grancy, in the Pays de Vaud, in 1728. He was chiefly distinguished by his successful treatment of the confluent small-pox. He wrote several excellent professional works, was three years medical professor at Pavia, and refused advantageous offers made him by the kings of England and Poland to quit Lausanne, where he died in 1797. His works were collected by himself, and form 10 vols.

TITI, R., an Italian poet, 1551–1609.

TITI, or TITO, SANTI DI, a distinguished Italian painter and architect, 1538–1603.

TITIAN, or TIZIANO VECELLIO, one of the greatest of Italian painters, and the prince of colorists and portrait painters, was born in the territory of Venice at Capo del Cadore in 1477. He studied in the school of the Bellini, first with Gentile and afterwards with Giovanni, with whom he was fellow pu-



pil with Giorgione, his own future rival. Titian first appeared as a great painter at the court of Alfonso I., duke of Ferrara, in 1514, when he painted the 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' in the National Gallery. Two years later he had attained to the full vigor of his extraordinary powers; in that year he executed his celebrated 'Assumption of the Virgin,' now in the academy of Venice, and hanging opposite to the *Miracolo dello Schiavo* by Tintoretto; the merits of both masters are well illustrated by the contrast. In 1528 Titian painted his 'St. Peter Martyr,' in which he has shown himself one of the first of landscape painters, especially of landscapes as an accessory to figures. In 1545 he visited Rome, where he saw Michelangelo; he returned to Venice in the following year. He is supposed also to have visited Spain, but this is doubtful; Spain is, however, extremely rich in the masterpieces of Titian; after Venice, the gallery of the Prado at Madrid gives the greatest display of his powers. It has been assumed that Titian visited Spain partly from the fact of the patent of nobility, granted by Charles V., creating him Count Palatine of the empire, and knight of the order of St. Iago, being dated at Barcelona. This great painter died at Venice of the plague, in 1576, having lived to the extraordinary age of ninety-nine years. To describe fully his masterpieces alone, would occupy a volume; of his scholars, Paris Bordone, Bonifazio Veneziano, Girolamo di Tiziano, and his own son Orazio Vecellio, were able painters—(Vasari; Ridolfi; Zanetti, *Della Pittura Veneziana*, &c.; Cadorin, *Della amore ai Venezianai di Tiziano Vecellio*; Northcote, *Life of Titian*, 1830.) [R.N.W.]

TITIUS, G. G., a German jurist, 1661–1714.

TITON DU TILLET, EVERARD, a master of polite literature and patron of letters, projector of a French Parnassus in honor of Louis XIV., a description of which he published, 1677–1762.

TITSINGH, J., a Dutch traveller, 1740–1812.

TITTEL, G. A., a Ger. philosopher, died 1816.

TITTMANN, JOHN AUGUSTUS HENRY, a German professor of theology, au. of 'Encyclopædie der Theologischen Wissenschaften,' 1773–1831.

TITUS, a disciple of Paul, and preacher of the Gospel in Dalmatia, 1st century.

TITUS LIVIUS. See LIVY.

TITUS, FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, emperor of Rome, was the eldest son of the emperor Vespasian: he was born in the year 40, and educated with Britannicus at the court of Nero: like the latter, he gave way to vices which afforded little promise of a happy reign. From 67 to 70 he was carrying on the war in Judæa, the whole conduct of which devolved upon him on his father's election as emperor. The capture of Jerusalem, on September 2, of the year last mentioned, brought this struggle to a close, after which Vespasian and Titus were both honored with a triumph. It is almost unnecessary to mention that the fullest details of this war, the unparalleled cruelties and sufferings with which it was attended, may be read in Josephus; the episode on the passion of Titus for Berenice will be found in Suetonius. On the death of Vespasian in 79, Titus succeeded as emperor, commencing, by repeated proofs of his reformation, one of the most princely and beneficent reigns in the annals of Rome; for this the wisdom of his father was partly to be thanked, he having associated Titus with him in the empire, and developed the nobler traits of his character by the generous trust reposed in him. In the year of his succession the great eruption of Vesuvius took place, which buried Herculaneum, Stabizæ, Pompeii,

and other towns beneath its ashes; in the following year a fatal epidemic and a fearful conflagration occurred in Rome, and in the next again, September 13, 81, Titus expired, perhaps of poison, and was succeeded by his brother, Domitian: the hopes he had excited were so great that his death was mourned as a public calamity, a rare honor for an emperor of Rome. [E.R.]

TIZIANO VECELLI. See TITIAN.

TOALDO, J., an Italian astrologer, 1719–1798.

TOBIN, A. M. DE, a Sp. painter, 1678–1758.

TOBIN, JOHN, a solicitor, born at Salisbury, author of 'The Honey Moon,' 'All's Fair for Love,' and several other plays, 1770–1804. JAMES, his brother, a poet, died 1815.

TOD, JAMES, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the East India Company; author of 'Annals of Rajast'han' and 'Travels in Western India,' the latter of which was scarcely completed when he died, Nov. 1835. Colonel Tod surveyed Rajpootana, and completed his magnificent map in 1815; and it was by him that the name of Central India was originally given to that important and interesting tract of country. He was a sound scholar; indefatigable in research and enthusiastic in his zeal to benefit the people for whom he labored.

TODD, HUGH, vicar of Stanwix, in Cumberland, au. of a 'Description of Sweden,' 1658–1728.

TODE, H. J., a German naturalist, 1738–1797.

TODE, J. C., a Ger. medical writer, 1736–1805.

TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL, a Spanish astronomer, was born at Carthage, in 1740; entered the naval service, and became brigadier-general of the marine forces. During the American war he was employed in surveying the Spanish coasts, and died in 1806. He is the author of 'Astronomical Observations made at Cadiz,' and other works.

TOINARD, N., a Fr. antiquarian, 1629–1706.

TOLAND, JOHN, one of those learned free-thinkers who rendered themselves conspicuous after the publication of Locke's philosophy, was born in Ireland, of Roman Catholic parents, in 1669. As early as his sixteenth year, he shook off the superstitions in which he had been educated, and in consequence of this change, completed his education at Glasgow and Edinburgh, taking the degree of M.A. in the latter university in 1690. At Leyden, where he next passed two years, he made the acquaintance of Leclerc and Leibnitz, and returning to England again, published, in 1695, his 'Christianity not Mysterious.' This work was launched forth in the midst of a controversy concerning Socinian principles—that in which South, Sherlock, Wallis, Howes, Cudworth, and others, took part,—and was designed to show 'that there is nothing in the Gospel contrary to reason, or above it, and that no Christian doctrine can be properly called a mystery.' Attacks were made upon the author from all sides, the grand jury of Middlesex answered his work in a 'Presentment,' and the Irish Parliament ordered it to be burnt by the hangman. Toland had gone to Dublin to escape the storm raised against him, chiefly by the Dissenters, in London, and he was now compelled to return to avoid a prosecution by the attorney-general of Ireland: thus alienated from all parties he declared himself a 'Latitudinarian,' though he always professed himself a Christian. His subsequent works were a 'Life of Milton,' which accompanied an edition of that author's prose works, 'Amyntor,' 'Origines Judaicæ,' 'The Philosophy of the Ancients,' 'Hypatia,' 'Nazarenus,' 'History of the Soul's Immortality among the Heathens,' 'The Origin and Force of



**Prejudices,** and numerous political pamphlets. His principal object, so far as these bore on religion, was to sustain his original controversy, and destroy the authority of the Books of Scripture, deemed canonical: but he was a vain man, proud of distinction, however obtained, and was probably more concerned about the great names he could associate with his own, than the principles he professed. He died at Putney in the fifty-third year of his age, 1722. In this neighborhood resided the Gibbons, Bolingbroke, and Mallets. [E.R.]

**TOLEDO, FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE,** duke of Alba, or Alva. See ALVA.

**TOLEDO, F. DE,** a Spanish viceroy of Peru, died in prison after his return home, 1581.

**TOLEDO, J. DE,** a Spanish painter, died 1645.

**TOLEDO, DON P. DE,** Spanish viceroy of Naples under Charles V., 1484-1553. **PETER,** of the same family, ambassador in 1608.

**TOLER, JOHN,** Earl of NORBURY, chief justice of the court of common pleas in Ireland, was born in 1745, at Beechwood, in the county of Tipperary. He was called to the bar in 1770; appointed king's counsel in 1781, solicitor-general in 1781, attorney-general in 1798, during which year he was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels; and was advanced to the chief justiceship of the common pleas in 1800, with the title of lord Norbury. This high office he retained till 1827, when, on his retirement, he obtained a pension of 304*l.*, and was advanced to the title of viscount Glandine and earl of Norbury. He died in 1831. He was an able judge; but he was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery, and was consequently compelled to appear as the parent of many an illegitimate pun in the newspapers. It is perfectly true, however, that 'Lord Norbury's jokes' were sprinkled very thickly with his law, and the Dublin court of common pleas was often thronged with idlers attracted by the amusement which was to be found in the sallies of wit and repartee so freely bandied about from judge, counsel, and witnesses.

**TOLET, F.,** a Spanish cardinal, 1532-1596.

**TOLET, F.,** a French physician, died 1724.

**TOLET, J.,** an English cardinal, died 1274.

**TOLLET, ELIZABETH,** an accomplished English lady, author of Poems, 1694-1754. Her nephew, **GEORGE TOLLET,** author of valuable Notes on Shakespeare, died 1779.

**TOLLIUS, CORNELIUS,** a Dutch philologist, born about 1620, died 1662. His brother, **ALEXANDER,** also a philologist, died 1675. **JAMES,** a physician, was born near Utrecht, in 1630. He became professor of eloquence and Greek at Brandenburg, and died in 1696. Among his works are, 'Epistolæ Itinerariæ' and 'Fortuita Sacra.' In this last he evinced an extraordinary degree of credulity, by supposing that the secret of the philosopher's stone was concealed under the mythology of paganism.

**TOLOMEI, J. B.,** an Italian Jesuit, cardinal, and statesman, 1655-1726. **NICHOLAS,** of the same family, a Jesuit and ecclesiastical writer, 1699-1774.

**TOLOMMEI, CLAUDIO,** an Italian master and promoter of polite literature, 1492-1555.

**TOMASELLI, J.,** an Ital. naturalist, 1733-1818.

**TOMASINI, GIACOMO FILIPPO,** bishop of Citta Nuova, a biographical writer, 1597-1654.

**TOMBES, J.,** a nonconformist divine, 1603-1676.

**TOMLINE, GEORGE,** an eminent English prelate, whose family name was Prettyman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in 1750. He was senior wrangler at Cambridge, in 1772; and having been chosen a fellow of Pembroke College in

1781, he served the office of moderator. He had been the academical tutor of Mr. Pitt, who, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, made him his private secretary, gave him the living of Sudbury, and a prebend of Westminster, and, in 1787, raised him to the see of Lincoln; from which, in 1820, he was translated to that of Winchester. In 1799 he published a work, entitled 'Elements of Christian Theology,' 2 vols.; and in 1812 appeared his 'Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England.' He also published the 'Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt.' He took the name of Tomline, in consequence of a person, to whom he was almost unknown, having bequeathed him a very considerable fortune on that special condition.

**TOMLINS, ELIZABETH SOPHIA,** a poetess, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, 1768. She wrote 'The Victim of Fancy,' and other novels; 'Tributes of Affection,' and much fugitive poetry in various periodicals. She also translated the first history of Napoleon Buonaparte that ever appeared in England, and part of Anquetil's Universal History. Died 1828.

**TOMPKINS, DANL. D.,** vice-president of the United States, was born June 21, 1774, and graduated at Columbia College in 1795. Having studied law, he practised at New York. In the party struggles of 1799 he took a prominent part. In 1803 he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of New York, and, in 1807, he was elected governor. In 1817 he was chosen vice-president of the United States, and retired from public life in 1825, in which year he died.

**TONDUZZI, J. C.,** an Ital. historian, 1617-73.

**TONE, THEOBALD WOLFE,** an Irish revolutionary politician, and founder of the 'Society of United Irishmen,' was born in Dublin, in 1763, and was bred to the bar. In 1790 he published a pamphlet, the object of which was to expose the mismanagement of the English government regarding Ireland; and, in 1793, he established the society above mentioned. He afterwards became involved in a treasonable correspondence with France, but made a sort of compromise with the English government, and was allowed to withdraw himself. He accordingly came to America in 1795, from whence he proceeded to France in the following year. By his persuasions, the French directory fitted out an expedition, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 13 frigates, &c., with 14,000 troops on board, and upwards of 40,000 stand of arms, besides artillery and warlike stores. Tone was appointed chef de brigade, under General Hoche, the commander-in-chief. They set sail Dec. 15, 1796; but, before they had all reached their destinations (Bantry Bay), a hurricane arose, in consequence of which three ships of the line and a frigate only remained together. This bold attempt being thus frustrated by the elements, the scattered ships made the best of their way back to France, and Tone was foiled in all his future endeavors to persuade the French government to undertake another expedition on a large scale. But he still persevered in those plans which he conceived would lead to a separation of Ireland from Great Britain; and he at length embarked in one of those petty armaments, the inefficiency of which, he thought, perhaps, might be remedied by his own courage and experience. He was taken prisoner in the Hoche, after fighting bravely in a desperate action, was tried by a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of his sentence, however, he avoided, by cutting his own throat in prison, Nov. 19, 1798.

**TONSTALL.** See TUNSTALL.



TOOKE, ANDREW, a learned schoolmaster and mathematician, born in London 1673, died 1731.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a political character of very considerable consequence in the last century, noted in the literary world as a grammarian and philologist, was born in Newport-Street, Westminster, where his father was a poulterer, in 1736. His education having been completed at Cambridge, he entered into orders, and became, in 1760, vicar of Brentford in Middlesex. He was never sincerely attached to the church, however, but bestowed the greater part of his time on law and politics, for which the factious nature of the times, and the supposed designs of George III. and Lord Bute afforded abundant scope. From 1765 to 1767 he published his philippics against the court and the chief justice, Lord Mansfield, in favor of Wilkes the popular idol, and soon after made the acquaintance of that gentleman, as well as of Voltaire and Sheridan, on the continent. In 1770 and 1771, a period of great political excitement in London, he founded the Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights; this produced a rupture between him and Wilkes, in consequence of the selfish advantages sought by the latter; about the same time he promoted the publication of the Debates in Parliament, in defiance of the House of Commons. From 1773 to 1782 he was of course the avowed enemy of the administration of Lord North and the friend of the American patriots; in this interval he underwent a year's imprisonment and a fine of £200. The most important event of his life was his trial for high treason, in conjunction with Hardy; this took place at the Old Bailey in 1794, and was remarkable for the ability and self-possession with which Mr. Tooke defended himself; it ended in an acquittal, and he afterwards numbered among his friends Sir Francis Burdett and Major Cartwright. In 1801 he became member of parliament for a nomination borough, having failed in two previous attempts as a candidate for the popular suffrages. Nothing particular marked his subsequent career, and he died at Wimbledon, having first destroyed all his MSS., in 1812. His greatest literary work is his 'Divisions of Purley,' first published in 1786; attempts have been made to prove that he was the real 'Junius.' [E.R.]

TOOKE, Rev. WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1744, at Islington. He was originally a printer; but, in 1771, he obtained episcopal ordination, and was appointed minister of the church at Cronstadt. In 1774 he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburg; and, after residing there many years he returned to his own country, and died in 1810. His principal works are, 'Varieties in Literature,' 2 vols.; 'The Life of Catharine II.,' 'A View of the Russian Empire,' 'A General History of Russia,' and translations of Lucian and Zollikoffer's Sermons and Prayers.

TOPFER, H. A., a Ger. philosopher, 1758-1833.

TOPHAM, E., an English writer, died 1820.

TOPINO-LEBRUN, F. J. B., a French historical painter, perished on the scaffold, 1769-1801.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, a celebrated Calvinistic divine and controversial writer, was born at Farnham in Surrey, 1740, and became vicar of Broad Hembury in Devonshire, where he composed most of his writings, in 1762. In 1775 he removed to London, and from that period officiated at the chapel of the French Reformed, near Leicester Fields. Died August 11, 1778.

TOPPI, N., an Italian historian, 1603-1681.

TORDENSKIOLD, PETER, whose family name was WESSEL, was a celebrated Danish admiral, born

in 1691, at Drontheim, in Norway; and was killed in a duel, in 1720. For his gallant exploits his sovereign gave him the name of Tordenskiold compounded from words signifying thunder and shield. Among his achievements were the capturing of a Swedish squadron in the port of Dycekill, and the taking of the town of Marstrand and the citadel of Carlstein.

TORELLI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian writer, was born at Verona, in 1721. Besides the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, he was well acquainted with French, Spanish, and English; and he had also an extensive knowledge of antiquities; but his favorite study was the mathematics, of his proficiency in which a proof has been given in his edition of the works of Archimedes, printed in folio, at Oxford. He died in 1781. Torelli translated Æsop's Fables into Latin, and the first two books of the Æneid into Italian.

TORELLI, L., an Ital. biographer, 1609-1683.

TORELLI, L., an Italian jurist, 1489-1576.

TORELLI, P., an Italian poet, 1536-1608.

TOREN, OLAUS, a Swedish naturalist and traveller in the East Indies, died 1753.

TORENO, COUNT JOSE DE, known also as the Vicomte de Mattarosa, a distinguished Spanish statesman and historian, was born at Oviedo, 1786; bore a share in all the troubles of his country in the early part of this century; and was repeatedly proscribed by the despotic advisers of Ferdinand VII. But on the accession of the queen he once more returned to Madrid, where he was nominated minister of finance, and soon afterwards of foreign affairs, which he held till 1835. His latter years were spent at Paris, where he published his interesting 'Histoire de Soulèvement d'Espagne.'

TORFÆUS, THORMODUS, in Icelandic THORMODUS TORFASON, or THOROD TORVESEN, a learned historian of Norway, 1648-1719.

TORNIEL, or TORNIELLI, AUGUSTUS, general of the Barnabites, and writer of annals, 1543-1621.

TORNIELLI, J. F., an Italian poet, 1693-1752.

TORQUEMADA, JOHN DE, in Latin *Turrecremata*, a Spanish cardinal, confessor to Isabella of Castile, 1388-1468. A Franciscan friar, of the same names, published a 'History of the Wars and Discoveries in the West Indies,' 1615.

TORQUENADA, THOMAS DE, the first inquisitor-general of Spain, whose memory is rendered infamous for barbarity, was born in 1420. He was a monk of the order of St. Dominic, became inquisitor-general in 1483, and died in 1498. During the exercise of his power, in the course of 16 years, it is said that no less than 8,800 victims were committed to the flames, 90,000 were condemned to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and above 800,000 Jews were banished from Spain.

TORRE, BERNARDO DELLA, an ecclesiastical writer, chaplain to Murat, 1736-1820.

TORRE, FILIPPO DEL, an Italian antiquary and master of polite literature, 1657-1717.

TORRE, GIOVANNI MARIA DELLA, an eminent natural philosopher, was born at Rome; studied at the Clementine College; became professor of philosophy and the mathematics at Ciudad de Friuli; and afterwards, settling at Naples, was appointed librarian to the king, superintendent of the royal printing office, and keeper of the museum. He made great improvements in the magnifying power of microscopes, and published works on 'Natural Philosophy,' 'Microscopical Observations,' &c. Died 1782.

TORRENS, SIR HENRY, adjutant-general, was born at Londonderry, in 1779; received his education in the military academy at Dublin; entered as



an ensign in the 52d regiment of foot ; and, going to the West Indies, was early distinguished for bravery in actual service, and for courage in enduring hardships. He afterwards served in Holland, where he was wounded ; next proceeded to join the army in Egypt ; thence embarked at a port of the Red Sea for Bombay ; but being seized with a coup-de-soleil, he was obliged to take his passage to England. The ship touched at St. Helena, where, recovering his health and spirits, he married Miss Patton, the governor's daughter. He was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and gave his testimony on the trial of General Whitelock in a manner that evinced his judgment and integrity. He was appointed secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley, and accompanied him to Portugal. In March, 1820, Sir Henry was made adjutant-general, in which situation he revised the army regulations, and introduced many essential improvements. Died 1828.

TORRENTINUS, HERMANN VAN BECK, called a Dutch *savant*, author of the earliest attempt at an historical dictionary, 1450-1520.

TORRENTIUS-LÆVINUS, otherwise LÆVIN VANDER BEKEN, a Belgian prelate, philologist, and Latin poet, 1525-1595.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born in 1608, at Faenza; began his education under the Jesuits there, and completed it at Rome ; was invited to Florence by Galileo, and succeeded that eminent man as professor of mathematics. The grand-duke also appointed him his mathematician. He wrote several geometrical works, and to him science is indebted for the invention of the barometer.

TORRIGIANO, PIETRO, a Florentine sculptor, of great eminence, was born in 1472. Being a fellow student with the famous Michel Angelo Buonarrotti, a dispute arising from a jealousy with respect to their comparative proficiency, terminated in blows; one of which, from the hand of Torrigiano, broke the bridge of his antagonist's nose. While in the zenith of his reputation he went to England, which he afterwards quitted for Spain, and there fell into the hands of the Inquisition, being denounced as guilty of impiety and sacrilege in breaking to pieces a statue of the Virgin, which he had himself executed for a nobleman, who afterwards refused to pay him an adequate price. He was condemned to the stake, but avoided the torture of a public execution by starving himself in prison, previously to the celebration of the auto da fe, in 1522. The beautiful tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey, is the work of Torrigiano.

TORRIGIANO, T., a physician, 1270-1350.

TORRIJOS, DON JOSE MARIA, a Spanish patriot, who served against the French during the war of independence, and gradually passing through the inferior posts, obtained the rank of colonel on the field of battle. He was in disgrace after the return of Ferdinand VII. ; but, in 1820, the Cortes made him field-marshal, and chief commandant of Navarre and the Basque provinces. When the French invaded Spain, Torrijos held out to the last ; he signed the capitulation of Carthage after Cadiz had surrendered, and gave up his arms to General Mina ; but having subsequently resolved to renew his efforts for the liberation of Spain, he quitted his asylum at Gibraltar, and on repairing to Malaga, he and his companions were made prisoners, tried by a court-martial, and shot.

TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG, Viscount, was the son of John, the fifth Viscount Torrington, and was born in London, in 1768. He was entered a

midshipman on board the Thunderer at 10 years of age, and was present in the action between Admiral Keppel and the Count d'Orvilliers, on the 27th July, 1778. He joined the flag-ship of Sir Edward Hughes, in the East Indies, and was in the actions with M. Soufferin. In June, 1795, he was made post-captain ; in 1797 he had the command of the Galatea frigate, in which he captured a French corvette, and some armed vessels ; but ill health compelled him to resign the command in 1802. In December, 1812, his uncle, the fourth viscount, died, to whose title his father succeeded ; but he dying 14 days after, Captain Byng became Viscount Torrington. He at that time commanded the Warrior, in which ship he conveyed the Prince of Orange from the Downs, in Nov. 1813, and landed him at Schwelting. After that service, he conveyed a fleet of merchant ships to the West Indies. During that period a promotion took place, which made him rear-admiral of the blue, and he was made vice-admiral in 1821. He died in 1831.

TORRUBIA, JOSE, a Spanish Franciscan, historian, and naturalist, died 1768.

TORSINELLO, H., an Ital. historian, 1545-99.

TORSTENSON, LEONARD, Count, a Swedish general, time of Gustavus Adolphus, 1595-1654.

TORSTI, F., an Italian physician, 1658-1741.

TOSCAN, G., a French horticulturist, 1756-1826.

TOSCANELLA, PAOLO DEL POZZO, an astronomer of Florence, time of Columbus, 1397-1482.

TOSCHI, PAOLO, an Italian emperor, died 1854.

TOSELLI, F., an Italian biographer, 1699-1768.

TOSHI, D., an Italian theologian, 1535-1620.

TOSSANUS. See TOUSSAIN.

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, succeeded to the throne in 541. He overran Italy, and took possession of Rome. At length the emperor Justinian, resolving to free Italy, recalled Belisarius from the Persian war, and dispatched a powerful army to its relief, under the able and valiant Narses, with which he advanced directly towards Rome. The opposing forces met, and a furious battle took place ; the army of Totila was totally vanquished, and being overtaken in his flight by a party of Gepida, their commander, Ashbad, ran him through the body with a lance ; and with him expired the revived glory of the Goths in Italy, A.D. 552.

TOTT, CLAUDE ÅKESON, a Swedish general distinguished against the Russians in 1573, died 1596.

TOTT, CLAUDE, Count, a Swedish senator and ambassador, time of Christina, 1616-1674.

TOTT, FRANCIS, Baron De, a French negotiator and officer, was born, in 1733, at Chamigny, and after having served in the army, was employed in the French embassy at Constantinople. In 1767 he was appointed consul in the Crimea. He subsequently went back to Constantinople, and was charged by the grand seignor to carry into effect various important reforms in the military department. He was promoted on his return to France, but emigrated in 1790, and died 1793.

TOTZE, E., a Prussian historian, 1715-1789.

TOULLIER, C. B. M., a Fr. jurist, 1752-1835.

TOULMIN, JOSHUA, successively a baptist and unitarian minister, editor of a new edition of Neale's History of the Puritans and other works, 1740-1815.

TOUP, JONATHAN, a classical scholar and critic, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1713, died 1785.

TOUR, B. DE LA, a French preacher, last cent.

TOUR, BAILLET, Count De La, an Austrian general, time of Joseph II., died 1806.

TOUR, J. B. BONNAFAS DE LA, a French Jesuit preacher and religious poet, 1712-1777.



TOUR, MAURICE. See DELATOUR.

TOUR, THEODORE. See LATOUR.

TOUR D'AUVERGNE, THEOPHILUS MALO CORRET DE LA, called the *first Grenadier of France*, and long the terror of the enemy in Spanish warfare, 1743-1800.

TOURLET, R., a French Hellenist, 1770-1836.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, a celebrated botanist, was born at Aix in Provence in 1656. He died in 1708. He was destined by his parents for the church, but at the death of his father he chose the profession of medicine. Botany was his favorite study, and to the prosecution of this, he ultimately devoted his life. He travelled in quest of plants over the Alps and Pyrenees, through Spain and Portugal; and afterwards visited Holland and England. He had for many years the superintendence of the Jardin du Roi, and lectured on botany to a numerous throng of students. Tournefort was one of a celebrated triumvirate of botanists which the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries produced. Ray in England, Rivinus in Germany, and Tournefort in France, were contemporaries and correspondents, and botany is much indebted to their labors for the progress it has since made. Tournefort's method of classification of plants is derived almost entirely from the flower, and, considering the time in which it was published, possesses very great merit. In France he is esteemed as much as Ray is in England; and the two philosophers are justly reckoned each the pride of their country. In 1700 he was selected, under royal patronage, to proceed to the Levant, to investigate the plants mentioned by ancient writers and to discover new ones. His journey occupied more than two years, during which he made a large collection of plants and other objects of natural history; and upon his return he was nominated professor of medicine at the college of France. His chief botanical works are the 'Elements de Botanique,' and the 'Institutiones Rei Herbariæ,' which possess great merit. Plumier named a genus of plants after him, Pittonia; but Linnæus afterwards changed it to Tournefortia, which it now retains. [W.B.]

TOURNELY, H., a Fr. theologian, 1658-1629.

TOURNEMINE, R. J. DE, a learned Jesuit, author of 'Reflections on Atheism,' 1661-1739.

TOURNEUR, P. C., a Fr. translator, 1736-88.

TOURNIE, J. J., a Fr. mechanician, 1690-1770.

TOURNON, C. T. MAILLARD DE, an Italian cardinal and legate to India and China, 1668-1710.

TOURNON, F. DE, a French cardinal and diplomatist, time of Henry VIII., 1489-1562.

TOURNON, P. C. CASIMIR MARCELLIN, Count DE, a French statesman, died 1833.

TOURON, A., a French biographer, 1688-1775.

TOURETTE, MARC-ANTOINE LOUIS CLARET DE LA, a French naturalist, 1729-1793.

TOURTELLE, S., a French physician, author of a 'Philosophical History of Medicine,' 1756-1801.

TOUSSAIN, DANIEL, in Latin *Tossamus*, a learned protestant theologian, 1541-1602. PAUL, his son, author of a Life of the elder Toussain, and of various controversial works, died 1629. JAMES, a learned Hellenist, died 1547.

TOUSSAINT, F. V., a French deist, 1715-1772.

TOUSSAINT DE SAINT LUC, the father, a Carmelite and ecclesiastical historian, died 1694.

TOUSSAINT, L'OUVERTURE, was a negro, the son of African slave parents, and was himself a slave in St. Domingo during the greater portion of his life. He is said to have been born in 1743. When the revolt of the blacks broke out in that

island in 1791, Toussaint joined his fellow-countrymen; but he did not sully himself by participation in any of the atrocities that marked the furious struggle of blacks, mulattoes, and whites, each against the other two races, by which the unhappy island was devastated. Toussaint, by his courage and generalship in the field, and still more by his eloquence, his knowledge of character, and his political skill and firmness, made himself chief of the negroes, who were the victorious party in the war. He reduced the part of the island, that had belonged to the Spaniards, into complete submission. He formed and maintained a regular army of black soldiers, and black officers, disciplined after the European model; and revived some slight degree of the commerce, by which St. Domingo had once been enriched. By introducing a strict system of compulsory labor among the negroes, whom he allowed to receive a fourth part of the produce of their toil, he secured the blessing of industry for the land and the people, while the blacks still prided themselves on being no longer the slaves of the white men. He maintained rigid military discipline, and administered justice with stern and impartial vigilance. Notwithstanding the severity of his rule, he was idolized by the negroes, who regarded him as a type of the eminence which their race was fitted to attain. Toussaint preserved a nominal allegiance to France, and assiduously courted Buonaparte's favor after the establishment of the consulate. But Napoleon was resolved to reduce St. Domingo into thorough submission as a colony, and after the peace of Amiens, in 1801, an army of 35,000 troops, under General Le Clerc, was sent on board a powerful fleet from the French ports against the island. Toussaint and his followers resisted for a time with valor and skill; but several of the negro generals deserted



[Castle of Joux.]

their chief, and at last Toussaint made his submission, and retired to a farm in the interior, leaving the French acknowledged masters of St. Domingo. For two months Toussaint lived in retirement, but the French were jealous of his possible influence over the negroes, and, on July 5, 1802, Le Clerc caused Toussaint to be arrested, and sent him a prisoner to France. He was confined in the castle of Joux, in the Jura mountains, where he died on the 27th April, 1803. Toussaint L'Ouverture is a bright example of the intellectual energy and greatness of which the maligned negro race is capable; and his fate is one of the saddest among the many melan-



choly proofs of the guilt and meanness which have marked Europeans in their dealings with their African brethren. [E.S.C.]

TOUSTAIN, C. F., a learned Benedictine, author of a 'Traité de Diplomatie,' 1700-1754.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, a miscellaneous and political writer, born in Southwark, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books, 1737, died 1799. Towers began life as a printer, but became a preacher among the dissenters, and his merits were recognized by the degree of LL.D., conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh. Among his works are 'A Review of the Genuine Doctrines of Christianity,' 'A Vindication of the Political Opinions of Locke,' and some articles in the Biographia Britannica.

TOWERSON, G., a theologian, died 1697.

TOWGOOD, MICAHAH, a dissenting minister, and famous advocate of the principle of separation from the Established Church; born in Devonshire 1700, died 1792.

TOWNLEY, CHARLES, a gentleman of Lancashire, who is numbered in the ranks of English scholars and connoisseurs, was born at the seat of his ancestors, 1737. He resided many years at Rome, where he collected the valuable marbles now in the British Museum, and known as the Townley Collection; died 1805. His uncle, JOHN, was an officer in the French army, and translated Hudibras into the language of his adopted country; died 1782.

TOWNLEY, JAMES, rector of St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-Street, and subsequently master of Merchant Tailors' school, known as a dramatic writer, and chiefly by his piece, entitled 'High Life Below Stairs,' 1715-1778.

TOWNSEND, JOHN, founder of the deaf and dumb asylum, was born in London, in 1757. He settled as a minister to an independent congregation at Kingston, in Surrey, whence, in 1784, he removed to Bermondsey, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. With the assistance of the Rev. H. C. Mason, parochial minister of Bermondsey, he, in 1792, founded the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents; which excellent charity obtained such efficient patronage, that, in 1807, an edifice, since much enlarged, was erected under the auspices of the late Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Townsend also actively assisted in the formation of the Missionary Society, the Female Penitentiary, and other religious and charitable associations; besides instituting a congregational school, for the gratuitous education of the children of necessitous dissenting ministers. He was a coadjutor with the Rev. Mr. Mason in his 'Family Bible,' and was the author of 'Hints on Sunday Schools and Itinerant Preaching,' 'Nine Discourses on Prayer,' &c. Died 1826.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, a minister of the Church of England, educated as a physician under Dr. Cullen at Edinburgh. He was first interested in religion by the movement of the Wesleyans, and for some time acted as chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and preached in her chapel at Bath; after which he obtained the living of Pewsey. He wrote several works, and died 1816.

TOWNSON, Dr. THOMAS, a distinguished clergyman of the established church, was a native of Essex, and born in 1715. Through the influence of Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, he obtained some valuable church preferment, of which the livings of Hatfield, Peverill, and Malpas were a part. He published several devotional tracts of great merit, a series of sermons on the Gospels, and a posthumous treatise on evangelical history. Died 1792.

TOWSTON, W., an English traveller, 16th cent.

TOZER, H., a puritan divine, 1602-1650.

TOZZETTI, G. T., an Ital. botanist, 1722-1780.

TOZZI, LUKE, an Italian physician, 1638-1717.

TRACY, ANTHONY LOUIS CLAUDE DESTUTT DE, a French moralist and politician, 1754-1836.

TRACY, BERNARD DESTUTT DE, an ecclesiastic and ascetic writer, 1720-1786.

TRACY, URIAH, a statesman, was graduated at Yale College in 1778, and afterwards studied law and became distinguished in that profession. He was for some time a member of Congress, and afterwards a senator. Died 1807.

TRADESCANT, JOHN, a Dutch naturalist and Asiatic traveller, gardener to Charles I., died about 1652. His son, of the same name, author of a description of his father's curiosities, died about 1662. The latter bequeathed his father's museum to Elias Ashmole, who gave it to the university of Oxford. The Tradescants introduced many new plants into this country.

TRAETTA, T., an Italian composer, 1727-79.

TRAHERON, B., a learned divine, 16th cent.

TRAILL, ROBERT, a presbyterian minister, author of works highly esteemed among the Calvinists, born at Ely, in Fifeshire, 1642, died 1716. His son, ROBERT, was a minister in the county of Angus. JAMES, son of the latter, became an episcopalian, and was appointed, in 1765, bishop of Down and Connor; died 1783.



[Trajan's column, Rome.]

TRAJAN, one of the most illustrious emperors of Rome, was born near Seville, in Spain, in the year 53, and was adopted by Nerva in 97. The custom of adoption, when the choice was happily made, prevented the dangers incident to an interregnum, and, in this instance, only three months intervened between that expedient and the accession of the new Cæsar. It is singular that Trajan was no connection or friend of Nerva's, but was chosen by him solely for his well-known virtues, his fine military spirit, and his general fitness for command; and so well had Rome reason to be satisfied with this choice, that the virtues of the new emperor remained, for ages after his time, proverbial. The great victories of Trajan were obtained over the Dacians, Germans, and Parthians, and it was to commemorate the first of these that his famous column was erected - imi-



tated in our own times by that of Napoleon. By these victories he fixed securely the boundaries of the Roman empire on the banks of the Rhine and the Tigris. His internal administration was equally glorious, his reign being numbered with that of his successor, Hadrian, and with the period of the two Antonines, for its great clemency, and rigid discipline of justice—these virtues being ever inseparable. Among his benefactions may be mentioned the humane and legal mode of dealing with the Christians which he enjoined in his rescript to Pliny, appointed by him proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus. Trajan died at Selinus, a town in Cilicia, in August, 117. [E.R.]

TRALLES, B. L., a Polish physician, 1708–97.

TRALLIANUS. See ALEXANDER.

TRAPP, JOHN, a minister of the Church of England, author of Commentaries on all the books of Scripture, 1601–1669.

TRAPP, JOSEPH, a divine and poet, was born in 1679, at Cherington, in Gloucestershire; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, at which university he was professor of poetry; became evening lecturer at St. Martin's church, London; rector of Harlington, Middlesex; and died in 1747. His principal works are, a blank verse translation of Virgil's *Aeneid*, 'Praellectiones Poeticæ,' 'Sermons,' 'Miscellaneous Poems,' 'Abramule,' a tragedy; and a Latin translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. He was strongly attached to high church principles, was an eloquent preacher, and, besides the works before mentioned, was the author of several polemical treatises.

TRAVASA, CAJETAN M., an Italian theatine, preacher, and historian, 1698–1774.

TRAVERS, N., a French priest, 1686–1750.

TRAVIS, G., an English divine, died 1797.

TREADWELL, JOHN, LL. D., governor of Connecticut, and first president of the American Foreign Mission Society, was born at Farmington in 1745, graduated at Yale College, and afterwards studied law. He held different offices, and was appointed governor in 1809 in succession to Mr. Trumbull. Died 1823.

TREBY, Sir GEORGE, an able judge and lawyer, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, in 1644; became a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford; studied in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He also sat in parliament for his native place; and, in 1681, was appointed recorder of London, and knighted. Of this office he was deprived in 1685, but recovered it at the revolution, and successively became solicitor and attorney-general, and chief justice of the common pleas. Died 1702.

TREDGOLD, T., a civil engineer, died 1834.

TREIBER, J. P., a Ger. juriconsult, 1675–1727.

TREILHARD, J. B., Count, a French jurist and deputy to the estates-general, 1742–1810.

TRELLON, C., a French poet, 16th century.

TREMBECKI, a Polish poet, died 1812.

TREMBLEY, ABRAHAM, an eminent naturalist, was born in 1700, at Geneva. After having been tutor to the families of Lord Bentinck and the Duke of Richmond, he returned in 1757 to his native city, where he became one of the members of the great council. He first acquired notice as a naturalist by his 'Memoirs on Fresh Water Polypes,' and was admitted into the Royal Society, and other learned bodies. He also wrote 'Instructions from a Father to his Children on Nature and Religion,' 'Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion,' and 'Inquiries into the Principles of Virtue and Happiness.' Died 1784.

TREMELLIUS, EMANUEL, son of a Jew of Ferrara, professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, and author of a version of the Bible, 1510–1580.

TRENCHARD, Sir JOHN, a member of parliament and statesman, who was implicated in the Rye-house plot and the rebellion of Monmouth, 1650–1695. JOHN, of the same family, a political writer, of the Whig party, author of 'The Natural History of Superstition,' 1669–1723.

TRENCK, FREDERICK, Baron Von Der, a celebrated commander in the Austrian war of succession, was born at Reggio, of a noble Polish family, in 1711. His military career commenced from 1738, when he entered the service of Russia. In 1740 he joined the Austrians, and became chief of the *Pandours*. His cruel and rapacious conduct created him many enemies, and being thrown into prison, he poisoned himself, after four years' confinement, in 1749.



[Trenck in Prison.]

TRENCK, FREDERIC, Baron Von, a Prussian officer, celebrated for his adventures and misfortunes, was born in 1726, at Königsberg, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that, at the age of 17, he was presented to the king as a student who was well worthy the royal patronage. Frederic rapidly advanced him in the army, and manifested much regard for him; but the accomplishments of Trenck having won the heart of the Princess Amelia, the king's sister, he resolved to punish him. He was imprisoned in the fortress of Gatz, but contrived to effect his escape. He then visited the north of Europe, Austria, and Italy. In 1758 he was seized at Dantzic, and was conveyed to Magdeburg, where, loaded with irons, he was for years incarcerated. On procuring his liberation, in 1763, he withdrew to Vienna; after which he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where literature, politics, and commerce alternately engaged his attention. He next went to reside at his castle of Zwerbeck, in Hungary, and while there he published his own 'Memoirs.' In 1791 he settled in France; and in 1794, having been charged with being a secret emissary of the king of Prussia, he closed his eventful career under the axe of the guillotine.

TRENEUIL, J., a French poet, 1763–1818.

TRENTA, P., an Italian poet, 1731–1795.

TRENTO, J., an Italian Jesuit, 1728–1784.

TRESCHOW, NIELS, a Norwegian philosopher



and theologian, author of 'The Spirit of Christianity,' and the 'Philosophical Testament, or God, Nature, and Revelation,' 1751-1833.

TRESHAM, HENRY, a painter and poet, was born in Ireland, and was a pupil of West, of Dublin. He resided in Italy 14 years, during which he greatly improved himself in the art, and made a valuable collection of articles of virtù, and on his return to England he became a royal academician. He was the author of three poems, 'The Sea-sick Minstrel,' 'Rome at the close of the Eighteenth Century,' and 'Britannicus to Buonaparte.'

TRESSAN, LOUIS ELIZABETH DE LA VERGNE, Count de, a distinguished French officer and writer, was born in 1705, at Mons; entered the army in 1723; was conspicuous for his valor during several campaigns, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy; was appointed grand marshal of the court of Stanislaus at Lorraine in 1750; was admitted into the French academy in 1781, and died in 1783. His works, published in 12 vols., contain his miscellaneous pieces, and his translations of Amadis de Gaul, the Orlando Furioso, and several old French romances. He did not, however, wholly confine himself to subjects of mere amusement, but produced a 'Treatise on Electricity,' and some other works of science.

TRESSAN, PETER DE LA VERGNE DE, a missionary, born in Languedoc 1618, died 1684.

TREUER, G. S., a Germ. publicist, 1683-1743.

TREUTLER, J., a German jurist, 1565-1607.

TREUVE, S. M., a Fr. theologian, 1651-1730.

TREVETT, SAMUEL R., surgeon in the American army, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1783, and graduated at Harvard College. He studied physic and practised in Boston, but soon obtained an appointment in the navy. After the war he was made surgeon to the navy-yard at Charlestown. Died 1822.

TREVISANI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, taught by Antonio Zanchi, 1656-1746. ANGELO, his brother, a portrait painter, dates unknown.

TREVISANI, M. A., a Venetian doge, 1553-54.

TREW, C. J., a German botanist, 1695-1769.

TRIBOLO, N. DI, an Ital. sculptor, 1500-1550.

TRIBONIAN, a celebrated Roman jurist, who was employed by Justinian on the famous digest of the laws, died about 546. Tribonian bears a very indifferent character; a brief account of the great work on which he was engaged may be seen in the article JUSTINIAN.

TRICALET, P. J., an ascetic writer, 1696-1761.

TRICHET-DUFRESNE, RAPHAEL, a French bibliophile and numismatist, 1611-1661.

TRIER, J. P., a Germ. theologian, 1687-1768.

TRIEST, A., a Flemish prelate, 1576-1657.

TRIEWALD, SAMUEL, a Swedish poet and statesman, 1688-1742. His brother, MARTIN, a mathematician and engineer, 1691-1747.

TRIGLAND, J., a Dutch divine, 1652-1705.

TRILLER, D. W., a Ger. physician, 1695-1782.

TRIMMER, SARAH, authoress of numerous works designed to promote the religious education of the populace, was the daughter of Joshua Kirby, and was born at Ipswich in 1741. The principal of her works was a periodical continued several years under the title of 'The Guardian of Education.' Some of her books have been admitted into the list of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. She died in 1810, and was buried in the family vault at Ealing.

TRIMNELL, C., a learned prelate, 1663-1723.

TRINCANO, DIDIER GREGORY, a military engi-

neer and writer on fortification, born in Franche-Comté 1719, died about 1792. His son, H. L. VICTOR, a mathematician, 1754-1785.

TRINCAVELLI, VICTOR, a physician and classical editor of Venice, 1496-1568.

TRIONFETTI, LELIO and GIAMBATISTA, Italian botanists: the former 1647-1722; the latter, who was his brother, 1656-1708.

TRIP, LUKE, a Dutch poet, died 1783.

TRIPPEL, A., a Swiss sculptor, 1747-1793.

TRISSINO, GIOVANNI GIORGIO, an Italian poet, was born in 1478, at Vicenza; was educated at Rome and Milan; was employed by Leo X. and his successor, Clement, on various diplomatic missions, and died in 1558. Among his works are, 'The Deliverance of Italy from the Goths,' an epic poem; a treatise on the 'Art of Poetry, and the tragedy of 'Sophonisba.'

TRISTAN, J., a French numismatist, died 1656

TRISTAN, L., a Spanish painter, 1586-1640.

TRISTAN L'ERMITE, FRANCIS, a French poet and dramatist, 1601-1649. His brother, JEAN BAPTISTE, a poet, historian, and genealogist, died about 1670.

TRISTAN, N., a Portuguese navigator in 1440-1447.

TRITHEMIUS, JOHN, a famous German theologian and learned writer, 1462-1516.

TRIVET, NICHOLAS, an English Dominican, author of 'Annales Regium Angliæ,' died 1328.

TRIVISANO, MARCO, a Venetian biographer, died about 1674. His nephew, BERNARDO, a philosopher and literary *savant*, 1652-1720.

TRIULZI, GIAM GIACOMO, a distinguished general, born in 1447 of a noble Milanese family. Being slighted at the court of Lodovico Sforza, he entered the French service, and finally headed the invading army of Francis I., and won the battle of Marignano, which put the French in possession of Milan. Died at Chartres, 1518.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Roman historian, author of a Universal History, abridged by Justin, and described by him as a man of antique eloquence, time of Augustus.

TROILLIUS, SAMUEL, a learned archbishop of Upsala, 1706-1764. His son, UNO, also archbishop of Upsala, and a man of letters, 1746-1803.

TROLLE, GUSTAVUS, archbishop of Upsala, and partisan of the Danish tyranny, killed in a battle in Norway after his expulsion, 1535.

TROLLE, G. H., a Swedish admiral, 1680-1765.

TROLLE, H., a Danish admiral, 1516-1565.

TROLLOPE, ANTHONY, a barrister-at-law, the husband of the celebrated Mrs. Trollope, whose sketches and novels have attained so much popularity. Died at Bruges, 1835.

TROMMIUS, A., a German divine, 1633-1719.

TROMP, MARTEN HARPERTZOAN, a famous Dutch commander, was born in 1597, and received his first command from Prince Maurice in 1624. From 1637 to 1639 he was employed against the Spaniards and Portuguese, and was afterwards matched against Admiral Blake; it was Tromp who sailed up the channel with a broom at his masthead, protesting he would sweep the English from the seas. He was killed in an action off the Dutch coast, 29th July, 1653. His son, CORNELIUS VAN TROMP, born 1629, displayed extraordinary courage and skill in his contests with the English, and died peaceably at Amsterdam in 1691. Some particulars will be found under the name of RUYTER, his fellow-commander.

TRONCHAY, G. DU, a Fr. writer, 1540-1582.



TRONCHET, F. D., a French jurist, 1726-1806.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, a protestant theologian of Geneva, 1582-1657. LEWIS, his son and successor as professor of divinity, died 1705. N. DUBREUIL, of the same family, a journalist, died in Holland, 1640-1721.

TRONCHIN, THEODORE, an eminent physician, was born in 1709, at Geneva; and being maternally related to Lord Bolingbroke, he was sent to England, to be educated at Cambridge. He studied medicine under Boerhaave, at Leyden; and having taken the degree of M.D., he first settled at Amsterdam, and afterwards at his native city; but subsequently removed to Paris, on being appointed physician to the Duke of Orleans. Tronchin was a man of consummate skill in his profession, and of great benevolence. He was the friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, and many other celebrated characters, who have eulogised his talents and his virtues in their writings. Died 1781.

TROOST, C., a Dutch painter, 1697-1750.

TROWBRIDGE, EDMUND, a distinguished lawyer, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1709, and educated at Harvard College. In 1749 he was appointed attorney-general, and a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in 1767. D. 1793.

TROWBRIDGE, SIR EDWARD T., a distinguished British admiral, died 1852.

TROWBRIDGE, SIR THOMAS, a naval officer distinguished in the last war, supposed to have perished at sea in the *Blenheim*, 1807.

TROSK, M., a German Orientalist, 1588-1636.

TROTTER, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent medical writer, was a native of Roxburghshire, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. After being duly qualified, he was appointed a surgeon in the navy, in 1782; obtained his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, in 1788; was appointed physician to the royal hospital at Portsmouth, in 1793, and, in the following year, physician to the fleet. He introduced many improvements into the medical discipline of the navy; was indefatigable in his endeavors to mitigate the pernicious effects of the scurvy; and was completely successful in repressing a putrid fever which broke out among the French prisoners taken on the 1st of June, 1794. On his retirement from the public service, he settled at Newcastle as a physician; and died there in 1832. He wrote many useful works, of which the following are the principal: 'Medical and Chemical Essays,' 'Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen,' a 'Practical Treatise on Nervous, Bilious, Stomach and Liver Complaints,' an 'Essay on Drunkenness,' a 'Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy,' 'The Noble Foundling,' a tragedy; a volume of poems, &c.

TROTTI, J. P. B., an Ital. painter, 1555-1602.

TROTZ, C. H., a Ger. juriconsult, 1701-1773.

TROY, FRANCIS DE, a Fr. painter, 1645-1730. His son, same name and profession, 1676-1752.

TRUBLET, N. C. J., a Fr. writer, 1697-1770.

TRUCHET, JOHN, a French mathematician, was born in 1657, at Lyons. On entering into the order of Carmelites, he obtained the name of father Sebastian; but, notwithstanding his monastic life, he devoted a considerable part of his time to scientific and mechanical pursuits, particularly hydraulics, which occasioned his being consulted in the making of the grand canal of France. He also contributed, by his discoveries, to the improvement of various manufactures.

TRUEBA, DON TELESFORO DE, a Spaniard, who, on the overthrow of the constitutional party, came,

with his mother, to England, where he was educated. He was a man of very considerable talent, as may be seen by his having written dramas in Spanish, French, and English, which were produced at the different national theatres with success. Amongst his English dramatic pieces were the popular farces of 'Call again To-morrow' and 'Mr. and Mrs. Pringle;' besides some comedies, which were not equally successful. He also wrote 'The Castilian,' 'The Incognito,' 'Paris and London,' 'Salvador the Guerilla,' and other novels; and was a frequent contributor to many of the periodicals. In 1834 he returned to Spain, with many of his more distinguished countrymen, and was soon after elected a member of the Chamber of Procuradores, and secretary to one of the committees. Died, aged 31, 1835.

TRUMAN, J., a nonconform. divine, 1631-1671.

TRUMBULL, BENJAMIN, D.D., minister of North Haven, Connecticut, was born at Hebron, graduated at Yale College in 1759, and was ordained in 1760. He published a History of Connecticut, also a History of the United States. Died 1820.

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN, Governor of Connecticut, was born in 1710, and graduated at Harvard College in 1727. He was annually elected governor from 1769 till 1783, when he resigned. Died 1785.



[Governor Trumbull's House, Lebanon.]

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN, Governor of Connecticut, the son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon in 1740, and graduated at Harvard College in 1759. In 1775 he was appointed paymaster to the army in the northern department. In 1780 he was made secretary to Washington, in which office he continued till the close of the war. In 1789 he was chosen a delegate to Congress, in 1791 speaker of the House, and in 1794 a United States senator. He succeeded Wolcott as governor in 1798. Died 1809.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, son of the foregoing, was an officer in the American army, and aid to General Washington. Having quitted that profession in 1777, he went to Europe and studied painting under West, and soon became a proficient in his art. Died 1843.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, LL.D., judge, a poet, was born in 1750, and graduated at Yale College in 1767. He studied law and became eminent in his profession. In 1784 he published his celebrated poem *McFingal*. In 1801, he was a judge of the Superior Court. Died 1831.

TRUMBULL, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent statesman, was born at East Hempstead, in Berkshire, in 1638. He studied at Oxford, and having taken the degree of doctor of laws, was admitted a civilian in



the Commons. After this he was employed in state affairs, and in 1684 received the honor of knighthood. He went on diplomatic missions to France and Constantinople; was subsequently made a lord of the treasury and secretary of state; and died in 1716. Sir William was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope, in whose correspondence are many of his letters.

TRUSLER, DR. JOHN, was born in London, in 1735; was brought up as an apothecary, but got into orders, and for a time officiated as a curate. He published abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript, for the use of the pulpit; this turned out a profitable speculation, and led to his commencing business as a bookseller, by which, and the numerous compilations he produced, he realized a good fortune. Died 1820



[Commodore Truxton—From the Medal voted by Congress.]

TRUXTON, THOMAS, a naval officer in the American service, was born on Long Island in 1755. In 1776 he had the command of a privateer, and committed many depredations on British merchant vessels, making many prizes during the war. After the termination of hostilities with England, he engaged extensively in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia, where he died in 1822.

TRYPHODORUS, a Greek poet and grammarian, time of Anastasius, 6th century.

TRYPHO, a Syrian usurper between Antiochus VI. and Antiochus VII., B.C. 140–134.

TSCHARNER, BERNARD, a Swiss historian, died 1778. His brother, N. EMMANUEL, 1723–94.

TSCHERNING, ANDREW, a Prussian poet and philologist, 1611–1659.

TSCHIRNER, HENRY THEOPHILUS, an eminent German theologian and pulpit orator, was born, in 1778, near Chemnitz; was professor of theology at Wittemberg; and died in 1828. He wrote 'The Fall of Paganism,' 'Christian Apologetics,' 'A Treatise on Catholicism and Protestantism, considered in a Political Point of View,' &c.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN, EHRENFRED WALTHER VON, a German geometriician and experimental philosopher, was born in 1651, in Lusatia, and was lord of Killengswald and Stolzenberg, in that country. He studied at Leyden; and, after having served in the army and travelled, he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He established several glass houses to improve the glass used for optical instruments, constructed an enormous burning mirror, gave rise to the manufacture of Saxon porcelain, and discovered a particular kind of curve, endowed with very remarkable properties, called, after him, Tschirnhausen's Caustics. He wrote 'De Medicina Mentis et

Corporis,' and some philosophical papers. Died 1708.

TSCHOULBOF, M.D., secretary to the Russian senate and an historical writer, died 1793.

TSCHUDI, GILLES, in Latin *Egidius Tscudus*, a Swiss historian and teacher of Zuinglius, 1505–1572. DOMINIQUE, his brother, an ecclesiastic and historian, 1596–1654. J. HENRY, also an historian, 1670–1729.

TUAIRE, F., a French painter, 1794–1823.

TUBLI, J. B., an Italian sculptor, 1630–1700.

TUCKER, ABRAHAM, the son of a London merchant, who was educated for the bar, and became known as a metaphysical writer. His principal work, entitled 'The Light of Nature Pursued,' was published under the fictitious name of Edward Search in 1765; flourished 1705–1774.

TUCKER, JOSIAH, a shrewd writer on political economy, was born in 1712, at Langham, in Cambridgeshire; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was successively curate of All Saints and rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, minor canon and prebendary in the cathedral, and dean of Gloucester. During the American war he published many pamphlets, and strenuously recommended the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, as conducive to their mutual interest. He died in 1799. Among his works are, 'A Treatise on Civil Government,' 'Sermons,' 'Elements of Commerce,' and 'An Apology for the Church of England.'

TUCKER, SAINT GEORGE, an American lawyer and statesman, distinguished by the title of 'The American Blackstone,' was a zealous promoter of the independence of the United States, and bore a part in its accomplishment, not only with his pen, but his sword. Died 1828.

TUCKER, HENRY ST. GEORGE, a lawyer of Virginia, professor of law in the university of that state, and author of various works. Died 1848, aged 69.

TUCKER, W., a learned divine, died 1620.

TUCKERMAN, JOSEPH, a native of Boston, who devoted his time and property to the benefit of the distressed. Died 1840.

TUCKEY, JAMES HINGSTON, a nautical writer, was born in 1778, at Greenhill, in the county of Cork; entered the navy at an early age, went to India in 1794, was employed in surveying the coast of New South Wales, was taken prisoner by the French in 1805, and remained in captivity till 1814. He was then selected to command the expedition for exploring the river Congo, where he died in 1816. He was the author of 'Maritime Geography,' 4 vols.

TUCKNEY, A., a learned puritan, 1599–1670.

TUDWAY, T., a musical composer, 17th cent.

TUDOR. See OWAIN.

TUDOR, WILLIAM, an author, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard College in 1796. In 1823 he was appointed consul at Lima, in Peru, and in 1827 he was sent as chargé d'affaires to the court of Brazil, and died at Rio de Janeiro in 1830. He was the sole editor of the 'North American Review' for some time.

TUET, J. C. F., a Fr. philologist, 1742–1797.

TULL, JETHRO, an agricultural writer, was a native of Oxfordshire, and born about 1680. He studied at the Temple, and was admitted a barrister; but, returning from his travels, he settled on his paternal estate, and devoted himself to agriculture. Tull is the inventor of the horse-hoeing system of husbandry, on which he wrote a valuable volume. This was reprinted by Mr. Cobbett, and warmly espoused by him.

**TULLIA.** See **TARQUIN**.

**TULLIN, C. B.**, a Norwegian historian, 1728-65.

**TULLUS HOSTILIUS**, successor of Numa Pompilius as king of Rome, B.C., 673-641.

**TULLY, GEORGE**, rector of Gateside near Newcastle, and a famous writer against popery, d. 1697.

**TULLY, THOMAS**, a learned divine and controversial writer, was born at Carlisle, in 1620, and died in 1676. Dr. Tully wrote 'Logica Apodeictica,' 'Præcipuorum Theologia,' and several controversial pieces against Dr. Bull and Mr. Baxter, on the subject of justification.

**TULP, NICHOLAS**, an eminent physician and distinguished patriot, was born at Amsterdam, in 1593. He not only rose to eminence in his profession, but being elected burgomaster of Holland at a very advanced age, he so strenuously encouraged his countrymen in their resistance to the unprincipled invasion of Holland by Louis XIV., in 1672, that a silver medal was struck to his honor, with the motto 'Vires ultra sortemque senectæ.'

**TUNSTALL, or TONSTAL, CUTHBERT**, a famous English prelate, uncle of Bernard Gilpin, was born near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about 1474. In 1516 he accompanied Sir Thomas More as ambassador to Charles V., after which he became successively bishop of London and Durham. He was imprisoned in the Tower during the reign of Edward VI., and though he had shown a humane regard for the persons of protestants in the reign of Mary, he was deprived of his liberty again in that of Elizabeth. His keeper, however, was Archbishop Parker, who entertained him in a friendly manner at Lambeth, where he died in 1559.

**TUNSTALL, JAMES**, vicar of Rochdale, author of 'Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion,' and some classical commentaries, 1710-72.

**TURA, COSMO**, an Italian painter, 1406-1469.

**TURBERVILLE, GEORGE**, a poet and translator of Ovid, born at Whitechurch, in Devonshire, about 1530, died about 1600. His poetical description of Russia was founded on the knowledge he obtained of that country as secretary to the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Randolph.

**TURCHI, ALESSANDRO**, an Italian painter, taught by Brusasorci, about 1580-1650.

**TURCHI, L.**, bishop of Parma, 1724-1803.

**TURENNE. HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE**, Viscount de Turenne, was born at Sedan, of a noble family, 16th September, 1611. At the age of fifteen he served in Holland, and studied the art of war under his maternal uncles, Prince Maurice of Nassau, and Prince Frederick Henry. In 1634 he received the command of a French regiment, and gained brilliant distinctions in the campaign in Flanders. In 1639 he commanded with success in Italy, and in 1643 he conquered Roussillon. In the next year he was made marshal of France, and commander of the French armies in Germany. He gained the great battle of Nordlingen in 1645; and by his able manoeuvres, and decision and skill in action, he was the chief cause of the advantages gained over the imperialists in the latter part of the thirty years' war. When the civil war of the French broke out in France, Turenne was first engaged against the court, but afterwards became the chief commander of the royal armies. In 1654 and 1655 he commanded against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, gained the battle of the Dunes, and conquered the greater part of Flanders. The peace of the Pyrenees in 1660 closed this war; but when hostilities were renewed in 1667, Turenne ran through another rapid career of victories in Flanders, and

the Spaniards were obliged to beg again for peace in the next year. In 1672 he was at the head of the French troops in Holland. He took forty towns in twenty-two days, and won five pitched battles against the Dutch and Austrians. He continued to guide the French arms with almost unvarying skill and success till the 27th July, 1675, when he was killed by a chance cannon shot when reconnoitring the ground for an intended battle against the celebrated imperialist commander, Montecuculi.

[E.S.C.]



[Monument of Turenne, at Sasbach.]

**TURGOT**, an English monk and historian of Durham, who became bishop of St. Andrews and primate of Scotland, died 1115.

**TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES**, born at Paris, 10th May, 1727; died 20th March, 1781: one of the purest and most virtuous of men; certainly the wisest statesman who appeared during the latter days of the French monarchy. Could the fury of the terrible whirlwind which so soon numbered that ancient and gorgeous monarchy among things that were, have been averted by human providence, the man who alone could have saved that calamity was Turgot. In early youth, intended for the Church, his studies were varied, and in regions seldom visited by men of Action. Fortunately for France his purposes changed, and he turned his mind towards the functions of the Magistracy. Having obtained some inferior appointments, the repute of his administration was such, that in 1774, the Count Maurepas, the first Minister, called him to the high and responsible office of *Minister of Finance*. Here, the consummate ability of Turgot had fullest scope; and for a time, alike Court and Nation reposed on his unimpeachable probity. The Finances of France, as is well known, were then fast verging towards that condition which forced on the Revolution. Turgot's remedies were distinct and simple—'No bankruptcy, no more Loans, no increase of Taxes; but a rigorous examination of expenditure and resolute reduction.' Nor was the panacea a mere proposal. The Minister was equal to the realizing of it. And the reforms effected during his brief tenor of office were so numerous and important, that public credit for the time was re-established! Who knows not, however, that every financial reformer creates an army of enemies? Is a sinecure destroyed? Not only its holder, but his family: not only these, but all who are thereby put in fear, conspire against the



formidable Minister. On a day marked black in the French Fasti—12th May, 1776, Turgot was dismissed: poor Louis XVI. having first remarked '*Il n'y a que M. Turgot et moi qui aimons le peuple.*' It was about the middle period of his ministry that Turgot addressed to Louis that celebrated memoir on the state of the Municipalities, in which he declared that the safety of France depended on the realization of such a constitution as actually prevailed long afterwards under Louis Philippe. 'The cause of the evil, Sire, is, that your people have no constitution. The French nation is a society composed of different orders of men imperfectly united, and of a people among whom there are few social ties. On this account every man is absorbed in concern for his private interests; no one takes trouble about his public duties, or his relations with others.' Would that France had then obtained what might have converted mutual hatreds into a common patriotism, and jarring classes into a Nation!—After these two years of office, Turgot lived in retirement: but an active and glorious one. He wrote much;—the spirit of large and wise philanthropy breathing through every line. He had an old attachment to political economy; and his pen had fought well in the war with Monopolies. He was fond of metaphysics—especially as these bear on the Theory of Language: his essay on *Existence* in the *Encyclopædie* is well known. But, perhaps, of all the writings he has left, those which have the most enduring value are his *Letters to an Ecclesiastic on Toleration*: his *Discourse on the Advantages of the Christian Religion*: a second *Discourse on the Progress of the Human Mind*: and *Sketch of Universal History*. Pregnant as these are with instruction for all time, we express the fervent hope, that some one of our many enterprising publishers, may see reason to present them to the British people.—Turgot's whole works have been collected recently and published in two elegant royal 8vo. volumes.

[J.P.N.]

TURGOT, FRANCIS, called 'the Chevalier,' brother of the preceding, and a colonial governor, 1721–89.

TURGOT, M. S., a French provost, 1690–1751.

TURLOT, F. C., a French writer, 1745–1824.

TURNÈBE, ADRIAN, in Latin *Turnebius*, a French Hellenist and critic, 1512–1565.

TURNER, D., an English botanist, died 1818.

TURNER, D., a baptist writer, 1701–1798.

TURNER, DANIEL, a commodore in the American navy, distinguished at the battle of Lake Erie. Died 1850.

TURNER, EDWARD, M. D., born in Jamaica, 1797; died at London, 1837; the author of a valuable manual of chemistry, and of numerous contributions to chemical mineralogy and stoichiometry. He began his career as a lecturer in Edinburgh. When University College was instituted, the lectureship of chemistry was offered to Dr. Thomas Thomson, and on his declining to leave Glasgow, he was requested to nominate a qualified chemist; he recommended Dr. Turner, who was accordingly appointed. Dr. Turner was a man of the most amiable disposition, and of acute scientific talents.

TURNER, FRANCIS, bishop of Ely, was one of the seven bishops prosecuted for resisting the royal authority in ecclesiastical affairs under James II.: yet he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., and was consequently deprived of his benefice. Died 1700. He wrote '*Animadversions on Naked Truth*,' and was answered by Marvell, who gave him the title of '*The Divine in Mode*.' The bishop was also the author of a '*Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft, and the rest of the deprived Bishops.*'

TURNER, J. H., an archæologist, 1814–1851.

TURNER, JOSEPH MALLERD WILLIAM, was born in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, in the spring of 1775. His father carried on a small business as a hair-dresser; and it was over his father's shop in Maiden Lane where most of his early efforts, in the art in which he eventually became so famous, were produced. His abilities appear to have been rapidly developed, for though unaided by instruction from any master, he obtained admission as a student into the Royal Academy in 1789, in only his fifteenth year, and was an exhibitor in the academy the following year, 1790. In his early youth, Girtin, the water-color painter, appears to have been Turner's chief adviser, who always expressed a high veneration for his friend's ability. Turner had also the very great advantage of freely copying in the Gallery, or from the collection of drawings of Dr. Munro in the Adelphi; and his elaborate drawings soon procured a public recognition of his talents: he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1800, and an academicien in 1802. He was thus for fifty years one of the most distinguished members of that institution; and after a life of almost unrivalled success, and an industry unsurpassed, this great landscape painter died unmarried, and under an assumed name, in an obscure lodging at Chelsea,



[Birth-place of Turner.]

19th December, 1851. He was, however, buried by the side of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. His life was in every sense a remarkable one; for its humble origin, and for its splendid results; retired and reserved always while living, the splendor of his fame among his contemporaries does not contrast more strongly with his habits of life, than the great and national character henceforth identified with his name, both by his reputation and the disposition of his property, does with the singular humanity of his closing career. His large fortune, both in pictures and in funded property, he has bequeathed to the nation; his pictures, however, under the condition that the government provide a suitable dwelling for them within ten years, and his unded property towards the establishment of an institution for the benefit of decayed artists. Turner had three styles as a landscape painter, and as the history of every distinguished painter will show, his first manner was much distinguished for laborious care in execution: he was chiefly a water-color painter in early life. The contrast of style between his early and latest

works is remarkable—the latter distinguished for its excessive looseness of execution, the former for its elaborate finish; and, compared with his ordinary works, for a coldness of color. This peculiar coldness of color he displayed both in his oil and water-color pictures; and in some of the best of his early works, he shows a decided imitation of Wilson. In middle life he adopted a much freer mode of execution, and a greatly richer style of coloring. His finest works belong to this middle period, of which the two pictures bequeathed by him to the National Gallery, to be hung between two Claudes, are fine examples: the sun rising in a mist, exhibited in 1807; and Dido building Carthage, exhibited in 1815. Turner may be judged by these works, as he himself considered them two of his principal masterpieces; and the self-assertion of insisting upon their being exhibited by the side of the Claudes, shows that he courted, and required no indulgence from, our criticism. In comparison with Claude his execution is loose, even in his middle period; but these two pictures do not suffer more by the comparison than the Claudes—both are injured, as they are nearly in opposite extremes of taste; the Turners require some of his own later works as a foil, and in this case the two bequests might display the happy medium of execution. The majority of Turner's works of this middle period are certainly masterly and brilliant in color. In the last twenty years of his career he was extravagant to an extreme degree: he played equally with nature and with his colors: although we could not see such effects in nature as he latterly represented, he maintained that we should be glad to see them, nevertheless. Light, with all its prismatic varieties, seemed to have been the chief object of his studies; individuality of form or character he was wholly indifferent to. The wild looseness of execution in Turner's latest works has not the apology of being attempted on scientific principles; he does not work up a particular point of the picture as a focus, and leave the rest obscure, as a foil, to enhance it; but all is equally obscure and wild. But were it otherwise, the philosophy would be very questionable: the infinite advantage of the human eye over instruments made by man is, that it can instantly adapt its focus to any object, and thus distinguish, within a limited range, the distant or the near equally well. It is this faculty of the eye which makes the natural landscape so charming; and, accordingly, nature also requires that the landscape which professes to be its transcript should be finished in all its parts, and thus enable the eye to exercise its wonderful functions over it as it does over a natural scene. Turner's works are very numerous in all his styles: he exhibited about 300 pictures in the Royal Academy, which, however, constitute but a very small portion of his works. In 1808 he published a work called *Liber Studiorum*, or Book of Sketches, in imitation of Claude's *Liber Veritatis*.—(John Burnet, *Turner and his Works*, &c., 1852.)

[R.N.W.]

TURNER, SIR T. H., an officer in the British army, and an archæologist. In his military capacity he distinguished himself in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell during that campaign. In his scientific capacity he was remarkable for having carried off the celebrated Rosetta Stone, with its trilingual inscription, and deposited it in the British Museum. He was the author of various archæological contributions to the Society of Antiquaries of London. Died 1853, at an advanced age.

TURNER, SAMUEL, a traveller and diplomatist,

was born in Gloucestershire, about 1749. He entered the military service of the East India Company, and having attracted the favorable notice of Governor Hastings, was sent on an embassy to congratulate the new potentate of Thibet, in 1783. In the war with Tippoo Saib, this officer distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam; and being afterwards sent ambassador to the sovereign of Mysore, acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the Company, that they rewarded him with a handsome present. He returned to England, and published his 'Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet,' &c. Died 1802.

TURNER, SHARON, the well-known historian of the Anglo-Saxons, was born in London, 1768. He was principally educated at Pentonville, and having chosen the law for his profession, he was articled to an attorney in the Temple at the age of 15. The death of his master before his articles of clerkship were expired left him free to decide on his future career; but at the suggestion of an old client, who promised him support, he took up the business, and notwithstanding the great amount of time occupied by his literary pursuits, he continued to conduct a large professional business, which he transmitted to his family. His chief works, or rather series of works (for they were published separately), are, the 'History of England from the earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth,' and the 'Sacred History of the World;' they have been repeatedly reprinted, and may be now said to form part of the standard literature of the country. Shortly before his death he published a poem, entitled 'Richard III.' D. 1847.

TURNER, THOMAS, chaplain to Laud, bishop of London, and finally dean of Canterbury, 1591–1672. FRANCIS, his son, bishop of Ely, one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II., author of a 'Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft,' 'Animadversions on a Pamphlet entitled the Naked Truth,' and other works, died 1700.

TURNER, WILLIAM, rector of Walberton, in Sussex, au. of a 'History of all Religions,' 1695.

TURNER, WILLIAM, a dignitary of the church, who wrote the earliest English herbal, entitled a 'History of Plants,' died 1568.

TURPIN, TULPIN, or TELPIN, JOHN, in Lat. *Turpinus*, a Fr. prelate and chronicler, 8th century.

TURPIN, FRANCIS HENRY, a French historian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1709. He wrote 'La France illustre, ou le Plutarque Français,' 4 vols.; and other works on biography and history. Died 1799.

TURPIN DE CRISSE, LANCELOT, Count, a French officer and writer on Tactics, 1715–1795.

TURRETIN, BENEDICT, a Swiss protestant theologian, 1588–1631. His son, FRANCIS, professor at Geneva and a theological writer, 1623–1687. JOHN ALPHONSUS, son of the latter, and the most celebrated ecclesiastical writer and theologian of the family, 1671–1737. Of the same family were—MICHAEL, professor of divinity, 1646–1721. SAMUEL, son of Michael, professor of theology and Oriental languages, 1688–1718.

TUSSAUD, MADAME, the well-known proprietress of the wax-work collection in the metropolis, was born in Bern, 1760. Adopted by her uncle, M. Curtius, an artist in Paris, she repaired thither early in life, and soon became, under his care, so proficient in the fine arts, that she received the appointment of drawing-mistress to the family of Louis XVI., whose sufferings she witnessed, and in some measure participated. In 1802 she came to England, and commenced her exhibition, travelling



with it from town to town; but in 1812, while crossing over to Ireland, the vessel in which she had embarked, was wrecked, and her goodly collection fell a prey to the waves. Nothing daunted by this disaster, the enterprising *artiste* began the world anew, with what success, all who have beheld her interesting exhibition, which is justly considered one of 'the sights' of the metropolis, can testify. Died April 16, 1850.

TUSSER, THOMAS, a poet, called by Warton 'The British Varro,' born in Essex about 1515, died in London between 1580 and 1585. His principal work is quaintly entitled, 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry united to as many of Good Housewifery.'

TUTCHIN, JOHN, a political writer, distinguished for his boldness and virulence. At the time of Monmouth's rebellion, he published a pamphlet in his favor, for which he was tried, and sentenced by Judge Jeffries to be whipped through all the principal market towns in the west of England. He petitioned the king that his sentence might be commuted to hanging, and he was at length pardoned. Yet, so forgetful was he of the favor he had been shown, that, on the death of James II., he wrote an invective against the unfortunate monarch. Died 1707.

TUTILO, or TUOTILO, a monk of St. Gall, in Switzerland, distinguished as a painter, sculptor, orator, poet, and musician, 9th century.

TUTHILL, Sir GEORGE, was a physician of some eminence, whose practice latterly had been chiefly confined to diseases of the brain, though at one time he was a popular lecturer on the practice of physic. At the time of Buonaparte's detention of the English during the short peace of 1801, Dr. Tuthill and his lady were among the number; but after several years' captivity they obtained their liberty, the lady having purposely encountered the chief consul and his suite on their return from hunting, and presented a memorial which had been prepared for the occasion. Died 1835.

TWEDDE, JOHN, a highly accomplished scholar, was born in 1762, at Threepwood, near Hexham, was educated first at Hartforth School, Yorkshire; next under Dr. Parr; and, lastly, at Trinity College, Cambridge; gained several prizes at the University, became a student of the Middle Temple, began his travels in 1795, with a view to accomplish himself as a diplomatist; and, after remaining abroad four years, died suddenly at Athens. It was known that he had amassed large materials with a view to publication; but the manuscripts of the observations which he made in his journey were unfortunately lost.

TWELLO, L., a learned divine, died 1742.

TWIGG, LEVI, a major in the American army, who fell at the storming of Chapultepec, in Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847.

TWINING, T., a classical scholar who was presented to the living of St. Mary's, Colchester, by Bishop Lowth, born in London 1734, died 1804.

TWINING, W., an army physician and professional writer, born in Nova Scotia, died 1835.

TWISS, HORACE, whose name will long be remembered in social, literary, and political circles, was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, esq., author of a verbal index to Shakspeare, and of Frances, second daughter of Roger Kemble, the father of the illustrious family of the Kembles and the Siddonses. Called to the bar in 1811, he travelled the Oxford circuit for some years, and became one of its most distinguished leaders; but he subsequently attached himself to the equity courts, and had he continued

to devote himself exclusively to his profession, there can be no doubt that he would have attained to forensic, or even judicial, eminence. His political life commenced in 1820 as member for Wootton Bassett. He represented this borough for ten years, during which he reaped great distinction for his business talents, and his speeches in favor of Catholic emancipation and law reform. On the formation of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1828, he was appointed under-secretary to the colonies, having previously been counsel to the admiralty and judge advocate during Lord Liverpool's administration. In 1830 he sat for Newport; but the reform bill, which he earnestly opposed, may be said to have cut short his parliamentary career, for though he represented Bridport from 1835 to 1837, he could not establish a durable hold on the constituency, and all his subsequent attempts to obtain a seat in parliament proved abortive. From this period he devoted his talents to the press. He occasionally contributed leading articles to the Times; and to him is owing the plan now generally adopted by the daily press, of giving a summary of the speeches in the Houses of Parliament in addition to the reports. In 1844 he received the appointment of vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. From an early age, Mr. Twiss had been devoted to literary pursuits. When a young man, he gained great distinction by slight dramatic productions, poetry, and *jeux-d'esprit* of every description; and these were followed at intervals by various other publications, chiefly on constitutional subjects; but his literary fame rests on his elaborate 'Life of Lord Eldon,' which will long be consulted, not merely as one of the best biographies ever written, but as a repository of the most remarkable political transactions of the era to which he refers. In private life, Mr. Twiss was no less esteemed than in the world of literature and politics. In feeling he was a perfect gentleman. His amiable manners and convivial talents made him everywhere a welcome guest; while his own hospitality was unbouudedly shared by a wide circle of friends, among whom were many of the most distinguished persons in the country. Died 1849.

TWISS, RICHARD, an English traveller, born in 1747, was a man of fortune, and spent several years in visiting various parts of the Continent. He died in 1821. Among his works are, 'Travels through Spain and Portugal,' 'A Tour in Ireland,' 'A Trip to Paris in 1792,' 'Anecdotes of Chess,' and 'Miscellanies.'

TWISS, W., a nonconformist divine, 17th century.

TWYNE, JOHN, an antiquarian and mayor of Canterbury, died 1581. His grandson, BRIAN, an antiquarian, was vicar of Rye, in Sussex, and archivist at Oxford, 1579-1644.

TWYSDEN, Sir ROGER, the second baronet of the family, was born at East Peckham, in Kent, in 1597. His father, Sir William, accompanied James I. to England, and was created a baronet. Sir Roger, who was an excellent antiquary, suffered severely from his attachment to the royal cause. Besides contributing to Philpot's Survey of Kent, and the publication of the 'Decem Scriptores,' he was the author of 'The Historical Defence of the Church of England.' Died 1672.

TYCHSEN, O. G., professor at Rostock, and author of several Oriental works, 1734-1815.

TYCHSEN, T. C., an Orientalist, 1758-1834.

TYDEMAN, M., a Dutch *savant*, 1741-1825.

TYE, C., a musical composer, 16th century.

TYERS, T., an English critic, 1726-1787.

**TYLER, ROYAL**, a lawyer and an author, was a native of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1776. Having removed to Vermont, he soon became eminent in his profession. He held the office of associate judge, and afterward that of chief justice for some years. He wrote several pieces in prose and verse. Died 1825.

**TYMPE, J. G.**, a Ger. theologian, 1699–1768.

**TYNDALE, or TINDALE, WILLIAM**, the venerable martyr and translator, was born in the hundred of Berkeley, either at Stinchcomb, or North Nibley, Gloucestershire, about the year 1484. At an early period he was sent to Oxford, where he took his degree, and also gave instructions in Magdalen Hall. But he left Oxford for Cambridge, where it is believed that he took a degree. In 1522 Tyndale is next found as tutor in the house of Sir John Welch of Little Sodbury, not far from Bristol, where he preached in the villages and towns on Sabbath, and often disputed with neighboring abbots and other Romish ecclesiastics. Here, too, he translated the ‘Enchiridion Militis’ of Erasmus, as a present to his host and his lady. His free opinions and discussions soon got him into troublous examinations before the popish dignitaries, but no penalty was inflicted on him. He took the hint, however, left the county, and came to London, his mind being now fully occupied with the idea of translating the Scriptures. He soon found, as he himself quaintly says, ‘that there was no room in my lord of London’s palace to translate the New Testament, nay, no place to do it in all England.’ In London he sometimes preached at St. Dunstan’s-in-the-West, while Alderman Humphrey Monmouth took him under his protection, and gave him an annuity of ten pounds a year, to enable him to live abroad, for which ten pounds he was in return to pray for the souls of the alderman’s father and mother. Tyndale on leaving England went first to Hamburg. It is often said that from Hamburg he proceeded to Wittenberg, where he met Luther, who had now thrown off the last vestige of popish thralldom, and that there he completed his translation of the New Testament. The statement is apparently not correct, for during 1524 he seems to have remained at Hamburg, and in 1525 he appears to have been first at Cologne and then at Worms. At Cologne, Tyndale seems to have commenced to print his first edition in 4to, but after ten sheets were printed, the work was interrupted, and the translator and his coadjutors betook themselves to the Lutheran city of Worms, where the quarto was finished, and an octavo edition also issued from the press. The prologue to the quarto has been republished under the name of ‘A Pathway to the Scriptures.’ The translator’s name was attached to neither of the two editions, and he assigns a reason for this omission in his ‘Wicked Mammon,’ published in 1527. Copies of these versions early found their way into England. In 1526 Tunstall, bishop of London, fulminated his prohibition of them, and two years afterwards a number of copies were collected, nay, some were purchased by the bishop in Antwerp, and burnt at St. Paul’s Cross. Warham and Wolsey were also dreadfully enraged, and Sir Thomas More was employed to denounce Tyndale, but his genius was foiled in the attempt, and Tyndale won a precious victory over the learned chancellor. Two editions were then printed at Antwerp, and found their way to England in vessels laden with grain. Endeavors were made to seize Tyndale and punish all who assisted him, but he removed to Marburg in Hesse in 1528, and published there a book of great value—‘The Obedience of a Christian Man.’ The

result of all the English opposition was, that, as Foxe expresses it, ‘copies of the New Testament came thick and threefold into England.’ We find Tyndale again at Antwerp in 1529, during which year a fifth edition was printed; the four books of Moses were also translated, printed each at a separate press, and put into circulation. The enemies of the translator endeavored to decoy him into England, but he was too wary to be so easily entrapped, for he well knew what displeasure Henry VIII. felt at his tract, called ‘The Practice of Prelates,’ and what penalty the royal indignation would speedily inflict. After the martyrdom of Frith, Tyndale set himself to revise and correct the version of the New Testament, and it was soon thrown off, with this remark in the preface, ‘which I have looked over again with all diligence, and compared with the Greek, and have wedded out of it many fautes.’ But his enemies in England, whose power had been shaken by the copious circulation of the English New Testament, were the more enraged against him, and conspired to seize him on the continent, in the name of the emperor. An Englishman, named Philips, betrayed him, and acting under such information, the authorities at Brussels seized him, in the house of Pointz his friend, and conveyed him to Vilvorde, twenty-three miles from Antwerp. Pointz, who had with great difficulty escaped himself, made every effort for him, but in vain. The neighboring university of Louvain thirsted for his blood. Tyndale was speedily condemned, and on Friday, the 6th October, 1536, in virtue of a recent Augsburg decree, he was led out to the scene of execution. On being fastened to the stake, he cried in loud and earnest prayer, ‘Lord, open the eyes of the king of England,’ and then was first strangled and afterwards burnt.

His ashes flew,  
No marble tells us whither.

The merits of Tyndale must ever be recognized and honored by all who enjoy the English Bible—for their authorized version of the New Testament has his for its basis. He made good his early boast, that ploughboys should have the Word of God. His friends all speak of his great simplicity of heart, and commend his abstemious habits, his zeal, and his industry; while even the imperial procurator who prosecuted him styles him, *homo doctus, pius et bonus*. The works of Tyndale and Frith were collected and published in three vols. 8vo, London, 1831. [J.E.]

**TYPOEST, JAMES**, in Latin *Typotius*, a Flemish historian, died 1601.

**TYRANNIO**, a Ger. grammarian, 1st cent. B.C.

**TYRCONNEL, RICHARD TALBOT**, earl of, a partisan of James II. in Ireland.

**TYRREL, JAMES**, an historian and political writer, was born in 1642, in London; was educated at Queen’s College, Oxford; studied in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but never practised professionally. He is the author of a ‘General History of England,’ and other works. Died 1718.

**TYRTÆUS**, an ancient Greek poet, celebrated for his martial strains, who flourished about B.C. 680, is said to have been a native of Miletus, and to have settled at Athens. He was lame, and blind of one eye. In the war between the Laedæmonians and Messenians, the Spartans applied to the Athenians for a general; and the latter, it is supposed, in derision, sent them Tyrtaeus. The bard, however, so inspired the Spartans by his warlike songs, that they reduced the Messenians to subjection. He was accordingly treated with great respect, and granted the rights of citizenship; and the martial airs of



Tyrteus were constantly played in the Lacedæmonian army as long as that republic existed.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, a famous scholar and master of polite literature, was born at Westminster in 1730, and was successively under-secretary at war and clerk to the House of Commons. He resigned the latter situation in 1768, and devoted his future years to literature. Besides his valuable classic commentaries, Tyrwhitt edited Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* and Rowley's *Poems*, which he proved to be the production of Chatterton; died 1786.

TYSON, EDWARD, a physician, was born at Bristol, in 1649; and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became a member of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society; and he was physician to Bedlam and Bridewell Hospitals. Dr. Tyson was a very skilful anatomist and an able writer; he published 'The Anatomy of a Porpoise,' 'The Anatomy of a Pigmy, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, with a Philosophical Discourse concerning the Pigmies of the Ancients,' and several clever essays in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Died 1708.

TYSON, JAMES, a dramatic writer, 1799-1820.

TYSSEUS, PETER, a Flemish historical painter, 1625-1692. His son, NICHOLAS, famous for the representation of still life, flowers, fruit, armor, and military weapons, 1660-1719. AUGUSTUS, brother of the latter, a landscape painter, 1662-1722.

TYTLER, H. W., a Scotch physicc, 1752-1808.

TYTLER, JAMES, an eccentric, laborious, and able writer, was born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1747. His first work, entitled 'Essays on the most important Subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion,' was printed by the author himself, without any manuscript or notes whatever, but just as the ideas arose in his mind. His other principal works are, 'A System of Geography,' a 'Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar,' a 'History of Edinburgh,' and a poetical translation of Virgil's *Eclogues*. He also edited several periodical works, viz. the *Historical Register*, the *Gentleman and Lady's Magazine*, the *Weekly Review*, &c., and contributed largely to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Having joined the society of the 'Friends of the People,' at the close of the last century, he was outlawed, and died in America, in 1805.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1711; was educated at the university of his native city; followed the profession of writer to the signet; and died in 1792. His principal work is, 'An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary, Queen of Scots.' He was also a contributor to the *Transactions of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society*, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

TYTLER, ALEX. FRASER, lord Woodhouselee, son of the preceding, was born in 1747, at Edinburgh, in which city he was educated. After having been prof. of universal history at the university, and judge ad-

vocate for Scotland, he was raised to the bench, and took his seat as Lord Woodhouselee, in 1802; and on the elevation of Lord Hope to the president's chair in 1811, he was appointed a commissioner of judiciary. Among his works are, 'Decisions of the Court of Session,' a treatise on 'Martial Law,' 'Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History,' 'Elements of General History,' 'An Essay on the Principles of Translation,' 'An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch,' and 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lord Kaimes.' Died 1813.

TYTLER, PATRICK FRASER, an eminent historian, son of the preceding, was born, 1790. After the usual curriculum of a Scotch education, he was enrolled a member of the faculty of advocates in 1813. But he soon turned from the law to the pursuit of letters, his first adventure being a volume of travels in France in 1814 or 1815. But the work which first gave him a place of note in the world of letters, was his 'Life of the Admirable Crichton'—an erudite, pleasing, and ingenious book, which reached a second edition in 1823. The same year saw the publication of another volume of the same stamp—'An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig, of Riccarton, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Legal Characters,' &c. But the work by which his name has become most widely known, and by which it will go down to after generations, is his 'History of Scotland,' the first volume of which appeared in 1828, and the ninth and last in 1843. During the composition of his great work, he found leisure to give several others to the world. He contributed to Mr. Murray's Family Library, one of the most delightful of all his writings, 3 vols. of 'Lives of Scottish Worthies' (1832-3). For the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, he wrote an 'Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America' (1832), the 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh' (1832), and the 'Life of Henry VIII.' (1837); besides editing various other works, the materials for which he had collected in the state paper office. A pension of £200 a year was conferred upon him a few years ago, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Tytler's constitution was never robust, and it gradually gave way under the exhausting labors of a literary life. During a lingering illness of mind and body, he wandered over the Continent in search of health, and returned to England, only to die in the land for the illustration of whose annals he had done much and contemplated more. Died at Great Malvern, 1849.

TZETZES, JOHN or JOANNES, a learned grammarian and poet of Constantinople, author of a valuable work entitled, *Chiliades Variarum Historiarum*, or *Historical Miscellanies*, 12th century. His brother, ISAAC, was also a man of taste and letters, and held a magisterial office in Macedonia.

TZETZI, J. B., a learned writer, 16th century  
TZSCHIRNER. See TSCHIRNER.

## U

UBALDI, G., a mathematician of the 17th cent.

UBALDINI, PETRUCCIO, an illuminator of Florence, who came to England in the reign of Elizabeth as a teacher of his native language, and wrote several historical works, from 1550-1588.

UBALDINI, ROGER, archbishop of Pisa, in 1276, noted for his cruelty as a Ghibelline chief. Having captured Ugolino and his sons, of the opposite party,

he shut them up in a room and left them to die of hunger.

UBERTO, F. DEGLI, an Italian poet, died 1370.

UCCELLO, P., an Italian painter, 1349-1432.

UCHENSKI, J., primate of Poland, died 1581.

UDAL, JOHN, a rigid puritan and Oriental scholar, died in the Marshalsea prison, London, 1592. EPHRAIM, his son, vicar of St. Augustin's, Walling Street, a zealous royalist, author of a treatise against

sacrilege, entitled 'A Coal from the Altar,' and other works, died 1647.

UDAL, NICHOLAS, master of Westminster school, author of several works, 1506-1564.

UDALRIC, duke of Bohemia, 1012-1037.

UDEN, L. VAN, a Flemish painter, 1595-1662.

UDINA, GIOVANNI DA, an Italian painter, taught by Giorgione and Raphael, 1489-1562.

UFFEMBACH, or UFFENBACH, Z. C. VON, a learned German biographer, 1683-1734. His brother, JOHN FREDERIC, a lyric poet, 1687-1769. PETER, a physician, died 1635.

UGGERI, A., an Italian antiquary, 1754-1837.

UGGIONE, M., an Italian painter, died 1520.

UGHELLI, F., an eccles. historian, 1595-1670.

UGOLINO. See GHERARDESEA.

UHLICH, G., an Austrian historian, 1743-1794.

ULKENS, JAMES ALBERT, a Dutch naturalist, was born near Groningen, in 1772. Among his numerous works are, an 'Elementary Treatise on Physics,' a 'Discourse on the Perfections of the Creator considered in the Creature,' 4 vols.; and a 'Manual of Technology.' In 1815 he was appointed to the chair of rural economy at Groningen, and died in 1825.

UITENBOGAARD, J., a Dutch theologian of the party of Remonstrants, 1557-1650.

ULADISLAS, seven kings of Poland:—ULADISLAS I., duke or king, succeeded his brother, Boleslas, in 1081 or 1082; his reign was troubled with civil and foreign wars, died 1102 or 1103. ULADISLAS II., succeeded his father, Boleslas III., in 1138 or 1139; he was deposed 1146, and died in exile 1159. ULADISLAS III., was elected king 1202, and deposed in 1206 on account of his cruelties, died 1233. ULADISLAS IV., surnamed LOKETEK, became master of the kingdom in 1296, was deposed by the states, and Wenceslaus elected in his room, 1300, but was restored on the death of the latter in 1305 or 1306. He sustained a war with the Teutonic knights, and died 1333. His son, Casimir III., called *the Great*, succeeded him. ULADISLAS V., grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown by marrying Hedwiga, daughter of Louis. See JAGELLON. He was succeeded by his son, Casimir IV. ULADISLAS VI., son of Casimir IV., same as LADISLAUS VI., king of Hungary; see that article. ULADISLAS VII., son of Sigismund, was born 1595, and succeeded his father 1632. He had previously sustained a war with the house of Romanoff, and now in 1633-4 he conquered the Turks and the Tartars of the Crimea. Died 1648.

ULADISLAS, three dukes or kings of Bohemia:—ULADISLAS I., reigned 1109-1125. ULADISLAS II., succeeded 1140, deposed and died in the same year, 1173. ULADISLAS III., reigned only a few months in 1198, and died 1222. The sixth king of Hungary and Poland of this name, became king of Bohemia in 1471. See LADISLAUS.

ULDIN, a king of the Huns, 400-412.

ULEFELD, CORNELIX or COREITO, Count, a Danish statesman time of Christian VI., d. 1664.

ULFT, J. VANDER, a Dutch painter, 1627-80.

ULLOA, A. DE, a Spanish historian, d. 1580.

ULLOA, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish general and statesman, a great promoter of industrial and scientific progress in that country, 1718-1795. Ulloa's great distinction was in the mathematical sciences; and when very young he was sent to South America to co-operate with Condamine and the other French academicians in measuring a degree of the meridian. His talents, more lately, were turned to account in the construction of public works requiring engineer-

ing skill, the introduction of the woollen manufacture, &c.

ULLOA Y PEREIRA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish poet, time of Philip IV., died 1660.

ULPHILAS, a Gothic bishop, known to history about 375 as a delegate to the emperor Valens, from whom he solicited a settlement in Thrace for his countrymen. He is said to have translated the Bible into the Gothic language, and to have invented the characters for that purpose.

ULPIAN, a rhetorician of Antioch, 4th cent.

ULPIANUS, DOMITIUS, a famous jurist of Rome, who became the chief minister of his pupil, the emperor Alexander Severus, in the year 222. He is said to have been a resolute enemy of the Christians; and having effected some reforms in the army, he was murdered by the soldiers at the feet of the emperor and his mother, 228.

ULRIC, PHILIP ADAM, a native of the bishopric of Wurtzbourg, a teacher of jurisprudence and a promoter of agricultural improvements, born 1692.

ULRICA, ELEANORA, two queens of Sweden. 1. The wife of Charles XI., and mother of Charles XII., was born in 1656: her father was Frederick III. of Denmark, and her marriage with the Swedish king in 1679 facilitated the establishment of peace between the two countries. She died in 1693. She was remarkable for her great learning and beneficent disposition. 2. The daughter of the preceding, born 1688, succeeded her brother, Charles XII., as queen regnant in 1719, four years after her marriage with prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel. In 1720, she resigned the government into the hands of her husband. Died 1744.

ULRICH, J. H., a Ger. philosopher, died 1813.

ULRICH, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss theologian, 1569-1638. Another of the same name, professor of moral philosophy and natural law, and an ecclesiastical writer, 1638-1731. JOHN GASPARD, an ecclesiastic, author of a curious history of the Swiss Jews, 1705-1768. JOHN RODOLPH, a minister and author of ascetic works, 1728-1795.

ULUGH BEGH, a prince of the Tartars, grandson of the famous Tamerlane, was born in 1394, and succeeded his father on the throne, in 1447. He had been accustomed to the cares of government from his boyhood, and greatly distinguished himself as a patron of learning, and by his own astronomical observations, and works illustrating Eastern history and geography. His elder son having rebelled against him, caused him to be put to death near Samarcand in 1449 or 1450.

UNCAS, chief of the Mohegan Indians in Connecticut, a faithful ally of the English colonists, to whom he rendered great aid in the engagement with the hostile Indians. Died 1654.

UNDERHILL, JOHN, an early settler of Massachusetts, and distinguished himself in the colonial wars with the Indians. He received from Sir Harry Vane in 1637, the command of the troops at Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1641, was made governor of Exeter, Dover, and died in New York, where he had retired in the decline of life.

UNDERWOOD, T. R., an artist and naturalist, author of 'Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitulation of 1814,' died 1835.

UNGER, J. F., a Ger. economist, 1716-1781.

UNTERBERGER, IGNATIUS, a painter of a Tyrolese family that has produced many celebrated artists, born at Karales, 1744, died 1797.

UNZER, JOHN AUGUSTUS, a German physician, distinguished by his works on physiological and psychological subjects, among which may be mentioned



'A New Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and the Imagination,' 'Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams,' 'On the Sensitive Faculties of Animated Bodies,' 'The Physiology of Animated Nature,' and 'Physiological Researches,' 1727-99. His wife, JANE CHARLOTTE, a poetess and mor., d. 1782.

UNZER, LOUIS AUGUSTUS, a German writer, au. of a 'Treatise on Chinese Gardens,' 1748-1775.

UPHAM, W. E., an Eng. historian, died 1833.

UPSHUR, ABEL PARKER, Secretary of State of the United States, was killed on board the steamer Princeton, by the bursting of the 'great gun,' during a trial trip, February 28th, 1844. He was born in Virginia 1790.

UPTON, JAMES, a learned schoolmaster and divine of the Church of England, editor of classical works, 1670-1749. His son, JOHN, rector of great Rissington, in Gloucestershire, also a classical editor, published an edition of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' and Notes on Shakspeare, 1707-1760.

URBAN, eight popes of Rome.—URBAN I., succeeded Calixtus I. in 222, and suffered martyrdom in 230. URBAN II., whose name was Otho or Eudes, a Frenchman, succeeded Victor III. in 1087 or 1088; he struggled against the pretensions of the emperor, and proclaimed the first crusade at the instance of Peter the Hermit, died 1099. URBAN III., reigned in the time of the emperor Frederick I., 1185-1187. URBAN IV., time of St. Louis, to whom he offered the crown of Sicily, which was accepted by the duke of Anjou, 1261-1265. He instituted the festival of Corpus Christi. URBAN V., succeeded Innocent VI. 1362, at the period when the papal court was held at Avignon (see RIZENZI); he removed to Rome in 1367, but returned again in 1370, and died at Avignon the same year. URBAN VI., succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378, and became the abettor of Charles Durazzo against Joan of Naples, died after an unquiet pontificate 1389. URBAN VII., died the twelfth day after his election in September, 1590. URBAN VIII., whose family name was MAFFEI BARBERINI, was born at Florence, in 1568. He studied the law at Pisa; after which he entered into orders, and, in 1606, attained the rank of cardinal. In 1628 he was elected to the papal chair, and proved himself a zealous advocate for the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the Roman church. He was also a patron of learning, and founded the college 'De Propaganda Fide.' No less than seventy-four cardinals were created by this pontiff. Died 1644.

URBAN, FERDINAND DE ST., an eminent artist, born at Nancy, in 1654. He became first architect and director of medals to pope Innocent XI., for whom and for his two immediate successors, he executed a great number of moulds or matrices of exquisite beauty. Died 1738.

URCEO, A., a learned Italian, 1446-1500.

URFE, ANNE D., a French poet, 1555-1621. HONORE, his brother, a novelist and historian of the gallantries of Henry IV., contained in his romance of Astraea, 1567-1625.

URQUHART, SIR THOMAS, of Cromarty, in Scotland, was a philologist and mathematician. He was a cavalier officer among the followers of Charles II., and was present at the battle of Worcester; relative to which he published a piece, entitled 'The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets,' &c. He was also the author of a work on trigonometry; but the performance which he regarded as his most admirable invention was called 'Logopandecticism, or an Introduction to the Universal Language.'

URQUILJO, MARIANO LOUIS, Chevalier De, a Spanish statesman, born in Old Castile, in 1768. He passed some of his early years in England, and is supposed to have there acquired those liberal notions in politics, which he afterwards displayed. During the ministry of Godoy, he became secretary of state for foreign affairs; but having at length offended the royal favorite, he was disgraced in 1800, and for several years closely confined in the citadel of Pampluna. On the accession of Ferdinand, in 1808, he was set at liberty; followed the royal family to Bayonne, was afterwards minister of state, and died in 1817.

URREA, J. DE, a Spanish writer, 16th cent.

URRUTIA, J. DE., a Span. general, 1728-1800.

URSIN, J. F., a Germ. philologist, 1735-1796.

URSIN, JOHN HENRY, ecclesiastical superintendent at Ratisbon, author of a 'Compendium of the Ecclesiastical History of Germany,' died 1667. GEORGE HENRY, his son, a philologist and teacher of the *Belles Lettres*, 1647-1707.

URSINS, ANNA MARIA DE LA TREMOILLE, Princess De, a celebrated name in Spanish history, was born in France about 1643. She was married in 1659 to the prince of Talleyrand Chalais, and in 1675 to the duke of Bracciano, chief of the Orsini family. After the death of the latter she was attached to the court of Spain, and really governed the country during the early part of the reign of Philip V. In 1714, however, she was banished the kingdom, and subsequently kept house for the Pretender, James Stuart. Died 1722.

URSINS, J. JOUVENEL DES. See JUVENAL.

URSINUS, B., a Germ. mathematic., 1587-1633.

URSINUS, ZACHARY, a German professor of divinity and friend of Melancthon, author of several works, some of which have been translated into English, and a man of high moral character, 1534-1577. A descendant of his, named BENJAMIN, was raised to the prelacy when Frederic I. assumed the title of king of Prussia in 1701. For others of the name see above (URSIN).

URSULA, SAINT, a virgin and martyr, supposed to have been a daughter of a British prince, and to have been put to death at Cologne at a date which varies from 384 to 463. There is a legend that 11,000 virgin martyrs suffered with her, which some have explained by supposing that she had a companion named *Undecimilla*. It is pretty certain, however, that many were put to death at the same time. She is regarded as the patroness of the Sorbonne.

URSUS, NICHOLAS RAYMARUS, a Danish mathematician, who died in 1600. He invented an astronomical system, so like that of Tycho Brahe as to bring him into a dispute with that astronomer respecting the right of discovery.

URVILLE. See DEMONT.

USHER, JAMES D.D., was born at Dublin, 4th January, 1580. Early destined for the ministry, he was entered a student in the university of Dublin, where he acquired a brilliant reputation as a scholar in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and divinity. In this latter department, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge had led him into a course of reading far more extensive than that which is commonly pursued even by enthusiastic students of theology—for during his residence at the university, he had not only read the works of all the most celebrated of modern theological writers—but even most of the fathers; and more especially he had gained so complete a mastery of the popish controversy, that at the age of eighteen, he entered the lists with a learned Jesuit who had

given a general challenge to the protestants. With a reputation for learning so high, his promotion in the church was rapid. Having in 1601 obtained orders in the episcopal church, he was appointed Sunday preacher before the government at Christ's church, Dublin. In 1607 he was chosen professor of divinity in the university and chancellor of the cathedral of St. Patrick. He now entered on a career of authorship; and the first work he undertook being an historical dissertation on the government and discipline of the church, he made a tour through England with a view to prosecute some inquiries in the libraries of the two universities. His fame procured him a welcome reception in these venerable seats of learning. His treatise was published in London, 1610, and a copy of it having been presented by Archbishop Abbot to King James, that monarch, delighted with so powerful a defence of his favorite episcopacy, loaded the author with tokens of his royal approbation—raising him to the bishopric of Meath which was then vacant, and afterwards constituting him a privy councillor of Ireland. By the royal command, Usher went to reside some years in England to prosecute researches into the antiquity of the British churches, and during his residence there the archbishop of Armagh having died suddenly, he was elevated to the high position of primate of Ireland, in January, 1624. The results of his antiquarian researches were given to the world in 1632, when he published a rare collection of letters from ancient MSS., extending from the year 592 to 1180. Usher being a man of liberal sentiments as to church government, maintained a friendly correspondence with all the eminent men in the churches both of England and Scotland, and took a lively interest in the progress of the gospel throughout the world, by whatever church or instrumentality the truth was diffused. Being, in 1640, driven from his see by the rebellion, and stripped of all his property except his books, he sought an asylum in England. In 1648 he was summoned to the Isle of Wight, to aid the king in negotiating with the parliament respecting the introduction of a uniform system of episcopacy. He sketched out a middle scheme which obtained the warm approbation of his royal master as the best expedient to settle the differences. But the expectations of this good man were sadly disappointed. The Scottish people would not receive it, and the imprudent attempts to force it on their acceptance, gave rise to the religious wars of which Scotland was the theatre during the seventeenth century. Usher again came before the world in 1650 as an author by the publication of his celebrated 'Annals of the Old and New Testament.' Various other works issued from his industrious pen; and he was the author of the received chronology of the Bible. After a long and active life, distinguished by usefulness, and adorned by works of piety, he died on the 20th March, 1656. [R.J.]

USHER, JAMES, of the same family as the distinguished prelate (preceding article), born of Catholic parents in 1720, and known as a philosophical writer against Locke, died 1772.

USSIEUX, L. D', a Fr. agriculturist, 1747–1805.

USTARIZ, GABRIEL, one of the leaders of the revolution in Spanish America, 1772–1814.

USTARIZ, JEROME, a Spanish economist, author of the 'Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation,' died about 1760.

USTERI, LEONARD, a Swiss writer on education, was born at Zurich, in 1741. The reform in the schools and gymnasiums, effected in 1773, were chiefly owing to his exertions. He was keeper of the public library, and member of the philosophical society at Zurich. Died 1789.

USUARD, a French hagiographer, 9th century.

UTENHOVIUS, CHARLES, a polemical and political divine, born at Ghent, about 1536. On the death of queen Mary he visited England, and wrote in defence of the reformed religion, and of Elizabeth's right to the throne, which raised him high in her favor. He died at Cologne, towards the end of the 16th century.

UVA, BENEDETTO DELL', an Italian ecclesiastic and writer of sacred poetry, 16th century.

UVEDALE, ROBERT, a classical scholar and botanist, born in London 1642. The date of his death is unknown, but he assisted Dryden in translating Plutarch's Lives. Another Uvedale translated the Memoirs of Philip de Comines.

UWINS, DAVID, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in London, in 1780. After going through a regular course of hospital instruction, and completing his studies at Edinburgh, he commenced practice as assistant-physician to the Finsbury Dispensary; subsequently settled at Aylesbury; and, returning to London shortly after he had married, was elected physician to the City Dispensary in 1815. He particularly directed his attention to mental diseases; and an essay on 'Insanity and Madhouses,' in the Quarterly Review for July 1816, established his power as a medical writer. He also wrote 'Reports' in the Monthly Magazine, and afterwards became editor of the Medical Repository. In 1828 he was appointed physician to the lunatic asylum at Peckham, and published a work on 'Insanity,' which was eagerly read. But his last production, a pamphlet on 'Homœopathy,' is supposed to have injured his professional reputation. He died in September, 1837.

UXELLES, NICHOLAS DE BLE, Marquis D', a French commander, time of Louis XIV., 1652–1730.

UZ, JOHN PETER, a German scholar and poet, who filled several magisterial offices at Anspach, in Franconia, of which place he was a native, 1720–1796.

UZBEK, a khan of a portion of the people now governed by the emperor of Russia, since called, after his name, Uzbeks, 1305–1342.

UZES, ALDEBERT D', so named from his birth-place, bishop of Nismes, and one of the council which condemned the Albigenes, died 1180.

UZZANO, NICOLÒ D', a Florentine statesman, attached to the aristocracy and the Guelph party, succeeded Albizzi as chief of the republic, 1417, died 1432. After his death his political supporters became exiles from their country.



## V

VACA DE GUZMAN, JOSEPH MARIA, a Spanish poet, born in Grenada about 1745, died 1805.

VACAORIUS, an Italian civilian, who became professor of law at Oxford, 12th century.

VACCA, ALVAR NUNEZ CAEZA DE, a Spanish governor of Paraguay, transported to Africa for his avarice and cruelty in 1539.

VACCA, FLAMINTO, an Italian sculptor of the 16th century, who was employed by Sixtus V. in restoring and beautifying the public edifices of Rome, of the antiquities of which city he wrote a memoir.

VACCA BERLINGHIERI, FRANCIS, a Spanish physician, 1732-1812. His son, ANDREW, a surgeon, died at Pisa in 1826.

VACCARO, A., a painter of Naples, 1598-1670.

VACCHIERI, C. A., a Ger. histor., 1745-1807.

VACHET, B., a French missionary, 1641-1720.

VADDER, L. DE, a Flem. painter, 1560-1623.

VADDERE, J. B., a Flemish historian, 1640-91.

VADE, JOHN JOSEPH, a French farce and song writer, was a native of Ham, in Picardy. He was the first who introduced, on the French stage, the coarse but expressive language of the Parisian mob; and his comic operas, &c., exhibit all the low humor and vivacity of that class, whose manners he delighted in representing. He died, aged 37, in 1757.

VADIANUS, the Latinized name of JOACHIM VON WART, a German *savant*, 1484-1551.

VADIER, M. W. ALEXIS, a Jacobin of the French revolution, who took part in most of the violent scenes of that period, and was the accuser of Catharine Theos and her party. The last scene in which he acted, was the conspiracy of Babeuf; born in Languedoc 1735; died in exile 1828.

VAGA, PIERINO DEL, whose real name was Buonaccorsi, an Italian painter, 1500-1547.

VAHL, MARTIN, an excellent botanist, was born at Bergen in Norway, 1749 or 50. He died in 1804. Vahl commenced his studies in natural history under Strom at Copenhagen. After two years he removed to Upsal, where he prosecuted his botanical studies under the great Linnaeus, and became one of his most distinguished pupils. He found favor in the eyes of Mademoiselle Linné, but Linnaeus, at that time in the zenith of his fame, did not consider a poor botanist a sufficient match for his daughter. In 1779 he became lecturer and demonstrator of botany in the garden at Copenhagen, and a few years afterwards filled the chairs of natural history and botany in the university of that town. He travelled under royal auspices and at the expense of his sovereign through a great portion of Europe, and made an extensive collection of plants. Being provided with excellent introductions, he had free access to the libraries and museums of the various literati of the towns he visited. In London the rich herbarium of Sir Joseph Banks was open to him, and he had the privilege of examining the manuscripts of Banks's friend Dr. Solander. He taught botany with much success at Copenhagen, and has left behind him several excellent works which have established his reputation as a first-rate botanist. A genus of plants was dedicated to him by his contemporary Thunberg, under the name of Vahlia.

VAILLANT, FRANCIS LE, son of the French consul at Paramaribo, in Dutch Guiana, an eminent traveller and ornithologist, 1753-1824.

VAILLANT, G. H., a Latin poet, died 1678.

VAILLANT, JEAN FOI, one of the greatest of

European medallists, time of Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV., by whom he was employed on several important scientific missions, born at Beauvais 1632, died 1706. His son, JEAN FRANCIS FOI, was a physician, and cultivated the same branch of sciences as his father, 1655-1708.

VAILLANT, SEBASTIAN, an able botanist, who became director and professor at the Jardin du Roi, in the reign of Louis XIV., 1669-1722. The principal work of Vaillant is his 'Botanicon Parisiense.' He is said to have taught the sexual system of plants.

VAILLANT, WALBRANT, a French painter and engraver, 1623-1677. He taught three of his brothers who followed the same profession—BERNARD, JAMES, and ANDREW, but the particular dates are unknown.

VAILLANT-DE-GUELLE, G., bishop of Orleans, a philologist and poet, died 1587.

VAISSETTE, J., a French historian, 1685-1756.

VALADON, ZACHARIAH, a French Capuchin and missionary who labored in Asia Minor, and signalized himself by his devotion to the suffering people during the plague at Marseilles, born about 1680, died 1746.

VALARESSO, C., an Italian poet, 1700-1769.

VALARSACES, a king of Armenia, descended from Mithridates the Great, 150-127 B.C.

VALART, J., a French *savant*, 1688-1781.

VALAZE, CHARLES ELEONORE DU FRICHIE DE, a native of Alençon, born in 1751; one of the Girondists in the French National Convention, who, opposing the sanguinary violence of Robespierre, were suppressed and destroyed by him. When arrested on the 31st of May, 1793, with his colleagues, he was offered means of escape, but refused. At the moment that Herman, the president of the revolutionary tribunal, pronounced sentence of death on him and his friends, on the charge of federalism, he poniarded himself. His body, at the instance of the execrable Fouquier Tinville, was carried to the scaffold, and beheaded. The convention granted a pension to his widow and children, on the fall of Robespierre.

VALCARCEL, JOSEPH ANTHONY, a Spanish writer on agriculture, flourished about 1720-1792.

VALCARCEL, PIO ANTONIO, Count De Lunares, a learned Spanish antiquarian, 1740-1800.

VALCKENAER, LOUIS CASPAR, an able philologist and critic, was born at Leeuwarden, in Friesland, in 1715; and became professor of natural history, Greek, and antiquities, at the university of Leyden, where he died in 1785. His works are numerous and erudite. His son, JOHN VALCKENAER, who was professor of jurisprudence at Franeker, having joined the party against the house of Orange, was obliged to take refuge in France, but returned to Holland at the invasion of that country by the French, in 1795, and took a very active part in politics. He was subsequently employed in diplomatic missions to Prussia, Spain, and Paris. Died 1820.

VALDEMAR. See WALDEMAR.

VALDES, ANTHONY, a Spanish statesman, who in 1796 yielded his office to Emmanuel Godoi, about 1735-1811. CAYETANO, his nephew, a member of the Cortes 1822, executed 1826.

VALDES, F., a Spanish tactician, 16th century.

VALDES, VALDESSO, or VALDESIUS, JUAN, a Spanish controversialist and reformer, generally claimed by the Socinians, died 1540.

VALDES, L. DE, a Spanish painter, 1661-1724.

VALDEZ, J. M., a Spanish poet, died 1817.

VALDO, PETER, generally considered the founder of the *Vaudois* or *Waldenses*, a body of Christians who separated themselves from the Church of Rome in the twelfth century, was born at Vaux, in Dauphiny, on the banks of the Rhone. He acquired a large fortune by commercial pursuits at Lyons; and when he resolved to retire from business, not only devoted himself to the spiritual instruction of the poor, but distributed his goods among them, and in all respects treated them as his children or his brothers. The only version of the Bible in use at that time, was the Latin Vulgate, but Valdo, who was a learned as well as a benevolent man, translated the four Gospels into French, this being the first appearance of the Scriptures in any modern language. The possession of these books soon discovered to Valdo and his people that the church was never designed to be dependent on a priesthood, even for the administration of the sacraments; and his instruction, boldly followed by practice, became so obnoxious to the church, that he was first persecuted by the archbishop of Lyons, and at length anathematized by the pope. No longer safe at Lyons, Valdo and his friends took refuge in the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont; and there formed those communities which grew in peace, and flourished in rustic simplicity,—‘pure as a flower amid Alpine snows.’ From these mountain valleys the simple doctrine of Christianity flowed out in multiplied rivulets over all Europe; Provence, Languedoc, Flanders, Germany,—one after the other tasted of the refreshing waters, until in course of ages they swelled to a flood that swept over all lands. Valdo is understood to have travelled in Picardy, teaching his reformation; he finally settled in Bohemia, where he died in 1179; the same year in which his tenets were condemned by a general council. [E.R.]

VALDORY, C., a French ascetic, 17th century.

VALDRIGI, T., an Italian jurist, 1761-1834.

VALENCIENNES, PETER HENRY, a French landscape painter, 1750-1819.

VALENS, FLAVIUS, emperor of Constantinople, son of a noble of Pannonia, was born in 328, and associated in the Roman empire with his brother, Valentinian I., who abandoned the East to him, 364. He embraced Arianism, and in 376 allowed the Goths, whom he had previously subjugated, to settle in Thrace. This warlike people, however, were provoked to take arms again, and having defeated the troops of Valens, they burnt the emperor in his tent, 378.

VALENS, JULIUS, an usurper of the Roman empire, proclaimed in the reign of Decius, and killed a few days afterwards in 251.

VALENS, PUBLIUS VALERIUS, a nephew of the preceding, killed by his soldiers 261.

VALENTIA, G., a Spanish ascetic, 1551-1598.

VALENTIA, P. DE, a Span. jurist, 1554-1620.

VALENTIN, L. A., a Fr. surgeon, 1736-1823.

VALENTIN, M., a French painter, 1600-1632.

VALENTIN, M. B., a German naturalist, 1637-1726.

VALENTINE, B., an alchemist, 16th century.

VALENTINIAN, three emperors of Rome:—VALENTINIAN (FLAVIUS) I., elder brother of Valens, and son of Count Gratian, was born in Pannonia 321, and succeeded after the death of Jovian 364. He gave the Eastern empire to his brother, and having defeated the Alemanni and the Quadi, died in a fit of passion 375. VALENTINIAN (FLAVIUS) II., son and successor of the preceding, was proclaimed em-

peror by the troops, and his brother, Gratian, at once ceded Italy to him. The latter shortly after was vanquished by Maximus, and Valentinian would also have lost his throne but for the timely help of Theodosius, emperor of the East, who put Maximus to death, and left Valentinian master of the whole Western empire. He was strangled by order of his rebellious general, Arbogastes, 392. VALENTINIAN (PLACIDIUS) III., became emperor at the age of six in 425, under the regency of his mother, Placidia. He was assassinated in 455.

VALENTINIANUS, founder of the sect of Gnostics named *Valentinians*, was a native of Egypt, and became publicly known as a teacher of strange doctrines in 140, when he went to Rome. He was excommunicated 143, and died after boldly devoting himself to the spread of his tenets in Syria, 160.

VALENTYN, F., a Dutch missionary, 17th cent.

VALERA, D., a Spanish historian, 15th century.

VALERIA, a Roman empress, daughter of Diocletian, and wife of Galerius Maximus, exiled and killed after his death, 315.

VALERIAN, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman emperor, born about 190, was proclaimed after the death of Gallus 253. He was defeated in the East by Sapor, king of Persia, and supposed to have been flayed alive, 260.

VALERIANO BOLZANI, PIERIO, in Latin *Valerianus*, a learned Italian, 1477-1558.

VALERIANUS. See VALERIAN.

VALERIUS, LUCAS, an Italian mathematician, called the Archimedes of his age, died 1618.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, CAIUS, author of a Latin poem, entitled *Argonautics*, 1st century.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian, who was in Asia with Sextus Pompeius, A.D. 14, besides which nothing is known of him. His work contains many valuable anecdotes and examples of moral excellence, and was one of the earliest printed after the revival of letters.

VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, one of the founders of the Roman republic, 6th century B.C.

VALESIO, J. L., an Italian painter, 16th cent.

VALETTE, JEAN PARISOT DE LA, grand master of the order of St. John at Jerusalem, renowned for his defence of Malta in 1565, and founder of La Valette; died 1568.

VALETTE, SIMEON, whose proper name was FAGONS, a French mathematician, 1719-1801.

VALIERO, A., a Venetian *savant*, 1531-1606.

VALINCOUR, JEAN BAPTISTE DU TROUSSET DE, a miscellaneous French writer, 1653-1730.

VALLA, GIORGIO, an Italian professor of polite literature, known 1471-1486.

VALLA, J., a learned theologian, died 1790.

VALLA, LORENZO, a distinguished Latin scholar, and one of the revivers of literature in the 15th century, born at Rome 1406, died 1457.

VALLA, N., a French jurisconsult, 16th century.

VALLANCY, or VALLANCE, a writer on the antiquities of Ireland, was born in 1721. During his residence in Ireland, as an officer in a corps of engineers, he assiduously devoted himself to the study of the language, topography, and antiquities of that country; made a survey of the island, for which he received £1000; and wrote a ‘Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language,’ ‘Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis,’ &c. He attained the rank of a general, was a member of several scientific institutions, and died, aged 90, in 1812.

VALLE, PIETRO DELLA, a celebrated traveller of the 17th century, was born at Rome, in 1586, of a noble family. His travels, though not free from



credulity and a love of the marvellous, are highly interesting. He visited Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and India, passing upwards of eleven years in these countries, and studying the languages and manners of the inhabitants. At Bagdad he married a beautiful Georgian, who accompanied him on his travels, until her death, at Mina, in Caramania, in 1622. Her death so affected him, that he caused her body to be embalmed, and took it about with him until his return to Rome, where he buried it with great magnificence, and pronounced the funeral oration himself. Died 1652.

VALLEE, G., a French deist, hung 1574.

VALLEE, J. LA, a French writer, 1747-1816.

VALLI, EUSEBIUS, an eminent Italian physician, born at Pistoia, in 1762. He travelled to Smyrna and Constantinople, in order to make his observations on the plague; and tried the bold experiment on himself, to determine the efficacy of vaccination as a preservative from that dreadful malady. At length he fell a victim to his imprudence; for in September, 1816, having gone to the Havannah, to add to his observations on the yellow fever, he purposely exposed himself to the influence of the contagion, and caught the disease, of which he died. His works on the subjects he so closely investigated are considered valuable.

VALLIER, F. C., a French poet, 1703-1778.

VALLIERE, JEAN FLORENT DE, a French officer of artillery time of Louis XIV., 1667-1739. His son, JOSEPH FLORENT, 1717-1776.

VALLIERE, LOUISE FRANCOISE DE LA BAUME LA BLANC, Duchess De La, lady of honor to Henrietta of England, and mistress of Louis XIV., was born in Touraine 1644. She had two surviving children by the king, Mademoiselle de Blois and the count of Vermandois, the latter of whom was legitimated in 1667. She was abandoned for Madame de Montespan, and retired to the convent of Chailot in 1671; died 1710. Her grand-nephew, Louis CÆSAR DE LA BAUME LE BLANC, Duc De La Valliere, was a celebrated bibliophile, flourished 1708-1780.

VALLISNERI, ANTONIO, an eminent Italian physician and naturalist, 1661-1730.

VALLOT, A., a French physician, 1594-1671.

VALLOTTI, F. ANTONIO, an Italian musician and chapel-master in Padua, 1697-1780.

VALMIKI, the most ancient and most celebrated of the epic poets of India, author of the *Ramayana*, translations of which were published in English and Germany at the beginning of the present century.

VALMONT DE BOMARE, JAMES CHRISTOPHER, a French naturalist, 1731-1807.

VALOIS, HENRY DE, in Latin *Valesius*, a learned philologist and critic, 1603-1676. ADRIAN, his brother, a philologist and historian, 1607-1692. CHARLES, son of the latter, an antiquarian writer and historian, 1671-1747.

VALOIS, L. LE, a French Jesuit, 1639-1700.

VALOIS, YVES, a French Jesuit, born 1694.

VALPERGA DI CALUSO, THOMAS DES, a Piedmontese mathematician and astronomer, was born at Turin, in 1730. He first served in the navy, but quitted the profession of arms for that of an ecclesiastic, and devoted much of his attention to science. He was member of the grand council, and director of the observatory of the university of Turin, a member of the legion of honor, &c. Died 1815.

VALPY, DR. RICHARD, F.A.S., an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey, and born in 1754. At 10 years of age he was sent to the college of Valognes, in Normandy, where he remained

five years; thence to the grammar school at Southampton; and completed his studies at Oxford, having been appointed to one of the scholarships founded in Pembroke College for the natives of Jersey and Guernsey. From Oxford he removed first to Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards (1781) to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected headmaster of the school founded by Henry VII. His unwearied industry in discharging the duties of a public instructor was not confined to the school-room; all the hours he could spare were spent in his study, and numerous elementary works of acknowledged excellence were the result of his praiseworthy exertions. About six years before his death he retired from his scholastic labors, when his youngest son, the Rev. F. Valpy, was elected as his successor. Died 1836.

VALPY, EDWARD, an eminent scholar, brother of the preceding, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, after having been assistant several years in the school at Reading, obtained the mastership of the grammar school at Norwich. He was rector of All Saints, Thwaite, and vicar of St. Mary, Walsham, Norfolk. He published '*Elegantie Latine*' and other classical works. Died 1832.

VALSALVA, ANTONIO MARIA, an Italian physician and anatomical discoverer, 1666-1723.

VAN ACHEN, or AKEN, HANS, a German painter, distinguished for his sacred subjects, 1552-1615.

VANBRUGH, SIR JOHN, was the grandson of a protestant refugee from the Netherlands, and the son of a wealthy sugar baker. He was probably born in 1666. We know very little as to the history of his youth, or as to the training which enabled him not only to become one of the most celebrated among English architects, but, also, in conjunction with Congreve, to prolong, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the licentious cleverness that had characterized the comic drama in the reign of Charles II. He is said to have passed some years of his youth in France, and was afterwards, for a short time, an ensign in the army. His career as a dramatist belongs, like that of Wycherley, to a few of the early years of his manhood. Two or three of six or seven plays deserve no record. The first of them, '*The Relapse*,' appeared in 1697; and '*The Provoked Wife*,' the best of the series, immediately afterwards. In 1706 his vigorous picture of rascality, called '*The Confederacy*,' was brought out at the new theatre in the Haymarket, an unsuccessful speculation of Vanbrugh and Congreve. He left uncompleted, at his death, '*A Journey to London*,' which was worked up by Colley Cibber into '*The Provoked Husband*.' He had, previously to the opening of this theatre, become eminent as an architect, by designing the magnificent pile of Castle Howard; and Lord Carlisle, being then Deputy Earl Marshal, appointed Vanbrugh to be Clarencieux king-at-arms. The new herald's presumed ignorance of his science was indignantly complained of by his colleagues, and merrily jested at by himself. He was next chosen as the architect of Blenheim; and, in the execution of this charge, in the midst of annoyances which (though vexatious in themselves) were sometimes as comic as any thing in his plays, he produced the noblest monument of his striking though heavy architectural style. He died in 1726, having been liked as a good-natured man, and having lived more decently than he wrote.

[W.S.]

VANCE, GEORGE, an eminent surgeon, who, during the latter period of his life, resided in Sackville Street, Piccadilly, was distinguished for his abilities

in difficult cases, particularly in diseases of the stomach and liver. He acquired great reputation for his skill early in life, and was one of the resident surgeons of Haslar Hospital, near Gosport, for 17 years. His death occurred in consequence of an accident which happened to him while in attendance on one of his patients, a Mr. Broadley, residing in Lower Grosvenor Street. Mr. Vance had on a previous visit to this gentleman found him in a state of such excitement as to recommend his being placed under the charge of a competent attendant, which had accordingly been done; but at his next visit, while in the act of walking up the stairs, Mr. Broadley suddenly rushed from his room, and coming in violent collision with him, he was precipitated to the bottom. He survived this melancholy event only six days; 'thus terminating,' as his friend Dr. Willis truly observed, 'a life of ardent devotion to the duties of his profession, and of exemplary conduct in all the social relations of life,' Mar. 27, 1837.

VANCEULEN, or VANKEULEN, LUDOLPH, a Dutch mathematician, who made a remarkable approximation to the true ratio which the circumference of a circle bears to its diameter, died at Leyden 1610.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, the distinguished navigator, a pupil and successful imitator of Cook, entered the naval service in 1771, when only thirteen years old. He served as midshipman on Cook's second and third voyages, 1772-80. On his return home he was made lieutenant, and appointed to the *Martin* sloop; and was variously employed in the public service for eleven years. In 1791 he received a command for the prosecution of maritime discovery. He was made captain, and appointed to the ship *Discovery*, again fitted out for an expedition. A small armed vessel, the *Chatham*, 135 tons, Captain Broughton, sailed in company; and the two ships left Falmouth on the 1st April, 1791. The objects, as laid down in the instructions, were to receive from the Spaniards the surrender of the settlement at Nootka, to survey the N.W. coast of North America northwards from lat. 30°, with a special view to water communications with the interior, which might facilitate the operations of the fur traders; to pass the winter in a survey of the Sandwich Islands; and, on the homeward voyage, to make a careful inspection of the western coast of South America. The first three objects were successfully accomplished; 9,000 miles of sea coast in North America were surveyed with scrupulous accuracy, after the manner of his great master, whose methods of preserving health also, he followed with such success, that during his voyage of four years' duration, and through an arduous service, he lost but two men from both crews. The third object stated was but imperfectly attended to, owing to the lateness of the season, and the stormy character of the weather. On the outward voyage to the Sandwich Isles, however, Vancouver had carefully examined the south coast of Australia, and a part of the shores of New Zealand. During his stay also at the Sandwich Isles, the native chiefs held a convocation, at which, after a protracted and amicable discussion, it was resolved to place the islands under British protection. Four European nations were at this time known to them, and they were in a condition to judge which of the four was the most likely to be a disinterested and able protector. The result was no doubt owing to the respect and confidence which Vancouver inspired. The *Discovery* was safely brought into the Shannon on the 13th September, 1795. Her commander was now post-captain, the promotion

having taken place the previous year. He was paid off on his return; and, henceforth, occupied himself in preparing an account of his voyage, with charts exhibiting his surveys. The labor, however, which he had bestowed on this great work had undermined his constitution, and brought about a premature end.—He died in May, 1798, before his work was finished; the printing had proceeded as far as the 408th page of the third volume, and the charts had all been completed some time before, under his own eye. The remaining part of the narrative was drawn up from his papers by his brother, JOHN.

[J.B.]

VAN DALE, ANTHONY, a Dutch theologian and antiquarian, author of '*De Oraculis*,' 1638-1708.

VANDAMME, DOMINIQUE, a French general, born in 1771. He entered the military service very young, and was made general of division in 1799, after distinguishing himself in the revolutionary campaigns of the Rhine. He served in most of Napoleon's campaigns in Austria in 1806-7-9; but was not in the Russian campaign of 1813, having been disgraced in consequence of some dispute with Jerome Buonaparte. But he had the command of the 32d division in 1813. With that corps he fell into an ambuscade at Kulm, his forces were nearly all cut to pieces, and himself, being made prisoner, was sent to Kasan, near Siberia. He was restored to freedom by the peace of 1814, but ordered to quit Paris in 24 hours. He joined Buonaparte during the hundred days, and served in Grouchy's division at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He made a skilful retreat, and offered the provisional government to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had saved and collected; but was compelled by the negotiations to retire behind the Loire. In 1816 he was banished by ordonnance to Ghent, and afterwards fixed his residence in the United States. By a subsequent ordonnance he was permitted to re-enter France, and put on half-pay in 1824. He died in 1830.

VANDELLI, DOMENICO, an Italian physician and naturalist time of Linnaeus.

VANDERGOES. See GOES.

VANDERHELST. See HELST.

VANDERHEYDEN. See HEYDEN.

VANDERLYN, JOHN, an American painter. Having early displayed a genius for his art he was sent to Paris in 1796 to cultivate his natural talents by study. He returned to the United States after five years of diligent application in the French capital; and soon after his arrival furnished his first historical piece, 'The Murder of Miss McCrea by the Indians.' Vanderlyn subsequently visited Rome and resided there several years. 'Marius on the Ruins of Carthage' was one of the first fruits of his Italian culture. This picture was exhibited at the Louvre in 1808 and received the gold medal, and the personal compliments of Napoleon Buonaparte. It was in the hard classical style, so much in vogue in those days of affected admiration for the Roman antique. Vanderlyn returned to this country in 1815, and for a while was engaged in the painting and exhibition of panoramas, which turning out to be an unprofitable enterprise, involved him in pecuniary difficulties that pressed upon him for the rest of his life. In 1832 the government of the United States gave him the commission to paint a full length portrait of Washington for the Hall of the House of Representatives. On its completion he received fifteen hundred dollars beyond the price agreed upon. In 1839 he was one of three appointed to paint a picture for the vacant panels of the Rotunda of the



capitol. He accordingly painted 'The Landing of Columbus' for that purpose. He died 1852.

VANDERMONDE, one of the most famous of modern mathematicians, 1735-1796.

VANDERSCÆTEN, FERDINAND, a Flemish economist and publicist, 1771-1823.

VANDERVELDE, CHARLES FRANCIS, the most celebrated modern novelist of Germany, 1772-1824.

VANDERVELDE, WILLIAM, called the Old, a celebrated painter, was born at Leyden, in 1610. He excelled in marine subjects, and with his son, whose pursuits in art were similar to his own, he came to London, and received a pension from Charles II. At the great naval fight between the Duke of York and the Dutch admiral Opdam, Vandervelde sailed between the hostile fleets in a light skiff to mark their positions and observe their operations; and in this manner he is said to have been also a spectator of the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. Died 1693. His son, of the same name, called the Young, regarded as the most eminent of all the marine painters, 1633-1707. There were three others of the name: —ISAIAH, born at Leyden about 1591; JOHN, his brother, a painter and engraver, born about 1598; and ADRIAN, who was a celebrated landscape painter, 1639-1672.

VANDERVENNE, a Dutch painter, 1586-1650.

VANDERWERFF, ADRIAN, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, 1659-1722.

VANDI, A. J. D., a German chemist, died 1763.

VAN DIEMEN. See DIEMEN.

VANDREUIL, MARQUIS DE, the French governor of Canada in 1703. Died 1725.

VANDYCK, ANTONY, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, and is the most distinguished of all Rubens' numerous scholars. He lived with that great painter for four years, and by his advice visited Italy, in 1621, where he remained for five years, chiefly at Genoa, Venice, and Rome, and returned to Antwerp in 1626. A picture of the Crucifixion painted for the church of St. Michael, at Ghent, raised his reputation at once to the highest rank, and he obtained equal distinction as a portrait painter. Vandyck visited England a second time, 1630-31, but without attaining that notice which he had expected; he accordingly returned to Antwerp; but Charles I. having seen, by him, a portrait of Nicolas Lanière, his chapelmaster, sent him an invitation to return to England, and he was courteously received by the king, who lodged him at Blackfriars, and conferred the honor of knighthood upon him the following year, 1633, with the title of painter to his majesty, and a fixed salary of £200 per annum for life. These advantages fixed Vandyck in England, and he justified the king's choice by a long succession of the most magnificent portraits that had yet been produced out of Italy; indeed, the portraits of Vandyck are by some preferred to those of Titian; they have not the pictorial force of those of the great Venetian, but they are more refined generally, and are distinguished for more careful drawing and a more elaborate finish; the men of Titian, and the women of Vandyck, are superior. Vandyck died in London, December 9, 1641, at the early age of forty-one. Yet, notwithstanding his comparatively short life, such was his extraordinary success that he accumulated a large fortune for that time, about £20,000 sterling, though he lived in great style, keeping besides his town establishment, a country house at Eltham; and he 'kept so good a table,' says Graham, 'that few princes were more visited or better served.' He was

buried in the old church of St. Paul, near the tomb of John of Gaunt: his fortune was inherited by a daughter, his only child.—(Graham, *Essay towards an English School*; Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.; Carpenter, *Memoir of Sir Antony Vandyck*, &c., London, 1844.) [R.N.W.]

VANDYK, HARRY STOE, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1798. He was the author of 'Theatrical Portraits,' 'The Gondola,' a series of tales, and 'Songs,' set to music. He also contributed to Dr. Bowring's *Batavian Anthology*. Died 1828.

VANE, SIR HENRY, a republican and religious zealot of the period of the commonwealth, was the eldest son of the baronet of that name, and was born at Hadlow in Kent in 1612. He was among the earliest of those whose religious opinions induced them to seek a home in America, and having gone to New England, in 1635, was appointed governor of Massachusetts. Being far from popular among his fellow-colonists, he returned to England the year after, married there, and entered parliament: by the interest of his father also he was appointed joint treasurer of the navy with Sir William Russell. The measures in which he now took part were the condemnation of Strafford and Laud, followed, in 1643, by the 'Solemn League and Covenant' of which he was one of the chief promoters, as he also was of the 'Self-Denying Ordinance.' He stood aloof from the king's trial, but on the establishment of the commonwealth, became one of the council of state; in this position he remained till Cromwell's dissolution of parliament in 1653. Sir Henry Vane was, from the first, a steady opponent of the authority assumed by the army, his hope being that the Saviour would appear and establish a fifth universal monarchy, or reign of a thousand years; he was most obnoxious to Cromwell, therefore, the staunchest representative and upholder of whatever authority could still be exercised in the state by human agency. On several occasions these two men were brought into personal contact, and while Cromwell exhibited the greatest antipathy to the dreamy expectations, and the plausible temperament of Vane, the latter showed no deficiency of courage in braving his resentment. After the restoration he was condemned for treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill, June 14, 1662. He wrote several works, chiefly religious, at least as he understood the matter, pointing to 'The Total and Irrecoverable Ruin of the Monarchies of this World.'

[E.R.]

VAN-HELMONT. See HELMONT.

VAN-HOECK, J., a Flemish painter of history, 1600-1650. ROBERT, believed to be his relation, also a painter, born 1609.

VAN-HOOREBEKE, CHARLES JOSEPH, a Flemish botanist and pharmacopologist, 1790-1821.

VAN-HUGTENBERG. See HUGTENBURGH.

VANIERE, JAMES, a celebrated French Jesuit and Latin poet, 1664-1739.

VANINI, LUCILIO, a Neapolitan, whose writings were deemed atheistical, was born in 1585. After travelling through Germany, Holland, and England, he went to Toulouse, where he was arrested, and condemned by the parliament to be burnt alive. He wrote 'Amphitheatrum Aeternae Providentiæ' and 'De Admirandis Nature Arcanis,' for which latter work he suffered in 1619.

VANLOO, JAMES, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, 1614-1617. LOUIS, his son, excelled in design, died 1712. JEAN BAPTISTE, son of the lat-

ter, who became a fashionable portrait painter in England, 1684-1745. CHARLES ANDREW, called CARLO, brother of the preceding, a great historical and imaginative painter, the most popular artist of his time, 1705-1765. LOUIS MICHAEL, son and scholar of Jean Baptiste, first painter to the king of Spain, 1707-1771. His brother, CHARLES AMADEUS, famed at Berlin as a history and portrait painter, born 1718.

VAN-LOON, G., a Dutch numismatist, b. 1683.

VAN MANDER, CHARLES, a Flemish painter and writer on antiquities, 1548-1605.

VAN MILDERT, Dr. WILLIAM, bishop of Durham, a learned and pious prelate, was born in London, in 1765; received his education at Merchant Tailors' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, and entered into holy orders in 1788, as curate of Sherbourn and Lewknor, Oxfordshire. He was afterwards curate of Witham, in Essex, and in 1796 obtained the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. His abilities as a preacher soon attracted public notice, and the attention of learned men was particularly called to his 'Boyle Lectures,' which, in tracing the rise and progress of infidelity, and in refuting its principles, display an extent of reading and a force of judgment never excelled. He was soon after presented with the vicarage of Farningham, Kent, by Archbishop Sutton, and he subsequently became preacher of Lincoln's Inn and regius professor of divinity at Oxford. In 1819 he was made bishop of Llandaff, and dean of St. Paul's in the following year. He then resigned his station at Oxford, which he had filled in the most efficient manner; and on the death of Dr. Shute Barrington, in 1826, he was raised to the see of Durham. As a theological writer, Dr. Van Mildert stands in the first class; his 'Life of Waterland' is a luminous and comprehensive performance, filling up a chasm in our ecclesiastical history; and many of his sermons are perfect specimens of pulpit eloquence and logical reasoning. While defending in his place in parliament those institutions by which the church and state are connected, he was invariably listened to with profound attention; but the grand excellencies of his character were manifested in his unbounded charity, and in his deep, habitual, and pervading sense of religion. Died Feb. 21, 1836.

VAN NESS, CORNELIUS P., an American politician and minister to Spain, appointed by President Jackson, was born in Vermont. He was successively chief justice and governor of that state. He was also U. S. collector of the customs at the port of New York. Died 1852, aged 71.

VAN NESS, WM. W., judge of the Supreme Court of New York, from 1807 to 1822. 1775-1823.

VAN NEVE, F., a Flemish painter, last cent.

VAN NOORT, OLIVER, was a native of Utrecht. He is noted as the first Dutchman who circumnavigated the globe, 1598-1601. He went out by the Strait of Magellan and returned by the Cape. But the voyage was not made memorable by any important discovery or other remarkable result. [J.B.]

VANNI, CARLOS, a Neapolitan, born in 1778, who, apostatising from the liberal principles of the junta of which he was a member, sold himself to their opponents, and became a spy of the ultra royalists in 1775. In this capacity he betrayed the sons of some distinguished families to the scaffold, under pretence of holding a lodge of political free-masons, at a place where he seduced and betrayed them. This wretch destroyed himself at Sorrento, in 1799, leaving a paper expressive of his remorse.

VANNI, several Italian painters:—FORNIO, a na-

tive of Pisa, 14th century. FRANCESCO, skilled both as a painter and architect, 1565-1610. His son, RAFFAELLE, taught by Antonio Caracci, 1596-1655. GIOVANNI BATTISTA, best known as an engraver, 1599-1660.

VANNUCHI, ANDREA DEL SARTO, a very celebrated painter of Florence, 1488-1530.

VAN-OS, P. G., a Dutch painter, 1776-1839.

VAN RENSSELAER, JEREMIAH, an early Dutch settler in New York. Came to this country in 1660, and purchased a large tract of land from the Indians, which purchase was confirmed by a patent from the Dutch government. The estate is known as *Rensselaerwick*, or the manor of Van Rensselaer, and the proprietor as its *patroon*.

VAN RENSSELAER, STEPHEN, known as the patroon, filled various offices, having been Lieut. Governor of New York, and member of Congress. In the war of 1812, he commanded with credit as major-general on the Niagara frontier. He divided by will his immense landed estate in the neighborhood of Albany, between his immediate descendants. Died 1839.

VAN SCHOUTEN, or SCHOUTEN, WILLIAM CORNELISAN, an able Dutch navigator, was a native of Hoorn in North Holland. He was sent out in command of an expedition fitted up by some merchants of Amsterdam, who were suffering under the oppressive monopoly which the Dutch East India Company had obtained, in virtue of their exclusive right to trade to India by the Cape and the Strait of Magellan. The object was to find another passage; this Schouten successfully accomplished (February, 1616) by sailing to the south of Terra del Fuego. He named the extreme point of land after his native town; and a strait passed through, Le Maire, after the largest contributor to the expense of the undertaking. [J.B.]

VANSITTART, NICHOLAS, Lord Bexley, an English financial writer, diplomatist, and cabinet minister, succeeded Percival as chancellor of the exchequer, and was raised to the peerage in 1823. Died 1851, aged 85.

VANSOMER, PAUL, a Flemish portrait painter, who acquired the highest distinction in England before the time of Vandyck, 1576-1621.

VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, an eminent physician, was born at Leyden, in 1700. He went to reside at Vienna, and there laid the foundation of a medical school, established chemical lectures in one of the hospitals, enlarged the botanical garden, and prevailed upon the government to rebuild the university. His principal work is a 'Commentary on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave,' 5 vols. 4to. Died 1772.

VANUDEN, L., a Flemish painter, 17th cent.

VAN-UTRECHT, ADRIAN, a Flemish painter, famous for flowers, fruit, shell-fish, &c., 1599-1651.

VAN-VEEN, or VENIUS, OTHO, a Dutch painter, distinguished for his graceful compositions and fine heads, 1556-1634.

VAN-VITELLI, GASPARD, a Dutch painter, 1647-1736. His son, LUIGI, an architect, 1700-73.

VAN WART, ISAAC, one of the captors of Major Andre, 1748-1828.

VARENDA, J., a French physician, 1620-58.

VARATANES, the Greek form of the name of Barham, king of Persia.

VARCHI, B., an Italian historian, 1502-1565.

VARENIUS, A., a Ger. theologian, 1620-1684.

VARENIUS, B., a Dutch geographer, 1610-80.

VARGAS, A. DE, a Span. painter, 1613-1674.

VARGAS, F., a Spanish jurisconsult, 16th cent.

VARGAS, L. DE, a Span. painter, 1502-1568.



VARGAS Y PONCE, DON JOSE, a Spanish navigator and geographer, 1755-1821.

VARIGNON, PIERRE, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1654. He became geometrician in the academy, and professor in the college of Mazarin, where he died in 1722. Among his works are 'Projet d'une nouvelle Mécanique,' 'Des nouvelles Conjectures sur la Pesanteur,' 'Nouvelle Mécanique en Statique,' 2 vols., 'Un traité du Mouvement et de la Mesure des Eaux Courantes,' 'De Cahiers de Mathématiques,' &c.

VARRILLAS, A., a French historian, 1624-96.

VARIN, J., a French botanist, 1740-1808.

VARIN, JAMES, a celebrated model engraver, 1604-72. JOSEPH, of the same family, 1730-1808.

VARIN, T., a French historian, 1610-1668.

VARIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman dramatic writer and epic poet, who is highly spoken of by his friends, Virgil and Horace. Hardly a fragment of his writings is now extant.

VARLEY, J., an English artist, 1777-1842.

VARNER, M., a French dramatist, died 1854.

VAROLI, C., an Italian anatomist, 1543-1575.

VARON, C., a French writer, 1761-1796.

VARRO, M. T., consul of Rome, B.C. 216.

VARRO, MARCUS TERENTIUS, a Roman statesman, and one of the most learned men of his age, was born at Rome, B.C. 116, and died about 27. His learning and his actual writings were encyclopædic in extent, but of all his labors there now only remains extant a portion of his *De Lingua Latinâ*, and his *De Re Rusticâ*, with some fragments of his Satires.

VARRO, PUBLIUS TERENTIUS ATACINUS, a Roman poet, and contemporary of the preceding.

VARTAN, an Armenian prince, killed in action against the Persians 451.

VARTAN, called *Vertabied*, the learned, an Armenian poet and historian of his country, 13th century. His 'Fables' were first published by Saint Martin; his history remains in MS.

VARUS, consul of Rome, B.C. 12.

VASARI, GIORGIO, the celebrated author of the 'Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,' of Italy, from the earliest time down to the year 1568, the date of the second edition of his work, was born at Arezzo in 1512: he visited Florence in 1524, and there made the acquaintance of Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto, and other great artists of the time. Vassari distinguished himself both as a painter and an architect, but his great and immortal service in the cause of art is his most elegant and comprehensive series of biographies above alluded to. This unparalleled biographical series, which Haydon ranked as the *third* book in the world, the Bible and Shakspeare holding the two higher places, can perhaps only be justly appreciated by the genuine lovers of their subject, and then only with diligent labor and study and considerable familiarity with the progress of modern art. It has gone through many editions in Italy; the first, or editio princeps, was published in Florence in 1550, in 2 vols. 8vo; the second, also by Vasari, in 1568, in 3 vols. 4to, with woodcut portraits, coarse but full of character, and doubtless of much individual truth. The following editions, and some other reprints, have appeared since Vasari's time:—one at Bologna, from 1647 to 1662, one at Rome in 1759, with notes by Bottari; another at Leghorn and Florence by Bottari, in 1767-72; another at Siena in 1791-94, by Della Valle, reprinted afterwards in the Milan edition of the Italian Classics; another at Florence, in 6 vols.

8vo, in 1822-23, a reprint of the second edition of Vasari, without any notes of the commentators, and even without an index. In 1832, the admirable German translation by Schorn and Förster was commenced, in 8 vols. 8vo, the last in 1849; and three good Italian editions have appeared within the last ten years or so; the last commenced in 1846, in 12mo, by a society of young enthusiasts in the cause, is beyond all praise, the researches of Rumohr, Schorn, Gaye, and other foreign critics have been taken the utmost advantage of, many documents have been consulted, and this great work is perhaps now as well illustrated as it is ever likely to be, except some very unexpected treasures among the old records of Italy should be discovered to throw new light upon this interesting subject. The editors are Carlo and Gaetano Milanese, and Carlo Pini of Siena. The best of Vasari's Lives are naturally the Florentines, and those who lived nearer to his own time. The notices of the earlier artists and those remote from Florence, have not escaped errors and misrepresentations, which are, however, now remedied in the various notes and comments with which the work is now enriched. But under any view the collection constitutes a remarkable series, not only for its prodigious store of facts, but also for its extreme beauty, grandeur, and fascination of style. An English translation has been lately added to Bohn's Standard Library. The following is the full title of the Italian edition recommended:—*La Vite de' pin eccellenti Pittori, Scultori, e Architeti, Di Giorgio Vasari: publicate per cura di una societa di amatori delle arti belle. Flor., Felice La Monnier, 1846-54, seqq.* Vasari died at Florence in 1574, and was buried in Arezzo, his native place, and of which one of the greatest of its glories, of past or future time, will ever remain the circumstance of its having given birth to Giorgio Vasari. [R.N.W.]

VASCO DE GAMA. See GAMA.

VASI, J., an Italian designer, 1710-1782.

VASQUES, ALPHONSO, an Italian painter, born of Spanish parentage, about 1575-1645.

VASQUES, G., a Spanish casuist, 1551-1604.

VASQUEZ DE CORONADO, FRANCESCO, a Spanish navigator, time of Mendoza, 1540.

VASSELIN, G. V., a Fr. historian, 1767-1801.

VATABLUS, J., a French hebraist, died 1547.

VATACES. See JOHN.

VATER, C., a German physician, 1651-1732.

ABRAHAM, his son, a great promoter of inoculation, author of several works, 1684-1751.

VATER, JOHN SEVERINUS, a distinguished German Orientalist and theologian, 1771-1826.

VATTEL, EMMERICH, a jurist and man of letters, was born near Neufchatel, in 1714. He was originally educated for the church, but his studies turned to the direction of philosophy and literature, while he found employment in the petty diplomacy of the smaller central states. Thus he was appointed, in 1746, minister from Poland to the Republic of Berne. The occasional petty dabbling in diplomatic duties, accompanied by abundant leisure, which this office conferred, probably had considerable influence in the direction of his labors and the formation of his fame. Like all the inhabitants of middle Europe, ambitious of literary fame in his age, he sought it in a study of French literature, and an imitation of French models. He wrote many works:—some on light literature, such as 'Sur la Natur d'Amour'—others on metaphysics; but all alike forgotten. It was his fortune however, to fill up a vacant space in the literature of

jurisprudence, by systematizing and placing in lucid order the writings on international law, from Grotius downwards. His 'Droit de Gens'—The Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature Applied to the Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns,' first published in 1758, has gone through many editions, been translated into several languages, and become a universal text-book. Vattel died on 28th of December, 1767. [J.H.B.]

VATTIER, P., an Arabian scholar, 1623–1667.

VAUBAN, SEBASTIAN LEPRESTRE DE, the greatest military engineer and tactician of France, was born in Burgundy in 1632; and commenced his public career in the time of Mazarin. He took part in all the campaigns of Holland and Flanders, and was created marshal in 1703. He constructed or improved an immense number of fortresses, directed as many as fifty-three sieges, and was present at one hundred and forty battles. He wrote twelve folio volumes on Strategy. Died 1707.

VAUBLANC-VIENNOT, VINCENT MARIE, Count De, was born in 1756. In 1791 he was appointed deputy to the legislative assembly, where he became a distinguished advocate of the royal cause. The powers assumed by the popular clubs were arraigned by him, and he obtained a decree of accusation against Marat. He was not elected a member of the convention, and, though proscribed, he had the good fortune to escape the guillotine. In 1805 he was raised to the dignity of count, and commandant of the legion of honor, and was appointed prefect of the Moselle. On the restoration, he was named minister of the interior, and displayed extraordinary talents and activity.

VAUCEL, P. L. DU, a Jansenist, 1640–1715.

VAUGELAS, CLAUDE FAYRE DE, an elegant French writer, was born at Chanberry, in 1585, and held a situation in the household of the Duke of Orleans. His character as a philologist was so high, that Cardinal Richelieu, in his favorite design of forming a complete dictionary of the French tongue, thought it advisable to put the whole under his superintendence. He was so fastidious in regard to style, as to spend 30 years in a translation of Quintus Curtius. His principal work is entitled 'Rémarques sur la Langue Française.'

VAUGHAN, HENRY, author of poems, chiefly devotional, born at Newtown, in Brecknockshire, 1621, died 1695. THOMAS, his brother, author of some Rosicrucian works, written under the title of Eugenius Philalethes, died 1666.

VAUGHAN, SIR J., a learned judge, 1608–74.

VAUGHAN, SIR JOHN, D. C. L., one of the judges of the court of common pleas. He was called to the bar in his twenty-fourth year, and in seven years more had so greatly distinguished himself that he was made a serjeant. He gained this rank at this unusually early age, it must be remembered, while Sheppard, Best, and Lens were in the zenith of their powers and reputation; and he maintained his position subsequently with such opponents as Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst), Wilde, and Denman. He was made a baron of the exchequer in 1827, and in 1834 he became a judge of the common pleas and a privy councillor. In private he was as amiable as in public he was able. Born 1772; died 1839.

VAUGHAN, W., a poet and translator, 1577–1640.

VAUQUELIN, NICHOLAS LOUIS, a French chemist, instructed by Fourcroy, 1763–1830.

VAUVENARGUES, LUC DE CLAPIERS, Marquis De, a moralist and elegant writer, author of 'Intro-

duction to the Knowledge of the Human Spirit,' and 'Maxims,' 1715–1747.

VAUVILLIERS, JOHN FRANCIS, a French *savant*, 1698–1766. His son, of the same names, a learned Heilenist and statesman, 1737–1801.

VAUX, the name of a noble English family, originally of French extraction.—NICHOLAS, the first Lord VAUX, was a gallant officer, and ranked deservedly high in the favor of Henry VIII., and was present with him and the French monarch in the 'field of the cloth of gold.' Died 1530.—His son, THOMAS, inherited his father's valor, and was besides a poet. He attended Henry VIII. to Calais and Boulogne, was made governor of Jersey, and died in 1522.

VAUX, NOEL JOURDAN, Count De, a marshal of France, dist. in the Flemish wars, 1705–1788.

VAVASSOR, or VAVASSEUR, FRANCIS, a French Jesuit, Latin poet, and philologist, 1605–81.

VECHIETTA, LORENZO DE PIERO, an Italian sculptor, founder, and painter, 1482–1540.

VECCHIO DI SAN BERNARDO, F. MENZOCCHI, called Il, an Italian painter, 1510–1574.

VEDDER, DAVID, a Scotch journalist and miscellaneous writer. Died 1854, aged 64.

VEDRIANI, L., an Italian historian, 1601–70.

VEEN, or VENIUS. See VAN-VEEN.

VEGA. See GARCIAS.

VEGA, G., a Germ. mathematician, 1754–1802.

VEGA, LOPEZ DE LA, or LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Madrid, in 1562. After studying at Alcalá, he entered into the service of the Duke of Alva, at whose instance he wrote the heroic pastoral of 'Arcadia.' Soon after this he married; but, on the loss of his wife, he embarked in the Armada, prepared for the invasion of England. In this voyage he wrote a poem, called 'Hermosura de Angelica,' to which, when published, he added the 'Dragontea,' an invective against Drake and Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 Lope married a second time, and again became a widower, on which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He still, however, cultivated poetry, and scarcely a week passed without seeing a drama from his prolific muse. Honors and wealth flowed in upon him, and he was absolutely idolized by the whole nation. At his death, which happened in 1635, the highest honors were paid to his remains, and all the poets of the age vied in encomiastic tributes to his memory.

VEGETIUS, FLAVIUS RENATUS, a Roman writer on the military art, 4th century.

VEGIO, MAFFEI, a Latin poet, 1406–1458.

VEIGA, EUSEBIUS DE, a Portuguese Jesuit and astronomer, born in Coimbra 1718, died 1798.

VEITH, L. F., a Germ. theologian, 1725–1796.

VELASCO, F. DE, a Spanish general, died 1716.

VELASQUEZ, DIEGO, a Spanish general, who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage; was engaged in the conquest of St. Domingo, and founded the city of Havana in the island of Cuba. He sent out the expedition which discovered Yucatan and Mexico, and despatched Cortez to subdue the latter country; died 1523.

VELASQUEZ CARDENAS Y LEON, JOAQUIN, a Mexican astronomer, 1732–1786.

VELASQUEZ DE VALESCO, LUIS JOSE, a Spanish antiquarian, 1722–1772.

VELAZQUEZ, DON DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y, was born at Seville in 1599; he first studied under Francisco Herrera, and afterwards with Pacheco, whose daughter he married. He visited



Madrid in 1622, and in 1623 was appointed court painter to Philip IV. of Spain. He visited Italy in 1629, and again in 1648, to make purchases of works of art for the king. He died August 7th, 1660. Velazquez has the reputation of being the greatest of Spanish painters; he is chiefly distinguished as a portrait painter, but he excelled also in history, landscape, and genre; like the majority of the Spanish painters, he belongs to the naturalist school; he painted life as he found it, with extraordinary force, facility and skill. His greatest works are still at Madrid.—(Cean Bermudez, *Diccionario Historico de los mas Ilustres Profesores de las Bellas Artes en Espana*. See also the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and Stirling's *Annals of the Artists of Spain*.) [R.N.W.]

VELDE. See VANDERVELDE.

VELEZ DE GUEVARA, LUIS, a Spanish satirist and comic poet, died 1646.

VELLEDA, a German prophetess, 1st century.

VELLEIUS. See PATERCULUS.

VELLEGUS, ANDREW SEVERIN, a Danish historian and councillor of state, 1542–1616.

VELLUTI, D., an Italian historian, 1313–1370.

VELLEY, P. F., a French historian, 1709–1759.

VELSER, or WELSER, MARK, in Latin *Velserus*, a German historian and philologist, 1568–1614.

VELTHEIM, AUG. FREDERICK, Count Von, a German archaeologist and mineralogist, 1741–1801.

VELTWYCK, G., a Dutch poet, died 1555.

VENANTIUS, a Christian poet, 6th century.

VENCE, H. F. DE, a French ecclesiast. 1676–1749.

VENCESLAUS. See WENCESLAUS.

VENDOME, CÆSAR, Duc De, eldest son of Henry IV. and of his mistress, Gabrielle D'Estrees, a refugee in England in the time of Richelieu, and minister of state under Mazarin, 1594–1660. LOUIS, his eldest son, viceroy of Catalonia, married a niece of Mazarin, and after her death took orders and became a cardinal, 1612–1669. LOUIS JOSEPH, son of the latter, successively Duc de Penthievre and Duc de Vendome, a famous general in the wars of Louis XIV., honored for his services by admission to the honors of a prince of the blood royal, 1654–1712. His brother, PHILIP, prior of Vendome, and the last of his house, 1655–1727.

VENEL, G. F., a French chemist, 1723–1775.

VENEL, J. A., a French physician, 1740–1791.

VENERONI, JOHN, the Italianized name of Vigneron, a French grammarian, 17th century.

VENETTE, J. DE, a Fr. chronicler, 1307–1369.

VENETTE, NICHOLAS, a French physician and physiologist, author of '*Tableau de l'Amour Conjugal*,' and other works, 1632–1698.

VENEZIANO, ANTONIO, an Italian fresco painter, 1310–1384. DOMENICO, a painter in oils, 1420–1476. AGOSTINO, an engraver, 1490–1540.

VENERIO, three doges of Venice:—ANTONIO, reigned 1382–1400. FRANCESCO, succeeded Marc Antonio Trevisani 1554, died 1556. SEBASTIANO, commander of the fleet at the battle of Lepanto, elected doge and died same year, 1571.

VENERIO, DOMENICO, a distinguished Italian poet, 1517–1582. FRANCESCO, his brother, a philosophical writer, died 1581. LORENZO, a third brother, known as a poet, died about 1550. MAFFEO and LUIGI, sons of the latter, dates unknown.

VENINI, FRANCESCO, a Milanese ecclesiastic, mathematician, and poet, 1737–1820.

VENINO, J., an Italian Jesuit, 1711–1778.

VENIUS. See VAN-VEEN.

VENN, HENRY, a minister of the Church of England, son of a divine named Richard Venn, au-

thor of several religious works, 1725–1796. JOHN, his son, author of *Sermons*, 1759–1813.

VENNE. See VANDERVENNE.

VENNER, T., an English physician, 1577–1650.

VENNING, R., a nonconfor. divine, 1620–1673.

VENTENAT, STEPHEN PETER, a distinguished French botanist, member of the institute, and author of several useful works, 1757–1808.

VENTIMIGLIA, GIUSEPPE, a Sicilian prince and supporter of the constitution, 1761–1814.

VENTURE DE PARADIS, JEAN MICHEL, a French Orientalist and diplomatic agent, 1742–99.

VENTURI, GIAMBATISTA, an Italian physician, statesman, and literary savant, 1746–1822.

VENTURI, P., an Italian Jesuit, 1693–1752.

VENTURINI, J. G. JULIUS, a German officer and writer on tactics, 1772–1802.

VENUSTI, M., an Italian painter, 1515–1576.

VENUTI, R., an Ital. antiquarian, 1705–1763.

VERBIEST, FERDINAND, a Flemish Jesuit, astronomer, and Chinese missionary, 1630–1688.

VERCI, J. B. M., an Italian historian, 1739–95.

VERE, EDWARD, earl of Oxford, a poet and statesman of the age of Elizabeth, born about 1540, died 1604. He sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, in virtue of his office of lord high chamberlain, and many traits of character little to his honor, are recorded of him.

VERE, SIR FRANCIS, a renowned English general in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born in 1554. He fought with great gallantry on many occasions, in various parts of the Continent; but we can only find room for the mention of his last great exploit. He defended Ostend for the Dutch with 1700 men against the Spanish army of 12,000, commanded by Albert, archduke of Austria, whom he obliged to raise the siege in March, 1602, after having been 8 months before the place. Died 1608.

VERE, SIR HORACE, baron of Tilbury, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1565. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory near Nieupoort, and in the defence of Ostend. In the reign of James I., he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the elector palatine; on which occasion he effected a memorable retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. Died 1635.

VERELIUS, OLAF, one of the most distinguished antiquaries of Sweden, 1618–1682.

VERELST, S., a Flemish painter, died 1710.

VERGARA, CÆSAR ANTONIO, a Neapolitan ecclesiastic and numismatist, born 1680.

VERGARA, J. DE, a Spanish painter, 1726–99.

VERGARA, N. DE, called 'the Old,' a Spanish painter of history, painter on glass, and sculptor, 1510–1574. His son, NICHOLAS, called 'the Young,' a sculptor and architect, 1540–1606.

VERGENNES, CHARLES GRAVIER, Count De, a French diplomatist and statesman, 1717–87.

VERGERIO, PIERO PAOLO, professor of dialectic at Padua, and one of the restorers of literature, 1349–1419. Another member of the family, bearing the same names, was at first a vigorous opponent of the reformation, but became a convert to protestantism, and died in Wirtemberg 1656.

VERGIER, J., a French poet, 1657–1720.

VERGIL, or VIRGIL, POLYDORE, an eminent historical writer in the 16th century, was born at Urbino, in Italy. He was an ecclesiastic, and was the last person sent by the popes to England to collect the tribute called Peter's pence. At the request of Henry VIII. he wrote a '*History of England*,'

which, considered as the production of a foreigner, is highly creditable to him. He was also the author of 'De Rerum Inventoribus,' &c. Died 1555.

VERGNIAUD, P. V., one of the most eloquent leaders of the Girondin party in the French revolution, was born at Limoges in 1759, and was practising as an advocate of Bourdeaux, when elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1791. He was one of the twenty-two Girondists condemned by the Jacobins of the revolutionary tribunal, and executed October 31, 1793.

VERHEYDEN, F. P., a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at the Hague 1657, died 1711.

VERHEYDEN, P., a Dut. anatomist, 1648-1710.

VERHOEK, P., a painter and poet, 1633-1702.

VERMEIREN, AUGUSTIN, a Flemish Carmelite, author of Fables in verse, 1656-1703.

VERMEULEN, CORNELIUS, a famous designer and engraver of portraits, 1614-1702.

VERMEYN, J. C., a Dutch painter, died 1559.

VERNES, JACOB, a pastor of Geneva, known as an adversary of Rousseau, 1728-1790.

VERNET, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French painter, in great esteem for his landscapes and marine subjects, more particularly the latter, in which he excelled, 1714-1789. A. C. HORACE, called *Carle*, his son and pupil, famous for his battle-pieces, 1758-1836. HORACE VERNET, the celebrated painter, is son of the latter, and was born 1789.

VERNET, J., a Genevese theologian, 1698-1789.

VERNEUIL, CATHERINE HENRIETTE DE BALZAC D'ENTRAIGUES, Marquise De, a mistress of Henry IV., who acquired so much influence over him as to obtain a written promise of marriage, which it required all the firmness of Richelieu to annul: she conspired against the king after his marriage with Mary de Medici, 1583-1633.

VERNIER, P., a Spanish mathema., 1580-1637.

VERNIER, THEODORE, a politician of the revolutionary period, afterwards a peer of France, 1731-1818.

VERNIQUET, E., a Fr. architect, 1727-1804.



[Admiral Vernon.]

VERNON, EDWARD, an English admiral, born in Westminster 1684. His father was secretary of state to William and Mary, and having given his son a classical education, was disappointed by his adoption of a seaman's career. He first served under Admiral Hopson, and was in the action at Vigo, in October, 1702. His name became historical, however, in 1739, by the expedition to Portobello, the command of which was given to him, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In 1741 he made

an unsuccessful attempt upon Carthage, in conjunction with General Wentworth, the graphic details of which may be read in Smollett's *Roderick Random*. Died 1757.



[Ardington House, Seat of Robert Vernon.]

VERNON, ROBERT, the munificent founder of the Gallery of British Art, named after him, and now in the national collection, was born in 1774, and acquired his vast fortune by trading in horses. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts in his lifetime, and his bequest to the nation is said to have cost him £150,000. Died 1849.

VERNON, T., a learned lawyer, died 1726.

VERNY, C. F., a French poet, 1753-1811.

VERON, F., a French Jesuit, 1575-1649.

VERON, P. A., a French astronomer, 1736-70.

VERONESE, PAUL. See CAGLIARI.

VERRIO, A., a Neapolitan painter, 1639-1707.

VERROCHIO, ANDREA DEL, a Florentine painter, sculptor, goldsmith, and architect, 1422-1488.

VERSCHAFFELT, CHEVALIER P., called *Pietro Fiammingo*, a Flemish sculptor and architect, 1710-1793.

VERSCHURING, HENRY, a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Gorcum, in 1627. He principally excelled in battle pieces; and, in order to insure accuracy, he actually made a campaign in 1672. Accidentally drowned, 1690.

VERT, C. DE, a French liturgist, 1645-1709.

VERSTEGAN, RICHARD, an ingenious antiquarian of Roman Catholic principles, born in London of Dutch parents, and settled at Antwerp; author of 'Restitution of Decayed Intelligence concerning the most noble and renowned English Nation,' published 1605; died about 1635.

VERTOT D'AUBUEUF, RÉNE AUBERT DE, a French historian, was born at Bennetot, in Normandy, in 1655. He entered into the order of Capuchins; but the austerities of that society not agreeing with his health, he was induced to exchange it for the Premonstratenses, in which he became prior of the monastery; but this he also quitted, and settled at Paris as a secular ecclesiastic. His talents soon procured him distinction, and he was appointed secretary to the duke and duchess of Orleans, historiographer of the order of Malta, and commander of Santory. His chief works relate to the revolutions of Portugal, Sweden, and Rome; but though they are lively, elegant, and interesting, he wanted the necessary industry and research to render them valuable as historical documents.

VERTUE, GEORGE, an eminent English engraver and antiquarian, born in London 1684, died 1756.



His engraved works, consisting of portraits and historic prints, are very numerous, and in high repute for their accuracy. In the course of his antiquarian tours he took many sketches of churches, ruins, and other monuments; his literary remains consist of historic notices of artists, and anecdotes of painting.

VERUS, ÆLIUS, grandson of Cejenius Commodus, adopted son of Adrian, and consul of Rome, died 138. LUCIUS VERUS, his son, joint emperor with Marcus Aurelius, whose daughter he married, flourished 130-169.

VERZOSA, J., a Spanish writer, 1523-1574.

VESALIUS, ANDREAS, the greatest anatomist of his age, and the father of modern human anatomy, was born at Brussels, either in April, 1513, or December, 1514, for the year of his birth is uncertain. He was descended from a family remarkable for the number of eminent medical men it had produced, and his father was attached in a medical capacity to the household of the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor, Charles V. He devoted himself at an early period of life to human anatomy and dissection, studying under the most eminent masters of the day, and between the years 1535 and 1537 he served as a physician and surgeon with the troops in the Low Countries. In 1544 he was appointed chief physician to the emperor Charles V., and on his abdication in 1555 he was nominated to the same office by his son, Philip II. His opposition to the Galenic doctrines, his habit of dissecting human bodies, then considered impious, and the great reputation he enjoyed at the Spanish court, raised him many enemies; and a rumor that he had opened the body of a young Spanish nobleman whose heart showed symptoms of vitality, having got abroad, he was publicly accused of murder. The charge was taken up by the clergy and the medical faculty, to whom he was obnoxious, and also by the relations of the deceased; and though he enjoyed the protection of the king, he was obliged to flee from the persecution by which he was assailed, and to travel into Palestine by way of expiation of his alleged guilt. When this voyage was undertaken is not exactly known, but in 1563 the senate of Venice invited him to return and fill the chair of anatomy at Padua, then vacant by the death of Fallopius; and having embarked for that purpose, he was shipwrecked on the island of Zante (the ancient Zachynthus), where he perished miserably of cold and hunger, on the 15th of October, 1564, and his body having been recognized by a goldsmith of Venice, it was honorably interred in the church of St. Mary's, in that island. He was the author of numerous works, but that by which he is best known is entitled, *De Humana Corporis Fabrica*.

[J.M.C.]

VESLING, JOHN, an eminent writer on natural history and anatomy, born at Minden, in Germany, in 1598. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards took a journey to Palestine, where he employed himself in botanical researches. Returning to Europe, he obtained the professorship of anatomy at Padua; but he quitted that office to become keeper of the botanic garden. He afterwards visited Egypt, but died soon after his return, in 1649. He was the author of several works on the subjects of his botanical researches in the East.

VESPASIAN, whose full name in Latin was TRITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, emperor of Rome, was born of an obscure family in the territory of the ancient Sabines, in the year 9. He rose to distinction in the Roman army, during the reigns of Caligula

and Nero; and was conducting the war in Judæa when he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, after the brief reigns of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, 69. He then left the prosecution of the war to his son Titus; and reaching Rome about the middle of the year 70, entered upon his high functions without opposition. The expectations that had been raised by his ability, his virtues, and his indefatigable application to business, were not disap-



[Coliseum, erected by Vespasian.]

pointed; but it is commonly believed, and the report is adopted by Gibbon, that he disgraced himself by a sordid parsimony. This is so incompatible with the generous qualities also attributed to him, that the explanation must be sought in circumstances, not sufficiently considered,—such as the dissatisfaction likely enough felt by the Prætorian guard, and by others who may have expected a more liberal distribution of the public money. The reign of Vespasian was marked by the pacification of Gaul, which had been disturbed by the revolt of Claudius Civilis, and by Agricola's conquest of Great Britain: the destruction of Jerusalem also took place, as mentioned under the name of Titus. Died in the seventieth year of his age, 79. [E.R.]

VESPUCCI. See AMERIGO.

VESTRIS, a family of dancers and theatrical performers:—GAETANO APOLINE BALTHAZAR, distinguished at the Parisian opera, 1729-1808. ANNA FREDERIKA, his wife, 1752-1808. M. AUGUSTUS, a natural son of Gaetano, 1760-1838. MARIE ROSE GOURGAND DUCAZON, a sister-in-law of Gaetano, distinguished by her performance in tragic parts, 1746-1804.

VETTER, L. R., a Ger. pathologist, 1765-1806.

VETTORI, F., an Italian antiquary, 1708-1778.

VETTORI, F., an Italian physician, 1485-1528.

VETTORI, V., an Italian poet, 1697-1763.

VEZZOZI, ANTONIO FRANCESCO, a learned Italian theatine and biographer, 1705-1785.

VIANE, F. VAN, a theologian, 1619-1693.

VIANI, A. M., an Italian painter, 16th century.

VIANI, G., an Italian numismatist, 1762-1816.

VIANI, GIUSEPPE, a painter of Bologna, 1636-1700. DOMENICHO, his son and pupil, 1668-1711.

VICCARS, JOHN, a fanatical writer during the Commonwealth, was born in London in 1582, and educated at Oxford. His tirades against church



and king have the following quaint titles : ' God's Ark overtopping the World's Waves,' ' The Burning Bush not consumed,' and ' God in the Mount,' which were afterwards published together, under the general title of the ' Parliamentary Chronicle.' His violent rhapsodies were satirically alluded to by the author of Hudibras.

VICARY, T., an English anatomist, 16th cent.

VICENTE, G., a Portuguese poet, 1480-1557.

VICENTE, J., a Castilian painter, last century.

VICHMANN, B., a Russian historian, 1786-1822.

VICI, A., an Italian architect, 1744-1817.

VICIANA, M., a Spanish historian, 16th cent.

VICO, AENEAS, an Italian antiquarian, engraver, and numismatist ; died about 1560.

VICO, FRANCIS DE, an Italian astronomer and writer on natural philosophy, emigrated to the United States in consequence of the revolutionary movement in Italy, and died in England during a temporary visit in 1848.

VICO, F., a Spanish historian, 17th century.

VICO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, the first to propose a philosophical method of considering human history, was born at Naples in 1668, and became professor of rhetoric in the university of that city. His life was passed in comparative obscurity in studying the works of the ancients, and in bringing his vast acquirements in jurisprudence and criticism to bear on the problem of human destiny. The principal labor of his life is his work entitled ' *Principi di una Scienza Nuova*,' first published in 1725, and which is, in fact, a philosophy of history, recognizing the action of Providence, and the divine intention continually working out in social events ; in this view he has been followed by Schlegel, but with much less spirituality. What Vico would demonstrate is the analogy of one age and nation with another, as regards the succession of events, and these proceeding in a certain historic cycle, which he divides into three ages—the divine, the heroic, and the human : he becomes, therefore, the interpreter of the mythical remains of antiquity, such as the Homeric poems, and displays, in his way, the reason of national manners and forms of government. The ' *Universal History* ' of Bossuet, and the ' *City of God* ' by Saint Augustin, were the ' only previous works that could be named in series with this of Vico ; since his time—besides Schlegel—Kant, Herder, Lessing, and Condorcet, have each developed their own particular systems ; to Vico, however, belongs the honor of opening out this new path through the fields of philosophy. The highest recognition he received was his appointment as historiographer to the king of Naples in 1735. In 1743 he fell into a state of insensibility which lasted fourteen months, in all which time he knew neither his friends nor children ; he died thus in January, 1744. [E.R.]

VICQ D'AZYR, FELIX, a French physician, famous as a naturalist and physiologist, author of valuable works, 1748-1794.

VICTOR, several popes of Rome :—VICTOR I., bishop and saint, succeeded 185, and was martyred, according to some accounts, 197 ; he was succeeded by Zephyrinus. VICTOR II., the friend and relation of the emperor, Henry III., reigned 1055-1057. VICTOR III., succeeded Gregory VII., and died after a few months' pontificate, 1086-1087. VICTOR IV., an antipope, elected after Adrian IV. 1159, and supported by the emperor in opposition to Alexander III. ; died 1164.

VICTOR AMADEUS I., duke of Savoy, was born 1587, son of Charles Emmanuel I., and crowned

1630. He married the sister of Louis XIII., and in his latter years commanded the forces of that sovereign in his Italian wars, died 1637.

VICTOR AMADEUS II., duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born in 1665, and succeeded his father in the duchy 1675. He married Maria of Orleans, niece of Louis XIV., but entered, nevertheless, on a tortuous policy, which involved him in a war with that monarch. Having acquired Sicily, he exchanged that kingdom in 1717 for Sardinia, by treaty with the emperor. He died two years after his abdicating in favor of his son, 1732.

VICTOR AMADEUS III., son and successor of Charles Emmanuel III., was born in 1726, and ascended the throne in 1773. He founded the Academy of Sciences at Turin, and exhibited the utmost anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. His hostility to the revolution in France provoked a contest with that country, in which his throne fell by the arms of Buonaparte, 1796.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, king of Sardinia, son of the preceding, Victor Amadeus III., born 1759, succeeded his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., 1802, abdicated during a revolt 1821, died 1824.

VICTOR, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a Roman historian, who lived in the 4th century. He was prefect of Pannonia in 361, and consul with Valentinian in 369. His works are, ' *Origo Gentis Romanæ*,' ' *De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ*,' ' *De Cæsaribus Historiæ*,' and ' *De Vita et Moribus Imperatorum Romanorum excerpta*.'

VICTORINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, one of the thirty tyrants who assumed the Roman purple in the time of Gallienus, killed by his troops 268.

VICTORINUS OF FELTRE, a celebrated Italian philanthropist and charitable founder, 1379-1447.

VICTORIUS, or VITTORI, PETER, an eminent Italian scholar, was born at Florence in 1499. When the revolution took place in the native city, he went to Rome, and resided there till Cosmo de' Medici invited him home, and appointed him to the Greek and Latin professorship. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, Terence, Sallust, and other ancient authors ; ' *Varie Lectiones*,' and Latin poems and orations. Died 1585.

VIDA, MARCUS HIERONYMUS, a modern Latin poet, was born at Cremona, about 1480. After studying in his own country he went to Rome, where his poem, entitled ' *Scæchias Ludus*,' or the game of chess, procured him the patronage of Leo X., who suggested to him his celebrated ' *Christiad*.' Clement VIII. made VIDA apostolical secretary, and afterwards bishop of Alba, in which capacity he attended the Council of Trent. Died 1567.

VIDAL, B., a Provençal physician, 1741-1805.

VIDAL, D., a Spanish painter, born 1670.

VIDAL, JAMES, called *the Old*, a Spanish historical painter, 1583-1615. His nephew, J. VIDAL DE LIENDO, called *the Young*, 1602-1648.

VIDAL, P., a Provençal troubadour, died 1200.

VIEL, PIERRE LE, a French painter on glass and writer on the art, 1708-1772. WILLIAM, of the same family and profession, 1675-1731.

VIELH DE BOISJOLIN, CLAUDE AUGUSTIN, a French biographical writer, 1788-1832.

VIEIRA, SEBASTIAN, a Portuguese Jesuit and missionary to Japan, 1570-1634.

VIEIRA, or VIEYRA, A., a Portuguese Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, 1608-1697.

VIEL, C. F., a French architect, 1745-1819.

VIEL CHARLES MARIA DE, a converted Jew of Lorraine, and commentator on the Gospels, died a baptist about 1700. His brother, LEWIS, entered



the communion of the Church of England, and wrote on subjects of Jewish learning.

VIEL, STEPHEN BERNARD, a French priest, translator of Telemachus into Latin verse, 1756-1821.

VIETA, FRANCIS, in Latin *Vietens*, a French mathematician and algebraist, 1540-1603.

VIEUSSENS, RAYMOND, an eminent French physician and anatomist, born in 1641, and died at an advanced age, between the years 1715 and 1720, though in what precise year is not known. His life was spent chiefly at Montpellier, and he is known in medical history principally by a work on the nervous system, entitled, '*Neurographia Universalis*,' published in 1685. [J.M.C.]

VIGAND, or WIGAND, JOHN, a German theologian and botanist, 1523-1587.

VIGANO, S., an Italian dancer, 1769-1821.

VIGEE, LOUIS GILES BERNARD, a French poet who bears the reputation of having basely sung the praises of every successive government from the time of the republic, 1755-1820.

VIGENERE, BLAISE DE, a French alchymist, and secretary of embassy to Rome, 1523-1592.

VIGER, F., a French Hellenist, died 1647.

VIGILIUS, an African bishop, 5th century.

VIGILIUS, a pope of Rome, elected by the intrigues of Theodora, wife of Justinian, 537; died after many reverses, arising out of his opposition to Justinian and the empress, 555.

VIGILIUS, a Dutch juriconsult and governor of Holland and Gueldres, died 1577.

VIGNE, ANDRE DE LA, a French poet and historian, secretary to Anne of Brittany, 15th cent.

VIGNIER, NICHOLAS, a distinguished historical writer, physician, and historiographer to Henry III., king of France, 1530-1596. His son, of the same name, an ascetic and controversial writer, converted from protestantism to the Catholic Church; dates unknown. JEROME, a son of the latter, a priest of the oratory, known as a poet and historian, 1606-1661.

VIGNOLA, or GIACOMO BAROZZIO, a celebrated Italian architect, was born in 1507, at Vignola. While studying at Rome, he formed an acquaintance with Primaticcio, who took him to Paris, where he made the bronze casts at Fontainebleau. Returning to Italy, he designed the church of Petronius, at Bologna, and built some elegant palaces in that city. Settling afterwards at Rome, he was appointed architect to the pope, and succeeded Michel Angelo as superintendent of St. Peter's. Died, 1573. He was the author of a work 'On the Five Orders of Architecture,' &c.

VIGNOLES, STEPHEN, better known under the name of LAHIRE, one of the most celebrated French commanders of the reign of Charles VII., distinguished in all the wars of his time with the English, and above all at Jargeau and the battle of Patay in 1418, died 1442.

VIGNOLI, J., an Ital. archæologist, 1680-1753.

VIGORS, N. A., an Irish zoologist, 1787-1840.

VIGUIER, P. F., a Fr. Orientalist, 1745-1821.

VILLA, A. T., an Italian poet, 1720-1794.

VILLADOMAT, ANTONIO, a Spanish painter, born at Barcelona 1678, died 1755.

VILLA-FRANCA, PRINCE JOSEPH, a Sicilian, born in 1764. In 1811 he was a member of the baronial chamber, which prepared the Sicilian constitution of 1812, in which he was president of the chamber of peers; in 1813, foreign secretary; and, on the fall of the constitution in 1814, he retired to Tuscany. On the Neapolitan constitution being proclaimed in 1820, he was president of the junta.

When it was subverted by Austria, he again withdrew into private life.

VILLALPANDI, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned Spanish Jesuit, was born at Cordova, in 1552; he applied his mathematical knowledge to the elucidation of the scriptural history, and a description of Solomon's temple. Calmer's Dictionary contains some account of this curious inquiry, with several engravings in illustration of it. Died 1608.

VILLALPANDE, FRANCESCO TORREBIANCA DE, a Spanish writer on demonology, 16th century.

VILLALPANDE, GASPARD CARDILLOS DE, a Spanish scholar and controversialist, died 1570.

VILLALPANDE, J. DE, chief of a Spanish sect analogous to the quietists, 16th century.

VILLANI, GIOVANNI, an Italian historian, died 1348. MATTEO, his brother, author of a continuation of his history, died 1363. FILIPPO, son of the latter, author of a further continuation, and of the first modern work on literary history; known as a lecturer on Dante in 1404.

VILLANI, N., a Latin poet, died 1640.

VILLARET, C., a French historian, 1717-1766.

VILLARET DE JOYEUSE, L. T., a French admiral, distinguished in the last war, 1750-1812.

VILLARS, DOMINIQUE, a French physician, au. of a Natural History of Dauphiny, 1745-1814.

VILLARS, MONTFAUCON DE, a French abbé, nephew of the celebrated father Montfaucon, and author of a prohibited book entitled 'Comte de Gabalès,' from which Pope derived the machinery for his Rape of the Lock; born about 1640, murdered on the highway 1675.

VILLARS, PIERRE DE, a French prelate, negotiator, and ascetic writer, 1517-1592. His nephew, of the same names and dignity, an ecclesiastical writer, 1543-1613.

VILLARS, PIERRE, Marquis De, a French general and diplomatist, died 1678. His wife, MARIE GIGAULT DE BELLEFONDS, friend of Maria Louisa, wife of Charles II. of Spain, author of 'Letters,' containing curious details of the Spanish court, 1772. LOUIS HECTOR, Duke De, marshal of France, was born at Moulins, in 1653. After gaining great reputation by a variety of services, he was, in 1704, sent to Languedoc against the insurgents of the Cevennes, and on his return to Paris he was made a duke. He contended against Marlborough, in the celebrated battle of Malplaquet, in 1712; defeated the Austrians at Denain, forced Eugene to raise the siege of Landrecy, and took several fortresses. On the death of Louis XIV., Villars was made member of the regency (1715), and minister of state, and was also admitted into the French academy. He died in 1734. His son, HONORE ARMAND, duke of Villars and Prince De Martinique, was remarkable for nothing but his famous parentage and the protection he offered to Voltaire, 1702-1770.

VILLAUT DE BELLEFOND, a French traveller on the coast of Guinea, 1666.

VILLAVICIOSA, JOSE DE, a Spanish inquisitor and burlesque poet, 1589-1658.

VILLEBRUNE, J. B. LEFEBVRE DE, a French Orientalist, philologist, and Hellenist, 1732-1809.

VILLEDIEU, MARIE HORTENSE DESJARDINS, Dame De, a novelist and poetess, 1632-1683.

VILLEFORE, J. F. BOURGOIN DE, an ecclesiastical and biographical writer, 1652-1737.

VILLEFROY, WM. DE, a learned Orientalist, founder of the Capuchin Hebraist, 1690-1777.

VILLEGAS, E. M. DE, a Span. poet, 1595-1669.

VILLEGAS MARMOLEJO, P. DE, a Spanish painter of sacred subjects, 1520-1577.



VILLEGOMBLAIN, F. RACINE, Seigneur De, a French statesman and historian of events during the reigns of Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.

VILLEHARDOUIN, GEOFFRAI DE, an ancient French historian, and commander in the fourth crusade, which resulted in the capture of Constantinople, 1198.

VILLEMOT, P., a Fr. astronomer, 1651-1713.

VILLENEUVE, HURON DE, a French poet, contemporary with Philip Augustus.

VILLENEUVE, PIERRE CH. JEAN BAPTIST SILVESTRE, a French admiral who commanded at the battle of Aboukir in 1799, and at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. On the latter occasion he was taken prisoner, but being soon after restored to liberty he returned to France, and was ordered by Napoleon to remain at Rennes. In the despondency created by this circumstance, he committed suicide by piercing himself through the heart.

VILLENEUVE, WILLIAM DE, a chevalier of Provence, historian of the conquest of Naples, whither he accompanied Charles VIII.

VILLENEUVE BARGEMONT, CHRISTOPHE, Count De, a Provençal statistician and man of letters, 1771-1829.

VILLENAGNE D'INGIHOUL, HILARION NOEL, historian of Spa and Liège, 1753-1826.

VILLERMAULES, M., a Swiss missionary and writer on the state of China, 1667-1757.

VILLEROI, NICHOLAS DE NEUFVILLE, Seigneur De, a French statesman and diplomatist from the time of Charles IX. to Louis XIII., a partisan of Guise and the Spanish alliance, author of *Memoirs*, 1542-1617. His son, CHARLES, marquis of Villeroi, negotiated the marriage of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, died 1642. NICHOLAS, son of Charles, governor of Louis XIV. and marshal of France, 1597-1685. The most conspicuous of the family was F. DE NEUFVILLE, Duc De Villeroi, son of the latter, who was educated with Louis XIV., and took a leading part in his wars from 1693 to 1706. In 1715 he was appointed governor of Louis XV.; died 1730.

VILLERS, C. F. DOMINIQUE DE, a French writer and philosopher, who became professor at Gottingen after the emigration of 1792, and wrote an 'Essay upon the Reformation,' composed under the influence of Madame de Stael and Benjamin Constant, 1767-1815.

VILLETTE, F., a French officer, 1621-1698.

VILLIERS, GEORGE. See BUCKINGHAM.

VILLIERS, J. F. DE, a French physician, 1727-1794.

VILLOISON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'ANSE DE, a celebrated French scholar, was born at Corbeille-sur-Seine, in 1750. He devoted his time in bringing to light valuable but forgotten Greek manuscripts; for which purpose he visited the principal libraries in Europe, and travelled to the East. He published the 'Greek Lexicon to Homer by Apollonius,' from a manuscript in the library of St. Germain-des-Prés; also 'Anecdota Græca,' 'Epistolæ Vinarienses,' part of the Old Testament, from a translation made by a Jew in the 9th century, &c.; but his most important discovery was a copy of Homer, of the 10th century. He suffered considerably in his property during the revolution; but on the restoration of order he resumed his literary career, and was appointed by Buonaparte professor of ancient Greek. Died 1805.

VILLOIN, F., a French poet, 1431-1490.

VILLOTTE, JAMES, a French Jesuit and missionary to Persia and Turkey, 1656-1743.

VINCE, SAMUEL, a native of Suffolk, author of several valuable works in mathematics and astronomy. He was born of poor parents, but being sent to college by the munificence of Mr. Tilney, became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, and held several livings in the Church of England. In 1786 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and his principal works appeared between that period and 1809. Died 1821.

VINCENT, a Bohemian chronicler, who was a canon and archivist at Prague, 12th century.

VINCENT OF BEAUVAIS, a learned Dominican, who composed an immense *Résumé*, or *Encyclopædia*, of the learning of the 13th century, by order of Louis IX.; died about 1264.

VINCENT, F. A., a French painter, 1746-1816.

VINCENT, F. N., a French republican, born at Paris 1767, executed with Herbert 1794.

VINCENT, ISABEAU, an enthusiast of the reformed religion, born in Dauphiny 1670.

VINCENT OF LERINS, an ascetic writer and monk of that place, died about 450.

VINCENT OF PAUL. See PAUL.

VINCENT, SAINT. See FERRIER.

VINCENT, THOMAS, a nonconformist minister, remarkable for his courageous devotion to the afflicted during the great plague of London, author of 'God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire,' an 'Explanation of the Assembly's Catechism,' and 'Fire and Brimstone,' born at Hertford 1634, died 1671. NATHANIEL, his brother, a religious writer and preacher, died 1697.

VINCENT, WILLIAM, rector of Allhallows, in London, author of several works interesting to classical scholars, 1739-1815.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, was born at Vinci in the valley of the Arno below Florence, in 1452; he became the pupil of Andrea Verocchio. In 1483 he entered the service of Lodovico il Moro, duke of Milan, with a salary of 500 scudi per annum, equal to about a thousand pounds sterling at the present time. In 1485 he established an academy of the arts at Milan, and about ten years later, executed his celebrated picture of the 'Last Supper,' in oil colors, on the wall of the Refectory, in the convent of the *Madonna delle Grazie* in that city; there is a copy of this remarkable work, by Marco D'Oggione, now in the Royal Academy, London. Leonardo left Milan in 1499 and returned to Florence, and there commenced his great composition of the 'Battle of the Standard' for the Council Hall, in the Palazzo Vecchio. Michelangelo being commissioned by the Gonfaloniere Soderini to execute a second design for the opposite end, this was the celebrated 'Cartoon of Pisa,' exhibited in 1506, but neither work was ever executed in the hall, owing to the political disturbances. In 1514 Leonardo visited Rome, but left again shortly afterwards without executing any works there, owing partly to a misunderstanding with Michelangelo, and to the pope's want of proper appreciation of his capabilities; he entered the service of Francis I., with a salary of 700 crowns per annum, and accompanied that king to France in 1516, but he was now old, and he died in France at Cloux, near Amboise, May 2, 1519, without executing any work for the French king. Leonardo da Vinci has the most remarkable reputation of any of the illustrious artists of Italy. He was a man of universal ability in science and art; he excelled in painting, sculpture, architecture, engineering and mechanics generally; in botany, anatomy, mathematics, and astronomy; and he was also a



poet, and an admirable extempore performer on the lyre. Mr. Hallam in his *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, has the following remarkable eulogium on him:—'If any doubt could be harbored, not only as to the right of Leonardo da Vinci to stand as the first name of the fifteenth century, which is beyond all doubt, but as to his originality in so many discoveries, which probably no one man, especially in such circumstances, has ever made, it must be on an hypothesis not very untenable, that some parts of physical science had already attained a height which mere books do not record.'—Unpublished MSS. by Leonardo contain discoveries and anticipations of discoveries, says Mr. Hallam, 'within the compass of a few pages, so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge.' The principal of his published treatises is the *Trattato della Pittura*, of which there are several editions in several languages.—(Lomazzo, *Trattato della Pittura, Scultura ed Architettura*, Milan, 1584. Rome, 1844. Vasari, *Vite*, &c.; Amoretti, *Memorie Storiche su la Vita*, &c., *Di Leonardo da Vinci*, Milan, 1804. See also the *Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, an eminent musical composer, born at Naples, in 1690. He was poisoned by the relation of a Roman lady of rank, of whose favors he had boasted.

VINCIGUERRA, MARC ANTONIO, an Italian poet and secretary of Venice, 15th century.

VINDING, ERASMUS, a learned Danish philologist and jurisconsult, 1615–1684.

VINER, CHARLES, a writer on law, and munificent benefactor of Oxford, 1680–1756.

VINES, R., a presbyterian divine, died 1655.

VINET, ELIE, a French philologist, antiquarian, and learned editor, died 1587.

VINKEBOON, or VINCKENBOOMS, DAVID, a painter of Malines, 1578–1606.

VINNEN, ARNOLD, in Latin *Vinnius*, a Dutch jurisconsult, regarded as the best commentator on the Imperial Institutes, 1588–1657.

VIOLE, D. G., a Benedictine of St. Maur, an ecclesiastical writer and historian, 1598–1669.

VIONNET, G., a Latin poet, 1712–1754.

VIOTTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated violinist, was born near Crescentino, in Piedmont, in 1755; and, in his 21st year, was made first violinist at the royal chapel in Turin. He afterwards visited Berlin and Paris. On the breaking out of the revolution, he took refuge in England; and, from the year 1794 till 1798, was leader in the orchestra of the Italian Opera. Having received an order from the alien office to quit the country, he retired to Holland, and thence to Hamburg. In 1801 he returned to London, engaged in the wine trade, and lost the whole of his property. After the restoration of the Bourbons, Louis XVIII. invited him to preside over the Académie Royale de Musique, at Paris. In 1822 he settled finally in London, and there remained till his death, in 1824. He was author of a great variety of music for the violin, and the first performer of his age.

VIRET, PETER, a Swiss theologian, and one of the principal reformers, 1511–1571.

VIREY, C. E., a French poet, 1566–1636.

VIRGIL (PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO) was born at Andes, a small village near Mantua, on the 15th of October, B.C. 70. He was thus five years older than Horace, and seven years older than the emperor Augustus. An old tradition has identified Andes with the modern village of *Pietola*, and may perhaps be accepted as true. Virgil's father was proprietor of a small estate which he cultivated

and the future poet, after passing his boyhood there in the seclusion of his father's villa, was sent to school at Cremona, where he assumed the manly gown on his sixteenth birthday (B.C. 55). He next proceeded to Mediolanum (Milan) for education of a higher order, thence to Naples, where he studied Greek under Parthenius, a native of Bithynia, and afterwards visited Rome. In the capital he was instructed in the tenets of the Epicurean philosophy by Syroon, a philosopher of that sect, and is said to



[Virgil—From an Ancient Gem.]

have had, as his fellow-pupil, Varus, to whom he afterwards inscribed his sixth Eclogue. He devoted himself to study with intense application, and thus laid the foundation of that varied learning, for which he was scarcely less remarkable than for poetical genius. It is uncertain how long he may have been absent from home, and merely a conjecture that, after completing his studies, or prosecuting them so long as his feeble health would permit, he returned to his paternal farm, and there wrote some of the small pieces which are attributed to him. But his peaceful seclusion was disturbed by an unexpected event, which is believed to be alluded to in his first Eclogue. Octavianus (Augustus), on his return to Italy after the battle of Philippi (B.C. 42), assigned to a portion of his veterans the lands in the neighborhood of Mantua, thereby depriving Virgil of his patrimony, which, however, was afterwards restored to him, by the intercession of powerful friends. Soon after this occurrence Virgil again visited Rome, was introduced to Augustus, and to his minister, Mæcenas, the munificent patron of genius, and continued during the remainder of his life to enjoy their friendship and patronage. In B.C. 19, he visited Greece, intending to make a tour of that country, and to revise and perfect his *Æneid*; but having met the emperor at Athens on his return from the East, and finding his feeble health fast declining, he resolved to accompany him to Italy. He succeeded in reaching the shores of his native country, and died soon after his arrival at Brundisium on the 22d of September, B.C. 19, before completing his fifty-first year. In compliance with his wish, his body was conveyed to Naples, and there buried at the distance of two miles from the city. The works of Virgil consist of, 1. *Bucolica*, or Eclogues, pastoral poems, amounting to ten; 2. *Georgica* (Georgics), an agricultural poem in four books; and 3. *Æneis* (the *Æneid*), a national epic poem, in twelve books, besides some minor poems which are ascribed to him. The Eclogues are doubtless his earliest productions, and must, therefore, be estimated chiefly as indications of the future efforts of the poet. In the Georgics the powers of the poet are more matured; freshness and vigor are given to a subject possessing but little of the

poetical element; and the rude and rough hexameter of Lucretius is advanced to a degree of perfection which cannot be surpassed. The object of the *Æneid* is to give an account of the fortunes of *Æneas* from the period of his leaving Troy till his settlement in Italy, as indicative of the future greatness of Rome, and, therefore, abounds in allusions to subsequent events in Roman history. In point of artistic skill the *Æneid* is inferior to the *Georgics*; and the defect is easily accounted for by the circumstance, that the poem did not receive the finishing revision of the poet, and was therefore ordered by him, in his last illness, to be burnt. It was, however, preserved, and published by his friends Varius and Tucca. Virgil's character as an epic poet has been often assailed, and as often defended—our limits prevent us from entering upon the question. It may be sufficient to say that, till the appearance of the *Paradise Lost*, he held the second place in this the highest department of poetry; and though he has since descended to the third, he is inferior still only to Homer and Milton.

[G.F.]



[Monument to Virgil, erected by the French Army.]

**VIRGIL POLYDORE.** See **POLYDORUS**.

**VIRGILLE-LABASTIDE, C. DE,** a French economist and mechanic, 1682–1755.

**VIRGINIA,** daughter of the centurion L. Virginius. Appius Claudius, to obtain possession of her person, bribed a man to claim her as the daughter of his slave, when Appius, as judge, ordered her to be delivered into his hands. Virginius, who was at the camp, being informed of this infamous outrage, hastened to Rome, and, in the presence of Appius and the Roman people, plunged a knife into his daughter's bosom. He then returned to the camp, where he harangued the soldiers, who instantly marched to Rome. Appius destroyed himself in prison, and the office of decemvir was abolished B.C. 449.

**VIRGINIUS-ROMANUS,** a comic poet of Rome, age of Augustus, 1st century B.C. None of his works are now in existence.

**VIRGINIUS RUFUS,** Lucius, a Roman general and governor, time of Nero.

**VIRIATHUS,** an illustrious Lusitanian chief, who, in his patriotic endeavors to throw off the yoke of Rome, repeatedly defeated the Roman armies, and for 14 years successfully defended his country and a part of Spain. He was at last murdered by his servants, who had been bribed by Cæpio, the Roman general, B.C. 40.

**VISCANIO, SEBASTIAN,** a Spanish explorer of the coasts of New California, 1602.

**VISCHER, CORNELIUS,** a designer and engraver of Haerlem, about 1610–1660. His brother, **JOHN**, an engraver, born 1636.

**VISCHER, PETER,** a German sculptor and founder, taught in Italy, died 1530. His son, **HERMANN**, killed by an accident 1540.

**VISCONTI,** a noble Milanese family, who headed for a long time the party of Ghibellines. The principal are—**OTHO**, archbishop of Milan, and vanquisher of the Della Torre party, 1208–1295. His nephew, **MATTEO**, called 'the Great,' perpetual lord of Milan and imperial vicar in Italy, 1250–1323. **GALEAZZO**, his successor, who compromised himself with the Guelphs after a long struggle against them, and was thrown into prison by the emperor, Louis V., 1277–1328. **AZZO**, son and successor of the preceding, declared against Louis, and was named vicar of the church by the pope, John XXII. He greatly increased his territories, and died 1339. **LUCHINO**, son of Matteo the Great, and successor of his nephew, **AZZO**, poisoned by his wife 1349. **GIOTTANNI**, brother of the latter and archbishop of Milan, was associated in the temporal government of Luchino, and increased his own importance at the expense of the papacy, died 1354. **MATTEO II.**, grandson of Matteo the Great, by his fifth son, Stefano, had a share in the sovereignty 1355, and was disposed of by poison. **GALEAZZO II.**, one of the amiable brothers of the latter, died 1358. **BARNABO**, another of the brothers and associates, was poisoned by his nephew, Giovanni Galeazzo, in 1385. In this long interval of power he had shown himself a cruel and debauched prince, but he laid the foundation of the university of Pisa, and managed to steer his course through difficult times. **GALEAZZO**, the first of this name with the title *duke of Milan*, having treasonably acquired the state in 1385, endeavored to make himself king of Italy; he greatly increased the territory and the number of cities under his government; died 1402. **GIOVANNI MARIA**, eldest son and successor of the latter, being put to some trouble by the regency of his mother, made an attempt to poison her; his subjects soon after revolted, and he was assassinated by a natural son of Barnabo 1412. **PAOLO MARIA**, brother of Giovanni, secured his authority by marrying the widow of the latter, and some time after had her beheaded. He increased his dominions by robbing the Swiss, and many valiant names in Italian history were engaged in his wars; died 1447. The natural daughter of the last named having married a Sforza, gave rise to a new dynasty in Milan.

**VISCONTI, GASPARD**, of the same family as the preceding, a courtier and poet, 1461–1499.

**VISCONTI, GIOVANNI BATISTA**, a learned antiquarian, successor of Wincklemann as commissary of antiquities at Rome, and keeper of the pontifical museum, 1722–1784. His eldest son, **ENNUS QUIRINUS**, far exceeded him in ability and learning as an archaeologist, and his works are regarded as high authorities. The principal of them is a 'Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum,' and Greek and Roman Iconographies, compiled by desire of Napoleon. Born at Rome 1751, died 1818.

**VISCONTI, J.**, a liturgist, died 1638.

**VISCONTI, LOUIS JOACHIM**, an architect, born in Rome, but settled in Paris. The plan for the completion of the Louvre, and the tomb of Napoleon, are the most famous of this artist's works in the French capital. Died 1853, aged 57.

**VISDELOW, C.**, a French Jesuit and Chinese missionary, au. of a 'Hist. of Tartary,' 1656–1737.



VISDOMINI, E., an Italian poet, 1550-1622.

WISE, JOSEPH DONNEAU DE, a French historiographer and dramatic writer, 1640-1710.

VISETTI, J., an Italian poet, 1736-1813.

VISSEHER, REMER, a Dutch poet, founder of a reunion of literary men, who contributed to restore the Dutch language, 1547-1620. ANNE, his eldest daughter, called the Dutch Sappho, skilled in poetry, music, and painting, 1584-1652. MARIE, her sister, also a dist. poetess, 1594-1649.

VITA, J. DE, an Italian archæologist, 1708-74.

VITALIANUS, a pope of Rome, 657-672.

VITALIS. See ORDERIC.

VITELLIO, or VITELLO, a Polish mathematician, the first European in modern times to write any thing valuable on optics, about 1254.

VITELLIUS, AULUS, a Roman General, proclaimed emperor in Germany at the time Vespasian was engaged in war with the Jews, A.D. 69. About the time he arrived in Rome, Vespasian was proclaimed at Alexandria, and, on the latter arriving in Italy at the head of his hostile army, Vitellius was put to death.

VITELLIUS, ERASMUS, a Polish prelate and negotiator at the diet of Augsburg, 1470-1521.

VITIGES, successor of Theodatus as king of the Ostrogoths in Italy 526, taken captive by Belisarius 540, died at Constantinople 543.

VIRTINGA, CAMPEGIUS, a learned protestant divine and Hebraist, professor at Franeker, 1659-1722. His son, HORACE, a Hebrew critic, died in youth, 1680-1696. CAMPEGIUS, his second son, a professor and theologian, 1693-1723.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, MARCUS, a Roman architect, the author of a well-known treatise on architecture in ten books, *De Architecturâ*. The *editio princeps* of this work was published at Rome about 1480, without date or name of printer, by George Herolt, in folio, and under the superintendence of Sulpitius: there have been many editions since, in the original Latin and in the principal European languages; in English by W. Newton, in 1771-91, with plates, folio, London; by W. Wilkins, R. A., in 1812; 'The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius,' in two parts, 4to, being a translation of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th books only, and those not entire; and by Joseph Gwilt, London, 1826, in royal 8vo. Neither the time nor place of Vitruvius' birth are known, but as he dedicated his book to the emperor Augustus, when he was already old, he is supposed to have been born about 80 B.C. This treatise is a very important work, as explaining the knowledge of the ancients on the matters treated. Vitruvius mentions the several ancient writers to whom he was chiefly indebted, all of whose works are lost. See a summary account of this treatise in the *Penny Cyclopædia*. [R.N.W.]

VITRY, EDWARD DE, a French Jesuit, disting. as a numismatist and philologist, 1670-1790.

VITRY, J. DE, a French historian, died 1244.

VIVARES, F., a French engraver, 1709-1780.

VIVENS, CHEVALIER FRANCIS DE, a French physician and economist, 1697-1780.

VIVENS, JOHN LOUIS, one of the revivers of literature, was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1492. He studied at Paris and Louvain, after which he visited England, and in 1517 was chosen one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was also employed in the education of the Princess Mary, for whose use he composed his 'De Ratione Studii puerilis' and 'De Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ'; but venturing to argue and write against Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine, he was disgraced

and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he repaired to Brussels, where he married, and remained for the rest of his life, occupied as a teacher of the belles-lettres. He died in 1541.

VIVIAN, RICHARD HUSSEY, Lord, was born in 1775, the eldest son of John Vivian, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, warden of the Stanneries. In 1793 at the early age of 18, he commenced his glorious military career as ensign in the 20th infantry. His active service commenced within three months of his joining his regiment, which formed part of Lord Moira's army on the coast of France; and for the following two years he was present at various battles and affairs of outposts, in which his zeal, courage, and conduct were especially conspicuous, in Holland and in the West Indies. In 1808 he sailed in command of the 7th dragoons for Corunna, which he reached in November of that year, and had the perilous and difficult honor of covering the but too well-known retreat of Sir John Moore in January, 1809, the 7th dragoons having been left at Lugo for several hours after the march of the main army. Unlike his unfortunate chief, he reached England in safety, received the brevet of colonel in 1812, and in 1813 embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. From this time to the battle of Waterloo, in which he commanded the sixth brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 1st dragoons and 10th and 18th hussars, he was continually in active and efficient service. In the advance upon Toulouse, on the 8th of April, 1814, he was severely wounded in the right arm while making, as the duke of Wellington's despatch remarked, 'a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which was driven through the village of Crais d'Orade.' In June, 1814, he returned to England, received the rank of major-general, was appointed to the staff at Brighton, and had a splendid piece of plate presented to him by the officers of the 7th hussars. In 1830 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1837 colonel of the 1st dragoons. Subsequently to the battle of Waterloo, which turned the swords of so many warriors into ploughshares, the gallant subject of this article, who was created a baronet in 1828, when he also had a grant of arms alluding to his services, took an active part in politics, both as a debater in the house and in his character of master-general of the ordnance, to which office he was appointed in 1835. He was called to the house of peers by patent, dated August, 1841. Died, October, 1842, aged 67.

VIVIANI, VINCENTIO, an Italian mathematician, taught by Galileo, and honored by the grand duke of Tuscany with the office of chief engineer. We owe to him the restoration of the lost treatises of Aristæus and Apollonius of Perga; born at Florence 1622, died 1703.

VIVIEN, J., a French painter, 1647-1734.

VIZZANI, AENEAS, in Latin *Vigianus*, a physician of Bologna, 1543-1602. POMPEIO, an historian of that city, died 1607. CARLO EMANUEL, a philologist and classical commentator, 1617-61.

VLADIMIR, four Russian princes:—VLADIMIR, called *the Great*, became master of the dominions of his father after assassinating his brother, Jaropolk, in 980, and commenced the civilization of Russia, and the foundation of the Christian religion; died 1005. VLADIMIR (the second, though not called by that title), eldest son of Yaroslav, grand duke of Kief, became duke of Novgorod in 1038, conducted an expedition against Constantinople 1041, died 1052. VLADIMIR II., his great-grandson, commenced to reign 1113, and was distinguished for his humanity and wise administration; he sustained a war with



the Bulgarians, the Livonians, and the emperor Alexis Comnenus, and was the first of the grand dukes who took the title of Czar, and assumed the characters of imperial dignity; died 1125. VLADIMIR ANDREIOWITZ, nephew of Ivan II., is remarkable for his renunciation of the power offered to him, in favor of his cousin, Demetrius, with the view of promoting the establishment of a regular order in the succession. This occurred in 1364, and Vladimir afterwards distinguished himself in arms against the Tartars. Died 1410.

VLADISLAS. See ULADISLAUS.

VLAMING, P., a Dutch poet, 1686-1733.

VLASTA, a Bohemian amazon, who maintained a struggle for eight years in the endeavor to establish a state ruled by women, killed 743.

VLIEGER, S., a Dutch painter, 17th century.

VLIERDEN, LAMBERT DE, a Flemish juriconsult and Latin poet, 1564-1640.

VLIET, WILLIAM VAN, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, 1584-1642.

VLIET, or VLITUS, J. VAN, a Dutch juriconsult, philologist, and poet, died 1666.

VOEL, J., a French Jesuit, 1541-1610.

VOET, or VOETIUS, GISEBERT, a Dutch theologian, was born at Heusden, in 1593. Having studied at Leyden, he first settled as a minister at his native place, where he remained till 1634. He afterwards went to Utrecht, where he was professor of divinity and the oriental languages. He distinguished himself by his attacks on the Armenians; and when the Cartesian philosophy was engaging the public attention, he wrote against Descartes with much asperity and illiberality. His principal works are, 'Selectæ Disputationes Theologicæ,' 5 vols. 4to.; and 'Politica Ecclesiastica,' 4 vols. 4to. Died 1677.—PAUL VOET, his son, who also died in 1677, was, successively, professor of logic, metaphysics, and civil law, at Utrecht; was the author of several learned works on theology and jurisprudence.—JOHN VOET, son of Paul, professor of law at Leyden, was the author of a valuable 'Commentary on the Pandects.' Died 1714.

VOGEL, C., a German composer, 1756-1788.

VOGEL, J. W., a Ger. mineralogist, 1657-1723.

VOGEL, RODOLPH, a German physician and chemist, compiler of a 'Medical Library,' published between 1751 and 1771.

VOGLER, J. P., a Ger. botanist, 1746-1802.

VOGLI, J. H., an Ital. biographer, 1697-1762.

VOIGT, G., a German theologian, 1644-1682.

VOIGT, J., a Germ. bibliographer, 1695-1765.

VOIGT, J. C., a German physician, 1725-1810.

VOIS, A., DE, a Dutch painter, born 1641.

VOIS, R., DE, a French ecclesiastic, 1665-1728.

VOISENON, CLAUDE HENRY FUSEE, Abbé DE, a dramatic writer and wit, whose life presents a singular mixture of alternate devotion and licentiousness, born at the Château de Voisenon, near Melun, 1708, died 1775. The best of his romances is entitled 'L'Histoire de la Félicite;' some of his comedies were very successful.

VOISIN, J. DE, a rabbinical writer, 1620-1685.

VOISIN, or VOYSIN, D. F., chancellor of France during the Orleans regency, 1654-1717.

VOITURE, VINCENT, a celebrated French wit and poet, born at Amiens, in 1598. His manners were highly agreeable, and he became master of the ceremonies to Gaston, duke of Orleans. In 1634 he was admitted into the French academy, and was subsequently sent on a mission to Spain, where he was much caressed, and where he composed some verses in such pure and natural Spanish, that they were

universally ascribed to Lopez de Vega. Under the administration of Cardinal Mazarin, Voiture was in the zenith of his reputation, and enjoyed large pensions; but gambling, and other vicious habits kept him poor. He wrote verses in French, Spanish, and Italian; but his letters were the chief basis of his literary reputation, and in their days were extravagantly admired. He died in 1648.

VOLANUS, A., a Polish protestant, celebrated for his controversy with the Jesuits, 1530-1610.

VOLCKAMMER, J. C., a physician and botanist of Nuremberg, last century.

VOLCKAMMER, J. G., a physician and botanist of Nuremberg, 1616-1693.

VOLCKMANN, J. J., a native of Hamburg, known as a translator, 1732-1803.

VOLKOFF, THEODORE, a Russian dramatist, was born at Gostroma, in 1729. He wrote several plays, and erected a theatre at Jaroslaw, where his success was such, that the empress Elizabeth sent for him to St. Petersburg, and appointed him first actor of the Russian theatre. In 1759 he was sent to establish a national theatre at Moscow; and Catharine II. bestowed on him an estate, with a patent of nobility. He died in 1763, and his funeral obsequies were celebrated with great magnificence.

VOLKYR, NICHOLAS, secretary to the duke of Lorraine, and historian of Alsace, 16th century.

VOLLENHOVE, J., a Dutch poet and protestant theologian, 17th century.

VOLNEY, CONSTANTINE CHASSERCEUF, Comte DE, enjoyed in the early part of this century a brilliant reputation, which, however, did not rest on such a basis either of deep learning or of solid thought, as to secure its permanence. His most famous work, the 'Ruines, on Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires' (1791), is a piece of showy and even eloquent writing; but it has no real force as an exposition of the unsound and dangerous principles which it inculcates. Soon after it, there appeared 'La Loi Naturelle,' a system of ethics founded on the basis of materialism. Before the publication of these works, he had done better service by his spirited and observant 'Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte;' and afterwards he was a valuable laborer in the field of Ancient Chronology. His speculations on the Oriental Tongues led to much controversy, but seem to be now held quite destitute of worth.—Volney was born in Anjou in 1757, and inherited after a time property enough to let him indulge in travelling and miscellaneous studies. He took part in the Revolutionary struggles, attaching himself to the party of Gironde; and after the fall of Robespierre he was for some time a professor in the Ecole Normale. At first he was a favorite of Napoleon, who proposed to make him second consul; but by and by he shared in the contempt with which the emperor treated all independent thinkers. He voted in the senate for Napoleon's deposition, and was created a peer at the restoration. He died in 1820. [W.S.]

VOLPATO, GIOVANNI, an Italian engraver and writer on the principles of design, was born at Bassano 1733, died 1802. Volpato was instructed by Bartolozzi, and was employed to make engravings from the paintings of Raphael at the Vatican. A monument by Canova has been erected to him.

VOLPATO, J. B., an Italian painter, 1633-1706.

VOLPI, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, a famous Italian scholar and Latin poet, 1686-1766. His brother, GAETANO, an editor and bibliographer, born 1689. A third brother, GIAMBATTISTA, a distinguished anatomist, taught by Morgagni, died 1757.



**VOLPINI, GIAMBATTISTA**, an Italian physician and disciple of Van Helmont, died 1714.

**VOLTA, ALEXANDER**, born at Como, Milan, 14th February, 1745; died 5th March, 1827, at Como. Educated in the public school of his native place under the eye of his father, Volta at an early age directed his attention to the phenomena of electricity. About 1775 he published an account of his electrophorus, which in the smallest size forms a source of the electric fluid, a remarkable instrument at that period in the history of electricity. In 1776 and 1777 he noticed the production of carburetted hydrogen in stagnant pools. Although probably unknown to him, Franklin had described the same fact in 1774. He showed in 1780 that the burning of some of *Pietra mala* is due to this gas. In 1777 he first used endimeters to fire gases in close vessels, and invented about the same time the electric gun and pistol, and the permanent hydrogen lamp. In 1779 he became professor of physics at Pavia. In the beginning of the year 1800, Volta constructed the Voltaic pile, the most wonderful apparatus perhaps ever invented by man, since of the unparalleled truths developed by the agency of this simple invention, we have only yet seen the dawn. After this period he was made a senator of Lombardy by Napoleon, who likewise bestowed other favors upon him. But he made no figure as a political orator, falling short in this respect even of Newton; who, during his parliamentary career, is said to have spoken only once in the House of Commons, and the solitary oration was to direct the door-keeper to shut one of the windows, through which a draught of air was projected upon the member addressing the House. Volta, however, never uttered a word. In 1819, he retired from his professorship to his native town, and spent the evening of his days, beloved and honored by his fellow-citizens. [R.D.T.]



[Voltaire, from a Medal.]

**VOLTAIRE**, the name capriciously assumed by **FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET**, was made by him more celebrated than any other word that we read in the literary history of the eighteenth century. There was hardly any department of literature to which Voltaire did not make contributions; and, to say nothing of many efforts trifling or unsuccessful, the variety of his genius is attested by the number and diversity of the departments in which he attained celebrity. He gave to the French language some of its finest tragedies, and its only epic that is worthy

of the name; a few of its liveliest novels, and many of the wittiest and most highly finished of its satirical and other light poems; several of its most spirited and judicious histories, and a large number of its most acute critical essays; and, above all, he poured out an enormous series of writings, which, though their claim to the title of philosophical may justly be questioned, passed in their time for the exposition of a true and great philosophy, and exercised on public opinion throughout Europe a tremendous and practical influence. He was a consummate master in the art of representation, owing his effectiveness much less to his great clearness and consecutiveness of thought, than to the remarkable skill and liveliness with which he puts his ideas into words; his poetical diction is very refined and terse; and his prose style is unsurpassed for its apt perspicuity, its easy and varied grace, and its brilliant turns and strokes of wit. Against this large sum of merit, there has to be set off a heavy account of literary faults, caused chiefly by a lamentable predominance of moral evil. Voltaire was a bad-hearted man: he neither loved nor revered any object except himself and his own glory; his vanity generated an insatiable malignity, and a settled unbelief in all that is true and holy; and, while his serious poetry thus became cold, his other works exhibit unrestrained indulgence in a sneering irony, which, taken along with their prevalent purpose, may be held as not unjustly imaged in Goethe's *Mephistophiles*. The dangerous political tendency attributed to Voltaire's writings was little more than indirect: the immediate objects of his attack were much seldomer kings than priests. He was, in fact, a bigot; a bigotted and intolerant deist. The atheism professed by some of his fellow-Encyclopedists, was regarded by him with a dislike as scornful as that with which he looked on Christianity; and if the design which he avowed, of destroying the Christian religion, occupied him almost exclusively, this was only because that faith was nominally or really prevalent, and because among its ministers were many of the enemies on whom he panted to be revenged. Trained in his youth amidst the unbelief and profligacy which pervaded the aristocratic society of Paris in the era of the Regency, he taught literature to mock at truths which he saw mocked at in real life; and he thus became the direct agent in propagating, but the indirect and unwitting instrument in finally overthrowing, the system of opinions and conduct which disgraced that evil time.—Voltaire was the son of François Arouet, an officer in the finance department of the government, and was born at a village near Paris, in 1694. He distinguished himself in boyhood, at the Jesuit College of Louis-le-Grand, by his aptitude for learning, his malignant wit, and his inclination to scoff at religion. His godfather, a fashionable and literary abbé, introduced him at an early age into courtly circles, where he speedily learned the hollowness of every thing around him, and acquired and exhibited his characteristic skill both in artful compliment and in biting repartee. He was next placed in the chambers of a lawyer, but speedily deserted them.—Indecent satirical verses having been circulated on the death of Louis XIV., the notoriety of the young Arouet caused him to be suspected (wrongfully for once) of being the author. He was confined for a year in the Bastille, where he finished his tragedy '*Œdipe*,' and sketched his epic '*L'Henriade*.' He was now allowed by his father to take his own way. His tragedy, proving successful, was followed by others which failed; the '*Henriade*,' stolen in manuscript, as he alleged, was



printed, with satirical verses which he said were interpolations. The publication, thus called surreptitious, made him famous; and the same farce was repeated so often in his literary career, that, in this case as in the rest, the whole was plainly a device of the author himself. He now experienced, much as Dryden did afterwards, the danger of associating with aristocratic rakes. A man of quality, affronting the young poet in society, was put to silence by an apt retort; he took his revenge by making his valets give the upstart a beating; Voltaire learned to fence, challenged his insulter, and was answered by an imprisonment of six months. On his release he was banished from the kingdom. He chose to pass his exile in England, where he lived for three years (1726-1729). His French apologists say that he was here confirmed in his infidelity by his intimacy with Bolingbroke and others. No confirmation or additional instruction was needed. Hardly more reason is there for the assertion that he made himself profoundly acquainted with the English language and literature. He did learn very much of both; but he never learned anything profoundly. He became sufficiently acquainted with Shakespeare's works to ridicule them and steal from them; and he acquired English enough to write a ludicrously blundering letter, which is preserved by the biographers of Pope. In England, at all events, he learned how to publish works by subscription, and perhaps also how to conduct commercial speculations. By the English profits of an edition of the 'Henriade,' he laid the foundation of a fortune, which he afterwards increased enormously by lottery tickets, gambling in the corn trade, and lending money at usurious interest. Thus, though he soon affected to be above receiving any price for his literary works, he was a rich man for many years of his life, and a very rich one at its close.—For several years after he was allowed to return to France, Voltaire shifted his residence often, having sometimes real occasion to dread the government. Now, besides the 'Lettres Philosophiques,' (sketched in England, and very obnoxious,) appeared his 'Histoire de Charles XII.' and several tragedies, among which were 'Adelaide du Guesclin,' and 'Zaire' (1732), his dramatic masterpiece. In 1738 Voltaire and Madame du Chastelet, a married woman of a mathematical turn, agreed to live together, and retired to the Villa of Cirey, on the borders of Champagne and Lorraine. There they lived, studied, and quarrelled, till 1749, when the lady, who had more lovers than one, died in childbirth. Her example, and Voltaire's boundless presumption, made him mistake himself so much as to publish the 'Elémens de la Philosophie de Newton.' In this retreat were composed, besides other tragedies, the two fine ones 'Mahomet' and 'Europe,' as also the 'Siècle de Louis XIV.' and, in part at least, the 'Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations.' The retirement was interrupted by visits to Paris, by several other journeys, and by a secret mission to Frederic II. of Prussia, whom Voltaire had already visited.—In 1750, on the invitation of this eccentric king, Voltaire settled at Berlin. He remained there for three years, during which he enlivened the royal circle by his wit, corrected the bad French of the royal philosopher and poet, and learned to demonstration, not only that courts are wearisome places, but that Frederic of Prussia and François Arouet were too like each other to be really friends. This period was not prolific in new compositions. Nor did much that was important come from his pen during the next few years, which he

spent at various places in France, living for a time also in Germany, to collect materials for the 'Annales de l'Empire,' which is described as being the only one of all his works that wearies the reader.—In 1758, when he was in his sixty-fourth year, he purchased two small estates, lying not far from Geneva, though within the French frontier; and at his chateau of Ferney, in one of these, he passed the last twenty-two years of his life. Ferney was, during that time, what Abbotsford became, more worthily, in our own day, the muster-place of all the celebrities of Europe, whom the master of the mansion entertained hospitably, while he sedulously prosecuted his own literary labors. To this period, of vigorous old age, unimpeded by personal dangers, but far from being undisturbed by personal quarrels, belong very many of Voltaire's works, and some of his best. The last of his successful plays were 'L'Orphelin de la Chine,' acted a little before his retirement, and 'Tancrède,' soon after it. A crowd of other tragedies were confessedly failures; and his comedies always had been so. 'La Philosophie de l'Histoire' (1765), was written as an introduction to the 'Essay on the Manners of Nations,' now completed and published; and the 'Histoire de Pierre le Grand' appeared in parts from 1759 to 1765. Thus, as one of his French biographers observes, 'To combat religion without ceasing, and to make war on all who defended it; to defend his own glory against those who attacked it; and to succor or avenge the innocent victims of human justice: all these diversified employments were far from absorbing his whole time.' There is here an allusion to a series of Voltaire's exertions, of which his vindication of the memory of Calas was the first. Though he was doubtless led to defend the unfortunate Calvinist by regarding him as a victim of his own enemies the priests, his better feelings were keenly awakened as the long struggle proceeded, and this and several subsequent appeals of the same sort are among the best points in the conduct of the 'Philosopher of Ferney.' It should be noted, also, that, with all his frugality, he was a liberal and improving landlord, and a charitable neighbor. He quarrelled with his parish priest; but he built him a new church. Towards the end of his days, indeed, he showed a desire of reconciliation with the ministers of religion, his expression of which scandalized his infidel friends as a piece of cowardice, while the clergy were disposed to regard it as shameless hypocrisy. He seemed to look no farther than obtaining the sacraments by pretences and tricks; and he justified himself to his disciples by saying, that he wished his body to rest in consecrated ground. It was, after all, not without deception and intrigue, that his friends were able to procure this posthumous honor for the unrepenting apostle of unbelief. Having gone to Paris, where he had not been for twenty years, he died there in 1778, soon after having completed his eighty-fourth year. [W.S.]

VOLTERRA, DANIEL DE, an Italian painter and sculptor, who was employed, under the pontificate of Paul IV., to cover the nudities of some of the figures in the Last Judgment of Michel Angelo, which obtained for him the ludicrous title of Bragghettone. Died 1566.

VONCK, F., a Belgian advocate, known as one of the popular leaders in 1789, died 1792.

VONDES, JOOST VON DER, a Dutch poet and dramatic writer, whose works have greatly aided in perfecting his native language, 1587-1679.

VOPISCUS, FLAVIUS, a Latin historian, who lived at Rome in the time of Diocletian and Con-



stantine Chlorus, commencement of the 4th century. He is considered one of the best writers of the Augustan histories. His work commenced with the history of Aurelian, but his remains now extant are the lives of the four tyrants, Firmus, Saturninus, Proclus, and Bonosas; and of the three emperors, Carus, Numerianus, and Carenas.

VORAGINE, J. DE, an Italian Dominican, historian, and writer of sacred legends, died 1298.

VORST, AELIUS EVERARD, a Dutch physician, director of the botanic garden at Leyden, 1565-1624. His son ADOLPHUS, a physician and botanist, editor of an edition of Hippocrates, 1597-1663.

VORST, CONRAD, in Latin, *Vorstius*, a Dutch theologian, successor of Arminius at the academy of Leyden, 1569-1622. WILLIAM HENRY, his son, a minister and Hebrew scholar, died 1660.

VORSTIUS, J., a Lutheran controversialist, philologist and Hebrew scholar, 1623-1676.

VORTIGERN, a British king, elected after the departure of the Romans from this island in 454, killed in battle 485.

VOSS, MARTIN DE, an eminent Flemish painter, instructed by his father and by Tintoretto. He excelled in landscapes and historical composition; died at Antwerp 1604. SIMON PAUL, another artist of this name, excelled most in hunting pieces, and flourished at Antwerp about the same time, but the dates are not ascertained.

VOSS, JOHN HENRY, a German poet and critic, who ranks also among the greatest of German translators and philologists, was born of humble parentage at Mecklenberg in 1751. He studied under Heyne at Gottingen, and in 1809 was appointed professor at Heidelberg, in which office he died 1826. In his translations of Homer, and of others of the chief classics, Voss is said to have preserved the metrical form of the original, the most minute details, and expressions of ideas, the epithets, and all the effective characteristics, with surprising fidelity. He has translated Shakspeare, but this endeavor is understood to be less successful. He was involved in many bitter controversies with Heyne, Stolberg, and Creurey. His own 'Idyls' have the reputation of being charming additions to the native literature of Germany.

VOSSIUS, GERARD, a Roman Catholic theologian and learned editor, died 1609.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, an eminent critic and philologist, was professor of chronology and eloquence at Leyden, and of history at Amsterdam. His works are frequently referred to as authorities, particularly the following: 'De Historicis Græciæ,' 'De Historicis Latinis,' and 'Ars Historica.' Born 1577; died 1649.

VOSSIUS, ISAAC, son of the preceding, was born at Leyden, in 1618, and, possessing great natural talents, very early acquired a high reputation among the learned. In 1670 he came to England, and obtained from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. He died in 1688. His works are numerous and erudite. He was rude in his manners, and sceptical in his religious notions, but so credulous in other matters, that Charles II. said, 'he is a strange man for a divine, for there is nothing which he refuses to believe, except the Bible.'

VOUET, SIMON, an eminent French painter, employed in the Louvre and Luxembourg, 1582-1649. VOULTE, JOHN, in Latin, *Vulteus*, a Latin poet, born at Rheims about 1542.

VOYER, a family of distinguished Frenchmen: —RENE, Seigneur D'Argenson, a soldier and diplomatist, 1596-1651. His son and successor in the title, same name, a diplomatist and ambassador to Venice, 1623-1700. MARC RENE, son of the latter, chancellor of France, minister of police, and a great promoter of *Lettres de Cachet*, 1652-1721. His eldest son, RENE LOUIS, Marquis D'Argenson, minister of foreign affairs, distinguished as a scholar and partisan of the philosophic doctrines, author of 'Essays,' 1694-1757. MARC PIERRE, brother of the latter, successor of his father as lieutenant-general of police, and successor of M. de Breteuil as minister of war, was born in 1696. His name is a conspicuous one in the history of the Orleans regency; and having strenuously opposed the system of William Law, he was out of favor till the great financier had fallen into disgrace. He was a patron of learned men, and D'Alembert and Diderot dedicated the *Encyclopédie* to him. He was disgraced through the influence of Madame Pompadour in 1757; died 1764. His son, RENE, a distinguished commander, flourished 1722-1782.

VOYS, A. DE, a Dutch painter, born 1641.

VOYSIN. See VOISIN.

VREE, or VREDIUS, OLIVER DE, a Flemish historian of his own country, 1578-1652.

VRIES, GERARD DE, a zealous Cartesian philosopher, flourished at Utrecht 17th century.

VRIES, JOHN FREDEMAN DE, a Dutch painter of architecture and perspective, 1527-1588.

VRIES, MARTIN GERRITSON DE, a Dutch navigator, time of Van Diemen, 1642.

VRILLERE, LOUIS PHELPEAUX, Marquis De La, secretary of the Orleans regency, 1672-1725.

VROOM, or VROON, HENRY CORNELIUS, a Dutch marine painter, from whose designs the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada, was executed to the order of Admiral Howard, 1566-1617.

VUEZ, A. DE, a French painter, 1642-1724.

VUILLEMIN, or WILLEMIN, JEAN, a French physician and Latin poet, 16th century.

VUITASSE, C., a French theologian, 1660-1716.

VULCANUS, the Latinized name of Bonaventure de Smet, a learned Fleming, 1538-1614.

VULSON, or WILSON, DE LA COLOMBIERE, MARC DE, a famous heraldic writer, who resided at Grenoble, till his domestic peace was destroyed, in the first half of the 17th century, and then took up his abode at Paris. He died in office at the court 1658. Among his works, which are of great value, may be mentioned 'Le Vrai Théâtre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie,' 2 volumes in folio, 'La Science Heroïque,' and 'De L'Office des Rois d'Armes des Heraults et Poursuivants.'

VUOERDEN, M. A., Baron De, a French administrator, author of 'Historical Journals' relating to the history of Louis XIV., 1629-1699.

VZESLAS, grand duke of Russia, rival of Isiaslav in their civil wars, 1068-1101.

## W

WAAJEN, WAASEN, or WAEYEN, JEAN VANDER, a Dutch theologian, who has the reputation of being one of the best controversialists of that country, and was counsellor to the prince of Orange, 1639-1701. His son, of the same names, who succeeded him as preacher to the university of Franeker, died 1716.

WAAL, or WAEI, LUCAS DE, a painter of Antwerp, taught by John Breughel, 1591-1676. CORNELIUS, his younger brother, 1594-1662.

WACE, ROBERT, an Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century. He was a native of Jersey, and became chaplain to Henry II., king of England, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux. He wrote, in Norman-French verse, a history of England, an account of the Norman conquest, and some romances.

WACHTER, JOHN GEORGE, a learned German philologist and antiquarian, 1673-1757.

WACHERBARTH, A. C. COUNT VON, an Austrian field-marshal and statesman, 1662-1734.

WADING, or WADDING, LUKE, an Irish priest, who held a professorship at Salamanca, and afterwards resided at Rome, author of a 'History of the Order of St. Francis,' and editor of several learned works, including Duns Scotus and Calaisio's Concordance, 1588-1657.

WADDELL, JAMES, an American presbyterian pulpit orator, died in Virginia, 1805.

WADDING, PETER, an Irish Jesuit, who became chancellor at the university of Gratz, in Styria, author of Latin works, 1580-1644.

WADHAM, NICHOLAS, founder of the college that bears his name at Oxford, 1536-1610.

WADSTROM, or WADSTRÖM, CHARLES BERNARD, a Swedish engineer, memorable as a promoter of African colonization and discovery, was born in Stockholm 1746. He visited Africa in company with the botanist, Sparrman, and the mineralogist, Arrhenius, in 1787, and on coming to London was invited to give evidence before the privy council, in an inquiry tending to the abolition of the slave trade. His pamphlet on the subject led to the establishment of the English colony at Sierra Leone; died at Paris 1799. Wadstrom added some remarks upon the negro character to the work of Norris on Dahomey.

WADSWORTH, BENJAMIN, a president of Harvard University, 1725, and a prolific religious writer, d. 1737.

WADSWORTH, JAMES, a wealthy gentleman, who cultivated his large tract of land on the Genesee river, in the State of N. Y., with great agricultural success. Died 1844, aged 76.

WADSWORTH, PEELEG, an American revolutionary officer, was born in Mass. During the war he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Fort Castine, from which he and a Major Bartram made their escape, which was full of daring adventure and danger. Died 1829. His son, HENRY W., who was a lieutenant in the navy, was blown up in a fire-ship in the harbor of Tripoli, in 1804.

WÆI, LUCAS DE, a Flemish painter, 1591-1676. CORNELIUS, his brother, a painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, 1594-1662.

WAFER, LIONEL, an English adventurer, who was originally a surgeon in the army, and sailed with Dampier. The latter having quarrelled with him, put him ashore on the isthmus of Darien,

where he remained some time with the Indians. He published an interesting narrative on his return home in 1690.

WAFFLARD, ALEXIS JAMES MARIA, a French dramatic author, 1787-1824.

WAGA, THEODORE, a Polish jurist and historian of his own country, 1739-1801.

WAGENAAR, JOHN, historiographer to the city of Amsterdam, author of a 'History of Holland from the Earliest Times to 1751,' 'The Present State of the United Provinces,' 'Description of the City of Amsterdam,' and 'The Character of John de Witt placed in its True Light.' The first of these works extends to 21 vols. 8vo, and the edition of 1752-1759 is embellished with engravings, maps, and portraits, by Houbraken. Wagenaar was born in Amsterdam 1709, died 1773.

WAGENAAR, LUKE JANSEN, a Dutch pilot and writer on navigation, died 1596.

WAGENHARE, PETER DE, a religious professor and Latin poet, born about 1599, died 1662.

WAGENSEIL, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, professor of history and jurisprudence at Altorf, author of 'Tela Ignea Satanae,' which is a collection and refutation of all that the Jews have written against Christianity, 1633-1705.

WAGER, SIR CHARLES, a brave naval officer, distinguished in the reign of Anne, 1666-1743.

WAGHORN, Lieut. THOMAS, R.N., whose name will be for ever associated with the great achievement of steam communication between England and India, was born at Chatham, 1800. At 12 years of age he was appointed a midshipman, and before he had completed his 17th year he passed in navigation for lieutenant. After a short cruise he volunteered for the Arracan war, and having received the command of the East India Company's cutter, Matchless, and seen much service by land and sea, he returned to Calcutta in 1827. From this period he turned his attention to the great project he had had long secretly at heart—a steam communication between England and India; and the ardor, perseverance, and firmness with which he worked it to completion, have gained him a name among the benefactors of his race. But we regret to say that fame was all that he achieved by his arduous and long-continued exertions; for the gigantic operations in which he had been engaged exhausted his resources, and he met with but scanty assistance from those whom every consideration of humanity and liberality should have induced to lend him a helping hand. Died 1850.

WAGNER, B., a professor of philosophy, 16th century.

WAGNER, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, a German physician and professional writer, 1732-1796.

WAGNER, C. L., a Ger. theologian, last cent.

WAGNER, GABRIEL, a German polemic and philosophical writer, professor of literature and poetry at Hamburgh in 1696.

WAGNER, GODEFROI, a German divine, and editor of several learned works, last century.

WAGNER, G. F., a German jurist, born 1631.

WAGNER, J. G., a Ger. physician, died 1759.

WAGNER, J. J., a Swiss physician, author of a Natural History of his country, 1641-1695.

WAGNER, LOUIS FREDERIC, a jurisconsult and numismatist of Tübingen, 1700-1789.

WAGNER, PAUL, magistrate and jurist of Leipzig,



1617-1697. CHRISTIAN, his son, a divine and learned writer, 1663-1698. GOTTFRIED, brother of the latter, a learned writer upon the origin of the Americans, 1652-1725.

WAGNER, PETER CHRISTIAN, a learned German physician and naturalist, 1703-1764.

WAGNER, TOBIAS, a learned theologian and counsellor at Tübingen, 1598-1680.

WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS, a learned divine of the party of nonjurors, who adopted the medical profession after the revolution, and finally became a prelate: besides his Sermons, he wrote some political tracts and a vindication of Charles I., 1645-1712.

WAGSTAFFE, WILLIAM, known as a humorous writer, physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, born in Buckinghamshire 1685, died 1725.

WAHLENBERG, GEORGE, an eminent botanist, was born in the province of Warmeland, in 1784. He visited the remote parts of the Scandinavian peninsula, and most of the northern countries of Europe, for the purpose of making botanical and geological researches; and on his return to Upsal, where he was superintendent of the museum of science, he published his 'Flora Lapponica,' 'Flora Carpathorum,' 'Flora Upsaliensis,' and 'Flora Suecica,' besides some geological treatises. Died 1814.

WAILLY, NOEL F. DE, a French grammarian, 1724-1801. His son, STEPHEN AUGUSTIN, author of a Rhyming Dictionary, 1770-1821. CHARLES, of the same family, a famous architect, 1729-98.

WAILLY, P. J., a Fr. missionary, 1759-1828.

WAINWRIGHT, JONATHAN MAYHEW, a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York, was born in Liverpool, on the 24th of February, 1792, of parents who were citizens of the United States, but were in England, on a visit, at the time of his birth. His father was Peter Wainwright, and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, one of the most distinguished among the Socinian Congregational divines of Boston, and a strong opponent of Episcopacy, the introduction of which into the American colonies, he resisted most strenuously in his writings. Young Wainwright's parents spent some years in England, and the subject of our notice did not return to America until he was eleven years old. His first instruction was at a school in Ruthin, North Wales, under the care of members of the established church. On his return to this country, he was placed at Sandwich, Mass., where he was prepared for Harvard University, Cambridge. In 1812, he received his Bachelor's degree, and was immediately employed as Instructor in Rhetoric, filling at the same time the office of Proctor. In 1816 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, and ministered in Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Hobart, and was instituted as Rector in May, 1815. It was during his residence in this place that he married Miss Phelps, who still survives. In 1819, Bishop Brownell was elected to fill the vacant Episcopate of Connecticut, and Mr. Wainwright was called to succeed him as one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, in New York. Here he continued until the beginning of 1821, when he took charge of Grace Church, New York, to which he had been twice invited. In Grace Church he remained thirteen years, and in 1834, accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston. After a residence there of three years, he returned to New York, to accept once more the situation of an assistant in Trinity, in which position he had commenced his labors in that city. That situation he held from 1837 to the time of his death. After filling there

various important and responsible ecclesiastical offices, he was elected in 1852 provisional bishop of the diocese of New York. His labors now became unintermitting, and there can be no doubt that his zeal and industry overtasked his physical powers, and produced the illness which ended his career. He died on the 21st of September, 1854, aged sixty-three years.

WAITHMAN, a well-known alderman and M. P. for London, was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1766; served his apprenticeship to his uncle, a linendraper at Bath: and for many years carried on that business in Fleet Street, London. He obtained much notoriety as a city orator, and by strenuously advocating popular rights on all occasions, was regarded, by a large class of the citizens as a champion of freedom. He consequently not only obtained a civic gown, but filled the office of lord mayor, and was elected four times to the city of London in parliament. He died in 1833, and his friends erected an obelisk to his memory, opposite to that raised in honor of Mr. Wilkes, at the foot of Ludgate Hill.

WAKE, SIR ISAAC, an able diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Billing, in Northamptonshire, in 1575. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford: and, in 1604, was chosen public orator of that university. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to several foreign courts; and, in 1619, received the honor of knighthood. He wrote several works, the principal of which was his 'Rex Platonicus.' Died 1632.

WAKE, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned and exemplary prelate, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1657, and educated at Oxford. Having entered into orders, he soon distinguished himself by the zeal with which he espoused the Protestant cause, though in opposition to the wishes of the court; and he was accordingly well received by William III., on his accession to the throne. He was, successively, king's chaplain, rector of St. James's, Westminster, and dean of Exeter. In 1705 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and, in 1716, he was raised to the see of Canterbury; in which station he distinguished himself by his moderation, firmness, and liberality. He endeavored to promote a union of the English and Gallican churches, for which he was grossly calumniated, though the measure was well meant, and, had it taken effect, the papal power would have been greatly weakened. He published a translation of the 'Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers,' an 'Exposition of the Church Catechism,' and three volumes of 'Sermons.' Died 1737.

WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Nottingham, in 1786. He took his degree of B.A. at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1776, and at the same time was elected to a fellowship. On entering into orders, he served a curacy at Stockport, in Cheshire, and next at Liverpool; but he grew dissatisfied with the doctrines of the church of England, and left it to become classical teacher in the Academy at Warrington. In 1790 he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his connection with which ended in about a year. Soon after this he published a pamphlet against Public Worship, which startled many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefly by dissenters. He wrote some pamphlets against government, of which no notice was taken, until his letter to the Bishop of Llandaff appeared, when the attorney-general instituted a prosecution against him and the publisher. Mr. Wakefield was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol, from which he was liberated in



May, 1801, but died of a fever in September following. The principal of his works are, a 'Translation of the New Testament,' 2 vols.; 'Tragediarum Græcarum Delectus,' 2 vols.; an edition of 'Lucretius,' 3 vols.; an 'Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the Three first Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ,' 4 vols.; and the 'Silva Critica.'

WAKEFIELD, PRISCILLA, authoress of numerous works, designed to promote the education and moral improvement of the young, was born of Quaker parents, named Trewman, in 1750, and died at Ipswich 1832. Her benevolent disposition was further shown by the foundation of savings banks, originally promoted by her for the benefit of the industrious poor.

WAKEFIELD, ROBERT, a distin. Hebraist, and minister of the Church of England, died 1537.

WALBAUM, JOHN JULIUS, a German physician and naturalist, was born at Wolfenbüttel, in 1724. He settled at Lubeck, where he attained great reputation, published several valuable works, and died in 1799.

WALCH, A. G., a German writer, 1736-1801.

WALCH, B. G., a German *savant*, 1756-1805.

WALCH, J. G., a German theologian and philologist, 1698-1755. His son, J. E. EMMANUEL, a learned theologian and naturalist, 1715-1788. CHR. W. FRANÇOIS, brother of the latter, an ecclesiastical historian and theologian, 1726-1784. C. FREDERIC, a third br., a juriconsult, 1734-99.

WALDAU, G. E., a German *savant*, born 1745.

WALDEGRAVE, JAMES, earl of, an eminent statesman, governor of the prince of Wales, son of George II., author of *Memoirs*, 1715-1763.

WALDEMAR I., called 'the Great,' king of Denmark, born 1131, succeeded Eric V., 1147. His reign was illustrated by expeditions against the pirates of the Baltic, and he compelled Magnus VI., king of Norway, to sign a humiliating treaty; died 1181. WALDEMAR II., called 'the Victorious,' younger son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Canute VI., 1202. He made many warlike expeditions into Sweden, Norway, and Germany, created a powerful navy, and revised the laws of his kingdom; died 1241. WALDEMAR III., eldest son of the preceding, was regent from 1219 to 1231. WALDEMAR IV., third son of Christopher II., was in Bavaria at the death of his father in 1333. In 1340-4 he recovered part of his kingdom by force of arms, and obtained some further successes against Sweden in 1353 and 1357; eventually, however, he was glad to obtain peace by making some sacrifices; died 1376.

WALDENSIS, THOMAS, a learned English Carmelite, born at Walden, Essex, about 1377. He became the champion of the church against the reformers of the reign of Henry IV., and in that of Henry V., whose favorite he was, rose to be provincial of his order and a privy councillor. Henry V. died in his arms, and he himself departed this life while attending the youthful monarch, Henry VI., in France, 1430.

WALDHEIM, FISCHER DE, a German naturalist, settled in Russia. Died 1853, aged 82.

WALDO, PETER. See VALDO.

WALDIS, B., a German fabulist, died 1554.

WALDKIRCH, JOHN RODOLPH DE, a Swiss juriconsult and historian, 1678-1757.

WALDRON, RICHARD, president of the colony of New Hampshire. He was a native of England, and came with the early settlers to Dover, (N. H.) in

1635. He distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and was killed by the savages in 1689.

WALE, ANTHONY DE, a Flemish theologian and adversary of the remonstrants, 1573-1639. JOHN, his son, a physician and anatomist, 1604-1649.

WALES, WILLIAM, a mathematician and astronomer, was born about 1734; went to Hudson's Bay, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; accompanied Captain Cook in two voyages around the world; became mathematical master at Christ Hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude; and died in 1798. Among his works are, 'Astronomical Observations on the Southern Hemisphere,' a treatise on the 'Discovery of the Longitude by means of Timepieces,' and an 'Inquiry into the Population of England and Wales.'

WALINGFORD, RICHARD, abbot of St. Albans, known as an astronomer and historian, 14th cent.

WALKER, ADAM, an experimental philosopher and lecturer, was born in Westmoreland 1732, and brought up as a weaver, but devoting all his spare time to self-improvement, was early qualified for a place in the intellectual world. He was settled in London as a professional man in 1778, and died there in 1821. Besides his works in experimental philosophy, he invented the Eidouranion, or transparent orrery, the revolving lights in the islands of Scilly, and several useful machines. His son, WILLIAM, was also a lecturer on astronomy, and flourished 1766-1816.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a presbyterian and political writer of the time of Cromwell, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford. Previous to the civil war he was usher of the exchequer, but at the commencement of those stirring times he became, in 1640, member of parliament for Wells. His 'History of Independency' and 'Cromwell's Slaughter House,' were the occasion of his commitment to the Tower in 1649, and he died there 1651.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD, an historian and herald, was born at Netherstowey, in Somersetshire. He was made clerk of the privy council in 1644, and received the honor of knighthood; attended Charles II. in his exile, and was appointed by him gartering-at-arms. Died 1677. He wrote 'Iter Carolinum, or an Account of the Marches, &c. of King Charles I.,' 'Military Discoveries,' 'Historical Discourses,' &c.

WALKER, GEORGE, a dissenting minister and teacher of theology, better known as a mathematician by his 'Doctrine of the Sphere,' was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1734. He was one of the ministers of the high pavement meeting in Nottingham, and, after that, theological tutor at a dissenting academy in Manchester. Died 1807.

WALKER, GEORGE, famous for his defence of Londonderry against James II., was born of English parents at Tyrone, and became a minister in the Irish Church. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne shortly after his promotion to the bishopric of Derry, 1690.

WALKER, JOHN, a minister of Exeter, author of 'An Attempt towards Recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy who were Sequestered in the Rebellion,' died about 1730.

WALKER, JOHN, a well-known lexicographer, was born at Friern Barnet, in Middlesex, 1732, and lived by the profession of a schoolmaster and lecturer, having, however, first studied elocution with a view to the stage. His works are a 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary,' 'A Rhyming Dictionary,' 'Elements of Elocution,' 'Rhetorical Grammar,' 'Outlines of English Grammar,' and a 'Key to the



Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.' Died 1807.

WALKER, JOHN, a physician and geographical writer, who, at the time of his decease, was head of the London Vaccine Institution; born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, 1759, died 1830.

WALKER, OBADIAH, a Roman Catholic divine and writer on education, 1616-1699.

WALKER, R., a portrait painter, 17th century.

WALKER, S., an English divine, 1714-1761.

WALKER, THOMAS, a dramatic performer of some note in the time of Garrick, was born in London, in 1698. He had all the physical requisites for a good actor; excelled in Macheath, Hotspur, Falconbridge, &c., and was in high favor with the public. Died 1743.

WALKER, THOMAS, a barrister and police magistrate, was born in 1784. Having a natural turn for humorous anecdotes, and mixing much in society, this gentleman hoarded up the smart sayings and witty conversations which fell from his clever companions in their hours of relaxation; and at length he resolved to make the world acquainted with the 'fond conceits' with which his brain was stored. Hence arose the weekly periodical, called 'The Original,' of which 26 numbers only made their appearance. In consequence of indisposition he went over to the Continent, and while at Brussels was attacked rather suddenly, and died Jan. 20, 1836.

WALKER, WILLIAM, a learned divine of the 17th century, was born in Lincolnshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; became master of the free school at Louth, and next of that at Grantham; and had the credit of instructing Sir Isaac Newton. Among his works are, 'A Treatise of English Particles,' 'Tropeschematologia Rhetorice,' 'Explanation of Lilly's Grammar,' and 'Idiomatologia Anglo-Latina.' Died 1684.

WALL, EDWARD, belonging to an ancient Irish family, was the chief promoter of the rebellion in that country in 1641, and, after the death of Charles I., succeeded the marquis of Ormond as viceroy. He was defeated by Cromwell, and escaped to France, where he died 1651.

WALL, JOHN, a physician and medical writer, chiefly remarkable for his researches to discover materials proper for china ware, and the great promoter of that manufacture in Worcester. He also discovered the virtues of the Malvern waters, 1708-1776. His son, MARTIN, an eminent physician, professor at Oxford, 1744-1824.

WALL, WILLIAM, vicar of Shoreham, in Sussex, author of a 'History of Infant Baptism,' and 'Critical Notes on the Old Testament,' died 1728.

WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, the national hero of Scotland, is supposed to have been born about the middle of the thirteenth century. Like that of all men immortalized in the early history of nations as the vindicators of their independence, his life has been colored and amplified by the admixture of legendary poetry with fact. It has, however, to be remarked as to Wallace, that research in the documentary sources of history has tended to prove the main features of his career—that he gathered by his personal influence a large body of followers—that though of humble origin he became governor of Scotland—that he gained signal victories, and was the object of the special vengeance of the English monarch. He is generally said to have been the son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderslie, near Paisley, a man of ancient family, though not of high rank. That he

was himself knighted, and held the title of 'Sir,' or Sieur, is shown by the documents of the day. It is usual to speak of the higher Scottish nobility of the period as basely deserting their country and leaving the national contest to be headed by the one man who was faithful among the faithless. But it must be remembered that the nobility were men of Norman origin, whose sympathies naturally were with the court of their national leader, the Norman king of England. The northern Scots, chiefly of Saxon origin, were now made to feel the regal and aristocratic oppression under which the Saxons of England had been governed since the conquest. It is natural to suppose that Wallace's family belonged to the old gentry, who felt the ascendancy of the Normans, as Cedric the Saxon is so picturesquely made to do in Ivanhoe, and that the young man feeling his capacity for the task, became the leader of his oppressed countrymen, while the Norman nobles stood aside until ambition opened up for some of them a prospect of dominion in the liberated country. His first conflict with the English power is attributed to a romantic origin. Engaged in a dispute with some soldiers in Lanark, the lady of his affections afforded him refuge. She was slain by the foreigners, on whom the young lover in his turn took signal vengeance. Being thus fairly at feud with the invading power, he gathered around him a gradually increasing body of his countrymen, and was at last joined by such aristocratic leaders as Douglas, Murray, and young Bruce, when Edward sent a force to quell them in 1297. These followers had not sufficient reliance on their leader, and with few exceptions made a separate submission. Wallace, however, still keeping together his humbler followers, attacked and defeated the English army on the plains of the Forth, near Stirling Bridge. The country appeared to be entirely liberated, and the successful leader carried his army across the border to make retaliation on England; a protection granted by him to the monastery of Hexham, dated 7th November, 1297, is one of the few documents relative to him which has been preserved. He assumed the title of regent of the kingdom, but the haughty nobles who had so few ties to Scotland, viewed his career with more jealousy than gratitude. Edward, who was absent during the reverses sustained by his forces, resolved, with his accustomed energy, to strike a decided blow, and on the 22d of July, 1298, the English king in person gained over him the victory of Falkirk. For some time Wallace led a wandering life, and conducted a sort of guerilla war until the year 1303, when he was taken prisoner. He was removed to London, and on the 23d of August, 1305, executed under the English treason law, with every circumstance of cruelty and ignominy that could be devised. The English populace sympathized with his fate as that of a fellow-countryman rather than an enemy. [J.H.B.]

WALLENBOURG, JAMES DE, an Austrian diplomatist and Orientalist, 1763-1806.

WALLENSTEIN, ALBERT WALLENSTEIN, duke of Friedland, born in 1583, was the most renowned German commander during the first half of the THIRTY YEARS' WAR. He was of a noble family, and greatly increased his wealth and power by marriage. When the Danes took part in the struggle between the catholics and protestants in Germany, Wallenstein offered the emperor Ferdinand II. to raise and maintain an army of 50,000 men at his own expense, on condition that he was to have the





[Castle of Friedland—Wallenstein's Residence.]

uncontrolled command of them, and the privilege of indemnifying himself from the territories that they conquered. The emperor accepted these terms, and Wallenstein raised his army of volunteers, gained repeated victories over the Danes and their allies, and overran nearly the whole north of Germany, though he was checked by the heroic resistance of the town of Stralsund. But the violence of his proceedings, and his haughty demeanor, excited the jealousy of many of the catholic princes against him; and the emperor deposed him from his command in 1629. Wallenstein retired with calmness; relying on the promises of a favorite astrologer that he would soon be gloriously restored. This actually took place in 1632. The Swedish hero Gustavus Adolphus had appeared in the meantime on the scene of war, and had crushed the imperialist armies. Tilly the emperor's favorite general had been killed in action with him; and Ferdinand now trembling for his personal safety implored Wallenstein to resume the command. Wallenstein consented, but on terms of even more haughty independence than before. Such was the confidence that the soldiery placed in him, and such was the magic of his name, that the warlike youth of Germany crowded around his standard, and in a short time he encountered the Swedes at the head of a powerful and well-equipped army. He had the advantage over Gustavus and his Saxon allies in the early part of the campaign. He recovered several provinces from them, and defeated Gustavus when the Swedish king attacked his camp at Nurnberg. Wallenstein afterwards lost the great battle of Lutzen (Nov. 10, 1632) in which Gustavus fell; but Wallenstein re-organized his army in Bohemia, and was expected by the Austrian court to press hard on the German protestants and Swedes now that they were deprived of their great king. Wallenstein, however, remained inactive, and was accused by his enemies at Vienna of intriguing with the Swedes, with the view of making himself king of Bohemia. He was also hated on account of the comparative liberality of his religious opinions by the monks and Jesuits, who were all powerful in the emperor's councils. He was assassinated Feb. 25, 1634, by an Irishman named Butler, and some other foreign officers in his army. His murderers were rewarded by the emperor, and the vast possessions of the duke were confiscated. Historians have differed as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the suspicions that were entertained of Wallenstein's loyalty; but there can be no difference of opinion as to the deep atrocity of his taking off.

WALLER, EDMUND, was one of the most famous of English poets, for many years both before and after the Restoration; and his celebrity was not completely eclipsed till, in the course of the present century, our older poetical literature came to be more justly appreciated, and strength of imagination and feeling to be estimated more highly than elaborate correctness of form. Waller's works are verses of society and celebrations of public personages and events, with a large number of love-poems. Much inferior, not to Donne and Cowley only, but to several others of their class, both in imaginative force and in tenderness of emotion, he has a fine grace of fancy and diction, a wise purity of taste, and greater skill and care than almost any other poet of his age in the finishing and rounding off of his smaller compositions. His versification is exceedingly sweet; and he has unquestionable merit as a forerunner of Dryden in the improvement of the heroic couplet.—Waller, born in Hertfordshire in 1605, succeeded in childhood to a large patrimonial estate; and he added to his fortune by a wealthy marriage. It was before a second marriage that he paid unsuccessful addresses to Lady Dorothea Sidney, commemorated in his poems by the name of Sacharissa. After having been a member of the House of Commons in early youth, he sat again on the reassembling of parliament by Charles I. in 1640. At first he took his position with the party of Hampden, who was his cousin, and through whom he was connected also with Cromwell. But his vacillating temper



[Waller's Tomb.]

soon showed itself; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, though he continued to sit in parliament, he was active in opposition to the proceedings of the house. In 1643 he was arrested for participation in a plot, said to have been intended for raising the Londoners on the king's behalf. Several of the plotters, and among them a brother-in-law of Waller's, were executed; and he himself escaped only through abject submission, and the most cowardly betrayal of the secrets of his friends. He was heavily fined, and banished from the country: but after the establishment of the Protectorate, Cromwell allowed him



to return from France; and he took up his residence at a house he had near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. Poetical panegyrics on the Lord Protector now flowed freely from his pen; and it was quite characteristic of the man, that, on the Restoration, these were followed by verses 'To the King, on his Majesty's Happy Return.' He sat repeatedly in parliament even in his extreme old age; and, though he was neither trustworthy nor trusted, his liveliness of talk, and his felicitous readiness of wit, made him one of the favorite speakers of the house. He died in 1687, and lies buried beside Edmund Burke.

WALLER, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent general of the parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1597, in Kent, and was educated at Magdalen College and Hart Hall, Oxford. On his returning from Germany, where he had served as a volunteer against the emperor, he was elected for Andover as a member of the long parliament. He opposed the court, and, on the breaking out of the war, was made second in command under the Earl of Essex. The west of England was the scene of his principal exploits; and in the early part of his career, he fought with signal success, but was ultimately defeated. The self-denying ordinance removed him from service, and he became so much an object of suspicion to the republicans, that he was twice imprisoned. He died in 1668. He wrote 'Divine Meditations,' and a 'Vindication of his Character and Conduct.'

WALLERIUS, JOHN GOTTSCHALK, an eminent Swedish naturalist, professor of chemistry, metallurgy, and pharmacy, at Upsala, 1709-1785.

WALLICK, NATHANIEL, a Danish botanist, employed in the English East India Co.'s service. D. 1854, aged 67.

WALLIN, G., a Swedish Orientalist, 1686-1760.

WALLIS, JOHN, an eminent mathematician, who held the office of archivist and Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, born at Ashford, in Kent, 1616, died 1703.

WALLIS, S., an English navigator in 1766-68.

WALLIUS, or VAN DER WALLE, JAMES, a Jesuit and Latin poet, French Flanders, 1599-1680.

WALLOT, J. J., a German astronomer, settled as professor at Paris, executed 1794.

WALMESLEY, CHARLES, a Roman Catholic divine and doctor of the Sorbonne, known as a mathematician, 1721-1797.

WALN, ROBERT, an American miscellaneous writer, born in Philadelphia, died 1824.

WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT, better known by his name in the House of Commons, than by his peerage title as earl of Orford, was born at Haughton, his father's family mansion, on the 26th of August, 1676. His father dying in 1700, he succeeded to his estate, and entered parliament. His education, like that of other country gentlemen in that age, was extremely imperfect, and it has been said, that as he knew nothing of French, he and George I., who could not speak English, had to discourse on state questions in bad Latin. His main powers were a capacity for business and a knowledge of mankind. In 1708 he was made secretary at war. He was attacked, along with Marlborough, by the Tory government, which negotiated the treaty of Utrecht, and committed to the Tower on a charge of accession to commissariat speculation. With the Hanover accession came, of course, restoration of influence, and the power of triumphing over his enemies. He immediately entered on high office, but the foundation of his unexampled reign of ministerial power, was in the dexterity and success with

which he adjusted the losses caused by the South Sea scheme, so as to make their pressure least on those who were least culpable. From 1721 until 1742 he governed the British empire, and during that period, though more than once enemies or rivals appeared to be on the eve of bearing him to the ground, he righted himself by his own admirable dexterity. He was a friend of peace, and preserved it until a European war and his downfall came together. The country owes to his government the origin of many important projects of practical statesmanship. Among the most valuable of these was the plan for suspending the exaction of duties until commodities are brought into market, by the arrangement now so well known as the bonding system. The excise scheme, as it was termed, in which he proposed to bring this into practice, was so pertinaciously denounced by popular opinion, under the well-known cry, 'Liberty, property, and no excise,' that he was forced to abandon it. Among his good qualities may be counted his clemency towards his political opponents, and a desire rather to baffle them, than let them be involved in dangerous schemes. But on the other hand, there is no doubt that the charges of corruption made against him are well founded. If he carried out his objects in government he cared not how this was done, and he did much to verify his own axiom, that every man has his price. His habits and manners were coarse as those of the fox-hunters of his day, and we find his son, Horace, in a party of ladies of the younger and more fastidious generation, nervously anxious lest his father should say things to drive them from the room. His first wife was a daughter of Sir John Hunter, lord mayor of London, but he afterwards married his mistress, Miss Skerret, an event which the duchess of Marlborough loudly proclaimed, but which Coxe's elaborate biography does not mention. The fatal majority against him, which showed that his power was gone, was characteristically enough in an election case. It occurred on the 2d of February, 1742. On the 9th he was created earl of Orford, and on the 11th resigned. After three years of misery from unwonted inaction and painful disease, he died on 18th March, 1745. [J.H.B.]



[Horace Walpole.]

WALPOLE, HORACE, born in 1717, was the third son of Sir Robert. On leaving Cambridge, he travelled on the continent with the poet Gray, till the sensitive man of letters and the supercilious man of rank quarrelled and parted. For more than a quarter of a century from 1741 he sat in the House of Commons; but though he made some speeches, he was neither a distinguished nor a useful member. Government sinecures conferred on him by his father



made up his income to nearly four thousand a-year. Thus enabled to indulge his natural indolence, he spent his life in luxurious lounging; watching and satirizing his political and fashionable contemporaries, coquetting haughtily with literature and literary men, with art and artists, building at Twickenham his Gothic toy-house of Strawberry Hill, and filling it with antiquarian and ornamental nicknacks. In his seventy-fourth year, by the death of his nephew, he succeeded to the Earldom of Orford; but the peerage made no change in his habits. He died six years afterwards in 1797.—Horace Walpole's literary productions never rise above the character of cleverness: but, in their several ways, all of them are



[Walpole's Library.]

clever; and the best of them are among the cleverest of their kind. Neither his 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' nor his 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,' would suffice to preserve the reputation which, professing to despise it, he really longed for vehemently. He attempted twice, with considerable success, the adventure of imaginative composition: in the romance of 'The Castle of Otranto' (1764), and the exaggerated tragedy of 'The Mystrious Mother' (1768). He was more at home in his 'Memoirs of the Reign of George II.,' and the 'Memoirs of the Reign of George III.,' the bitterness of which has some excuse in his just indignation at the ill-usage suffered by his father. But the permanence of his celebrity rests on his 'Letters,' which offer a miniature picture of society and public life for the greater part of his long life. They are cynical and ill-minded in the extreme, but always full of keen observation and lively description, and frequent in strokes of pointed wit; and the style, though really formed by great labor, possesses a masterly terseness and apparent ease. Both the Memoirs and the Letters were, by his own order, reserved from publication till after his death. [W.S.]

WALPOLE, HORATIO, Lord, brother of Sir Robert, was born in 1678, and held several offices under government. Besides political pamphlets, he wrote an 'Answer to Bolingbroke's Letters on History.' Died 1757.

WALSH, EDWARD, an eminent physician, was born at Waterford, in Ireland, and graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh. He commenced his professional career as physician in a West India packet, and had much experience in the treatment of the yellow fever, which at that time was raging in Jamaica. He afterwards served as an army surgeon in Ireland during the rebellion, and in the expeditions to Holland and Copenhagen. With the 49th regiment he

proceeded to Canada, was afterwards attached to the 6th dragoons, and sent to Spain; and having accompanied the Walcheren expedition, he was promoted to the staff, went to the Continent as physician to the forces, and ended his medico-military career at the battle of Waterloo. Dr. Walsh published 'A Narrative of the Expedition to Holland,' and 'Bagatelles, or Poetical Sketches.' Died 1832.

WALSH, PETER, an Irish priest and political writer, who became professor at Louvain, and on his return to Ireland persuaded many of the clergy to subscribe a declaration disclaiming the pope's temporal authority; died 1687.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Queen Anne's household, known as a poet, 1663-1708.

WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, one of Queen Elizabeth's eminent statesmen, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent, 1536. He was first employed by Cecil as ambassador to the court of France in the period 1570-1577, and then became one of the secretaries of state, and received the honor of knighthood. In 1586, three years after he had gone as ambassador to Scotland, he formed one of the Commission for the trial of Queen Mary, and when he died, in 1590, was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. While Walsingham was in France the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and his enmity to Mary Stuart was well grounded in his knowledge of the dark machinations of the Roman Catholics. Queen Elizabeth, who had a vein of humor in her composition, and frequently addressed her ministers in a sportive manner, called him her *moon*, and in such a night as threatened Europe at that time, she had reason enough to congratulate herself on having a counselor so honest and sagacious. He possessed political knowledge and foresight in a remarkable degree, and though it is said he was puritanically inclined, no man could have drawn a more distinct line where he believed, rightly or wrongly, that the toleration of princes should cease. Walsingham deserves honorable remembrance also for the steady fidelity to his principles which he displayed at the French court, and his bold remonstrances with the king. His despatches are highly interesting, and may be consulted in the work of Sir Dudley Digges. [E.R.]

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, a monk of St. Albans, historiographer-royal to Henry VI., about 1440, author of English chronicles.

WALTER, JOHN, whose name is inseparably connected with the gigantic achievements of the press in modern times, was the son of Mr. John Walter, printer to the customs, and for many years chief proprietor of the Times newspaper. He was born in 1773, and having on the completion of his education, made himself acquainted with all the technicalities and routine of a large printing establishment, he, in 1803, became a joint proprietor and exclusive manager of the Times; and from this period, during the long course of 44 years, he devoted himself to the moral and material improvement of what has been so justly termed 'the fourth estate' of the realm. Besides being among the first to impart to the daily press its vast range and celerity of information, its authentic accuracy, and its universal correspondence, he was the first to bring the steam-engine to its assistance. This took place Nov. 29th, 1814; and familiar as the discovery is now, it was not made without an amount of risk, labor and anxiety, which few men could have undergone. Mr. Walter's success in the establishment of the Times as the 'leading journal' was attained not so much by his own brilliant abilities, as by the discernment with which he sought out, and the munificence with which he



rewarded talent, wherever it could be found, and by the intuitive sagacity with which he, from time to time, felt the pulse of the nation and prescribed accordingly. In adopting this course he necessarily exposed himself to the charge of inconsistency, and incurred the hostility of all party politicians and class interests; but for these sacrifices he was amply compensated, in witnessing the growing success of that great organ of public opinion, which it had been his glory to found, and his chief pleasure to assist and advise. Mr. Walter sat in parliament from 1832 to 1837 for Berkshire, where his estate, Bearwood, was situated; in 1840 he contested Southwark unsuccessfully; in April, 1841, he was returned for Nottingham; and it is a curious circumstance that Mr. Walter's vote in parliament may be said to have sealed the fate of the Melbourne administration, which he had long been combating in the press (the motion of want of confidence, which led to its overthrow, being carried only by a majority of one). Died 1847.

WALTER, JOHN GOTTLÖB, an eminent Prussian anatomist, 1734—1818. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, his son, also an anatomical writer and prof. 1764—1826.

WALTER, THOMAS, a botanist, and author of 'Flora Caroliniana,' was an Englishman by birth, but lived in Carolina about 1780.

WALTER, WM. BICKER, an Am. poet of Boston, 1796—1823.

WALTHER, B., a German astronomer, d. 1504.

WALTHER, G. C., a juriconsult, 1601—1656.

WALTHER, M., a German preacher and theologian, 1593—1662. Augustin Frederic, his son, an anatomist, au. of a Treatise on the Tongue, 1688—1746.

WALTHER, R., a Swiss theologian and Latin poet, 1519—1866. His son, ADOLPHUS, a Latin poet of remarkable talent, 1552—1577.

WALTON, BRIAN, a learned prelate, was born at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, in 1600. He suffered considerably at the breaking out of the civil war, on which he fled to Oxford, where he formed the plan of a 'Polyglot Bible,' which was published in 6 vols. folio, and to which he principally owes his literary reputation. In 1660 he was preferred to the see of Chester, but died in London the year following.

WALTON, GEORGE, a signer of the American declaration of independence and a revolutionary officer, was born in Virginia, 1740. He commenced life as a carpenter, but with a taste for study, directed his attention to the law and was admitted to the bar. In the defence of Savannah, 1778, he commanded as colonel of the militia and was wounded and taken prisoner. He was subsequently chosen governor of Georgia. Died 1804.

WALTON, IZAAC, a well-known writer on angling, was born at Stafford in 1593. He died in 1683. Though his education was not a remarkably good one, and though he made in after life no pretensions to learning, he yet became one of the most popular authors of the time in which he lived. He was originally a linen-draper in London, but acquiring a competency, he was enabled to retire from business and leave town. He was a pious man, of a thoughtful contemplative turn of mind, and during the time he was in business was exceedingly fond of fishing. The river Lea was his darling haunt (still a favorite spot for Cockney anglers), and there he spent as much of his time as he could spare from his shop, in angling and contemplation. In 1653 he published his famous work, 'The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation.' In this work he introduced a good deal of information upon the habits of fresh water fishes, and figured with considerable accuracy



[House of Isaac Walton.]

many of the species of which he treats. The air of verisimilitude and unaffected benevolence which this work exhibits has made it the most popular book of its kind ever written; a popularity which after the lapse of 200 years it still enjoys amongst the lovers of the 'gentle craft.' Walton was considered the most expert fisher of his time, and has been called the father of anglers. He spent a great part of his latter years in the society of eminent divines, and has left behind him several biographical memoirs which are still highly thought of. He lived to the age of ninety. [W.B.]

WAMESE, J., a French juriconsult, 1524—50.

WANGENHEIM, F. A. J. DE, a Prussian Orientalist and writer on forest botany, 1747—1800.

WANLEY, NATHANIEL, rector of Trinity Church, in Coventry, author of 'Self-Reflection,' 1633—1680.

WANLEY, HUMPHRY, son of the preceding, was born at Coventry, in 1672, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford; on leaving which university he became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and afterwards librarian to the Earl of Oxford, in whose service he died in 1726. Mr. Wanley formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickeys's Thesaurus, and made numerous collections relative to archaeology and bibliography.

WANSLÉBEN, or VANSLEB, JOHN MICHAEL, an Oriental scholar, and traveller in Abyssinia and Egypt, born in Thuringia 1635, died 1679.

WARBECK, PETER, or PERKIN, an individual whose real history has been the subject of much speculation, made his appearance in England, in the reign of Henry VII., and assumed the character and title of Richard duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother, by order of Richard III. Having been acknowledged by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, as her nephew, he proceeded to claim the crown of England, and, landing in Cornwall, was joined by some thousands of insurgents. He laid siege to Exeter; but, on the approach of the royal army, he fled to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit, under the promise of a pardon, and he was sent in custody to the Tower of London. He was there treated as an impostor, and eventually, in 1499, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Henry VII. published an alleged confession of the captive, purporting that he was the son of one Warbeck, or Osbec, a converted Jew of Tournay; but many have asserted that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV.

WARBURTON, ELIOT BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE, the distinguished author of 'The Crescent and the Cross,' whose promising career was cut short by the terrible calamity that befell the Amazon in 1852, was



the eldest son of George Warburton, Esq., of Aghrim, formerly Inspector General of Constabulary, and was born near Tullamore in Ireland, in 1810. His early education was conducted by a resident tutor. In 1827 he was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, at Wakefield, Yorkshire. He then matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, but soon after migrated to Trinity, where he attained a large amount of general information, and cultivated the refined and classic taste for which he was remarkable. After studying law for some time in London, under Mr. Proctor, the well-known Barry Cornwall, and others, and keeping terms at the Inner Temple, he was finally called to the Irish bar. But he soon found the profession distasteful, and abandoned it for the more congenial pursuits of social life: in which his peculiar charm of manner, his conversational powers, and his fund of humor fitted him to shine. Naturally of a delicate constitution, he often found it necessary to seek a milder climate in winter. In 1843 he made that journey to the East, which he afterwards described in the pages of 'The Crescent and the Cross;' a work which has been aptly characterised as remarkable for 'right-mindedness,' and whose popularity is attested by the number of editions (10) which it has already passed through. After his return from the East he entered largely into society in London and elsewhere, and there are few among the learned, the distinguished, and the great to whom he was not personally known. But he did not permit the enjoyments of society to supersede his other duties; and during the famine of 1846-7 he made large sacrifices both of his purse and time, for the relief of his suffering tenantry in Galway and Kildare. Besides contributing to periodical literature, he twice appeared as the editor of works by other authors; and he also published 'Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers,' 'Reginald Hastings,' and 'Darien, or the Merchant Prince.' This, his last work, has a strange and deep interest, as in it are described not only the lands he was about to visit in that which proved to be his final voyage, but also a catastrophe similar to that by which he was himself overtaken. On the 2d of January, 1852, he sailed for the West Indies in the Amazon Royal Mail steampacket, with the view of recruiting his health, and of accomplishing a long-cherished purpose of visiting the New World. But his wishes were not destined to be realized. Shortly after midnight on the morning of the 4th of January, the Amazon was destroyed by fire in the Bay of Biscay, and the last of the survivors on leaving the ship saw Eliot Warburton standing with the captain and two or three other officers on the poop of the wreck, calmly awaiting their fate. He left a widow and two children to bewail his untimely end.

WARBURTON, JOHN, a heraldist and antiquarian, author of 'Vallum Romanum,' 1682-1759.

WARBURTON, WM., D.D., a distinguished bishop of the English Church, was born at Newark in 1698. Having acquired the elements of education at the grammar school of his native town, he served an apprenticeship to an attorney, and after the close of his term, opened chambers as a legal practitioner. Tiring, however, of the law, he turned his views towards the church, and was admitted to deacon's orders in 1723. The legal studies of his early life exercised a powerful influence in moulding his habits of thought as well as his treatment of controversial subjects: and to the non-professional course of his preparation for the church, must be ascribed that dislike to the routine of the regular discipline, and



[Bishop Warburton.]

that pride he took in confounding the adherents to the beaten paths of theology, which formed one of the marked peculiarities in his character. Naturally of a strong, domineering temper, his arrogant dogmatism, united to great skill and power in wielding the weapons of dialectic controversy, led him into the propounding and supporting paradoxes, which, with all his great learning and acknowledged excellencies, rendered him an unsafe guide. By the force of his natural and acquired talents, however, he rose to distinction in the church. In 1726, he obtained the vicarage of Greasley, and three years after, the rectory of Brant Broughton. During his residence in this latter place, he prepared several works for the press; the principal of which are—Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, a Treatise on the Legal Judicature of Chancery, and some Translations. These were soon followed by other productions of a higher character—the Alliance between Church and State, which was first published in 1738, and the first volume of the Divine Legation, which appeared towards the close of the same year. Although both of these works contributed to establish his fame as a divine, it was not to either of them directly, but to another production of his able pen that he was indebted for his elevation to episcopal dignity. This was his 'Vindication of Pope's Essay on Man,' which not only introduced him to an acquaintance with that poet, but procured him the friendship of Mr. Allen of Bath, through whose influence he gained the patronage of the crown. He was successively appointed chaplain to the king, prebend of Durham, dean of Bristol, and bishop of Gloucester, in 1759. In the conduct of the controversial wars it was his delight and pride to carry on, the temper of Warburton often presented a sad contrast to the meekness of the Christian character. But with all these palpable defects, he was a man of sincere and habitual piety—of a tender conscience—of great benevolence, and a reigning zeal, which has rarely been surpassed, for the propagation of Christianity, as the greatest blessing to the human race. His death took place in 1779. [R.J.]

WARD, ARTEMAS, the first major general in the American revolutionary army, was born in Massachusetts 1727. He commanded the right wing of the forces at Roxbury in the siege of Boston. Died 1800.

WARD, EDWARD, au. of 'The London Spy,' and of a poetic version of Don Quixote, 1667-1731.



WARD, BERNARD, an Irish economist, settled in Spain, and employed in the public service of that country, 1750.

WARD, JOHN, a learned writer, professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born in London 1679. He began life as an assistant schoolmaster, and having made himself known as a classical scholar and antiquary, was chosen professor in 1720; died 1758. His principal works are 'Lives of the Gresham Professors,' and 'A System of Oratory.'

WARD, NATHANIEL, an English nonconformist divine, who settled in New England in 1634, where he became the minister of Agawam or Ipswich. In 1647 he returned to England, and published a work entitled, 'The Simple Cobbler of Agawam, in America,' a satire against monarchy and its supporters. He was also the author of a satirical work, called 'Mercurius Antimechanicus,' which severely satirized the London preachers. Died 1653.

WARD, ROBERT PLUMER, the well known author of 'Tremaine,' was born in London, 1765. His father was a Spanish merchant resident at Gibraltar, where his son Robert passed his early years. When about eight years of age he was sent to England. He received his education at Walthamstow, where he had the late Mr. Justice Park for a schoolfellow; thence he was transferred to Christchurch, Oxford; and, after a short period of continental travel, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, in 1790. For some years he went the western circuit, spending his long vacations at the house of his elder and only surviving brother in the Isle of Wight; and here he wrote his 'Inquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe,' &c., which was published in 1795, and proved successful both as a work of literature, and as a professional speculation. He was now frequently employed in cases before the privy council; and the works relating to international and maritime law, which he produced from time to time, secured him the friendship of Lord Grenville, Sir W. Scott, and Lord Eldon, who offered him a judgeship in the admiralty court of Nova Scotia. This offer, however, he declined; and in 1802, through the influence of Pitt and Lord Mulgrave, to whom he was related by marriage, he was elected to parliament for Coker-mouth, aided the premier both by his speeches and his pen, and had just been nominated to a Welsh judgeship, in 1805, when he relinquished it for the under-secretaryship of foreign affairs, Lord Mulgrave being his chief. On the death of Mr. Pitt, 1806, he retired into the country, and occupied himself in rural pursuits; but on the formation of the Portland ministry, in 1807, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty, exchanging this office in 1811 for the clerkship of the ordnance, which he held till 1823. He then retired from parliament and from public life. But now that his political life was over, and he found himself without any other occupation than the auditorship of the civil list—a sinecure appointment—he once more resumed the pen and wrote 'Tremaine,' which, though published anonymously, produced a great sensation in literary circles, and became exceedingly popular. This was followed, in 1827, by 'De Vere,' which was hardly less successful; and after some years spent in retirement and on the continent, he returned to his literary labors, and published successively his 'Illustrations of Human Life,' 'Pictures of the World,' 'Historical Essay on the Revolution of 1688,' and 'De Clifford,' a novel in 4 vols. Mr. Ward was thrice married. His second wife was Mrs. Plumer Lewis, of Gilston

Park, in Herts; and shortly after his marriage he assumed the name of Plumer before that of Ward. Died at Okeover Hall, Stafford, 1846, aged 81. His 'Memoirs and Literary Remains,' have been published by the Hon. E. Phipps.

WARD, SAMUEL, Margaret professor of divinity, known as a learned controversialist, died 1643.

WARD, SAMUEL, governor of Rhode Island in 1762, 1765, and 1766, died 1776. His brother, an American revolutionist, died 1797.

WARD, SETH, bishop of Salisbury, eminent as a mathematician and astronomer, 1617–1689.

WARD, T., a Roman Catholic divine, 1652–1708.

WARDLAW, HENRY, founder of the university of St. Andrews; became bishop of that see in 1404, and was chiefly remarkable for his zeal in behalf of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a man of high character in other respects, but unscrupulous in his treatment of those he regarded as heretics, many of whom he sent to the stake. Died 1440.

WARDLAW, DR. RALPH, was born in Dalkeith, 22d December, 1779, a few months after which his family removed to Glasgow. Though bred in the principles of the Secession Church, he resolved to join himself to the Congregational party, and was, in 1803, ordained by his friend Mr. Ewing to be pastor in a chapel in Albion Street; he afterwards removed to a larger place of worship in George Street. In 1811 he was associated with Mr. Ewing as one of the tutors in the Theological Academy. Dr. Wardlaw acquired a high reputation as a theologian, and his professional merits were acknowledged by an honorary degree of D.D. His principal works are 'Discourses on the Socinian Controversy,' 'Sermons,' 'Man's Responsibility for his Belief,' 'Lectures against Religious Establishments,' 'Lectures on the History of Joseph,' &c. He died 17th December, 1853, and his funeral was a public procession.

WARE, HENRY, a Unitarian divine of Massachusetts, professor in the divinity school of Harvard University, and writer on subjects connected with practical religion. Died 1843, aged 49.

WARE, JAMES, an eminent surgeon and oculist, was born, about 1756, at Portsmouth. After having been demonstrator of anatomy at Cambridge, he formed a partnership in the metropolis with Mr. Watham, which continued till 1791; after which he practised on his own account, and attained a first-rate reputation. Among his works are, 'Observations on Ophthalmia,' 'Remarks on Fistula Lachrymalis,' and 'Chirurgical Observations.' Died 1815.

WARE, SIR JAMES, called 'the Camden of Ireland,' author of works on the history and antiquities of that country, 1594–1666.

WARE, WILLIAM, an American Unitarian divine, and miscellaneous writer, was born in Massachusetts, 1797. He was the minister of a church in the city of New York, from 1821 to 1836, and subsequently at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1843 to 1845, when he devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits, and published his two best known productions, 'Probus,' and 'Letters from Palmyra,' which prove him to have been a cultivated scholar, and a graceful writer. Died 1852.

WARGENTIN, P. W., a Swedish astronomer, secretary to the Academy of Sciences, 1717–1783.

WARHAM, WM., archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor, was born at Okely, in Hampshire, 1460, and in 1475 admitted a fellow of New College, Oxford. His public life commenced in 1493, when Henry VII. sent him on an embassy to the Duke of Burgundy; he became keeper of the great seal in 1502, but resigned this office in 1515, in consequence



of the ascendancy of Wolsey, who succeeded him; died 1532.

WARING, EDWARD, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, author of an 'Essay on the Principles of Human Knowledge,' 'Properties of Algebraic Curves,' and other works, 1734-1798.

WARMHOLTZ, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a Swedish bibliographer, 1710-1784.

WARNER, FERDINANDO, a doctor, and clergyman of the Church of England, author of a great number of works, theological, biographical, and historical, 1703-1768. JOHN, his son, a writer on Prosody, and translator of the history of 'Friar Gerund,' from the Spanish.

WARNER, JOHN, bishop of Rochester, distinguished for his learning and munificence, and as a royalist at the period of the rebellion, 1585-1666. Among his charitable works may be mentioned the foundation of Bromley College, for twenty widows of royal and orthodox clergymen, and four scholarships in Baliol College for young Scotchmen.

WARNER, J., an eminent surgeon, 1717-1801.

WARNER, RICHARD, a botanist, 1711-1775.

WARNER, SAMUEL ALFRED, commonly known as Captain Warner, a sailing master in the British navy, and inventor of the 'Long Range' which he made many unsuccessful efforts to have accepted by the British and other governments. Died 1853.

WARNER, SETH, an American revolutionary officer, was born in Connecticut, 1744. In 1713 he removed to Vermont, and in conjunction with Ethan Allen, was a leader of the people, in the controversy with New York, in consequence of which the latter colony passed an act of outlawry against him. He marched at the head of his Vermont troops to capture Ticonderoga, in 1775. Was with Montgomery in Canada, and subsequently marched to Quebec, and covered the retreat to Ticonderoga. In 1777, he participated in the victory of Bennington, and subsequently commanded under Gates. Died 1785.

WARNER, WILLIAM, an English scholar and poet, mentioned among the early writers to whom we owe the refinement of our language, 1558-1609.

WARNEY, C. E., a French officer and writer on tactics, in the Polish service, 1719-1786.

WARREN, CHARLES, an eminent engraver, was a native of London, and for many years held a distinguished rank in his profession. He was the first who effectually removed the difficulties of engraving on steel. Died 1823.

WARREN, JAMES, an American revolutionist, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1725. He was President of the Provincial Congress, a major general of the militia, and speaker of the House of Representatives. Died 1808. His wife, MERCY, was the author of a 'History of the Revolution,' a volume of poems, &c. Died 1814.

WARREN, JOHN, an American physician, first professor of anatomy in New England, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1763. Died 1815.

WARREN, JOSEPH, a revolutionary officer, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1741. He was educated as a physician, and arose to considerable eminence in his profession. He took an early interest in American politics, and became president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. On the commencement of hostilities he was appointed major general of the forces of Massachusetts, and fought at Bunker Hill, where he fell in June 1775.

WARREN, SIR JOHN BORLASE, an English admiral, employed in the expedition to Quiberon, destined to assist the Vendéans, was born at the seat of his

family at Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire, 1754. After the Vendean expedition he joined the Brest fleet under Lord Bridport, and distinguished himself in 1798 by capturing the French squadron sent to invade Ireland. On the conclusion of peace he became a privy councillor, and was sent as ambassador to Russia; died 1822.

WARREN, SIR PETER, vice-admiral of the red, was born in Ireland 1703, and won his laurels by the capture of Louisbourg, and the total defeat of a French squadron sent to recover it, 1745-1747. In the autumn of the last-mentioned year his popularity occasioned his return to parliament as member for Westminster; died 1752.

WARRINGTON, LEWIS, an American Commodore, was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1782. He entered the navy in 1800, and distinguished himself in the trouble with Tripoli and during the war with England in 1812. Died 1851.

WARSEWITZ, C. STANISLAUS, a Polish statesman, historian, and Jesuit: died 1605.



[Thomas Warton.]

WARTON, JOSEPH AND THOMAS, were brothers, and very like each other in pursuits and mental character. They share with bishop Percy the honor of having given the first perceptible impulse to that revolution in literary taste, which dethroned Pope and the Didactic school of poetry, and led poets and critics to a renewed study both of nature and of Old English literature. The Wartons have a place, likewise, among our minor poets; but in this character even Thomas possesses but small merit. They were sons of a clergyman, who was professor of poetry at Oxford, and afterwards a vicar in Hampshire. Joseph was born in 1722, and lived till 1800. Thomas, born in 1728, died in 1790.—Dr. Joseph Warton was the more active and independent thinker of the two; and students of the principles of criticism have, since his time, estimated, more justly than did his contemporaries, the value of his 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.' It was published in separate parts, in 1756 (the same year with Percy's Reliques) and 1782. But Warton, a poor man during all the best period of his life, was diverted from systematic study and speculation by the toils of clerical duty, and afterwards by those of teaching. He taught for nearly forty years in Winchester School, of which for twenty-seven years he was head master.—Dr. Thomas Warton, being content to remain in the celibacy of Trinity College, Oxford, was able to devote himself without interruption to his favorite pursuits. He held the professorship of poetry for the usual ten years from 1757; and in 1785 he was appointed poet-laureate and Camden professor of



history. Besides writing a good deal of poetry, and several miscellanies and pieces of humor, he creditably edited Theocritus and one of the Greek Anthologies. But his really valuable efforts were made in the criticism of Early English Literature. His earliest performance of this sort was the 'Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser,' published in 1752, and much enlarged in 1762. His great work, 'The History of English Poetry,' appeared in three successive volumes, in 1774, 1778, and 1781. He lived to write only a small portion of a fourth volume; and the work closes abruptly near the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. It is ill-digested, desultory, and often very loose in reasoning: it contains many serious gaps, and very many positive errors, in detail. But even its mistakes and deficiencies are fewer than we might have expected from the first pioneer in so rugged a field; and the value of the book makes it well worth the trouble which has been expended on it, in corrections and additions, by its recent editors, Price and Taylor. Its antiquarian learning is very great; the poetical taste of the author is remarkably fine; and the flowing and animated eloquence, which breaks out whenever the occasion permits, makes many parts of it as interesting as any thing we have of the sort. [W.S.]

WARWICK, a famous baronial name in England; the principal of those who have borne it are—GUY OF BEAUCHAMP, commonly called Guy, earl of Warwick, a party to the league against Edward II., by which his favorite, Piers Gaveston, was beheaded, 1312. RICHARD, a favorite of Henry V., distinguished in the French wars, and regent in the time of his successor; died 1439. RICHARD NEVILLE, earl of Warwick, called the King Maker, slain at the battle of Barnet 1471. EDWARD, grandson of the latter, beheaded by Henry VII. 1499.

WARWICK, SIR PHILIP, secretary to Charles I., and member of the long parliament, author of a 'Discourse on Government,' and 'Memoirs of the King,' 1608–1682.

WARWICK, VIBRAND VON, a Dutch navigator, who prepared the commercial relations between Holland and the Chinese in 1606.

WASER, ANNA, a Swiss painter, 1679–1713.

WASER, GASPARD, a learned Swiss Orientalist and antiquarian, 1565–1625. His son, JOHN HENRY, a diplomatist, 1600–1669.

WASER, H., a Swiss minister and economist, author of 'Chronologie Diplomatique,' 1742–1780.

WASHINGTON, BUSHROD, a judge of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Virginia, 1759. He was the nephew of George Washington, and was left heir to his papers and library. He received the appointment to a seat upon the bench of the supreme court from President Adams in 1797. He took great interest in the organization of the American Colonization Society, and was appointed its first president. Died 1829. His nephew, AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, came into possession of the Washington residence, of Mount Vernon, and died 1832. He was the author of 'Reports of the Court of Appeals, of Virginia.' Died 1835.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, was born in Westmoreland in the state of Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. His father was affluent, but George received merely the ordinary education of the young American colonist of the day, which was always meagre, unless when the ambitious parents sent a son to the home country. He had, however, but scanty literary or artistic tastes, and studied only the accomplishments which aided his practical views. Though it has been questioned if he knew



[George Washington.]

any language but English, it is understood that he studied French after the responsibilities of command had fallen on him, for the purpose of holding communication with the auxiliaries sent from France to join the army of independence. On the other hand his practical acquirements were precociously developed. When but sixteen years old he was employed in surveying the vast wilderness assigned to his connection, Lord Fairfax, in the district of the Allegany mountains. He pursued the profession of a surveyor, which in a country full of estates, utterly unknown in character and extent to their owners, was a lucrative one; and he is said to have thus obtained an unconscious training for his subsequent warlike operations, by acquiring a minute acquaintance with some parts of the country, and a know-



[Mount Vernon.]

ledge of the general characteristics of the whole. Before he was twenty years old he received an important command, as adjutant-general in one of the military districts into which Virginia was divided to resist the Indians, and his genius entitled him to more important command in the American war with France in 1754. In a mission across the frontiers to ascertain the objects of the French, he discovered by his extraordinary sagacity the views of aggrandizement which led ultimately to the destruction of French power in America. He distinguished him-





[Washington's Head-quarters, at Valley Forge.]

self in the war which then broke out, and as all this occurred before he was twenty-three years old, his history decidedly supports the theory that the faculty of the military commander is generally developed early in life. It is believed, indeed, that many of the early calamities of that war might have been obviated if veteran British commanders had paid more respect to the sagacity of the young Virginian. In 1759 he married Mrs. Martha Custis, a widow. She brought considerable property to add to Washington's large estates, and for some years his hands were as full of business, in the management of private property and attendance on the provincial legislature, as they ever afterwards were when he was at the head of the Union. It was one of his peculiarities that he carried out small matters with the same articulate organization as large. He slurred over nothing, and his household books, of which fac-similes have been extensively circulated, would have stamped him as a pedantic trifler, had they not exemplified the same rigid adherence to system and accuracy of detail with which he subsequently organized the government of a great nation. He took an unnoticeable but active part in his own province, in the preparations for the assertion of independence. He was appointed one of the delegates from Virginia to the first general Congress in 1774, and had



[Washington's Head-quarters, at Tappan.]

the command of the independent companies of the state. Still, his position had never been brilliant or even conspicuous, and it is perhaps the most re-

markable instance of that common sense which characterized the revolution, that the supreme command of the army of independence should have fallen into his hands. He became commander-in-chief on 15th June, 1775. To give his history from that period until, after completing the task assigned to him, he resigned his command at the close of the year 1783, would be to give a history of the American war of independence. It may be only generally remarked of his career, that it was almost to the conclusion a struggle not only against the British force, but the turbulence and factionness of those who were influential in the new states and their army. It cannot be said that the brilliancy of his achievements gave him his great influence, for he was often beaten, and it was by taking advantage of what his troops learned in hardships and defeats, that he was at last able to accomplish the sagacious and deeply planned movement by which Cornwallis was surprised and found it necessary to surrender. He was inaugurated as the first president of the United States, on the 30th of April, 1789. How he presided at the organization of a new empire, and



[Tomb of Washington.]

regulated the enthusiasts, or self-seekers, who struggled for their peculiar objects, is, like his military career, matter of history. On more than one occasion, if he could not with certainty have achieved life-long despotic power, he might have acquired the flattering title of king, but it was his great merit that he sought only as much power and greatness as enabled him to do his duty, and no more. He retired from public life in 1796, and died on the 14th of Dec., 1799, leaving a reputation without a stain.

WASHINGTON, Wm., a relative of Geo. Washington, and one of his staff, and a revolutionary officer, died 1810.

WASMUTH, M., a Danish Orientalist, 1625-88.

WASSE, CORNELIA WOUTERS, Baroness Von, a female writer of Brussels, 1739-1802.

WASSE, JOSEPH, a native of Yorkshire, distinguished for his classical learning, 1672-1738.

WASSENAER, N. J., a Dutch physician and historian of Europe, died 1632.

WASSENBERG, EVERARD VON, a German historian of the reign of Uladislaus IV., born 1610.

WATELET, CLAUDE HENRY, a French painter and etcher, author of several critical works on art of considerable value, 1718-1786.

WATERHOUSE, BENJAMIN, an American physician, naturalist and writer, was born in Newport, L.



I., educated in London, Edinburgh and Leyden, became professor at Harvard, and subsequently at Brown University. He was the author of a work entitled the 'Botanist' and of another entitled 'Junius,' in which he advocated the claims of Lord Chatham to the authorship of the famous letters. Died 1846, aged 92.

WATERHOUSE, EDWARD, an English divine known as a heraldist and miscellaneous writer, 1619-1670.

WATERLAND, DANIEL, a learned divine, and dignitary of the Church of England, was born at Wasely or Walesly, in Lincolnshire, 1683, and died 1740. His principal works are of a controversial character, written against Jackson and Tindal: a complete edition was published in 11 volumes 8vo, 1823, by Van Mildert.

WATERLOO, ANTHONY, a Dutch landscape painter and etcher; born about 1618, died 1662.

WATERLOO, G. B., a Latin poet, 1572-1597.

WATRELOS, LAMBERT, a priest of Flanders, author of a Chronicle of Cambray, 1110-1172.

WATS, GILBERT, an English scholar, died 1657.

WATSON, DAVID, a learned Scotchman, best known for his version of Horace, 1710-1756.

WATSON, HENRY, a gallant East Indian officer and engineer, born at Holbeach about 1737. He distinguished himself at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761, and at the capture of Havannah 1762, but in a still more memorable manner by the works of Fort William; died 1786.

WATSON, JAMES, a Scotch printer, author of a History of the Art in Scotland, died 1722.

WATSON, JOHN, a minister of the Church of England, known as an antiquarian, and historical and miscellaneous writer, 1724-1783.

WATSON, RICHARD, bishop of Llandaff, author of several learned works, was born at Heversham, near Kendal, in 1737. He first distinguished himself as a natural philosopher, and in 1764 succeeded Dr. Hadley as professor of chemistry at Cambridge; in 1771 he became professor of divinity. The theological works of Bishop Watson are, 'An Apology for Christianity, in a series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.,' 'An Apology for the Bible,' in answer to Paine's Age of Reason, and many miscellaneous Tracts and Sermons. His philosophical works are chiefly on Chemistry. Died 1816.

WATSON, ROBERT, a Scottish historian and professor of the *Belles Lettres*, author of a 'History of Philip II.' born at St. Andrews about 1730, died 1780. Mr. Watson began a History of Philip III., which was completed by Dr. Thompson.

WATSON, T., a nonconformist divine, died 1690.

WATSON, T., a catholic prelate, died 1582.

WATSON, T., a song-writer, d. 1591 or 1592.

WATSON, SIR WILLIAM, a physician of London, eminent as a botanist and natural philosopher, especially for his skill in electricity; born in Clerkenwell 1715, died 1787.

WATT, JAMES, the author of improvements in the application of steam as a motive power which have identified his name with the steam engine. Directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophical research, to the improvement of the steam engine, he enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an eminent place among the illustrious followers of science and the real benefactors of the world. Watt was born at Greenock, 19th January, 1736, the son of James Watt, twenty years town councillor, treasurer, and baillie of Greenock. Being even in infancy, says M. Arago, of a delicate constitu-



[James Watt.]

tion, the early education of James Watt was in a great measure of a domestic character. His ill health seems to have led him to the cultivation of his intellect with unusual assiduity. It is said that when only six years of age, he was discovered drawing geometrical figures on the hearth with chalk, and other anecdotes related of him justify the remark which was elicited by a friend on the above occasion that he was 'a by ord'nar' wean.' When about fourteen years of age he made an electrical machine, and there is a curious anecdote related by M. Arago, to the effect that his aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, who did not entertain the same opinion as his father of the powers of the boy, upbraided him one evening at the tea table for what seemed to her to be listless idleness;—taking off the lid of the kettle and putting it on again; holding sometimes a cup and sometimes a silver spoon over the steam; watching the exit of the steam from the spout, and counting the drops of water into which it became condensed. With the increased light imparted by a knowledge of his subsequent career, the boy pondering before the tea kettle, will, as observed by his French enthusiastic biographer, be viewed as the great engineer prelude to the discoveries that were to immortalize him. In 1755, Watt went to London, and placed himself under Mr. John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch Lane, whose business it would appear lay chiefly in making and repairing the instruments made use of in the experiments in mechanics and natural philosophy. Shortly after his return from London, about 1757, when Watt had scarcely attained his twenty-first year, he endeavored to establish himself in business in Glasgow, but owing to his not being a burgess he met with opposition from the corporation of arts and trades, who refused to allow him to set up even the humblest workshop. To the great renown of the authorities of the university, which is not under city jurisdiction, Watt was offered an asylum within the precincts of the college, where he established a shop, and he was honored with the title of mathematical instrument maker to the university. The great men of the day—Adam Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Dick, Professor Anderson, kindly befriended young Watt, and the more intelligent students were his intimate companions. The revival of commercial and manufacturing enterprise in Britain had about this time directed attention to steam as a motive power. As early as 1761 or 1762, Watt made some experiments on the force of steam. But the event to which his invaluable dis-

coveries may be most distinctly assigned took place in the session of 1763-64, when Professor Anderson sent him a model of Newcomen's steam engine to repair. He soon repaired the model, which exists to this day in the museum of the natural philosophy class. While working at these repairs, he was led to detect the imperfections of the machine itself, and to investigate those properties of steam upon which its action depends. About this time he left the college and took up his abode in the town previous to his marriage with his cousin, Miss Miller, the daughter of a 'freeman,' in the summer of 1764. It is not possible to enter here on the nature of Watt's improvements in the steam engine, or to estimate their economical advantages; we must refer to treatises on the steam engine for information on these points. Suffice it here to say, that Watt's invention of a separate condenser, and the necessary modifications of the arrangements of the mechanism of the engine, were in their main features completed as early as 1765. In 1768, the first patent was applied for, and obtained 5th January, 1769. Dr. John Roebuck, the founder of Carron Iron Works, who had aided Watt in preparing his third working model, was a sharer in this patent. Roebuck's affairs got embarrassed in the summer of 1769, and Watt was for the time deprived of the means of prosecuting his inventions. He dedicated himself, however, with great credit to general engineering and surveying during the interval which elapsed before the opportunity presented itself of his finally devoting himself to the carrying out of his improvements in the steam engine. It was while engaged in the greatest engineering work undertaken by him, the surveying and estimating a line of canal between Fort William and Inverness, since executed by Telford on a larger scale than was then proposed, that Watt, in 1773, having been bereaved of his wife, determined to accept an invitation from Matthew Boulton, the founder of Soho, to settle in England. Watt's connection with Boulton commenced early in the year 1774, and they remained in partnership till 1800, when Watt retired from business, but their friendship continued undiminished until Boulton's death. Of the spirited manner in which Boulton conducted the mercantile department of the establishment, some idea may be formed from the fact, that upwards of £47,000 was spent before the patentees began to receive any returns; but at length their remuneration began to pour in, and in no scanty stream. In Cornwall and other mining districts, especially where coal was not abundant, the new engines speedily replaced the old; but down to 1794 the introduction of the steam engine into the other mining districts had been comparatively slow, and it has been stated, that at the expiration of the patent the aggregate power of the engines employed in London was not more than 650 nominal horse power; in Manchester about 450 horse power, and in Leeds about 300 horse power. As above alluded to, a volume would not suffice to exhaust Watt's professional biography, and we must leave our readers to inquire into this elsewhere. Of the private character of the great engineer a most pleasing account is given by Lord Jeffrey, who observes: 'Perhaps no individual in this age possessed so much and so varied exact information, had read so much, and remembered what he had read so accurately and well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodizing power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it.' In social conversation he allowed his

mind, like a great cyclopædia, to be opened up or whatever subject might best suit the taste of his associates; and he made every thing so plain, clear, and intelligible, that, it is remarked, scarcely any one could be conscious of any deficiency in their own capacity in his presence.—Of a generous and affectionate disposition, he was considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed indications of talent, or who applied to him for patronage and advice. As his death approached, he was perfectly conscious of his situation, and calm in the contemplation of it, expressing his thankfulness for the length of days with which he had been blessed. He died at Heathfield, near Soho, Birmingham, on the 25th of August, 1819. He was fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; correspondent of the French Institute, and an LL.D. of Glasgow university. By public subscription a monument was erected to him in 1824 in Westminster Abbey, one of the best of Chantrey's works. The countenance of this statue has been characterized as the 'personification of abstract thought.' Other statues by Chantrey adorn George's Square, Glasgow, the University Museum, and the chapel at Handsworth, erected by Watt's only son, who survived him, and who is since dead.

[L.D.B.G.]



[Statue of Watt.]

WATT, ROBERT, a Scotch physician, author of professional works, and of the well-known index of British and foreign literature, entitled 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' 1774-1819.

WATTEAU, ANTOINE, an eminent French painter, was born in 1684, at Valenciennes. He commenced as a scene painter at Paris, but his admirable genius soon raised him above that humble occupation; and having produced a picture which gained the prize at the academy, his ardor for the art increased, and he speedily rose to fame. Died 1721.

WATTS, ISAAC, D.D., was a native of Southampton, where he was born on 17th July, 1674. His father was a dissenter, and living at a time when nonconformity was a crime, he several times suffered heavy penalties, both by fine and imprisonment. Isaac early displayed a remarkable precocity; and his greatest delight while a mere child, consisted in reading simple story books. At the age of four he began to learn Latin, and at seven, had attracted no small attention by his talent for versifying. His proficiency in classical studies was so much above the average scholarship of school boys, that some





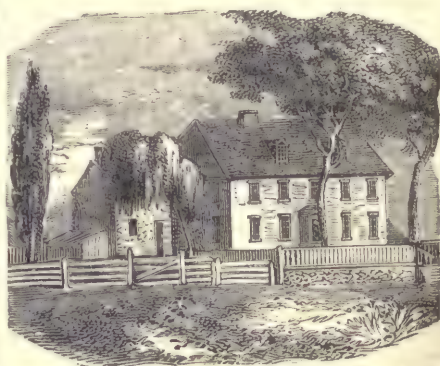
[Abney Park, the residence of Isaac Watts.]

wealthy individuals, desirous of encouraging so gifted a youth, offered to bear the expenses of his education at one of the universities, if his father would have consented to his entering the established church. Prevented by conscientious scruples from accepting this generous offer, the father placed Isaac at a dissenting academy, under the care of the reverend Mr. Rowe, an independent clergyman, eminent both for his piety and learning. At the age of twenty, his academic course was finished, but instead of commencing an active course of preaching, he resolved, with a rare exercise of humility, and distrust of his fitness for the pulpit, to return to his father's house, with a view of acquiring, during a season of religious retirement, those higher qualifications for the duties of the ministry, which no course of academic instruction, however extensive or varied, can supply. It was during this period that he first tried his poetic talents in the composition of sacred poetry; and so much were these sacred songs admired, that on their being collected and published in a little volume, they were unanimously adopted as the hymn-book of the independent chapel where his father worshipped. After a retirement of two years under the paternal roof, he accepted an invitation from Sir John Hartopp, Bart, of Stoke-Newington, to undertake the office of tutor to his son. In this situation, he enjoyed ample opportunities for self-improvement; and while he was most conscientious in attending to the interests of his youthful charge, he pursued his own studies at the same time, with indefatigable industry; increasing his familiarity with the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures,—perusing the works of the most eminent biblical writers and divines,—forming abridgments of many, and endeavoring to digest his acquired knowledge by the methods he afterwards described in his 'Improvement of the Mind.' In 1698, Watts entered upon the duties of the ministry, as assistant to Dr. Chauncey, pastor of the independent church, Mark Lane, London; and on the death of that clergyman, was chosen to succeed him on 8th March, 1702. Under the auspices of this eloquent and fervid young preacher, the congregation rapidly increased, and continued for several years in the most flourishing condition, when an alarming illness, brought on by his vehement style of oratory, threatened to put a premature period to his life and usefulness. By due care and attention he recovered; but his physical energies were so much impaired, that he was obliged, first, to employ an assistant, to relieve him of some part of his ministerial duties; and then afterwards, on the recurrence of a violent

fever, which gave a severe shock to his enfeebled constitution, he had, at his own desire, Mr. Price associated with him as colleague in the pastoral charge of his congregation. Compelled soon after to resign his public office, he went on a visit to the house of his friend, Sir Thomas Abney, knight and alderman, of Abney Park, Stoke-Newington; and that visit, though designed at first to be for a few days, was prolonged to a residence of more than thirty years. In this hospitable mansion he received all the tender and assiduous attention which his infirmities required; and which were sweetened by the pleasures of cultivated society and Christian friendship. In 1728, the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen simultaneously conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. Seldom has such a title been bestowed on one so worthy to receive it. Dr. Watts' range of knowledge was almost unbounded, and although theology was of course the chief subject of his study, he had mastered the whole circle of the sciences. Dr. Watts holds a respectable rank in the list of British poets. His poetry is chiefly of a devotional cast, and in regard to his hymns, Dr. Johnson has pronounced this high eulogium: 'That for children he condescended to lay aside the scholar, the philosopher, and the wit to write little poems, systems of instruction adapted to their wants and capacities.' Dr. Watts died on 25th November, 1748, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

[R.J.]

WAYNE, ANTHONY, an American revolutionary major-general, was born in Pennsylvania, 1745. Fought at Ticonderoga in 1775, and at Brandywine, Jamestown, and Monmouth. In 1779, he gallantly mastered the fortress of Stony Point, and otherwise distinguished himself during the war. In 1787 he



[Residence of Gen. Wayne.]

was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the federal constitution. He was also victor of the battle of the Miamis in 1794, having succeeded St. Clair in the command of the western army in 1792. Died 1796.

WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM OF, so called from his birth-place, in Lincolnshire, was the eldest son of Richard Patten or Barbour. Commencing his distinguished career as head master of Winchester school about 1429, he became provost of Eton, then in course of foundation by Henry VI., 1442, bishop of Winchester 1447, and lord high chancellor 1456. He founded Magdalen College, Oxford, and, though a true Lancastrian, was highly honored by Edward IV.; died 1486.

WEAVER. See WEEVER.



WEBB, F., an English writer, 1735-1815.

WEBB, P. C., an antiquarian, 1700-1770.

WEBB, PETER BARKER, an English naturalist, especially devoted to the science of botany. Died 1854, aged 62.

WEBBE, GEORGE, a native of Wiltshire, who became bishop of Limerick, and died in the castle of that town, where the rebels had imprisoned him, in 1641. He is the author of several religious works, the principal of which is entitled 'Practice of Quietness, directing a Christian to Live Quietly in this Troublesome World.'

WEBBE, SAMUEL, a great English musician and composer, was born in 1740. In his boyhood he was indentured to a cabinet-maker, but after the termination of his apprenticeship he devoted himself entirely to the study of music. At twenty-six years old he gained a gold prize medal for the best canon from the Catch Club, and from the years 1765 to 1792 he had no fewer than twenty-seven medals awarded to him from the same club for glees, canons, odes, and catches. It was for this club that Webbe composed the famous glee 'Glorious Apollo.' His compositions of the class mentioned amount to one hundred and seven. He composed, besides masses (he was a Roman Catholic), anthems, songs, &c., many of which are still sung. He died in 1817. [J.M.]

WEBBER, JOHN, an ingenious artist, who was appointed draughtsman in the last expedition of Captain Cook; born in London, 1751, died 1793.

WEBBER, SAMUEL, an American mathematician, and president of Harvard College from 1806 to his death in 1810, was born in Massachusetts. He was the author of a collegiate text book on mathematics.

WEBBER, Z., a Dutch theologian, died 1697.

WEBER, ANANIAS, a German theologian, preacher, and controversial writer, 1596-1765.

WEBER, CARL MARIA VON, one of the greatest of German musicians, was born at Eutin in Holstein, in December, 1786. In 1797 he was taken to Salzburg and placed under the tuition of Michael Haydn (brother of the illustrious composer), and here he published his first works. Soon after this he went to Munich, where he received lessons in singing from Valesi, and in composition from M. Kalcher, under whose supervision he wrote music for an opera 'The Power of Love and Wine.' In 1800 his opera the 'Wood Maiden,' was brought out, in 1801 'Peter Schlemihl,' and soon after 'Ruhezahl,' which afterwards appeared as the composition of Rhode. In 1802 he set out on a professional tour through Germany, and in 1806 he went by invitation to Carlsruhe, where he produced several symphonies and concertos. At Darmstadt he composed his 'Abou Hassan,' and from 1813 to 1816 he was director of the opera at Prague. In 1822 he brought out at Berlin his greatest work, 'Der Freischutz,' which produced an immense sensation in the north of Germany, and wherever it was performed. It was put on the stage in London on the 23d of July, 1824. In November, 1823, Weber produced at Vienna his opera of 'Euryanthe,' and in 1825 he accepted from Mr. Charles Kemble the offer of £500 to compose an opera for the English stage. This opera was 'Oberon,' which was brought out at Covent Garden theatre, conducted by Weber himself, on the 12th of April, 1826. Soon after unmistakable symptoms of pulmonary disease presented themselves, and the health of the great composer sank rapidly, and his illustrious career closed on the 5th of June, 1826 when he was found lifeless in his bed.

He was buried in the Roman Catholic chapel, Moorfields, permission to inter him in St. Paul's cathedral having been refused on account of his religion.

[J.M.]

WEBER, EMMANUEL, a German historian, poet, and juriconsult, died 1726.

WEBER, G., a German *savant*, 1632-1698.

WEBER, HENRY WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and archæologist, was born at St. Petersburg of German parents in 1783, and having been educated at Edinburgh and Jena for the medical profession, finally settled in Scotland as an author. His principal works are—'Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries,' 'Explication of Northern Antiquities,' 'The Battle of Flodden Field,' and an edition of 'Beaumont and Fletcher.' Died 1818.



[Birth-place of Daniel Webster.]

WEBSTER, DANIEL, a distinguished American statesman, born in the town of Salisbury, State of New Hampshire, January 18th, 1782, died at Marshfield, State of Massachusetts, October 24th, 1852, in the 71st year of his age. He was the second son of Col. Ebenezer Webster, an officer of the American army during the war of the Revolution. At the close of the war, the father of Mr. Webster retired to private life, and with the assistance of his sons cultivated a small farm; his limited means prevented him from giving to them any other education than could be obtained at an inferior public school. The marked degree of intelligence manifested by the younger, induced such exertions to be made as enabled him to prepare himself for a collegiate course. In 1797, at the age of fifteen, he entered Dartmouth College, and devoted himself with ardor to a general course of study, exhibiting remarkable faculties of mind. Upon graduating in 1801, he assumed the charge of an academy for a year, and then commenced the study of law in his native village. After acquiring a knowledge of the first principles of the profession, he went to the city of Boston, and completed his studies in the office of Mr. Christopher Gore. Upon being admitted to the bar, he returned to the country, and commenced the practice of his profession in the vicinity of his early home. It was not long before he felt the necessity of a wider sphere of action, he therefore removed to Portsmouth, the largest town of New Hampshire, where he was obliged to compete with men of reputation and long standing in the profession. He soon occupied a prominent position, and a large and increasing practice testified to his ability and success.



Having in early life taken a decided position with regard to prominent political questions, he became about this time conspicuous in supporting the principles which he believed most conducive to the welfare of the country. In 1812 he was nominated and elected to a seat in the National Congress, where he displayed remarkable powers both as a debater and an orator. In 1817, having retired for a time to private life, he removed to the city of Boston, and resumed the practice of his profession, to which he gave his uninterrupted attention for a period of several years. In 1822 he was elected to a seat in Congress from the city of Boston, and from that position was chosen a senator of the United States, from the State of Massachusetts. From that period until his death, Mr. Webster was seldom out of public life, having been twice called to the head of the Department of State. Among the gifted statesmen to whose wise counsels the United States is indebted for its political status and respectability, no name appears more prominent than that of Daniel Webster. To an acute observation he added the weight of studied argument, and increased the natural activity of his mind by laborious industry. His writings, orations, and published speeches, bear the impress of a comprehensive intellect, and an exalted patriotism.



[Tomb of Daniel Webster.]

WEBSTER, JOHN, an Engl. dramatist, 17th c.

WEBSTER, NOAH, the famous American lexicographer, was born in 1758, at West Hartford, and was descended from one of the earliest English settlers in that colony. Having studied for the law he was called to the bar in 1781, and devoted the whole remainder of his life to literary and professional avocations. Besides his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' a work of amazing industry and research, he wrote 'Sketches of American Policy,' 'The Grammatical Institute,' and other works. He also conducted one of the daily papers of New York. Died 1843.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, a native of the Orkneys, known as professor of geology in the London University, and a writer on that science, 1773-1844. His 'Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy' may be considered the result of his acquaintance with Count Rumford, in whose researches he participated.

WEBSTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, editor of the Life of General Monk, &c., 1689-1758.

WECKERLIN, G. R., a German poet and political negotiator, 1584-1651.

WECKERLIN, G. L., a publicist and miscellaneous writer of Wirtemberg, 1739-1792.

WEDDERBURN. See ROSSLYN.

WEDDLE, THOMAS, an English mathematician, died 1853 aged 36.

WEDEL, C. H., a Prussian general, 1712-1782. WEDEL, GORGE WOLFGANG, a German physician and writer of many learned works, 1645-1721. His son, STEPHEN HENRY, a physician, 1671-1709. J. ADOLPHUS, brother of the latter, same profession, 1675-1748. JOHN WOLFGANG, of the same family, a learned botanist, 1708-1757.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, famous for his improvement of the English pottery manufacture, was born at Newcastle-under-Lyne, where his father was engaged in that branch of business, in 1730. He was well versed in natural philosophy, and produced his valuable results after numerous experiments upon the various kinds of clay and coloring substances, joined to a taste for art. He was the benefactor of his country in many other important matters, more especially in the promotion of the grand trunk canal, engineered by Brindley, and of a road through the potteries. Died 1795.

WEENINX, or WENIX, J. B., a Dutch painter, remarkable for the versatility of his powers, 1621-1660. His brother, JOHN, who excelled in hunting pieces and still life, 1644-1719.

WEERDT, ADRIAN DE, a Flemish landscape painter, flourished at Brussels, 16th century.

WEERDT, CEBALD DE, a Dutch navigator, who was killed at the isle of Ceylon 1603.

WEEVER, or WEVER, JOHN, an industrious antiquarian, supposed to have been born in Lincolnshire in 1576, died 1632. His work is the well-known 'Funeral Monuments of Great Britain,' originally published in 1631.

WEGELIN, JAMES, a native of St. Gall, author of a 'Universal History,' and of a 'Memoir on the Philosophy of History,' 1721-1793.

WEICHMANN, C. F., a German writer, author of 'The Unedited Poetical Productions of the Most Celebrated Writers of Lower Saxony,' died 1769.

WEIDLER, J. F., a Germ. astron., 1691-1755.

WEIGEL, CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED, a German physician, distinguished as a botanist, last century.

WEIGEL, ERHARD, an eminent German astronomer and mathematician, 1625-1699.

WEIGEL, V., a German theologian, 1533-1588.

WEILLER, G., a German philosopher, d. 1826.

WEIMAR, ANNE AMELIA, duchess of, daughter of the duke of Brunswick, distinguished by her patronage of literature, died 1807.

WEINBRENNER, FREDERIC, an eminent German architect, born at Carlsruhe, in 1766. After studying in Italy, and travelling over the Continent for the purpose of examining works of art, he returned to his native country, and founded an institution for the study of painting, modelling, poetry, the fine arts, and archæology: and from this school issued many distinguished artists. He erected several splendid edifices at Carlsruhe, Leipsic, and other places, and wrote treatises on different branches of science. Died 1826.

WEINREICH, V., a German *savant*, 1552-1622.

WEISE, C., a German writer, 1642-1708.

WEISHAUP, ADAM, a famous name in the history of secret societies, was a professor of canon law in the university of Ingoldstadt. He was born in 1748, and educated among the Jesuits, quarrelling with whom caused him to propose a counter association of the good and enlightened of all nations. The society organized in pursuance of this design, began working in 1776, and was finally known as the Society of *Illuminati*. In its foundation, an endeavor was made to combine all the working advantages and most striking symbols of Freemasonry and Jesuitism; from the latter, its statutes of impli-



cit obedience, and its espionage were derived; from the former its order and ritual, but modified by the revolutionary ends which its leaders really proposed. This society was suppressed by the elector of Bavaria in 1783, and Weishaupt, quitting Ingolstadt, went to Gotha, where he was honored with the dignity of Aulic counsellor. He died in 1822, and left several works illustrating the history of the Illuminati, and his views concerning the progress of society and 'Moral Perfectibility.' The Abbé Barneel and Professor Robison wrote exaggerated reports of this and the many similar movements of the period. See further in the article SAINT MARTIN.

[E. R.]

WEISS, F. R., a Swiss statesman, 1751-1802.

WEISSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a miscellaneous German writer and dramatic poet, author of several successful plays, and of songs and odes which are highly spoken of by the German critics. Weisse likewise acquired great popularity as a writer of works for youth, 1726-1804.

WEITZ, J., a Prussian philologist, 1576-1642.

WELCHMAN, EDWARD, a dignitary of the church, author of an 'Illustration of the Thirty-Nine Articles,' and a 'Defence of the Church of England,' 1665-1739.

WELD, THOMAS, an English cardinal, was born in 1773, at Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and was the eldest son of Thomas Weld, Esq., founder of the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. He succeeded to his ancestral estates in 1810; but, on the death of his wife, in 1815, he took orders, and was some years afterwards consecrated coadjutor bishop of Canada. Being in Italy with his daughter, Lady de Clifford, in 1829, pope Pius VIII. elevated him to the dignity of a cardinal. For many years previous he had devoted the whole of his time, and a great part of his fortune, to pious and charitable purposes: and he now relinquished his estates to his brother, Joseph Weld, Esq., who, in 1830, received Charles X. of France and his family, as guests at Lulworth Castle, previous to their removal to Holyrood House. He died, April 10, 1837.

WELDON, JOHN, an organist and distinguished composer of cathedral music, died 1736.

WELLER DE MOLS DORF, JEROME, a German theologian, distinguished for his piety and his connection with Luther, 1499-1572. JAMES, of the same family, an Orientalist and theologian, author of a Greek Grammar, 1602-1664.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY WELLESLEY, marquis of, was born at Dublin on 20th June, 1760. He became in youth a very accomplished scholar, and gave in early life greater promise of distinction than his renowned brother the duke of Wellington. He was an active member of the Irish House of Lords until the union, and at the same time had a seat in the English Commons. He was brought first into notice by his views on the regency question, which pleased George III. He received a British peerage as Baron Mornington, and the Irish title of marquis of Wellesley. It was in the year 1797 that the career in which he was destined to shine, was opened to him by his appointment as governor-general of India. It seemed at first no favorable prognostic of his career, that just after the calamities which had occurred from intrusting a royal duke with the command for which he was unfit, and while a repetition of the same mistake was producing its fruits under the brother of the prime minister, Wellesley, passing over veteran officers who had performed great achievements, should intrust high command to his young brother, Arthur. Whether

fortuitous or wisely calculated, the result was fortunate for the British rule in India at a very critical time. The government of Wellesley and his brother's victories form the second great epoch after the operations of Clive and Hastings in the acquisition of the British Indian empire. Though he desired to return earlier, he was prevailed on to remain governor-general until the year 1803. He held several offices after his return, and was from 1821 to 1828 governor-general of Ireland. He died on 20th December, 1842.

[J.H.B.]

WELLESLEY, Marchioness of, the eldest daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, and granddaughter of Charles Carroll. Her first husband was Robert Paterson, an American merchant, her second marquis of Wellesley, died 1853



[Wellington.]

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, afterwards duke of Wellington, was born at Dangan Castle in Ireland, on May 1, 1769.—Marshal Ney, Goethe, and several of the greatest men of the age were born in the same year. His father was Lord Mornington, an Irish nobleman, but he was of Norman blood, being lineally descended from the standard-bearer to Henry II. in his conquest of Ireland in the year 1100. His elder brother, who succeeded to the family honors, was a man of great genius and capacity, who afterwards became governor-general of India, and was created Marquis Wellesley. Thus the same family had the extraordinary fortune of giving birth to the statesman whose counsel and rule preserved and extended the British empire in the Eastern, and the hero whose invincible arm saved his country and conquered Napoleon in the Western world. Young Arthur Wellesley, after having received the elements of education at Eton, was sent to the military school of Angers in France to be instructed in the art of war, for which he already evinced a strong predilection. He received his first commission in the army in the 33d regiment, which to this day is distinguished by the honor then conferred upon it. The first occasion on which he was called into active service was in 1793, when his regiment was ordered abroad, and formed part of the British contingent, which marched across from Ostend under Lord Moira, to join the allied army in Flanders. He bore an active part in the campaign which followed, and distinguished himself so much in several actions with the enemy, that though only a captain in rank, he came at length to execute the duties of major, and did good service in several well-fought affairs of the rear guard in which he bore a part. Though the issue of the campaign was unfortunate, and it ter-



minated in the disastrous retreat through Holland in 1794, yet it was of essential service in training Wellesley to the duties to which he was hereafter to be called, for it was with an army at one time mustering 90,000 combatants that he had served; and his first initiation into the duties of his profession was with the great bodies which he was afterwards destined to command, and his first insight into war was on a great scale, to which his own achievements were one day destined to form so bright a contrast. After the return of the troops from Holland, the 38d regiment was not again called into active service till 1799, when it was sent out to India, to reinforce the troops there on the eve of the important war, in which Lord Wellesley, his elder brother, who was now governor-general, was engaged with the forces of Tippoo Saib. Young Wellesley went with them, and on his way out his library consisted of two books, which he studied incessantly; the Bible, and Caesar's Commentaries. On landing, his regiment, of which he had now become lieutenant-colonel, was so conspicuous for its admirable discipline, and the perfection to which the commissariat and all the arrangements connected with it had been brought, that it was specially noticed by General Harris, the commander-in-chief. Previous to the assault of Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib's capital, Wellesley was intrusted with the command of a nocturnal



[Dangan Castle, the birth-place of Wellington.]

attack on an outwork, which proved unsuccessful, from the troops missing their way in the dark, and getting into a deep water-course which proved to be impassable. General Baird, however, the second in command, gave him next day an opportunity of renewing the attack, which he did with entire success. His regiment was not engaged in the assault which followed on May 4, when the town was taken; notwithstanding which, he was next day appointed governor of it, a promotion obviously done to gratify the governor-general, and deservedly felt as an undeserved slight by the gallant hero who had conducted and headed the assault. Whatever opinion may be formed on the merits of this appointment, one thing is perfectly clear, that Col. Wellesley immediately gave decisive proof of his entire adequacy to the discharge of the important duties to which he was called. Seringapatam was soon put in a respectable position of defence, the disorders consequent on the storm arrested, and the administration of the new dominions acquired for the Company put on the best footing. Ere long he was called to more active duties. Doondiah Waugh, a noted freebooter, having collected 5,000 horse, the wreck of Tippoo's forces, had renewed the war in the upper provinces, and was levying contributions in all quarters from the inhabitants. Col. Wellesley, upon this, put

himself at the head of 1,400 horse, partly European and partly native, with which he pursued the Mysore chief. After undergoing incredible fatigues, he at length succeeded in coming up with him and bringing him to battle. The result was soon settled, Doondiah was defeated and slain, and the first intelligence his partisans received of his death, was by seeing his dead body brought back lashed to a galloper gun. On this occasion Col. Wellesley charged the Mysore horse in person at the head of the British dragoons. This brilliant achievement was the prelude only to still more important achievements. War having broken out in 1803 between the East India Company and the Mahrattas, General Wellesley, to which rank he had now been promoted, received the command of one of the armies destined to operate against them. After having stormed the strong fortress of Achmednagur, which lay on the the road, he came up with the Mahratta force, 30,000 strong, posted at the village of ASSAYE. Wellesley's forces, at the moment, did not exceed 4,500 men, of whom only 1,700 were European; and the half of his army, under Col. Stevenson, was at a distance, advancing by a different road, separated from his own by a ridge of intervening hills. But justly deeming the boldest course in such critical circumstances the most prudent, he took the resolution of instantly attacking the enemy with the small body of men under his immediate command. The result showed the wisdom as well as heroism of the determination. After a desperate struggle, in which he himself charged a Mahratta battery at the head of the 74th regiment, the vast army of the enemy, which comprised 18,000 splendid horse, was totally defeated, all their guns, 97 in number, taken, and their army entirely dispersed. It need hardly be said that this great victory had a material effect in breaking the power of the Mahrattas, and compelling them to conclude a most glorious peace, which closed Marquis Wellesley's administration. General Wellesley was made a Knight of the Bath for this victory, and he returned to England Sir Arthur Wellesley. His next employment was at the expedition under Lord Cathcart to Copenhagen, in 1807, on which occasion he commanded a division of the army. He was not engaged in the siege, but commanded a corps, which was detached against a body of Danes, 12,000 strong, who had collected, in the rear of the British force, in the island of Zealand. They were dispersed without much difficulty by a body of 7,000 men under Sir Arthur Wellesley. After the fall of Copenhagen he returned to England, and was nominated soon after to the command, in the first instance, of an expeditionary force of 10,000 men, which was fitted out at Cork, to co-operate with the Portuguese in rescuing their country from the tyrannic grasp of the French emperor. It was intimated to him, however, that Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Hew Dalrymple would, as soon as they arrived, supersede him in the command; and his friends urged him not to accept a subordinate command after having commanded great armies in the East. But Sir Arthur replied in a noble spirit: —'I have, as we say in India, eaten of the king's salt; and I will serve his majesty in whatever situation he may be pleased to place me, be it supreme or inferior.' The expedition set sail in June, 1808, and landed on the coast of Portugal, when they were soon assailed by General Junot, who had marched out of Lisbon, with 19,000 men, to drive him into the sea. The British force consisted of 16,000, and, as this was the first time the troops of the rival nations had met in the peninsula, great



interest was attached to the conflict. The French were defeated after a sharp action; and Sir Arthur had made preparations to follow up his victory by marching the same evening to Torres Vedras, where he would be between Junot and Lisbon, and would either drive him to a disastrous retreat or force him to surrender. But at this critical moment, when the order had just been despatched for this decisive movement, Sir H. Burrard arrived, and took the command.—He belonged to the old school, with whom it was deemed enough to fight one battle in one day, and he gave orders to halt. Junot, in consequence, hastened back to Torres Vedras, without losing an hour, and regained the capital. Sir H. Dalrymple soon afterwards arrived, and concluded the famous convention of Cintra, by which the French evacuated the whole of Portugal. That convention excited unbounded indignation in England at the time; but Sir A. Wellesley justly supported it, for, when the opportunity of cutting off Junot from Lisbon had been lost, it was the best thing that could be done. Next year, still more operations were undertaken. Sir Arthur, who had now been appointed to the sole command of the army in Portugal, landed at Lisbon on April 4, and by his presence restored the confidence which had been much weakened by the disastrous issue of Sir John Moore's campaign in the close of the preceding year. His first operation was to move against Marshal Soult, who had advanced to Oporto, with 20,000 men, and taken that city. By a bold movement he effected the passage of the Tagus, under the very guns of the enemy, and drove the French to so rapid a retreat, that he partook of the dinner which had been prepared for Marshal Soult! The French general, by abandoning all his guns and baggage, effected his retreat into Galicia, but not without sustaining losses as great as Sir John Moore had done in the preceding year. He next turned towards Spain, and having effected a junction with the Spanish general, Cuesta, in Estramadura, their united forces, 60,000 strong, but of whom only 20,000 were English and Portuguese, advanced towards Madrid. They were met at Talavera by King Joseph at the head of 45,000 of the best French troops in Spain. A desperate action of two days duration ensued, which fell almost entirely on the English and Portuguese, as the Spaniards, who were 38,000 in number, fled at the first shot. The French were in the end defeated with the loss of 8,000 men and 17 guns; but the fruits of victory were in a great measure lost to the English by the arrival of Marshals Soult, Ney, and Mortier, with the whole forces in the provinces of Galicia, Leon, and Asturias in their rear, which forced them to retreat to the Portuguese frontier. But one lasting good effect resulted from this movement, that these provinces were liberated from the enemy, who never after regained their footing in them. The year 1810 witnessed the invasion of Portugal by a huge French army, 80,000 strong, under Marshal Massena, which, after capturing the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Almeida, penetrated into the very heart of that country. Sir Arthur, who had now been created Viscount WELLINGTON, had only 35,000 men under his command, with which, it was impossible to prevent the fall of those fortresses. But he took so strong a position on the ridge of Busaco that he repulsed, with great slaughter, an attack upon it by two corps of the French army, and when at length obliged to retire, from his flank being turned after the battle was over, he did so to the position of *Torres Vedras*, thirty miles in front of Lisbon, which,

by the advantages of nature and the resources of art had been rendered impregnable. Six hundred guns were mounted on the redoubts, which were defended by 60,000 armed men. After wasting five months in front of this formidable barrier, the French general was forced to retreat, which he did closely followed by Wellington to the Spanish frontier. There Massena turned on his pursuer, and he re-entered Spain with a view to bring away the garrison of Almeida, which was now invested; but he was met and defeated at Fuentes d'Onore by Wellington, and forced to retire without effecting his object to Ciudad Rodrigo. The remainder of the year 1810 and the whole of 1811 passed over without any very important events, although a desperate battle took place in the latter year at Albuera, where Marshal Soult was defeated with the loss of 7,000 men by Marshal Beresford, in an attempt to raise the siege of Badajoz, which Wellington was besieging. He was compelled to desist from that enterprise after he had made great progress in the siege, by a general concentration of the whole French forces in the centre and south of Spain, who advanced against him to the number of 60,000 men. But, though Wellington withdrew into Portugal on this occasion, it was only soon to return into Spain. In the depth of winter he secretly prepared a battering train, which he directed against Ciudad Rodrigo, when Marmont's army, charged with its defence, was dispersed in winter quarters, and after a siege of six days, took it by storm in January, 1812. No sooner was this done than he directed his forces against Badajoz, which he also carried by storm, after a dreadful assault, which cost the victors 4,000 men. Directing then his footsteps to the north, he defeated Marmont, with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, near Salamanca; and advancing to Madrid, he entered that capital in triumph, and compelled the evacuation of the whole of the south of Spain by the French troops. He then turned again to the north, and advanced to Burgos, the castle of which he attempted to carry, but in vain. He was obliged again to retire, by a general concentration of the whole French troops in Spain, 100,000 strong, against him, and regained the Portuguese frontier, after having sustained very heavy losses during his retreat. The next campaign, that of 1813, was a continual triumph. Early in May, Wellington, whose army had now been raised to 70,000 men, of whom 40,000 were native English, moved forward, and driving every thing before him, came up with the French army of equal strength, which was concentrated from all parts of Spain in the Plain of VITTORIA. The battle which ensued was decisive of the fate of the peninsula. The French, who were under King Joseph in person, were totally defeated with the loss of 156 pieces of cannon, 415 tumbrils, their whole baggage, and an amount of spoil never before won in modern times by an army. The accumulated plunder of five years in Spain was wrenched from them at one fell swoop. For several miles the soldiers literally marched on dollars and Napoleons which strewed the ground. The French regained their frontier with only one gun, and in the deepest dejection. St. Sebastian was immediately besieged, and taken, after two bloody assaults, Pampeluna blockaded, and a gallant army, 35,000 strong, which Soult had collected in the south of France to raise the blockade, defeated with the loss of 12,000 men. Wellington next defeated an attempt of the French again to penetrate into France at St. Marcial, and following up his successes, crossed the Bidassoa, stormed the lines



they had constructed on the mountains, which were deemed impregnable, and after repeated actions, which were most obstinately contested through the winter, drove them entirely from the neighborhood of Bayonne, and completed the investment of that fortress, while Soult retired with 40,000 men towards Toulouse. Thither he was followed next spring by Wellington, who again defeated him at Orthes in a pitched battle, after which he detached his left wing, under Lord Dalhousie, which occupied Bourdeaux. The main army, under Wellington in person, followed Soult and brought him to action, in a fortified position of immense strength, on the heights of Toulouse. The battle took place four days after peace



[Apsley House, London, the residence of Wellington.]

had been signed, but when it was unknown to the allies; it graced the close of Wellington's peninsular career by a glorious victory. Honors and emoluments of all kinds were now showered upon the English general. He received a field-marshal's baton from George IV. in return for Marshal Jourdan's taken on the memorable field of Vittoria; he was made a duke at the conclusion of the peace; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and grants at different times to the amount of £500,000 to purchase an estate and build a palace. He was chiefly at Paris during the year 1814, conducting the negotiations for peace; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba in March, 1815, he was appointed to the command of the united army of British, Hanoverians, and Belgians, 70,000 strong, formed in the Netherlands, to resist the anticipated attack of the French emperor. The French emperor was not long in making the anticipated irruption; on the 15th June, 1815, he crossed the frontier, and drove in the Prussian outposts, with 130,000 men. Next day he attacked the Prussians, under Blücher, with 80,000; and despatched Ney with 30,000 against Wellington's army, which was only beginning to be concentrated. A desperate action ensued at Quatre Bras, in which the French were at length repulsed with the loss of 5,000 men; and, on the 18th, Wellington having collected all his forces at the post of Waterloo, gave battle to Napoleon in person, who was at the head of 80,000 men. His force was only 67,000, with 156 guns—whereas, the French had 250; and of these troops only 43,000 were English, and Hanoverians, and Brunswickers, who could be relied on, the remainder being Belgians, who ran away the moment the action was seriously engaged. Notwithstanding this great inequality, the British army maintained its ground with invincible firmness till seven o'clock, when the arrival

of 50,000 Prussians, under Blücher, on Napoleon's flank, enabled Wellington to take the offensive. The result was the total defeat of the French army, with the loss of 40,000 men and 156 guns. Napoleon fled to Paris, which he soon after left, and surrendered to the English, and Louis XVIII. having returned to his capital, his dynasty, and with it peace, was restored. The allies having determined to occupy the frontier fortresses, with an army of 150,000 men during five years, the command of the whole was bestowed on the duke of Wellington; thus affording the clearest proof that his was the master mind which had come to direct the European alliance. This high and important situation he held for the next three years, during the whole of which time he discharged its arduous duties with the most consummate wisdom, justice, and discretion. Not only did he retain the entire confidence of the allied sovereigns and respect of their soldiers under his command, but he interposed in so efficacious a manner to lighten the enormous burdens laid by the treaty of Paris on France, as to earn the gratitude and receive the thanks of all well-informed persons in that country. Mainly owing to his powerful intercession the period of occupation of the fortresses was shortened from five to three years, and the amount of contributions paid for its support of course proportionally lessened. Wellington resigned his command, and with it his magnificent appointments in October, 1818, and returned to England, to the retirement of a comparatively private station, terminating thus a career of unbroken military glory by the yet purer lustre arising from relieving the difficulties and assuaging the sufferings of his vanquished enemies. In 1819 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, which situation he held during the whole anxious years which followed, and by his able and far-seeing arrangements, contributed in an essential manner to bring the nation without effusion of blood through the long years of distress which followed. In November, 1827, he was, upon the dissolution of Lord Goderich's administration, appointed prime minister, which situation he held till displaced by a hostile vote of the House of Commons, on November 30, 1830, when the nation was convulsed by the passion for reform. This terminated his life as a political leader: but he was again appointed commander-in-chief some years afterwards, which situation he held till his death. The vigor of his intellect and sagacity of his counsels appeared in the uniform success which, during that period, attended the military operations in every part of the globe. He suppressed the Canadian revolt in 1837; faced, undismayed, the Afghanistān disaster in 1841; arrayed the forces which again led the English standard in triumph to Cabul in 1842; brought the Chinese war to a successful issue; subdued the Sikhs and tribes of Scindia, and rooted out of their almost impregnable fastnesses the formidable Caffres of South Africa. During all this period his counsels, whether at the head of or out of the cabinet, were uniformly directed to one object, the preservation of European peace, which, mainly owing to his exertions, was preserved unbroken, save by domestic tumult, for forty years after his crowning victory at Waterloo. And thus the most successful military commander which Europe has produced, put the key-stone to the arch of his fame, by directing his whole energies, after a brief period of energetic warfare, to the preservation of the blessing and cultivation of the virtues of peace. His long and honored life, after having been prolonged beyond the usual period of human existence,



at length drew to a close. He had, some years before his death, alarming symptoms in his head; so often the consequence of long-continued intellectual effort; but by strict abstemiousness and perfect regularity of life, he succeeded in subduing the dangerous symptoms, and he was enabled to continue and discharge his duties regularly at the Horse Guards till the time of his death, which took place on September 18, 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was honored with a public funeral, and buried in St. Paul's, in the most magnificent manner, beside Nelson. The queen and all the noblest in the land were there; a million of persons witnessed the procession, which went from the Horse Guards, by Apsley House, Piccadilly, and the Strand, to St. Paul's, and not a head was covered, and few eyes dry, when the procession appeared in the streets. Wellington was only once married. He left two sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to his titles and estates, the fruits of his transcendent



[Statue of the Duke of Wellington.]

abilities and great patriotic services. The leading feature of his intellect was wisdom and sagacity; of his moral character, a conscientious discharge of duty. In genius he was inferior to many, in foresight and just discrimination, to none. He was not gifted with the power of oratory, and had considerable difficulty in expressing his opinions; but such was the solidity of his judgment and the strength of his understanding, that what he said never failed to command attention, and, for the last twenty-five years of his life, he exercised an undisputed ascendancy in the House of Lords. In private life he was simplicity itself; his habits were regular, his life abstemious; he was punctual in keeping appointments, and assiduous in the discharge of every duty. Without any habits of ostentation he could, on fitting occasions, exhibit a splendor becoming his rank; and his simple habits enabled him to bestow innumerable sums on deserving objects, and relieve the distresses of great numbers of his brethren in arms. Without asserting that he was free from all the failings common to the children of Adam, it may safely be affirmed that, as he was the greatest general recorded in British, and one of the greatest in European story, so he was one of the most immaculate characters which has adorned the annals of his country. [A.A.]

WELLS, CHARLES WILLIAM, born of Scotch parents, at Charleston, in South Carolina, and settled as a physician in London, author of several physiological works, and of an *Essay on Dew*, the theory of which is now admitted, 1753-1817.

WELLS, E., a learned divine, 1664-1727.

WELSCH, C. J., a German philologist, 1624-78.

WELSER. See VELSER.

WELSTED, LEONARD, one of the heroes of Pope's *Dunciad*, known as a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Northamptonshire 1689, died 1747.

WELLWOOD, SIR HENRY MONCREIFF, bart., D. D., an eminent Scotch divine, was born at Blackford, near Stirling, in 1750. He was inducted at St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in 1775, and took an active part in the government of the Scottish church, of which he was an able and zealous pastor. Died 1827.

WELLWOOD, THOMAS, a Scottish physician, author of '*Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution*,' 1652-1716.

WEMYS, JAMES ERSKINE, a British Admiral, distinguished himself at Genoa. Died 1854.

WENCESLAUS, the name of several dukes and kings of Bohemia:—WENCESLAUS I., duke, 907-936. WENCESLAUS II., succeeded his uncle, Conrad, 1191, and was driven from the throne three months afterwards by Przemislas, died in prison 1194. WENCESLAUS III., as duke, or the first as king, son of Przemislas Ottocar I., was born 1205, and associated in the government with his father in 1228. He began to reign alone in 1230, died 1253. WENCESLAUS IV. or II., succeeded to the throne of Bohemia 1283, elected king of Poland in opposition to Uladislaus IV. 1300, and king of Hungary 1301. He ceded the latter dignity to his son, and died 1305. WENCESLAUS V. or III., son of the preceding, became king of Hungary when twelve years of age, 1301, and ceded that country to Otho IV., when his father's death called him to the government of Bohemia in 1305; assassinated 1306. WENCESLAUS VI. or IV., king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Charles IV., and was born 1359. He succeeded to his father in 1378, but his cruelties and debaucheries desolated the kingdom and led, in 1394, to his deposition. This time he succeeded in re-establishing his authority, but in 1400 he was solemnly deprived of the title of emperor, and remained king of Bohemia only, till his death in 1419. It was towards the close of his reign that the wars of John Huss and Zisca broke out.

WENCESLAUS, duke of Saxony, succeeded his brother, Rodolph II., 1370, killed 1388.

WENDELIN, GODFREY, a German astronomer, geometer, and Latin poet, 1580-1660.

WENGERSKI, ANDREW, the most celebrated of four brothers, rendered famous by their zeal for the spread of Socinianism in Poland, 1600-1649.

WENTWORTH. See STRAFFORD.

WENTWORTH, BENNING, for 20 years governor of New Hampshire, having been inducted in 1741. Bennington in Vermont took its name from him. Died 1770.

WENTZEL, J. C., a Ger. musician, 1659-1723.

WENZEL, C. F., a German chemist, 1740-93.

WEPFER, J. J., a German anatomist, 1620-95.

WEPPE, J. A., a Ger. dramatist, 1742-1810.

WERDMULLER, JOHN RODOLPH, a Swiss landscape and flower painter, 1639-1668.

WERDUM, ULRICH VAN, a Dutch statesman and historical writer, died 1681.

WEREMBART, a monk of St. Gall, distinguished as a Latin poet and musician, died 884.



WERENFELL, S., a German divine, 1651-1740.

WERF. See VANDERWERF.

WERKMEISTER, ANDREW, a German composer and writer on music, 1645-1706.

WERNER, ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB, a distinguished mineralogist and geologist, was born at Wehlau in Upper Lusatia, in 1750. He died in 1817. His father was connected with an iron foundry, and the young Werner, having minerals given to him as playthings, became familiar with their names from his earliest childhood. He was educated in the school of mines at Freyberg in Saxony, and eventually became professor of mineralogy and inspector of the mineralogical cabinet there. He has conferred great benefit on the science of mineralogy by introducing a precise, methodical language, well adapted for the description of minerals, and has rendered much the same service to it as Linnaeus did by his Terminology to botany. As a geologist, he is the father of the Neptunian theory, and however liable he is to the charge of very grave errors, he has done vast good to the science by his causing it to be studied more systematically than it ever had been before. Few naturalists who have written as little as Werner, have enjoyed a higher reputation. As a mineralogist, the late Dr. Murray of Edinburgh used to prefer him to Haüy. As a geologist, Professor Jameson ranks him as one of the first that has ever appeared. His reputation appears to us of the present day much exaggerated. He lectured with great zeal, assiduity, and success; and though he has left few works behind him, he had the pleasure of seeing a host of ardent pupils rising around him, who by their writings and labors have extended his fame and spread a knowledge of the principles he taught throughout all Europe. A mineral has been named in honor of him, Wernerite. [W.B.]

WERNER, J., a Swiss painter, 1637-1710.

WERNER, PAUL DE, a celebrated Prussian general, born in 1707. He displayed great bravery at the head of his troops at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Breslau, &c., and in 1759, he drove General de Ville out of Silesia, and raised the siege of Colberg. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Russians, and the most advantageous offers were made him by the czar Peter III. to induce him to enter into his service, but he rejected them, and, returning to Prussia, was again successfully employed in his country's service; and died in 1785.

WERNER, ZACHARIAS, the son of a professor in Königsberg, was born there in 1768. The ill-regulated life of this eccentric man of genius falls into two stages, surprisingly unlike each other. In the first, extending from his twenty-fifth year to his forty-third, he was, in alternate fits, a man of business, a dramatic poet, and a profligate: he obtained, and threw up, official appointments under the Prussian government: he married three times, and was three times divorced. In 1811 he became a Roman Catholic, received priest's orders, preached with great applause at Vienna during the congress of 1814, and, in spite of extravagant oddities, was a popular orator in the pulpit till his death in 1823.—His Dramas have gloomy impressiveness, both of imagination and passion, which (for some of us at least) it is difficult to resist; but they are full of coarse and hideous exaggerations, and of an ambitious mysticism with which he invests alike religion and history, human conduct and his hobby of freemasonry. In his works, indeed, as in the tenor of his life, there is much that can hardly be reconciled with the supposition of sanity. The most popular and least obscure of his works is his harrowing domestic tragedy, 'The

Twenty-fourth of February.' In others he celebrates Attila, Luther, the Destruction of the Templars, and the Conversion of Pomerania by the Teutonic Knights. [W.S.]

WERNHER, JOHN BALTHASER, Baron Von, a German juriconsult and publicist, died 1742. His nephew, M. GODFREY, a jurist, 1716-1794.

WERNICKE, C., a German poet, died 1720.

WERNSDORFF, GOTTLÖB, and his son of the same name, distinguished as philologists, the former 1668-1729, the latter 1710-1774.

WERNSDORFF, E. F., a second son of the preceding, a learned historian of Syria, 1718-1782.

WESLEY, JOHN, great grandfather of the methodist leader, was a clergyman of the Church of England, in the reign of Charles II. He received his education at New Inn, Oxford, and having distinguished himself by his piety, as well as his learning—especially his attainments in Oriental literature—he secured the favor and patronage of Dr. Owen, the vice-chancellor of the university. Having taken orders, he obtained the living of Blanford, in Dorsetshire, and was ejected for non-conformity. Continuing still to preach, he suffered imprisonment four successive times. His spirits being broken by the hardships and persecution to which he was subjected, he died at the early age of thirty-four, at the village of Preston; and such was the spirit of the times, that the authorities would not allow his body to be buried in the church of Preston. John Wesley married a niece of Thomas Fuller, the church historian.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, father of the celebrated clergyman of that name, was a minister of the Church of England, who held the livings of Epworth and Wroote, in Lincolnshire, in 1700. He was a devoted and very pious as well as learned man. The country town over which he was appointed, was noted for profligacy and vice; and the zeal with which he performed his sacred duties was so offensive to many of the wicked inhabitants, that they long meditated some plan of revenge. At length they set fire to the rectory. It was with the greatest difficulty the family were rescued, and the first act of the pious father on finding his children assembled in safety on the green before the blazing edifice, was to kneel down in the midst of the crowd, and give thanks to God for the deliverance. Mr. Wesley had some strong peculiarities of opinion; amongst which we may mention as the chief, that he was a most zealous advocate of the revolution. His wife was a violent partisan of the Stuart family: and this opposition of sentiment produced so much domestic discord, that Mr. Wesley left his family and parish for some years, till the reign of Anne brought about a reconciliation. On the accession of the Hanoverian family, the dissensions broke out afresh in the Epworth rectory, as Mrs. Wesley refused to acknowledge their right to the throne. And then there occurred an incident which produced an extraordinary sensation throughout the country in 1746, under the name of the Epworth ghost. It consisted of some strangely mysterious noises that were made when the family were at prayers, and especially when they came to the supplications for King George and the prince. It is now generally believed to have been a Jacobite trick, which the servants or neighbors resorted to, in order to frighten old Wesley from his political allegiance. Mr. Wesley was the author of several works both in prose and poetry. The principal of these were, a 'Life of Christ' in verse, 'The Histories of the Old and New Testaments' in verse, 'Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson,' and 'Dissertations on the Book of Job.' He died April, 1734. [R.J.]



WESLEY, SAMUEL, son of the former, was born at Epworth, 1692. Although he was four years old before he could speak, he displayed great quickness and aptitude for learning,—distinguishing himself to a very uncommon degree by his classical attainments, first at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. From Christ Church he returned to Westminster, in the capacity of usher; and there took orders under the patronage of Bishop Atterbury. Having strongly imbibed his mother's political opinions, he assailed the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, with satirical abuse; and rendered himself so obnoxious to the ministry, that when the office of under-master became vacant, and he was proposed as in all respects well qualified to fill it, the appointment was refused. Finding promotion at Westminster hopeless, he accepted the mastership of Tiverton school. Samuel was a religious man, but of sound and sober judgment. He disapproved of much both in the sentiments and conduct of his brothers, and for many years they never met. He died in 1739, in firm and unalterable communion with the Church of England. [R.J.]



[Rev. John Wesley.]

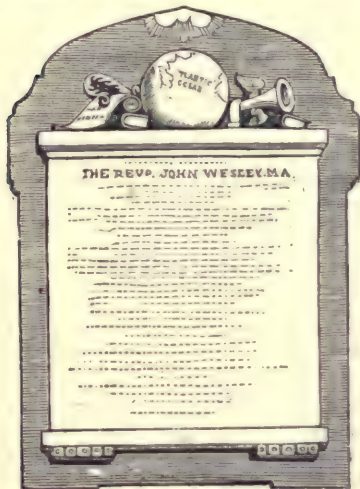
WESLEY, JOHN, the great founder of the Arminian branch of methodists, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, on the 17th June, 1703. His father, the rector of that place, was a man whose great piety and zealous administration of discipline excited against him the hostile feelings of his parishioners. Their malignity drove them to the wicked purpose of setting fire to the rectory at midnight, and little Johnny Wesley, then a very young boy, was literally plucked as a brand from the burning. The domestic education he received was strictly of a religious character, and under the instructive influence of his mother especially, his heart was early imbued not only with the knowledge, but the fear of the Lord. Having received the elements of classical education at Charter House school, he was entered at the age of seventeen a student of Christ's Church, Oxford. While at that seat of learning, he became member of a private society consisting of a few young men of congenial piety, whose number amounted to fifteen, and who attracted great notice by the austerity of their manners and the fervor of their piety. Their meetings for social prayer and religious converse were held in Wesley's chambers—they formed the purpose of partaking of the communion together once, as well as fasting twice a-week. From these objects of personal improvement, they ere long directed their views towards the religious enlightenment of the poor; and for that purpose they divided the town into districts, each of the members charging himself

with the voluntary duty of paying domiciliary visits and maintaining a religious superintendence of the sick and destitute inhabitants. The novelty of such proceedings exposed the young students to much satirical abuse, but they persevered through good report and bad report, while the ardor they displayed in the prosecution of their studies, together with the honors that most of them gained, disarmed the college authorities of all grounds to complain that they were spending their time in pursuits not strictly academic. On Wesley's completion of his university studies, steps were in the course of being taken by his friends to procure his appointment to be assistant and successor to his aged father in the parish of Epworth. But for conscientious reasons, he declined the offer, and determined to remain at Oxford to diffuse his religious principles amongst the students. In 1735, being in London for the settlement of some family matters, he received from the trustees of the new colony at Georgia an invitation to go out to that settlement as missionary. Having consulted their mother, who advised their acceptance of the offer, John and Charles Wesley embarked for the Georgian settlement on 14th October, 1735. Several of their Oxford associates accompanied them as laborers in the missionary field, and in consequence, being too numerous for that place, Charles with one friend repaired to Frederica, while John settled at Savannah. There he soon gathered a large congregation, which continued to flourish for some years, till his vigorous and precipitate measures of discipline raised such a storm of indignation amongst the people, that he was forced to resign. Returning to England, he settled in London, where he became acquainted with the famous Peter Boehler, to whom Wesley himself ascribes the honor of being the agent in his conversion to vital Christianity. The date of this marked change in his religious character and views he fixes on 24th May, 1738. Whitefield having about this time returned to England, Wesley joined his standard, and both commenced an active career of field-preaching at Bristol, where also the first methodist chapel was erected, in 1739. Wesley afterwards returned to London, where he performed regular public worship in a large building in Moorfields, and that place, from its having been originally a foundry, was afterwards well known as the Foundry Church. Wesley's connection with Whitefield was broken by the irreconcilable difference of their views on fundamental articles of faith, he espousing Arminianism, while Whitefield was steadfast in his adherence to the Calvinistic system. The rupture between these two great leaders gave a shock to methodism, the effects of which remain to this day. But Wesley was as undaunted as he was indefatigable. He perambulated the country, forming new congregations in many parts; and being now untrammelled by the fetters of old or traditional usage, he employed the services of lay preachers. The leading features of the ecclesiastical system he labored to establish may be thus briefly described. The preachers were to itinerate, to depend on the gratuitous hospitality of friends to the cause, instead of being provided for by a fixed stipend—congregations were to be divided into classes—a vigilant inspection established over the morals of all—weekly meetings were to be held at which the members of any class might have an opportunity of expressing their wants or describing their religious state and feelings. He and his preachers, at the commencement of their itinerant labors, were exposed to maltreatment in a variety of ways, but they bore all annoyances, whether in the form of bodily injury or obloquy, with such fortitude and



patience as ere long disarmed the violence of their opponents. Wesley was a man of eminent piety and devoted zeal, and yet in his character several blemishes appeared, the principal of which were ambition and vanity. He married late in life, and from the violence and caprice of the lady's temper, he seems to have made a wrong choice; for it proved an unhappy union. Wesley while preaching at Lambeth caught cold, which threw him into a fever, and his weakened constitution being unable to resist its ravages, he fell a victim to this malady on the 2d of March, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and sixty-fifth of his ministry.

[R.J.]



[Monument to John Wesley.]

WESLEY, CHARLES, third son of Samuel, and brother of John Wesley, was born at Epworth, April, 1708. While at Westminster school, an Irish gentleman of great fortune, of the name of Charles Wesley, though unknown to the family, wrote, proposing to make him his heir; and accordingly, for several years the expenses of his education were borne by his unseen namesake. In course of time, a gentleman, supposed to be this Irish patron, waited upon Charles, and urged the youth to accompany him, and take up his residence in Ireland. The family having left the young man to act according to his own discretion, Charles intimated his resolution to remain in England; in consequence of which, the inheritance destined for him was given to another who, taking the name of Wesley, or Wellesley, was the first earl of Mornington, and grandfather of the duke of Wellington. 'Had Charles made a different choice,' says Southey, 'there might have been no methodists, — the British empire in India might still have been menaced from Seringapatam, and the undisputed tyrant of Europe might have continued to insult and endanger our shores.' Charles went with his brother John to Oxford, took an active part in the meetings of their religious association at that university, and accompanied him on the missionary expedition to the Georgian settlement. At Savannah, however, the brothers took different courses. Charles parted with his brother there, and in company with Ingham, one of his Oxford comrades, repaired to Frederica. The rigid discipline, however, he established at that settlement, disgusted the people; and although he labored incessantly for their spiritual welfare, yet having pursued measures

to which the people could only have been gradually reconciled, especially concerning the observance of Sabbath, and the rule of admission into communion with the church, he was at length obliged to leave. Charles returned to England, and having become acquainted with Peter Bohler, the Moravian, an entire change was produced in his religious views and feelings. He dated his *conversion* on 24th May, 1738: and that has ever been considered a remarkable day in the history of methodism. Having established himself in London, he preached for a while to large congregations in Blackheath; but disorders and confusion occurred there as formerly at Georgia, and Charles now commenced a course of itinerant preaching. While itinerating in Yorkshire, he was taken up, on suspicion of being a Jacobite, but having satisfactorily proved that he had merely used some scriptural expressions in a spiritual sense, without the remotest reference to the Pretender, he was acquitted. But this accusation tended to increase the obloquy under which the methodist leaders lay; and on several occasions, Charles and his friends were exposed to great trouble and danger. The history and public labors of Charles Wesley have been anticipated in the previous notice of his brother John. He married in the forty-first year of his age, Miss Sarah Gwynne; and after this event, he gradually discontinued his itinerating, to perform the duties, and enjoy the comforts of domestic life. Latterly, his opinions differed considerably from those of his brother, especially regarding the evil tendency of the band-meetings, and other parts of the methodist discipline. Charles had a warm, poetical fancy, and wrote some beautiful hymns. He died in 1788.

[R.J.]

WESSEL, JOHN, in Latin *Wesselus*, professor of philosophy and theology at Cologne, celebrated as an adversary of the Realists, and the forerunner of Luther, born at Groningen 1419, died 1498.

WESSELEY, HARTWIG, a Jew of Copenhagen, famous for his Hebrew poetry, moral treatises, and commentaries on the Bible, 1723–1805.

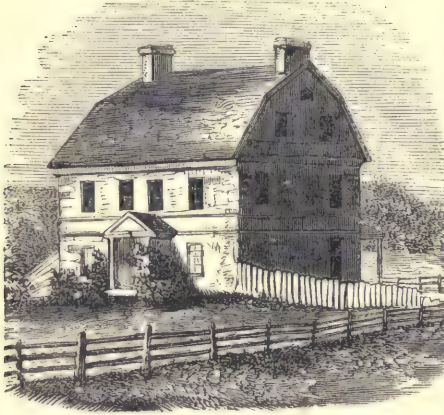
WESSELING, PETER, a distinguished German scholar and philologist, 1692–1764.



[Benjamin West.]

WEST, BENJAMIN, P.R.A., was born at Springfield in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1738. He commenced his career as a portrait painter at Philadelphia, he then removed to New York, and in 1760 visited Italy, where he remained about three years. In 1763 he visited England, and was induced to remain in that country, through the many valuable connections which he had formed there. West was

introduced to George III. by Dr. Drummond, the archbishop of York, and he was almost engrossed by the king from the year 1767 until 1802, when he lost the patronage of the court through the illness of the king. He then commenced his series of great religious pictures, to which he now chiefly owes his reputation. Of his earlier works, the 'Death of General Wolfe' is the most celebrated; in this picture he introduced the sensible innovation of dressing men in their own clothes; painters had previously, as a rule, very absurdly used the Roman



[Birth-place of Benjamin West.]

costume on all historic occasions, a costume not a whit less foolish than dressing the Greeks and Romans in the costume of modern times; the latter absurdity may indeed, at least, rest on the plea of ignorance of the real costume. To account for such a fact at present, as that Sir Joshua Reynolds should have endeavored to persuade West to dress Wolfe in the uniform of a Roman general of 2000 years back, defies reason. West deserves the profoundest gratitude of posterity, if it be just to identify such a revolution from the absurd to the rational with his individual efforts. He succeeded Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in 1792; he died March 11, 1820, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in St. Paul's.—(*Galt, Life and Studies of Benjamin West*. London, 1820.) [R.N.W.]

WEST, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a British army officer, distinguished at the siege of Copenhagen, and in the peninsular campaign. Died 1854.

WEST, GILBERT, a nephew of Lord Cobham, distinguished as a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1706, and in 1752 appointed clerk of the privy council, after which he became treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. His principal works are his original Poems, a version of Pindar, and Observations on the Resurrection. He was on intimate terms with Dr. Doddridge. Died 1756.

WEST, JAMES, a connoisseur in antiquities, whose collection of MSS. is now in the British Museum, president of the Royal Society from 1768 to his death in 1772.

WEST, JANE, an English author of miscellaneous works, poems, tales, and novels. In the beginning of the present century her romances were quite popular, but are now barely remembered. The 'Gossip's Story' and the 'Infidel Father' are the best known. Died 1852, at the advanced age of 93.

WEST, R., a learned lawyer, died 1726.

WEST, THOMAS, a Jesuit of Lancashire, author of a 'History of Furness Abbey,' 1716–1779.

WESTALL, RICHARD, an eminent draughtsman and designer, born in 1765, was apprenticed to an engraver in heraldry on silver, &c.; but his genius soared higher than this humble department of the arts, and having studied at the Royal Academy, in 1786 he commenced his splendid career, imparting to his water-color paintings a brilliance and vigor before unknown. About this time he formed a friendly intercourse with Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Lawrence, which continued through life. Mr. Westall produced many excellent historical paintings; but he is best known as the designer of Boydell's superb editions of Milton and Shakspeare, and as the illustrator of numerous other works. From the great facility with which his ready talent enabled him to produce book designs, he was led into a greater degree of mannerism than any of his contemporaries; but still he produced many beautiful specimens of his superior taste and judgment. Like his friend Sir Thomas Lawrence, he was favored by royal patronage, his last occupation being, in giving her present majesty (then Princess Victoria) lessons in drawing and painting. He died, aged 71, Dec. 4, 1836.

WESTALL, WILLIAM, a younger brother of the preceding, and like him an eminent artist, was born in 1782. In early life he accompanied Captain Flinders in his voyage round the world, on his return from which he illustrated Captain Flinders' work, and opened an exhibition in Brook Street, consisting of representations of the chief objects he had witnessed when abroad. In 1813 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. 'Though little celebrated,' says a contemporary, 'for his oil pictures, he had a pleasant feeling for landscape nature, lake scenery more especially.' He worked largely for booksellers; and many volumes, for which he supplied matter-of-fact illustrations from his own drawings, as well as from the slight sketches of artists and amateurs, evince his skill, and the taste and readiness with which he worked. Among other works which he published may be mentioned, 'A Series of Views of Picturesque and Romantic Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope,' &c. fol. 1811–14; 'Views of the Caves near Ingleton, &c. in Yorkshire,' fol. 1818; 'Britannia delineata,' 'Views in London and its Environs,' 1825; 'Picturesque Tour of the Thames, &c.' Died Jan. 22d, 1850.

WESTERBAAN, JACOB, a Dutch priest, translator of the Psalms, and author of Poems, 17th cent.

WESTERMANN, F. J., a French officer, distinguished in the army of Dumouriez and afterwards in La Vendée; executed with the Dantonists, 1794.

WESTON, ELIZABETH JANE, an English lady settled at Prague in Bohemia, and ranked with the poets and Latin scholars of the 16th century.

WESTON, STEPHEN, an Oriental scholar, who became rector of Manhead, in Devonshire, but resigned his living to devote himself to literary pursuits, author of translations from the Chinese and Persian, a Chinese Dictionary, and several other works in philology, 1747–1830.

WESTON, T., a comic actor, died 1776.

WESTON, WILLIAM, rector of Campden, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1760, was the author of two very learned works, one entitled, 'An Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens;' the other, 'Dissertations on some of the most remarkable Wonders of Antiquity.'

WESTPHAL, E. C., a German jurist, 1737–92.



WESTPHAL, J., a Germ. theologian, 1510-71.

WETHERELL, SIR CHARLES, a distinguished chancery lawyer, was the son of the learned Dean of Hereford, who for more than half a century was master of University College, Oxford. He was born in 1770, received his education at Magdalen College, and in 1794 was called to the bar. For many years he practised, though but with moderate success, at the common law bar; and he resolved on quitting the courts of king's bench and common pleas soon after Lord Eldon received the great seal. In 1818 Mr. Wetherell obtained a seat in parliament as member for Shaftesbury; and though he displayed much talent and energy in debate, 'his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon, when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, revered his learning, and honored his consistency.' From 1820 to 1826 Sir Charles represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton; and in 1830 he was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the reform act. In 1824 his just ambition was gratified in being appointed solicitor-general, and receiving the honor of knighthood. Three years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley as attorney-general, but on Mr. Canning assuming the reins of government he resigned. He again, however, came into office in 1828, under the Duke of Wellington, but remained only 15 months, being inveterately opposed to Catholic emancipation, and determined, as he expressed himself, to have no connection with 'the scarlet individual whose seat is on the seven hills.' To the latest moment of his parliamentary career his zeal for Protestantism and his opposition to reform—either whig or radical—knew no abatement; and amidst a torrent of eloquence, learning, drollery, and enthusiasm, he closed his senatorial life, exclaiming, 'This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge.' Sir Charles held the office of recorder of Bristol; and it was expected that his great unpopularity, as the marked opponent of the reform bill, would render him particularly obnoxious in that city, when he appeared there to hold the Michaelmas sessions for 1831. This was intimated to him, but he was unwilling to shrink from the discharge of a public duty, and (after consulting Lord Melbourne, the premier) he resolved to proceed to Bristol as usual. When Sir Charles entered the city, his carriage was surrounded by an infuriated mob, who hooted at and pelted him with stones; and it was with the utmost difficulty that he and the other corporate authorities who accompanied him escaped without sustaining mortal injury. Of the disgraceful riots and burnings that took place on the following day and night, it is sufficient here to observe, that the subject of this memoir escaped the deadly peril that was designed for him, and continued to fulfil the duties of his office until his death in 1846, aged 76.

WETSTEIN, JOHN RODOLPH, a Swiss magistrate, statesman, and writer on diplomacy, 1594-1666. The second of the name, son of the preceding, a theologian and classical scholar, 1614-1684. The third, son of the latter, a theologian and Greek scholar, 1647-1711. JOHN HENRY, a second son, a printer of classical editions, established at Amsterdam, 1649-1726. C. ANTHONY, son of John Henry, a Dutch scholar and poet, 1743-1797. JOHN JAMES WETSTEIN, a theologian and philologist, well known for his labors on the New Testament, was also a member of this family. His 'Prolegomena' to a new

edition of the Greek Testament was published in 1730, and in 1751 the text itself was given to the world with every variation that he had discovered, and his critical remarks. Died in the sixty-first year of his age, 1754.

WETZEL, J. C. F., a Ger. Hellenist, 1762-1810.

WETZEL, J. G., a German writer, 1691-1755.

WEWITZER, R., a comic actor, 1748-1824.

WEYSE, CHRISTOPHER ERNEST FREDERICK, a dramatic and lyric composer of great eminence, was born at Altona, in 1774. From his relations who were musical, he received instructions from his very infancy; and his fine natural capacity was thus so much improved, that in 1799, when he was barely 25 years old, the Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung, a very high musical authority, said of him, 'He is one of the first performers on the pianoforte now living; in his fantasias he unites the science of Bach and the inexhaustible genius of Mozart; if he can succeed in reaching the taste of the latter, the art cannot be carried to greater perfection.' Though to his musical studies he added a very diligent and extensive cultivation of philosophy, astronomy, medicine, and languages, his compositions were very numerous and various. He composed 'Floriabella' and 'Kenilworth,' two admirable operas; 'An Adventure in the Garden of Rosenberg,' a very spirited comic operetta; almost innumerable songs, so popular, that they are every where sung by the peasantry of Sweden, where he found constant patronage. But it was chiefly in oratorios and other sacred music that he excelled; of which his 'Ambrosian Chant,' 'Pentecost,' 'The Sacrifice of Jesus,' &c. are excellent specimens. Died 1842, aged 68.

WEZEL, J. C., a German novelist, 1747-1800.

WHALLEY, PETER, an English critic and divine, author of 'An Essay on the Method of Writing History,' 'An Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare,' an edition of Ben Jonson, and a 'Vindication of the Evidences and Authenticity of the Gospel from the Objections of Lord Bolingbroke,' 1722-1791.

WHARTON, G., an Eng. astronomer, 1617-81.

WHARTON, HENRY, a learned divine, to whom we are indebted for valuable illustrations of our ecclesiastical history, 1664-1695.

WHARTON, THOMAS, an eminent physician and professional writer, b. in Yorkshire, 1610-1672.

WHARTON, THOMAS, marquis of, eldest son of Philip, Lord Wharton, distinguished as a strenuous opponent of the court in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and as a Whig statesman under the administration of Lord Godolphin; born about 1640, d. 1715. The revolutionary ballad of 'Lillibullero,' is attributed to him. His son, PHILIP, duke of Wharton, was an unprincipled politician, and turned about without scruple from the cause of the pretender to that of George I. He was a brave soldier, however, and wrote some poems and miscellaneous pieces which have been published. Died 1731.

WHALEY, W., a puritan divine, 1583-1639.

WHEARE, D., a Cornish historian, 1573-1647.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES, a vicar of Herefordshire, author of 'A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,' and other works, 1686-1742.

WHEATLEY, FRANCIS, a self-instructed portrait painter, who excelled also in the delineation of domestic scenes, 1747-1801.

WHEATLEY, PHILLIS, a negro poetess, was born in Africa, and brought as a slave to America in 1761, when she was only 7 or 8 years of age. She was a slave in the family of John Wheatley, of Boston, from whom she took her name. When 20 years old, she published a volume of poems. Died 1794.





[Residence of Mr. Wheaton, near Copenhagen.]

**WHEATON, HENRY**, an eminent lawyer, diplomatist, and writer on international law, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1785. After a residence of more than a year in France, which he improved by the study of the French language and literature, he returned to America and practised the law, a profession to which he had been bred in Rhode Island. He became a judge of the marine court, a member of the legislature, and of the constitutional convention of 1820, while a resident in New York. He was also employed in the editorship of the *National Advocate*. In 1815 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States; in 1827 chargé à Copenhagen; in 1836 minister plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he remained for several years. On his return to the United States, he was about entering upon the duties of the professorship of international law in Harvard College, to which he had been elected, when he was taken ill and died in the year 1848. Mr. Wheaton was an able and prolific writer. His chief works are Reports, 12 vols., *Treatise upon the Law of Captures*, *Elements of International Law*, *History of the Northmen*, &c.

**WHEELRIGHT, JOHN**, the founder of Exeter, New Hampshire, was an Englishman by birth, but came to America in consequence of his religious opinions. He first arrived in Massachusetts, but was obliged to leave the colony on a charge of seditious conduct. Died 1679.

**WHEELOCK, JOHN**, an American revolutionary officer, and President of Dartmouth College for 36 years, from 1779 to 1815. Died 1817.

**WHELER, or WHEELER, SIR GEORGE**, a scholar and divine of the Church of England, who was born at Breda in Holland, where his parents were living in exile, 1650. After travelling in Greece and Asia Minor he entered the church, and obtained some rich preferments; the chapel known by his name in Spitalfields was built at his expense on the estate belonging to him. His works consist of his 'Travels,' a highly valued production, 'The Protestant Monastery,' containing directions for the religious conduct of a family, and 'An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians.' Died 1724.

**WHELPLEY, SAMUEL**, an American divine, born in Mass., 1766. He was a theological and historical writer. Died 1817.

**WHETHAMSHED, JOHN**, an abbot and chronicler of St. Albans, who lived to be more than a hundred years old; ordained 1382, died 1464.

**WHICHCOTE, BENJAMIN**, a philosophical divine of great influence in his day, was born in Shropshire, 1610, and died at the house of his friend, Dr. Cadworth, in 1683. He belonged to what is called the Latitudinarian party. Besides his Sermons, we possess his 'Observations and Apothegms,' published by one of his pupils in 1688, and 'Moral and Religious Aphorisms,' which appeared for the first time in 1703. His Sermons were first given to the world by the earl of Shaftesbury.

**WHIPPLE, WILLIAM**, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, born in Maine, 1730, died 1785.

**WHISTON, WILLIAM**, well known as a divine and natural philosopher, was born at Norton in Leicestershire, where his father was rector, in 1667. Having taken orders, he became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and in 1696 published his first work, entitled 'A New Theory of the Earth, from its Original till the Consummation of All Things.' In 1698 he became rector of Lowestoft in Suffolk, and in 1703 succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as professor of mathematics, but seven years later, was expelled from the university on a charge of Arianism. He published several other works, and among others a translation of Josephus, and his own Memoirs. Died 1752.

**WHITAKER, EDWARD**, a clergyman and schoolmaster of the Church of England, author of 'A General and Connected View of the Prophecies,' 'Family Sermons,' &c., born 1750.

**WHITAKER, JOHN**, a clergyman of Cornwall, well known for his learned writings on antiquarian and historical subjects; born at Manchester about 1735, died 1808. Among his works are a 'History of Manchester,' 'Genuine History of the Britons Asserted,' 'The Origin of Arianism,' 'The Real Origin of Government,' 'Mary Queen of Scots Vindicated,' 'Course of Hannibal over the Alps,' 'The Life of St. Neot,' 'Histories of London and Oxford,' besides Sermons, Poems, and various critical papers.

**WHITAKER, THOMAS DURHAM**, rector of Whalley and Blackburn, author of several antiquarian works, and an edition of the Visions of Piers Ploughman, 1759-1821.

**WHITAKER, WILLIAM**, a Calvinistic divine of great eminence, born at Burnley, in Lancashire, 1547. He was an active party to the religious disputes of his age, and was called by Cardinal Bellarmine, the most learned heretic he had ever read. Died 1595.

**WHITBREAD, SAMUEL**, son of the eminent brewer of that name, distinguished as a politician, was born in 1758, and was married in 1789 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first Earl Grey. His career in Parliament dates from 1790 to his death in 1815, and was marked by his impeachment of Lord Melville. He was a zealous Whig. He died in the year mentioned by his own hand.

**WHITBY, DANIEL**, a learned controversial divine, whose commentary on the New Testament is still held in high estimation, 1638-1726.

**WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO**, a Spanish gentleman of Irish descent, who became convinced of the errors of popery at the age of fifteen, while being educated as a Roman Catholic priest. He came to England in 1810, and devoted himself to literature, chiefly through the magazines and periodical press, 1775-1841.

**WHITE, REV. GILBERT**, a good naturalist and pleasing writer, was born at Selborne in Hampshire, in 1720. He died in 1793. He was educated at



Oxford; and was elected a fellow of Oriel College; took his degree of M.A., and was appointed one of the senior proctors of the university. He soon left Oxford, and possessing a quiet unambitious disposition, a great love for the study of nature, and a particular attachment to the charms of rural scenery, he fixed his residence in his native village of Selborne. Nor could any offers which were made to him of settling upon a college living, tempt him from his beloved retreat, but here, in the enjoyment of competence and learned ease, he spent his days in serene tranquillity, beloved by his neighbors and and in correspondence with many of the most learned antiquarians and naturalists of the day. In 1789 he published his *Natural History of Selborne*. The minute exactness of the facts contained in it, the good taste displayed in their selection, and the elegance and the liveliness with which they are described, render this work exceedingly interesting and instructive, and make it one of the most generally popular books on natural history ever written. It has gone through various editions, and still holds its popularity with all who can relish accurate descriptions of the habits of domestic animals, birds and insects, by which they are surrounded. [W.B.]

WHITE, HENRY, a clergyman and literary character of Lichfield, died 1836.



Birth-place of H. K. White, Nottingham.]

WHITE, HENRY KIRKE, one of those many lights that have been extinguished prematurely, is deeply interesting on account of his early struggles and the amiability and piety of his character. If he had survived long enough for active usefulness, he might have been an invaluable clergyman; but it is difficult to believe that he would ever have been a distinguished poet. He was born in 1785, at Nottingham, where his father was a butcher. His zeal for study in boyhood was not damped, either by a succession of manual employments, or by the drudgery of an attorney's desk, at which he was by and by placed. Contributions to small periodicals encouraged him to print, in 1803, a volume of poems, which was severely reviewed, but made him favorably known to Southey and other men of eminence. His religious opinions and feelings had now taken a very serious turn; and Mr. Simeon, with the aid of his friends, procured for him a sizarship in St. John's

College, Cambridge. In both of his two years at the university, he distinguished himself eminently; but the severity of the labor wore him out. He died in 1806, in his twenty-first year. Southey edited his 'Remains,' prefixing a very beautiful memoir.

[W.S.]

WHITE, HUGH LAWSON, an American lawyer and statesman, was born in North Carolina, 1773. He was a senator of the United States from 1825 to 1839, and was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1837, when he received all the votes of the States of Georgia and Tennessee. Died 1840, aged 68.

WHITE, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer and novelist, born in Ireland, died 1799.

WHITE, JEREMY, a nonconformist minister, and wr. in favor of universal restitution, died 1707.

WHITE, JOHN, a barrister and political writer of the commonwealth period, commonly called *Century White*, from his principal publication; this work bears the following expressive title,—'The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests, Made and Admitted into Benefices by the Prelates; or, a Narrative of the Causes for which the Parliament hath Ordered the Sequestration of the Benefices of Several Ministers Complaind of before them, for Viciousness of Life, Errors in Doctrine, for Practising and Pressing Superstitious Innovations against Law, and for Malignancy against the Parliament.' Born in Pembrokeshire 1590, died 1645.

WHITE, JOHN, usually called '*The Patriarch of Dorchester*,' was a puritan divine, highly esteemed for his eloquence and piety, 1574–1648.

WHITE, PEREGRINE, the first person of English descent born in New England, came into this world at Plymouth, 1620, died 1704.

WHITE, or WHYTE, JOHN, a Catholic divine, created bishop of Winchester by Mary, 1511–1560.

WHITE, JOSEPH, a divine of the Church of England, in high repute as an Oriental scholar, was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, 1746, and died 1814. He obtained great credit and preferment for his Bampton lectures, which, it was afterwards discovered, had been composed principally by Mr. Badcock, once a dissenting minister, further aided by contributions in Greek literature from Dr. Parr. His other works are '*Observations on Certain Antiquities of Egypt*,' a '*Harmony of the Gospels*,' &c.

WHITE, or VITUS, RICHARD, a Roman Catholic professor and canonist, author of a Latin History of the British Islands, died 1612.

WHITE, ROBERT, an engraver, 1645–1704.

WHITE, THOMAS, an English Aristotelian philosopher and catholic, known as a friendly disputant with Hobbes and Descartes, died 1696.

WHITE, THOMAS, the founder of Zion College in London Wall, and other charities designed to promote learning, was a native of Bristol; he commenced his public career as vicar of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-Street, in 1575, and died 1624. The college and alms-house were built on the site of Elsynge priory, then in ruins, £3,000 being left by him for that purpose.

WHITE, SIR THOMAS, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was a rich citizen and mayor of London. He was born at Reding in 1492. His mayoralty dates in the year of Wyatt's rebellion, and for his services at that crisis he received the honor of knighthood. Died 1566.

WHITE, WILLIAM, the first bishop of the American Protestant Episcopalians in Pennsylvania, was born at Philadelphia, in 1747. In 1777 was chaplain of Congress and a warm advocate of the revo-



lutionary cause. He took a leading part in the organization of the Episcopal Church of the United States, and bore a principal share in the formation of its constitution, and the compilation of its liturgy and canons. He was the author of various religious works. He died at an advanced age, in 1836 universally respected.



[Rev. George Whitefield.]

**WHITEFIELD, GEORGE**, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was a native of Gloucester, in the Bell Inn of which town, his father being a tavern-keeper, he was born 16th December, 1714. His father having died while George was yet young, the boy's education devolved solely on his mother, whose pious instructions and example had a powerful influence in imbuing his infant mind with strong religious impressions. Having resolved to cultivate the superior talents with which she saw George was endowed, she sent him to a classical school. At the age of fifteen he had distinguished himself by the accuracy, extent of his knowledge, and taste in Greek and Roman literature. But his mother not succeeding in the hotel, and becoming reduced to poverty, the progress of George's education was stopped, and being driven to undertake some menial place about the establishment, his manners and morals were much injured by his association with irreligious servants. Happily his impressions revived, and having been confirmed, he received for the first time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. His mother's circumstances improving, she sent him to Pembroke College, Oxford, and there he joined in forming a small select society for mutual improvement in religious knowledge and personal piety along with the Wesleys and a few college contemporaries of kindred spirit. Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester, who was acquainted with his rare talents and piety, resolved to grant him ordination, and the solemn ceremony was performed at Gloucester, on 20th June, 1736. His first sermon, preached on the following Sabbath, produced an extraordinary sensation. From Gloucester he went to London, where he preached alternately in the chapel of the Tower, and at Ludgate prison every Tuesday. In 1737 he joined his friends the Wesleys as a missionary at the Georgian settlement. But he had only been four months resident there, when he returned to England, both to obtain priest's orders and to raise subscriptions for erecting an orphan house in that settlement. On his arrival in London, he found an outcry raised against him on account of methodism. Bishop Benson disregarded it, and ordained him a priest. But he was denied access to the pulpits of many old

friends; and hence he commenced the practice of open-air preaching, in Moorfields, Kennington, and Blackheath, and other quarters, where his ministrations were attended by vast crowds. Having raised a fund of £1,000 for his orphanhouse, Whitefield returned in 1739 to the American continent. At Savannah immense crowds repaired to hear him, and extraordinary scenes of excitement were enacted. On 25th March, 1740, he laid the first brick of the orphan asylum, and when the building was completed, he gave it the name of Bethesda. Although his ministry was very successful at Savannah, he sighed for his native land; and accordingly in 1741, he returned once more to Britain, where he continued with indefatigable diligence to preach the gospel. In prosecution of that object, he made a tour through England, Wales, and Scotland, preaching in many places, and always in the open air, to immense crowds. While in Wales, he married Mrs. Jones, a widow for whom he had long cherished a warm attachment; and shortly after his marriage, he repaired to London, where, it being winter, some of his admirers erected a wooden shed in which he preached. To this fragile structure, he gave the name of the tabernacle, and it was the scene of some extraordinary awakenings. The journeys and voyages of this indefatigable minister, amount to a number almost incredible. He has stated in his memorandum book, that 'from the time of his ordination to a period embracing thirty-four years, he preached upwards of 18,000 sermons, crossed the Atlantic seven times, travelled thousands of miles both in Britain and America;' and when his strength was failing, he put himself on what he termed 'short allowance,' viz., preaching only once in every day of the week, and three times on the Sabbath! Whitefield was no common preacher. Parties of the most opposite nature, such as Franklin, Hume, and John Newton, have united in bearing testimony to the beauty and effectiveness of Whitefield's pulpit oratory. The death of this eminent and most useful servant of God was sudden, having been produced by a cold caught while preaching at Portsmouth in New Hampshire, and followed by a severe attack of asthma, which put a period to the life and labors of one of the most devoted and successful ministers of Christ since the days of the apostles.



[Whitefield's Monument, in the Old South Church, Newburyport.]

**WHITEHEAD, D.**, an eminent divine, d. 1571.  
**WHITEHEAD, G.**, a cel. Quaker, 1636-1723.  
**WHITEHEAD, John**, a methodist physician, who



attended Wesley in his last illness, preached his funeral sermon, and wrote 'Memoirs' of his life, died 1804.

WHITEHEAD, P., a satiric poet, died 1774.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, successor of Cibber as poet-laureate, author of 'The Roman Father,' 'The School for Lovers,' 'Friendship,' and other compositions of considerable merit; he was a friend of Mason, who wrote his life, 1715-1785.

WHITEHEART, JOHN, a philosophical writer and maker of instruments, 1713-1788.

WHITELOCK, BULSTRODE, an eminent lawyer and friend of Cromwell, was the son of Sir James Whitelock, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and was born in London in 1605. He was one of the managers of the trial of Strafford, but took no part in that of Laud or the king. In 1656, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1659 became president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal. His historical memoirs are highly valued, and Whitelock is greatly eulogized, as to personal character, by Lord Clarendon. He died after many years' retirement, at Chilton Park, in Wiltshire, 1676.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished as a supporter of the Church of England, was born at Grimsby in Lincolnshire 1530, or, according to some authorities, in 1533; he was regarded as a great persecutor both of the puritans and papists, by their own partisans, but Hooker and the episcopalians extol his moderation and proper firmness. He died in 1603, almost his last words being 'Pro Ecclesia Dei.'

WHITING, HENRY, an officer in the American army, having served in the war with the English in 1812, and in the Mexican campaign, when he held the post of quarter-master general. Died 1851.

WHITLOCK, ELIZ., a famous actress, sister of Mrs. Siddons and the Kembles, 1761-1836.

WHITNEY, ELI, inventor of the cotton gin, was born at Westborough, Massachusetts, 1765. He was a graduate of Yale College, and subsequently studied law. He early went to Georgia, and became an inmate of the house of the widow of General Greene, where he invented the cotton gin, one of the most important inventions of the age. The value of this machine, by which the seed is separated from the cotton, has proved of an extent almost incalculable. He suffered greatly, and incurred enormous expense in his efforts to establish his right to his great discovery. In 1798 he made a contract with the United States Government for a supply of arms. Died 1825.

WHITTAKER, J. W., an English divine, and controversialist writer. Died 1854, aged 64.

WHITTIMORE, AMOS, the inventor of an ingenious machine for the manufacture of cards, for the carding of cotton, was born at West Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died there in 1828, age 69.

WHITTINGHAM, SIR SAMUEL FORD, a lieutenant-general in the British service, passed through the various gradations as a cavalry officer, and was appointed deputy assistant quarter-master-general in the army under the Duke of Wellington in 1809. He afterwards served with the Portuguese army, and was subsequently employed in America. But the chief scene of his services was with the Spanish troops during the Peninsular war, having been aide-de-camp to General Castanos, and afterwards serving under the Duke of Albuquerque. He consequently shared in the battles of Baylen, Barossa, and Talavera, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. In 1812, after having raised and discipli-

plined a large corps of Spanish troops, he was appointed to the command of them, as major-general; and, in junction with the British army at Alicante, he was successfully opposed to the French under Marshal Suchet; after which he served with distinction in command of a division of infantry, under Sir John Murray, and subsequently under Lord W. Bentinck. As a reward for his services, the prince regent appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, and he received the honor of knighthood. He was also invested with the grand cross of the order of San Ferdinand by the king of Spain, who, on Napoleon's escape from Elba, in 1815, sent expressly for Sir William. In 1819 he was appointed governor of Dominica; but in 1822 his services were transferred to India, as quarter-master-general of the king's troops, and subsequently as a major-general. On returning from India in 1835, he was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands; but he was permitted to resign this post in 1839, in order to take the command in chief at Madras, where he arrived in August, 1840, and died in January, 1841.

WHITTINGHAM, WILLIAM, a puritan divine, who became dean of Durham in the reign of Elizabeth. He destroyed or mutilated many of the antiquities of the cathedral in his zeal against popery, 1524-1589.

WHITTINGTON, SIR RICHARD, whose name has been rendered popular by the legends current about him, the real truth concerning which has never been ascertained, was a citizen and mercer of London. He probably rose from a humble station, like so many others who have filled the magisterial chair. His last mayoralty dates 1419.

WHITTINGTON, ROBERT, author of grammatical works, long used in the English schools, flourished about 1480-1530.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, BARON, an ambassador from the English court to Peter the Great, author of an Account of Russia, 1670-1725.

WHYT, R., a Scotch physician, 1714-1766.

WICHERLY. See WYCHERLEY.

WICKHAM. See WYKEHAM.

WICKLIFF. See WYCLIFFE.

WICQUEFORT, ABRAHAM DE, a Dutch diplomatist, author of Memoirs concerning ambassadors and their functions, 1598-1682.

WIDDICONT, I. E., the famous rider of Astley's circus in London, died 1854.

WIEGLER, J. C., a Germ. chemist, 1732-1800.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, a celebrated German poet, dramatist, and novelist, of the last century. He has been called the German Voltaire. His works have been published in 51 volumes, and embrace essays, tales, poems, histories and translations. 'Oberon,' a poetic romance in 12 cantos, is his best known production; 1733-1813.

WIELING, A., a German jurist, 1693-1746.

WIER, JOHN, in Latin *Wierus*, or *Piscinarius*, a Brabantine physician and writer on demonology and witchcraft, 1515-1588.

WIFFEN, JEREMIAH HOLME, a celebrated Quaker poet, was born in 1792, and brought up to the profession of a schoolmaster, in which he was for some years engaged. The work on which his poetical fame mainly rests is a translation of Tasso, in which he adopted the Spenserian stanza; but he wrote many other works, and was a contributor of poetry to some of the most popular Annuals. Among his productions we must name 'Aonian Hours, and other Poems;' also, a translation of poems from the Spanish of De La Vega; a series of stanzas illustra-



tive of the portraits at Woburn Abbey, entitled 'The Russells,' and his able prose work, 'The History of the Russell Family,' which he traces up to the heathen chiefs three centuries before the time of the conquering Rollo. With a liberality befitting his wealth and station, the Duke of Bedford appointed him to the situation of private secretary and librarian; and, under the patronage of his grace, surrounded as he was by rare books, paintings, sculpture, and objects of *virtu*, he spent his hours in an enviable state of mental luxury; for he was not a mere bookworm, but had a taste for the fine arts generally; and, while he was an admirer of all that is good in morals, he well appreciated whatever was beautiful in creation. He died in 1836. His sister is the wife of Mr. Alaric Watts, both poets, and well known in the literary world.

WIGAND, JOHN, a learned divine, 1523-1587.

WIGGLESWORTH, MICHAEL, an American poet and divine of New England, died 1705, aged 73. His son, EDWARD, was professor of divinity in Harvard College and a fertile religious writer; died 1765, aged 72.



[Birthplace of Wilberforce, at Hull.]

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, Esq., a distinguished British statesman and Christian philanthropist, was born in 1759, at Hull. Educated at the grammar school of his native town, he was transferred in due time to Cambridge, where his distinguished position as a scholar and a gentleman is sufficiently indicated by the fact of his being chosen as soon as he attained majority, to represent Hull in parliament. For a considerable time he was content to remain a silent member of the House of Commons, while at the same time he was a most active and intelligent observer of the forms of that legislative assembly. Reserving himself for some great and important occasion, he made his *debut* as a parliamentary orator on the subject of the slave trade, and in his second session, he introduced a bill for the abolition of the inhuman traffic. The 12th of May, 1789, was the memorable day when that topic was first introduced; and the journals of that period are unanimous in ascribing much of the interest connected with the movement to the powerful and affecting speech with which the bill was prefaced. Mr. Wilberforce was acknowledged both in and out of the houses to have earned by that appearance, the reputation of one of the most eloquent orators of the age; and the hearts of all good men in every part of the country implored blessings on the head of him who dared in the highest places of the land to advocate the cause of outraged humanity. A most violent and determined opposition was organized by interested parties. Nevertheless in the following year Mr. Wilberforce

renewed his motion, and on the plea of insufficient evidence, the opposing party succeeded in procuring a postponement of the question. Many men would have been dispirited by these fruitless efforts, and perhaps have relinquished their task in despair. But Mr. Wilberforce was not to be daunted. Having taken up his position on the ground of conscientious objection to all trafficking in slaves, he prosecuted the measure with that calm and unyielding determination which is always the fruit of mature thought and strong principle; and his patience was put to a severe trial; for while he renewed his motion every session from 1792, he met with no better success than at first. In 1804, after a cessation for a few years, he brought the subject once more before the notice of a new parliament. But the public mind had made a prodigious advancement towards a better tone of feeling in regard to the slave trade, and the bill passed the third reading in the Lower House. In the Upper House, the consideration of the subject was postponed till the next session. A still more important step in advance was taken when the liberal cabinet in 1806 adopted the bill, and threw all the weight of government influence into the scale. It was introduced into the Commons' House at the special request of Wilberforce under the auspices of Fox, and was passed by a majority of 114 to 15, and Lord Granville succeeded in carrying it through the Lords. But Mr. Wilberforce was universally regarded throughout the kingdom as the great champion of the cause—and the most gratifying expressions of public gratitude were poured in upon him from all parts of the country. Mr. Wilberforce has established claims to public notice and esteem of another and even higher kind. He had become a decided Christian, at a time and in circumstances when to make an avowal of evangelical sentiments, and to act in accordance with the high principles of Christian morality was a much more difficult thing than it is happily in the present day. The publication of his 'Practical View of Christianity,' a work in which he compared the defective notions of religion that prevailed among the majority of professing Christians with the standard of the New Testament—formed an era in the religious history of his country, and multitudes have traced to its perusal their first serious impressions of religion. The character of the distinguished author was a beautiful commentary on the principles developed in this book. Throughout a long life he sustained the character of a consistent Christian; and that was no easy attainment for one who moved in the highest circles, and was constantly mingled in all the changes of the political world. But although his position was isolated, such was the sincere and unaffected piety—such the prudent discretion that regulated his intercourse with general society, that he commanded the respect and esteem of all parties. Mr. Wilberforce terminated his honorable and useful life on 28th July, 1833, and on his deathbed enjoyed the comforts of that gospel in which he had reposed his faith for so many years of his life. [R.J.]

WILBYE, J., a musical composer, 16th century.

WILCOCKS, JOSEPH, bishop of Rochester, promoted the erection of the west front of Westminster Abbey, 1673-1756. His son, JOSEPH, an ingenious antiquarian, author of 'Roman Conversations,' and 'Sacred Exercises,' 1723-1791.

WILCOX, CARLOS, an American poet, was born in Newport, 1794; died 1727.

WILD, HENRY, an Oriental scholar, born at Norwich, where he began life as a tailor about 1684. The date of his death is unknown, but in 1734 he



published a translation of Mohammed's Journey to Heaven. He was a man of irreproachable morals, and seemed to have suffered much from his precarious means of subsistence.

WILD, R., a divine and poet, 1609-1679.

WILDBORE, CHARLES, a self-taught mathematician and miscellaneous writer, died 1802.

WILDE, RICHARD HENRY, an American lawyer, statesman and poet, was born in Baltimore, but removed at an early period of his life to Georgia, where he practised law, and became a member of Congress. In the latter part of his life he lived in Louisiana, where he was the professor of law in the university of that State. He was an accomplished scholar, a man of elegant literary taste, and author of several poetical effusions and miscellaneous works. His 'Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Tasso,' is a tasteful, scholarly production. Died 1847.

WILDENS, J., a Flemish painter, 1584-1644.

WILFORD, FRANCIS, a German Orientalist, and officer in the British service, died 1822.

WILFRED, a Saxon bishop and saint of the Roman calendar, who exhibited his architectural skill and his taste in embellishments, by the improvement of York cathedral and the erection of churches at Hexham and Ripon; died 709.

WILHEM, W. L. B., founder of the popular singing schools in France, 1779-1842.



[Wilkes.]

WILKES, JOHN, was born in London on the 17th of October, 1727. His father, an affluent distiller, gave him a high education, of which his capacity enabled him to take full advantage. He was learned and witty, and his attractive conversation, aided by his fashionable tastes and lavish habits, made him popular with the juvenile aristocracy of the day, both good and bad. His forbidding appearance has often been alluded to, but authentic original portraits, while they have a general resemblance to the expression in Hogarth's caricature, represent not a coarse rude demagogue, but the delicate, sinister features of a sybarite and heartless profligate. He treated the mob for his own purposes much as his profligate companions of the Monk-monks' Club, who were so indignant at his becoming a demagogue, treated their female victims. It was in 1762 that, driven desperate by his extravagance, he commenced the *North Briton*. For a libel there printed, his house was searched under a general or indefinite warrant, and for this constitutional outrage he obtained a verdict for £10,000 against the secretary of state. The same event began his memorable conflict with the House of Commons. His expulsion in 1764 opened the question how far the majority of the house was entitled to deprive constituents of the privilege of having their own representative, and he triumphed by the obnoxious

resolutions being expunged in 1782. He had the art in all his struggles to keep not only on the popular, but the constitutional side. When no longer attacked he fell into insignificance, which, perhaps, he did not dislike, as he had secured some lucrative offices. He died on 27th Dec., 1797. [J.H.B.]

WILKIE, SIR DAVID, a painter of distinguished merit, was born near Cupar in Fifeshire, in 1785, his father being a minister of the Scotch church. In 1805 he came to London, and soon attracted notice by the excellence of his earliest efforts; his career of fame commencing with his 'Village Politicians,' 'Blind Fiddler,' 'Rent Day,' &c. His reputation was now established, and in 1811 he was made a royal academician, from which period he regularly produced, and as regularly sold at increasing prices, his most celebrated pictures, of which we shall merely mention a few; as 'Distraint for Rent,' 'The Penny Wedding,' 'Blind Man's Buff,' 'The Village Festival' (now in the National Gallery), 'The Reading of the Will,' and 'Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo' (painted for the Duke of Wellington, in 1823, for £1200). In consequence of ill-health, brought on by close application and some serious pecuniary losses, a continental tour was recommended by his physicians; and he accordingly visited Italy and Spain, where he remained till 1828. But his love of art and his habitual industry could neither be restrained by the injunctions of physicians nor the entreaties of friends; and, accordingly, several finished pictures, altogether different from his former style of execution, soon appeared. Upon this 'total change' of style and choice of subjects it has been remarked, that, in departing from the principle of the Flemish and Dutch schools, and adopting that of the Spanish, 'he determined on the hazardous experiment of resting his future fame on a style utterly opposite to that in which he then stood unrivalled amidst European artists.' In January, 1830, on the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, he was appointed principal painter in ordinary to George IV., whose portrait in the Highland costume, and 'His Majesty's Reception at Holyrood House,' he was at that time occupied in painting. On the accession of William IV. the royal favor was continued to him, and he was knighted in 1836. Queen Victoria honored him with sittings for his splendid picture of her majesty's 'First Council,' and by the queen's command he went to the Turkish capital to paint the portrait of the sultan. This was his last and fatal mission. On his return on board the Oriental steamer, after having touched at Malta and Gibraltar, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in Gibraltar Bay, aged 56, June 1, 1841; the last sad offices of committing his body to the deep being rendered necessary by the strict orders of the governor, who could not allow it to be brought on shore. Among the principal pictures painted by Sir David, in his second or Spanish style, may be named 'The Maid of Saragossa,' 'The Guerilla's Departure' and 'Return,' John Knox preaching, 'Columbus,' 'Peep-o'-day-Boy's Cabin,' 'Mary Queen of Scots escaping from Lochleven Castle,' 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' 'The Empress Josephine and the Fortune-teller,' and 'The Discovery of the Body of Tippoo Saib' (painted for the widow of Sir David Baird, at £1500). He also produced many celebrated portraits. As a man, Sir David Wilkie had the character of being mild and unassuming; as an artist no difficulties could daunt him, nor could any labor be too great for him to undertake with a view to the attainment of excellence.



WILKIE, WILLIAM, a Scottish minister and professor of philosophy at St. Andrews, author of 'The Epigoniad,' an epic poem, 1721-1772.

WILKINS, SIR CHARLES, F.R.S., &c., an eminent Oriental scholar, was a native of Somersetshire. He went to Bengal, in the civil service, in 1770. While thus employed, he directed his attention to the study of the Sanscrit language, and followed it up with such perseverance, that he translated the Bhagavad Gita into English, which Warren Hastings, then governor-general, presented to the court of directors, and prefixed to it an elegant dissertation. Mr. Wilkins also possessed great mechanical ingenuity, and prepared with his own hands the first Bengal and Persian types employed in Bengal. After residing 15 years in India he returned, but continued to pursue his Oriental studies, and published a translation of the Hitopadésa, or the Fables of Vishnôo Sarma; and in 1800 he was made librarian of the valuable collection of MSS. which the court of directors possessed through the conquest of Seringapatam. He was also appointed visitor in the Oriental department for the company's colleges at Haileybury and Addiscombe. In 1808 Sir Charles produced his excellent 'Sanskrit Grammar;' he also edited and enlarged Richardson's Dictionary of the Persian and Arabic languages, in 2 vols. 4to. He was a member of the French Institute, admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L., in the university of Oxford, and was a knight of the Guelphic order. Born 1751; died 1836.

WILKINS, DAVID, rector of Hedleigh, in Suffolk, and archdeacon of that county, known as an antiquarian and Saxon scholar, 1688-1745.

WILKINS, JOHN, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, and bishop of Chester, was born in Northamptonshire 1614. He was distinguished for his learning, especially as a mathematician, and is the inventor of the perambulator or wheel for measuring distances. Died at the house of his friend, Dr. Tillotson, in London, 1672.

WILKINS, WILLIAM, an architect and writer on architecture, was born at Cambridge, where his father was a builder, in 1778, and succeeded Sir John Scane as professor at the Royal Academy in 1837. The principal of his edifices are the London University, St. George's Hospital, the University Club House, and the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. His literary works are 'Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens,' and 'The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius.' Died 1839.

WILKINSON, JEMIMA, an American religious impostor, was born in Rhode Island 1753. Pretending to have recovered from a complete suspension of life, she gave out that, she had been raised from the dead, and claimed the possession of supernatural power. She found some fools to believe her, and gathered together a band of enthusiastic followers, with whom she removed to New York, and died 1819.

WILKINSON, JAMES, an American revolutionary officer and brigadier-general in the United States Army. In the late war of 1812 he served on the northern frontier. Born in Maryland 1757; died 1825.

WILL, G. A., a Germ. numismatist, 1724-1798.

WILLEERTS, ADAM, a Flemish marine painter, 1577-1640. His son, ABRAHAM, born 1613.

WILLAMOV, J. G., a Russian poet, 1737-77.

WILLAN, ROBERT, a physician of London, known as a professional and religious writer, 1757-1812.

WILLARD, SAMUEL, a New England divine and theological writer, was born at Concord, Massachu-

setts, 1640. He became vice-president of Harvard University, and is remarkable as the author of the first folio volume in divinity published in America. Died 1707. His son, JOSIAH, was in public life for 39 years; died 1756. His grandson, JOSEPH, was president of Harvard College, and a distinguished classical scholar, 1738-1804.

WILDENOW, CHARLES LOUIS, a distinguished botanist, member of the Academy of Sciences and director of the botanic garden at Berlin; he wrote several works on plants, collected a Zoological Cabinet which he presented to the museum, flourished 1765-1812.

WILLE, J. G., a German engraver, 1717-1807.

WILLEMET, P. R. F., a French botanist and traveller in the East Indies, 1762-1790.

WILLEMET, RENIE, a French botanist, director of the botanic garden at Nancy, 1735-1807.

WILLEMING, N. X., a French antiquarian, designer, and engraver, author of 'The Civil and Military Customs of Antiquity,' 1764-1833.

WILLEMUR, L. DE PENEN, Count De, a Spanish general and statesman, 1761-1836.

WILLERMOZ, P. J., a French physician and chemist, 1735-1799. His son, P. C. CATHARINE, a physician and anatomist, 1767-1810.

WILLET, ANDREW, a learned divine of Cambridgeshire, author of works written against popery, and other theological subjects, born at Ely 1562, died 1621.

WILLET, MARINUS, an Am. revolutionary officer, born in New York, died 1830.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. William I., king of England, was the illegitimate son of Robert duke of Normandy, by Ariotta, the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. He was born in 1027. His father had no legitimate children; and when Duke Robert departed on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he persuaded his barons to swear allegiance to young William as his heir. Duke Robert died while returning from Palestine in 1035; and during the first years of William's dukedom, the ambitious feuds of the Norman barons and the aggressions of the king of France placed Normandy in a perilous state of anarchy and weakness. But as soon as William grew out of boyhood, he began to govern for himself; and after years of jeopardy and strife, he established a degree of order in his duchy, which was unknown in the rest of Europe, and he made himself universally known and respected among the princes of Christendom. William was related to Edward the Confessor king of England; and he long watched anxiously for the time when the death of that childless sovereign should give him the opportunity for making himself king of this country. Edward died on the 5th January, 1066; and the Saxon Harold was chosen by the English to succeed him. But William speedily asserted his claims. Besides his relationship to the late king, he had been nominated, or he pretended that he had been nominated by the dying Edward as his successor: and he had in the preceding year taken advantage of the temporary presence of his rival in Normandy, to make Harold, partly by force and partly by fraud, swear to help him in obtaining the crown of England. As soon as King Edward was dead, William demanded the execution of the promise; and, on Harold's refusal, he prepared to assert his rights by the sword. He assembled, for the invasion of England, a host which Mackintosh has rightly termed 'the most remarkable and formidable armament which the western nations had witnessed.' He landed with this army in Pevensey Bay, 29th September, 1066, and on the 14th of the



next month he fought and won the decisive battle of Hastings, in which Harold and the bravest thanes of southern and central England, perished. William advanced and occupied London, the Saxons generally submitting themselves to him; and he was crowned king of England at Westminster on Christmas day, 1066. At first his rule was comparatively mild; but the Saxon spirit chafed under the sense of foreign domination, and under the insolence of the Norman barons and prelates of the new king. Then came fierce local risings, with delusive partial successes over the foreigners, soon crushed by the disciplined troops and high military genius of the Conqueror. Then followed the revengeful cruelties of the king, the effects not so much of hasty anger, as of stern, remorseless policy. He was resolved to establish his dominion and his dynasty firmly in England; and neither fear nor mercy ever made William pause in employing the most efficacious means to work out a settled purpose. The insurrections of the Saxons were visited by him with confiscation, massacre, and devastation; and it is computed that a third of the old Saxon population of England was swept from the land during his invasion and reign. But, terrible as are the acts of cruelty with which William's memory is associated, it would be unjust to let them blind us to the high qualities which he displayed, as a ruler, and as an ordainer of our institutions. He maintained the strictest order and internal peace. His military renown checked the ambition and cupidity of the marauding Danes, who had infested the English coasts for more than two centuries. He organized the feudal system here, with changes from its development on the continent, so as to keep down the turbulent insubordination and lawless violence of the nobility. He retained (though with many important modifications) the Saxon popular tribunals; and altogether he may be truly said to have displayed a marvellous discernment of the two great principles of government, which require centralized power in matters of imperial importance, and local self-government in matters of chiefly local interest. William the Conqueror died in 1087. It ought to be added that, like all the race of his great ancestor, Rolf the Ganger, who conquered Neustria 150 years before William conquered England, he was eminent for his appreciation of intellect, science, art, and learning, and for liberality to all men of all nations by whom they were displayed. [E.S.C.]

WILLIAM II., king of England, second son of the preceding, was born in 1060, and succeeded his father in the absence of his elder brother, Robert, 1087. The latter also allowed him to acquire the dukedom of Normandy by purchase, and then joined the crusaders. William reigned nearly thirteen years, and was killed in the New Forest by an accident, as commonly supposed, in 1100. He was surnamed *Rufus*, the red or ruddy, and bears the reputation of an evil and avaricious man.

WILLIAM III., king of England, stadtholder of Holland, and prince of Orange, was the son of William II., stadtholder of Holland, and of Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England. He was born November 14, 1650. His father had died a little more than a week before the young prince's birth, and the party of aristocratic republicans among the Dutch, that was hostile to the ascendancy of the house of Orange, eagerly took this opportunity of curtailing its power; and prevented the offices of stadtholder and captain-general, which the father had held, from being conferred on the infant son. The great wealth and hereditary estates of the

prince of Orange, his connection with the royal families of England and France, and the popularity of his name and house among the common people, still made young William an object of anxiety to the leading Dutch statesmen; and he grew up surrounded by the officers and spies of a jealous government, that watched his every action and word, and every growing tendency of his disposition with pretended courtesy but real suspicion. William thus early acquired, as a defence against the snares around him, the reserved manners, and the habits of secrecy and self-reliance, that marked him throughout life. When he was twenty-one, the disasters of the war against England and France, in which the Dutch were then involved, caused a general movement among the mass of the people against the De Witts, and the other aristocratic chiefs of the commonwealth. William was made stadtholder, and continued with this office and that of captain-general, and the other high powers which his ancestors had enjoyed. It is a deep blot on his fame, that at this crisis of his life he neither exerted himself to prevent the murder of the De Witts by the infuriated people, nor did he take any steps to bring the murderers to justice. Towards the country, that thus made him its chief at a time of unexampled distress and peril, William did his duty nobly. He encouraged the Dutch to reject the degrading terms of peace which the hostile kings offered, and to defend their fatherland, town by town, and inch by inch. Nay, he exhorted them, rather than submit, to embark on board their vessels and found a new free state in the East Indies. He himself spurned with indignation the offers of Louis XIV. to bribe him, by making him king of the United Provinces under the protection of England and France. When the French envoy pointed out to him the immense power of the invading armies, and that he was sure, if he rejected the proposals, to see both himself and Holland irretrievably ruined, William answered, 'I have thought of the means to avoid beholding the ruin of my country; I can die in the last ditch.' His heroism had its just reward. The progress of the French armies over Holland was checked. The Emperor of Germany and other powers combined against Louis XIV. Charles II. of England was compelled by his parliament and people to make peace with the Dutch; and at last the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678, left Holland free and independent after a war, in which William, though he met with frequent reverses, had won the admiration of Europe as a general and as a statesman. In the same year he married the princess Mary of England, daughter of James II. by his first wife. William watched with the deepest interest the struggle of parties in England. He felt that his own peculiar mission was to defend the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe against the ambition and bigotry of Louis XIV. If England could be brought to fill her natural place as a free and a protestant state in this great strife, William was confident of the result. But Holland and her other allies were unequal to a continued contest against the power of France, if England, under her Stuart rulers, was to act again as the tool and accomplice of the Bourbons. Hence, when the English, in 1688, sought the intervention of William against the misgovernment of James II., William eagerly embarked in the great enterprise of his age. He landed in that country in the November of that year, and gained almost bloodless possession of the kingdom. The houses of parliament solemnly chose him king of England by the bill of rights. In Scotland and Ireland the adherents of the abdicated monarch made



some resistance in arms, but were ultimately put down. William himself decided the Irish war by the great victory of the Boyne, which he gained in person over James and his followers. William's reign over these kingdoms was disquieted by many jealousies between him and his new subjects. He was offended at the limitations on the royal power and revenue, which the English Whigs introduced; and he was of course regarded with the bitterest animosity by the Jacobites, who cherished the fallen cause of the Stuarts. The war also against France, which was the necessary consequence of the Revolution of 1688, brought many burdens on the country, and was attended with many losses in the field. The peace of Ryswick in 1697 was regarded by all parties as no more than an armed truce; and it was well known that Louis XIV. was scheming to unite the vast possessions of the Spanish crown to the dominion of France. William sought to prevent this by two treaties between the principal European powers for the partition of the Spanish provinces on the death of the reigning king. But this only incensed the court of Madrid, and when the king of Spain died in 1700, it was found that he had bequeathed all his crowns to the grandson of Louis XIV., who forthwith repudiated the partition treaties, and prepared to seize this rich inheritance for the house of Bourbon. William now applied all his energies to form a new league against France; but in the midst of his warlike preparations he died at Kensington, 8th March, 1702. William III. was unquestionably a great man, but he was one of those coldly great men, who rather extort our admiration from our reason, than raise the sympathy or enthusiasm of our hearts. His permission of the massacre of the clan Macdonald, at Glencoe, is (like his conduct with regard to the De Witts,) a grievous stain on his memory. But we must judge him by the general character of his actions, and not by one or two culpable deeds. We must look to the circumstances in which he was placed; and we must consider what would have been the probable current of events in the latter portion of the seventeenth century, and in all after time, if the fraud, the rapacity, and intolerance of Louis XIV. and the Stuarts had not been encountered by an opponent so resolute, so vigilant, so high-minded, and indomitable as William III. If we judge him thus, we shall feel that he deserves the imperishable gratitude of posterity, as the rescuer and preserver of England's national independence, her constitutional liberties, and right to worship according to a free conscience and a pure faith. [E.S.C.]

WILLIAM IV., king of England, known before his accession to the throne as WILLIAM HENRY, duke of Clarence, was the third son of George III., and was born August the 21st, 1765. At 14 years of age he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the Prince George, a 98-gun ship, commanded by Admiral Digby; and, at the king's especial desire, he was placed on the same footing, in every respect, with other youths of the same rank in the service. Within 12 months of his having been at sea, Prince William Henry had the good fortune to be present with Admiral Rodney at the capture of the Caraccas fleet, commanded by Don Juan Langara. When the Spanish admiral was brought on board the Prince George as a prisoner, and was told that one of the midshipmen, whom he saw actively engaged in his duty, was an English prince of the blood, he exclaimed, "Well may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her king is thus employed in her service!" The prince served nearly all the residue

of his time as a midshipman in the West Indies, and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada; and many characteristic anecdotes, honorable to his bravery and humanity, are related of him during the period of his naval career. He was afterwards removed to the Warwick of 50 guns, commanded by Lord Keith, and was present when that officer captured the frigates *L'Aigle* and *La Sophie*, and the Terror sloop-of-war, off the Delaware, in 1782. He then joined Lord Hood, who was in quest of the French fleet



[Windsor Castle, residence of the kings of England.]

under Vaudreuil, and at first became acquainted with Nelson on board the *Barfleur*. In June, 1783, Lord Hood's squadron returned to England; and in the summer of 1785, the prince, having served the regular time as a midshipman, was appointed third lieutenant of the *Hebe* frigate. In 1786, as captain of the *Pegasus* of 28 guns, he sailed for Nova Scotia; whence he proceeded to the Leeward Islands station, and remained for some months under the orders of Nelson, then captain of the *Boreas* frigate; when a strong and lasting friendship (honorable to both) sprang up between them. In December, 1787, the prince returned to England, and was appointed to command the *Andromeda* frigate, in which he again sailed for the West Indies. On his arrival at Port Royal he received the congratulations of the house of assembly, who voted 1000 guineas for a diamond star to be presented to him, as a mark of the high sense they entertained of his conduct while formerly on that station. In 1789 he was created duke of Clarence, and earl of Munster in Ireland, took his seat in the House of Lords, and was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1790. From the time, however, he received his flag, the Duke of Clarence saw no more active service afloat, though he repeatedly expressed his most anxious wishes to be employed. In 1811 he succeeded Sir Peter Parker, as admiral of the fleet. In that capacity he hoisted his flag for the last time, for the purpose of escorting Louis XVIII. to France: and on board the *Impregnable* he received the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, with their splendid cortège. For many years the duke lived the life of a private English gentleman, residing at Bushy Park, of which he had been appointed ranger, on the death of the Countess of Guildford, in 1797. After the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1817, a new era took place in the position and prospects of the Duke of Clarence; and on the 11th of July, 1818, he married the Princess Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Two female children, the eldest of which died on the day of her birth, and the youngest when only three months old, were their only



offspring. Having become heir-presumptive to the throne, in 1827, by the death of the Duke of York, his royal highness received an additional parliamentary grant, which raised his income to 40,000*l.* a year. He was also appointed lord high admiral of England, a post revived for the occasion, after having been in abeyance just 100 years, in which important station he was highly popular; but owing to some objections made by the Duke of Wellington (who, with his colleagues, came into office soon after the death of Mr. Canning) to the expenses of his royal highness's progresses, he resigned the office. On the 26th of June, 1830, the Duke of Clarence succeeded his brother, George IV., as king of England, and was crowned, with his royal consort, in Westminster Abbey, September the 8th, 1831. A marked difference was soon observable in the conduct of William IV. and his predecessor. The secluded habits and fastidious retirement that had distinguished the last years of his brother's life, gave place to an obvious desire of popularity on the part of the new monarch; while the Wellington administration was succeeded by that of Earl Grey, under whom the reform of Parliament was effected. Political animosities were at their height; but still the king was on the popular side, and the court offered, in every respect, an example worthy of imitation. In May, 1837, his majesty was taken ill, and in four weeks from that time, June 29, 1837, "he died in a gentle sleep." Sincere and honorable were the encomiums pronounced upon him at his death by men of all parties; and perhaps we could not paint his true character more justly than in the brief and expressive language of Lord Grey:—"A man more sincerely devoted to the interest of his country, and better understanding what was necessary for the attainment of that object, there never did exist; and if ever there was a sovereign entitled to the character, his majesty may truly be styled a PATRIOT KING!" [E.R.]

WILLIAM, *king of Scotland*, surnamed 'the Lion,' succeeded his brother, Malcolm IV., 1165, and died 1214. He was succeeded by Alexander II.

WILLIAM, *duke of Normandy*, surnamed 'Long Sword,' was born in 900, and succeeded his father, Rollo, in 927. He was assassinated in 942.

WILLIAM, surnamed 'Short Hose,' son of Robert III., duke of Normandy, made a vain attempt to recover the estates of his father, of which he had been despoiled by Henry I. of England. He became count of Flanders in 1127, died 1128.

WILLIAM, son of Henry I., king of England, invested by him with the duchy of Normandy, and perished by shipwreck 1120.

WILLIAM, *duke of Apulia*, succeeded his father, Roger, son of Robert Guiscard, 1111, died 1127.

WILLIAM, six counts of Holland, four of whom were also counts of Hainault, and one emperor of Germany:—WILLIAM I., who usurped the country on returning from a crusade to the prejudice of Ada, his niece, and died 1223. WILLIAM II., grandson of the preceding, born about 1226, succeeded his father 1234. In 1247 he was elected king of the Romans, and being proclaimed emperor by the papal legate in 1250, had to dispute the crown with Conradin IV., till the death of that prince in 1254. He was soon after recalled to his hereditary estates by a revolt, and lost his life in a battle 1256. WILLIAM III. of Holland and I. of Hainault, succeeded his father, John, in both countries 1304, and died 1337: he was surnamed 'the Good.' WILLIAM IV. of Holland and II. of

Hainault, son and successor of the preceding, perished in a battle fought with his revolted subjects 1345. He was succeeded by his sister, Margaret, and her husband, the emperor Louis of Bavaria. WILLIAM V. of Holland and III. of Hainault, son of Margaret and Louis, usurped the authority of his mother 1349; he died miserably in a tower, to which he had been consigned for the murder of one of his gentlemen in 1377. WILLIAM VI. of Holland and IV. of Hainault, succeeded his father, Albert, in 1404, died 1417.

WILLIAM I. of NASSAU, prince of Orange, the first leader in the Dutch war of independence, was born in 1533 of Lutheran parents, but descended from the ancient counts of that principality. Being trained to political employments at the court of Charles V., he conformed outwardly to catholicism, and had become governor of the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, while the reformed doctrines were spreading, and events were ripening for the revolt of the Netherlands. The leading circumstances of that great and glorious struggle, which lasted considerably more than half a century, were these. On the death of Charles V., who had made great efforts to keep the Netherlands free from 'heresy,' he bestowed those provinces on his son, Philip II., king of Spain. The latter appointed Margaret of Parma, a natural daughter of his father, stadtholderess, with the cardinal Granvella for her adviser, who began his career by prosecuting the protestants, and creating a vast number of bishoprics. The dark and resolute despotism of Philip was shadowed forth in England in the reign of Mary, called the 'bloody,' but in the Netherlands he was as the tyrant of his own household, and so much the more unscrupulous and persecuting. In 1564 the cardinal, provoked by the opposition and hatred which he had to encounter, departed for Spain, and shortly afterwards preparations were making to introduce the inquisition, and this in the might of a people already half Lutherans and Calvinists. In 1566 the nobles went in procession, and petitioned Margaret against this measure, and as they were treated with contempt, their remonstrances were followed by popular commotions. On this Alva was sent, at whose approach a hundred thousand of the most industrious Flemings took refuge in foreign countries, chiefly in England. This was the crisis at which William of Orange came forward, and raised the standard of independence, and the desperate circumstances under which he called the people to arms, may be referred to in the article ALVA. Though that monster of cruelty was recalled at the end of six years, 1574, and replaced by a milder ruler, the Dutch continued the war, and Holland was liberated by the relief of Leyden, which William effected by laying the whole country under water, 1575. He was now elected stadtholder, and Calvinism became the established religion, to the exclusion of Lutheranism as well as the Roman Catholic faith. By the 'Pacification of Ghent' in 1576, William united all the provinces in one confederation, but he found it impossible to heal these internal causes of disunion, and the Spaniards taking advantage of them, were able to repossess themselves of the southern provinces, under the duke of Parma, whence arose the present distinction between Holland and Belgium. Philip had now set a price on William's head, and, in 1582, an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he recovered from the wound. A second attempt, in 1584, was but too successful. One Balthaser Gerard, being introduced to the stadtholder on the plea of business, he suddenly drew a pistol, loaded with three balls, and shot him



in the body. The prince expired almost instantly: his last words were, 'May God have mercy on me, and these poor people!' He was succeeded, and the war carried on successfully, by his second son, MAURICE OF NASSAU. [E.R.]

WILLIAM, two kings of Holland, WILLIAM (FRÉDÉRIC) I., styled king of the Netherlands, grand duke of Luxembourg, prince of Orange, and duke of Nassau, was born at the Hague in 1772. He distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic, and became an exile with his father, the hereditary stadtholder of the Dutch republic, in 1795; after his father's death he succeeded first to the duchy of Nassau, and joined the Prussian army against Napoleon. He became king of Holland by the settlement of affairs which followed the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the countries united under his rule by the congress of Vienna being the old united provinces of Holland, the bishopric of Liège, and Belgium; the latter, however, was separated by the revolution of 1830. He abdicated in 1840, and died in 1843. WILLIAM II., son and successor of the preceding as king of Holland, was born in 1792, and distinguished himself in the peninsular war under Lord Wellington; he also commanded the army of the Netherlands at the battle of Waterloo. His reign commenced from his father's abdication in 1840, and he died a few days after the revolution of March, 1848.

WILLIAM OF APULIA, a Latin poet and historian of the 12th century.

WILLIAM OF AUVERGNE, or OF PARIS, a French prelate and theologian, died 1249.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM. See WYKENAM.

WILLIAMS, ANNA, a miscellaneous and poetical writer, was the daughter of a Welsh surgeon, whom she accompanied to London in 1730, and supported many years by the labor of her pen. In 1740 she became blind from cataract, and then had recourse to her needle till she was admitted under the roof of Dr. Johnson, who was struck with admiration of her generous devotion. She died in his house, Bolt Court, Fleet-Street, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, 1783.

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN, an American revolutionist and governor of North Carolina, first appointed, 1799. Died 1814.

WILLIAMS, SIR CHARLES HANBURY, a diplomatist and man of letters, 1709-1759.

WILLIAMS, COOPER, a chaplain in the navy, and writer of voyages, &c., 1767-1816.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, many years minister to a presbyterian congregation in Dublin, was born about 1644, at Wrexham, in Denbighshire. The latter part of his life was passed in London, and he left his library in Redcross-Street, Cripplegate, for the use of dissenting ministers. Died 1716.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, founder of the 'Literary Fund,' was born in Cardiganshire, 1738; and after officiating some time as a dissenting minister, became a teacher of deism. This speculation not answering, Mr. Williams devoted himself to private teaching and literature, and at the close of his life was supported by the excellent institution he had himself projected. His principal works are an edition of 'Hume's History,' 'Lectures on Education,' 'Lectures on Political Principles,' 'History of Monmouthshire,' &c. Died 1816.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, one of the captors of major Andre. Died 1831.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD, a Welsh bard and writer; author of a Welsh Dictionary, died in a workhouse, 1854, aged 80.

WILLIAMS, EDWIN, an American statistical

writer, the compiler of the 'Annual Register,' the 'Statesman's Manual.' Died 1854, aged 58.

WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM, an American general, founder of the college named after him, died about 1791.

WILLIAMS, F., a creole writer, died 1770.

WILLIAMS, GRIFFITH, bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, was born at Cærnarvon, about 1589, and in the rebellion of 1641 became an exile from his see, which he recovered at the restoration. He wrote several religious works, and an account of the persecutions he had suffered. Died 1672.

WILLIAMS, H. M., a female artist, 1759-1827.

WILLIAMS, ISAAC H., Governor and Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. Died 1844, aged 67.

WILLIAMS, JONATHAN, an American revolutionary officer, for many years in command of the engineer corps of the army, was born in Boston, 1752, died 1815. He was the author of various scientific writings upon subjects connected with his profession.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, archbishop of York, and lord keeper in the reign of James I., was born at Aberconway in Cærnarvonshire, 1582. He succeeded Lord Bacon as chancellor in 1621, and was raised to the see of York in 1641. During the rebellion he fortified and defended Conway castle in the interest of the king. Died 1650.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a learned prelate, one of the divines who were promoted after the revolution of 1688, born in Northamptonshire, 1634, died 1709.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, the martyr of Erromanga, was born in a very humble rank, but being imbued with deep feelings of piety, early resolved to devote himself to missionary labors, and by his self-denying and zealous prosecution of his work, has obtained a name among the foremost of his evangelical contemporaries. Having entered into the service of the London Missionary Society, he was sent out in 1817 to their station in the South Sea Islands; and the scene of his first duties there was in the Raiatea—the largest and most central of the Society Islands, situated about one hundred miles' distance from Tahiti. He afterwards removed to what is called the Hervey Group of Islands, and having discovered Rarotonga, the largest of the group, landed with a view to establish himself there. During eleven years he prosecuted the work of an evangelist on that island, and on reviewing his course at his departure, could bear this wonderful and gratifying testimony: 'When I found them in 1823, they were entirely savages; and when I left them, they had not only embraced the Christian profession, but I am not aware that there was a house in the island where family prayer was not observed every morning and evening.'—Burning with zeal to introduce the gospel into every island of the Pacific, this indefatigable missionary removed to another group—the New Hebrides, which lay far westward. Having been welcomed to the island of Parna, Mr. Williams prepared to make a similar attempt in Erromanga. On approaching it, he and his two companions hailed some of the natives who were sailing in a canoe, and found they spoke a different language—were of a darker complexion—shorter in stature—wilder in their appearance, and more jealous of the intentions of strangers, than the people in Parna. The missionaries tried to propitiate them by offering them some bread, and requesting the chief to give them some water, which he speedily fetched. Encouraged by these appearances, they waded ashore; but scarcely had they landed when they ran in all haste back to the sea,



being pursued with hostile weapons by the savages. Mr. Williams had reached the edge of the water, but the beach being rugged and steep, he stumbled and fell, when the native who pursued him, taking advantage of the fall, struck him repeated blows with a club. Others running up, completed the work of destruction, by piercing his body with arrows. Before his two companions could venture to make the slightest attempt to rescue him, the savages had dragged the mangled remains away with them. Thus perished, in the prime of life and usefulness, a missionary who was 'in labors abundant;' and whose 'Narrative'—full of the most interesting and delightful details,—has been beautifully and justly styled, 'A Modern Acts of the Apostles.'

[R.J.]

WILLIAMS, OTHO HOLLAND, an American revolutionary, brigadier-general, was born in Maryland, 1748. He was distinguished at the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill and the Eutaw. Died 1794.

WILLIAMS, SIR ROGER, a native of Monmouthshire, dist. in the Flemish wars, died 1595.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, president of the colony of Rhode Island, and one of its founders, was born in Wales, 1599, and settled in America, 1631. He was originally a clergyman of the English Church, but became a Dissenter. He preached until 1636 at Salem and Plymouth, but being banished from those colonies in consequence of his religion, he sought freedom of conscience in Rhode Island. Died 1683.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, an English engraver on wood. Died 1853, aged 65.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, a signer of the declaration of independence, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, 1731. He was originally educated for the church, but becoming early interested in the revolutionary cause, devoted himself to its interests. He was elected a delegate from Maryland to the continental Congress. Died 1811.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, an American physician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1735, and received his education at the college of Philadelphia; but relinquished the clerical profession, for which he had been intended, and turned his attention first to mathematics, and subsequently to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Leyden, at which latter university he obtained the degree of M.D., he returned and practised in Philadelphia. He was one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society, 1769, to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc; and he attracted considerable attention by his observations on the remarkable comet which then made its appearance, as he came to the conclusion that comets, instead of being ignited masses, are inhabited planets. He was appointed to the medical staff of the revolutionary army; and at the restoration of peace, he became a member of Congress. Among his chief works are, 'The History of North Carolina,' 2 vols.; and 'Observations on the Climate of America.' Died 1819.

WILLIAMSON, SIR JOSEPH, a statesman and collector of manuscripts, born at Cumberland, where his father was a clergyman, about 1630. He began his public career as clerk of the council after the restoration; and became principal secretary of state in 1674. Died 1701.

WILLIS, FRANCIS, a celebrated physician, distinguished for his skill in the treatment of mental disorders, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education in Brazenose College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1740, entered into holy orders, and obtained the living of St. John's, Wapping. He then studied medi-

cine, and, devoting his attention to maniacal diseases, established a private asylum for lunatics at Greatford, in Lincolnshire. The anomaly of a clergyman keeping a madhouse being sharply animadverted upon by the faculty, he proceeded to take his degrees, and properly qualified himself as a physician. When George III. was seized with the malady which for a time suspended the royal functions, Dr. Willis was called in, and, in opposition to the other physicians, pronounced it as his decided opinion, that his majesty would recover. The doctor was, in consequence, intrusted with the principal care of the royal person; and the result confirmed the accuracy of his judgment. His success was rewarded with a handsome gratuity from parliament, and a vast accession of professional practice very naturally flowed in upon him. He died in 1807.

WILLIS, THOMAS, a distinguished English anatomist and physician, born at Great Bodwin, in Wiltshire, in 1622, and died at London in 1675, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Willis belonged to the sect of Iatro-chemists, who resolved all the motions of the human body, in health and disease, into the chemical action and reaction of the solids and fluids of which it is composed. He was deeply involved in the controversies of his age, but the work by which his name is known to posterity is that on the Anatomy of the Brain and Nerves, *Cerebri Anatome, cui accessit Nervorum descriptio et Usus*, which was published at London in 1664. Some of the opinions contained in this book are remarkable, as being anticipations of the ideas on the functions of the brain long afterwards propounded by Gall, for he not only maintained that the cerebrum is the seat of the intellectual faculties, and the cerebellum of the involuntary movements, but that each part of the brain has its own separate functions. Another treatise on the soul of brutes, *De Anima Brutorum*, published in 1672, involved him in irritating disputes with theologians of the time, which are thought to have shortened his days. [J.M.C.]

WILLOUGHBY, SIR HUGH, commander in a voyage of discovery which sailed from London in 1553, at the instance of a company of merchants directed by Sebastian Cabot. The expedition, consisting of three vessels, was last heard of off Finmark, on the 30th July in that year, soon after which all must have perished.

WILLOUGHBY, FRANCIS, a famous naturalist and friend of Ray, who arranged and published his MSS. on ichthyology, 1635-1672.

WILLYMOT, W., an English clergyman, schoolmaster, and classical editor, died 1737.

WILMOT, JOHN. See ROCHESTER.

WILMOT, JOHN EARDLEY, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was born at Derby in 1709, and died 1792. He wrote 'Notes of Opinions,' which were published by his son in 1802. The latter, same names as his father, was born at Derby in 1748, and attained great eminence as a chancery lawyer. He died in 1815.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, a celebrated ornithologist, was born in Paisley, in 1766. He died in 1813. His father was a man in poor circumstances, and Wilson himself was brought up to the trade of a weaver. His education was well attended to in early life, and he was possessed of an ardent poetic temperament of mind, accompanied with a strong predilection for the beauties of nature. He became disgusted with the drudgery of the loom; gave free vent to his poetical disposition, and for nearly three years he wandered all over the country as a peddler, selling muslins and poems. Both poetry and ped-



[Alexander Wilson.]

dery, however, turned out failures in his hands, and an unfortunate dispute between the journeymen and master weavers, in which he took an active part, rendering his residence in his native country extremely unpleasant to him, he emigrated to America. He arrived in that country in 1794, and for eight years he supported himself by weaving or perambulating the country with his pack, occasionally surveying land for the farmers, and latterly by teaching. In 1802 he was offered an engagement in a seminary at Kingsessing on the Schuylkill, whither he immediately removed, and which fortunately procured him the patronage of some kind and influential friends. Amongst these was Mr. Lawson the engraver, who taught him drawing, coloring, and etching. Previous to his coming to America he had never shown any taste for ornithology; but his application now to drawing seemed to develop his latent talent. His first attempts were not successful, but as soon as he commenced the delineation of birds he made rapid progress. His success seems to have first suggested the idea of his American Ornithology. To accomplish this work he undertook many journeys through various parts of America, sleeping for weeks in the wilderness alone with his gun and his pistols in his bosom, performing solitary voyages on the great rivers in a frail canoe, and collecting all the birds of the districts through which he travelled. He drew, etched, and colored all the plates himself, and after many delays and disappointments, he at last procured a publisher, and produced a first volume of his celebrated work. It far exceeded the expectations of the public, and eight volumes successively made their appearance and procured him great and deserved reputation. Before he could finish his great undertakings, he was seized with a sudden and severe illness, and died at the age of forty-eight. Wilson's great wish was, to use his own words, 'to raise some beacon to show that such a man had lived;' and though his death was premature, he lived long enough to accomplish the object of his ambition.

[W. B.]

WILSON, ARTHUR, an English historian, who was secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and steward to the earl of Warwick, 1596-1652.

WILSON, FLORENCE, a Latin scholar and professor of philosophy, born at Elgin in Scotland, about the beginning of the 16th century, died in Dauphlay, on his way home from Navarre, 1547. The work by which he is known is a dialogue entitled 'De Tranquillitate Animi.'

WILSON, H., an English navigator, died 1810.

WILSON, JAMES, a navigator, who discovered the islands called Duff's group in 1796.

WILSON, JAMES, one of the signers of the American declaration of independence, was born in Scotland, 1742. Came to Philadelphia in 1766, and studied law, which he afterwards practised there. He was member of the convention which framed the United States constitution, and chairman of the committee which reported it. In 1789 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died in 1798. He was the author of various legal works and a course of published lectures which he delivered as professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania.

WILSON, JAMES P., an American presbyterian divine and religious writer. He was settled in Philadelphia and died 1830.

WILSON, JOHN, a composer of sacred music, born at Faversham in Kent, 1594, died 1673.

WILSON, JOHN, a Scotch vocalist, who attained great popularity by his manner of singing the beautiful lyrics of his native land. Born 1800, died at Quebec in 1849, while on a professional visit to America.

WILSON, JOHN, better known for many years of his life by the sobriquet of Christopher North, was born in the town of Paisley in 1785, or, as some accounts say, in 1788. His father was an eminent merchant there, and the paternal mansion in the High-Street of that ancient borough, still attests the wealth and dignity of the family by its stately urban magnificence. Wilson received the elements of his education, we believe, with the late Mr. Peddie of Paisley, and afterwards under the superintendence of the parish minister of Mearns; at the age of thirteen



[Professor Wilson.]

he entered the university of Glasgow, and afterwards that of Oxford, in Magdalen College. From the latter source he doubtless imbibed that familiar acquaintance with, and rich appreciation of the classic writers, which, in happy union with his other qualities, constituted him one of the most eminent writers and literary men of his day. The first poem he ever published obtained the Newdegate prize in his venerable Alma Mater. For some years afterwards he lived at his beautiful retreat of Elloray, on Winder-



mere, when, as a matter of course, he became intimate with Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, the leading apostles of what was then called the Lake School of poetry; and the dreamy sweetness of whose style of composition tended to dilute and weaken the simplicity and vigor of his own. Pecuniary causes obliging him to leave Elloray, he joined his mother in Edinburgh, who was a woman of a high order of intellect, qualified to be the monitor and helper of so erratic a spirit. Here he began to study the law for the profession of a barrister, but never actually assumed the professional toga. In 1812 appeared the *Isle of Palms*, and soon afterwards the *City of the Plague*, and *Unimore*, the principal contributions of his fanciful and capricious muse. There is a soft, liquid flow of musical expression in these poems, with a vague, dreamy wildness and pathos, in combination with an exuberant fancy; and in the *City of the Plague* an irregular vigor and richness of imagination, resembling the *outré grandeur* of some of our old English dramatists. It is as a prose writer, however, that Wilson takes rank among the literary Titans of his native land. His novels are not much read now, being over-informed with sentiment, and the characters pitched far above the average of Scottish rural and urban nature. The *Trials of Margaret Lindsay* and the *Foresters* are, however, exquisite specimens of composition as poetic prose. In 1820 he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Brown as professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, an appointment severely and justly commented upon at the time; and if we take Dr. Chalmers as an authority, whose dictum it was, that moral philosophy was the gate to theology, it reflected as little credit upon those who appointed, as upon him who accepted. At the same time began, and certainly oddly enough, his connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, where appeared that famous series of political and literary pieces, which set all Edinburgh in a flame, so well known as the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Wilson was always considered as the presiding *genius loci*, and amongst his associates were John Gibson Lockhart and the Ettrick Shepherd, the latter chiefly as a butt. Rich in broad, coarse humor, and violating, not seldom, the conventional courtesies and even decencies of political and personal intercourse, their irresistible waggy, and biting sarcasm, raised the Edinburgh periodical to the high station it has always maintained. The genius of Wilson arose out of the rich overflow and exuberance of his animal spirits, themselves the result of a finely developed physical constitution, in fact, of a *physique* the most imposing and attractive that perhaps ever son of song was gifted with. We believe that the stories of the excesses of his youth and manhood were much exaggerated, as his fertile fancy and rich classical resources, with his irresistible tendency towards the ridiculous, would elevate him by their intense exercise, into a condition very like *ebrius*, if not *ebriosus*. In 1851, he resigned the situation of professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh; having been struck with paralysis, and expired on the 4th of April, 1854. With great propriety a Whig government granted him a pension of £300 a-year, and having lived down in himself, and in the minds of many others, the political acerbities of his youth and manhood, this eminent Scotsman has passed away, to occupy no mean niche in the Scottish Temple of Fame. [T.D.]

WILSON, MATTHEW, an American physician and medical writer, born in Pennsylvania, 1729, died 1790.

WILSON, PETER, classical professor in Columbia College, N. Y., and author of a Greek prosody; born in Scotland. Died 1826.

WILSON, RICHARD, R.A. This great landscape painter was born at Pinegas, Montgomeryshire, and showing an early taste for drawing, was taken to London by Sir George Wynne, and placed with a portrait painter of the name of Wright. Wilson himself commenced his career as a portrait painter, and took to landscape first in Italy in 1749, by the advice of Zuccarelli and Vernet. Wilson returned to London in 1755, after an absence of six years, and acquired a great name in 1760 by his picture of 'Niobe.' He was one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy, and succeeded Hayman as librarian in 1776. Towards the close of his life he came into the possession of some property from a deceased brother, and he retired to the village of Llanverris, where he died in 1782. Wilson, admirable as his pictures are, was not successful, some of his works sold better than others, and these he accordingly frequently repeated, but generally with some slight difference. The figures of his pictures were frequently inserted by Mortimer and Hayman; his principal works are views in Italy; many of them have been admirably engraved by Woollet. (T. Wright, *Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson*, R.A. London, 1824.) [R.N.W.]

WILSON, SIR ROBERT, a distinguished general officer, who played also a conspicuous part in the party politics of his time, was born in London, 1777. Educated at Westminster and Winchester, he went into a solicitor's office, with a view to qualify himself for the law; but an accidental introduction to the Duke of York induced him to exchange the desk for the field, and in 1793 he went to Flanders as a volunteer, and bore a distinguished part in all the cavalry actions of that campaign. During the rebellion in Ireland he served on the staff; in 1709 he made the campaign in Holland, and the following year he took part in Abercrombie's expedition to Egypt. He afterwards published an account of this expedition, which derived especial popularity from its charges of cruelty against Buonaparte towards the prisoners of Jaffa. In 1805 he accompanied Sir D. Baird to the Brazils, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. On his return he accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent on a secret mission. He was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from Pultusk to Friedland. We next find this active officer in Lisbon, where, in 1808, he superintended the levy of the Portuguese refugees; and he subsequently commanded a legion in Spain, and wound up a career of great gallantry and peril in the Peninsula by a successful engagement with the French at Bataios. His reputation for courage and ability was still further increased by the German and Russian campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814; and the emperor Alexander testified his admiration of his exploits by hanging the cross of St. George round his neck in the presence of the assembled army. After the peace in 1815 he visited Paris, where he drew upon himself great notoriety by aiding in the escape of Lavalette. In consequence of this act he increased the displeasure of the prince regent, and his conduct at the funeral of queen Caroline having completed his disgrace at headquarters, he was dismissed from the army in 1821, and all the foreign orders he had received were resumed by their respective sovereigns. But a public subscription was made to indemnify him, and after the lapse of a few years he was restored to his



rank. Sir R. Wilson sat from 1818 to 1831 in parliament for Southwark; in 1841 he attained the full rank of general, and in 1842 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, and had just returned from that post after seven years of command, when he died suddenly, May 9, 1849.

WILSON, THOMAS, bishop of Sodor and Man, greatly distinguished for his pious and exemplary conduct, was born in Chester 1663, and educated at Dublin. He was appointed to his bishopric in 1697, and refused to leave his people when preferment was offered to him. He wrote a 'History of the Isle of Man' and some religious works, but is chiefly distinguished for his acts of practical benevolence; died in 1755.—His only son, of the same name, born in 1703, was rector of St. Stephens, Walbrook, for forty-six years. He rendered himself remarkable by his devoted admiration of the historian, Mrs. Macaulay, to whom he erected a statue in his church under the name of 'Liberty.' He wrote several works, among which are 'The Ornaments of Churches Considered,' 'A View of the Projected Improvements in Westminster,' and a pamphlet against distilled liquors. Died 1784.

WILSON, SIR THOMAS, a statesman and learned writer, age of Elizabeth, died 1581.

WILSON, WILLIAM RAE, LL.D., chiefly known by his 'Travels in the Holy Land,' was born in 1774. At an early age he became acquainted with the late Duke of Kent, who remained his steady patron through life, and who furnished him with every species of recommendation likely to facilitate his travels in the East. He was one of the first of a class of travellers, since become numerous, whose object has been to illustrate the statements of holy writ by observations on the scenery and manners of those parts of the world in which its events transpired. In all his works he preserved a religious tone of sentiment, with a strong bias against the Roman Catholic Church; but, on the whole, his writings display an unusual freedom from false coloring and affectation. Died June 2, 1849.

WILSON, JOSEPH, a sculptor, 1722–1803.

WILTZ, P., a French ascetic, 1671–1749.

WIMPEN, FELIX DE, a French officer and member of the estates-general, born 1745, pensioned by the first consul in 1799, died in the employ of the state 1814. His brother, the BARON DE WIMPEN BORNEBOURG, a general and writer on tactics, 1732–1800.

WINCHESTER, ELHANAN, an American divine, founder of a sect, the Winchesterians, who held the doctrine of universal salvation, was born in Philadelphia; died about 1794. He was the author of various sectarian works, and of 'Christ,' an heroic poem.

WINCHESTER, SAMUEL G., an American presbyterian divine, born in Maryland, settled in Natchez, author of the 'Theatre.' Died 1842, aged 39.

WINCHESTER, T., rector of Appleton, in Berkshire, and a learned writer, known 1749–1773.

WINKELMANN, JOHN, a German protestant theologian, 1551–1626. His son, JOHN JUSTUS, an historian, born at Gnessen 1620, died 1697.

WINKELRIED, ARNOLD DE, a Swiss peasant, who died gloriously fighting against the Austrians at Sempach, 1386.

WINKLEMAN, JOHN JOACHIM, a celebrated name in æsthetic and art literature, was born in the duchy of Brandenburg 1718. He devoted himself to the studies of antiquities at Rome, where he obtained an appointment in the Vatican, and was murdered at Trieste on his way homewards for the

sake of some golden medals he possessed, in 1768. His works on the history of art and ancient monuments have exercised the happiest influence on that description of literature, and are still invaluable as mines of information.

WINCKLER, T. F., an archæologist, 1771–1807.

WINDER, HENRY, a learned pastor of the non-conformists, author of a 'Hebrew English Concordance,' and other works, 1693–1752.

WINDER, WM. H., an American lawyer of distinction and a revolutionary officer, was born in Maryland 1775. He commanded the troops at the battle of Bladensburg in the war with Great Britain, in 1812. Died 1824.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH, an artist and antiquarian, principal author of the 'Ionian Antiquities,' published by the Society of Dilettanti, 1739–1810.



[William Windham.]

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, a Whig statesman of the period of Pitt, was born in Norfolk, of an ancient family, in 1750, and made his first appearance in parliament as member for Norwich in 1783. His talents caused him to be singled out by Burke as one of his coadjutors, and he always remained his constant friend and partisan. From 1794 to 1801 he was in office under Pitt as secretary at war. He became secretary again under Lord Grenville after the death of Pitt, and held office from 1806 to March 25, 1807; died 1810.

WINDHEIM, C. E., a German professor of philosophy and the Oriental languages, 1722–1766.

WINDISCH, C. G., a Germ. historian, 1725–93.

WING, VINCENT, an astronomer, 17th century.

WINGATE, EDMUND, an eminent mathematician, lawyer, and member of parliament, 1593–1656.

WINKELMANN. See WINKELMANN.

WINKLER, J. H., a German jurisconsult and philosopher of the school of Wolfe, 1703–1772.

WINSLOW, EDWARD, the English governor of Plymouth, in North America, author of 'Good News from New England,' died 1655.

WINSLOW, JAMES, an eminent anatomist, born in the island of Funen, in Denmark, in the year 1669, and died at Paris in the year 1760, in the ninety-first year of his age. His system of anatomy was long the standard class-book of the schools, but in modern times it has been superseded by more perfect and more recent works. [J.M'C.]

WINSOR, FREDERIC ALBERT, an enterprising projector, to whom the public is indebted for the beautiful gas lights which now illuminate our streets, &c.; made his first public experiments at the Lyceum, in the Strand, in 1803. He afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens, on the king's birthday in 1807; and, during 1809 and 1810, he lighted one side of Pall Mall,



from the house which he then occupied in that street. He followed up his object with great perseverance, and at length obtained a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding with the parties with whom he was associated he did not obtain his expected remuneration. In 1815 he went to Paris where he also erected gas-works, and established a company. Died 1830.

WINSTANLEY, Wm., originally a barber, author of several literary compilations, died about 1690.

WINSTON, T., an Eng. physician, 1575-1655.

WINTER, G. S., a German veterinarian, 17th ct.

WINTER, JOHN WILLIAM DE, a Dutch admiral, was born in 1750. Having been an active partisan in the revolution which broke out in 1787, he was obliged to take refuge in France, when the party of the stadtholder prevailed. In France he entered the army, served under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and in a short time rose to the rank of general of brigade. In 1795, when Pichegru invaded Holland, De Winter returned to his country, where the states-general made him vice-admiral and commander of the naval forces at Texel. Here, with 29 vessels, of which 16 were ships of the line, he was completely defeated by Duncan, October 7, 1797. Died 1812.

WINTER, N. S. VAN, a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, 1718. His wife, LUCRETIA WILHELMINA, a poetess, 1722-1795. PETER, son of Van Winter by a first marriage, author of poems and translations, beginning of the present century.

WINTER, P. VON, a Ger. musician, 1754-1825.

WINTHROP, JOHN, first governor of Massachusetts, was born at Groton, England, 1587. He came with the first colonists to Salem in 1630 as their governor, and remained in that office, with the exception of six or seven years, until his death, in 1649. He left a journal of the proceedings of the colony, which has been published, and is a valuable contribution to the early history of Massachusetts. His son, JOHN, was born in England, and arrived in Massachusetts 1633. On returning to England he collected a body of colonists and settled with them in Saybrook, Connecticut, and was appointed their governor, retaining the office until his death, in 1676. He was devoted to scientific pursuits, and had the honor of being one of the founders of the Royal Society of London.

WINTHROP, J., an American astronomer, 1714-1779. His son, JAMES, was a judge of Massachusetts, and a scientific writer of some merit; died 1821.

WINTLE, T., a learned divine, 1737-1814.

WINTRINGHAM, CLIFTON, a physician and professional writer, died at York 1748. His son, SIR CLIFTON, also a physician and writer, 1714-94.

WINWOOD, SIR RALPH, a statesman and diplomatist, author of 'Memorials,' 1565-1617.

WIRSUNG, C., a German physician, 1500-1571. JOHN GEORGE, an anatomist, assassinated 1643.

WIRT, Wm., an American lawyer of eminence and miscellaneous writer, was born in Bladensburg, Maryland, 1772. He settled and practised law in Virginia, where he was made chancellor and district attorney. His defence of Blennerhasset, in the famous trial of Aaron Burr for treason, won for him a great reputation for fervid eloquence. He was the author of the 'Old Bachelor,' and a 'Life of Patrick Henry,' &c. Died 1835.

WIRTZ, J., a Swiss painter, 1640-1709.

WIRTZ, J. C., a Swiss theologian, 1688-1769.

WISE, F., a learned antiquary, 1695-1762.

WISE, JOHN, a New England divine and religious writer, was born at Ipswich, Mass.; died 1725.

WISEMAN, R., a surgical writer, 17th century.

WISHART, GEORGE, a Scotch protestant martyr, was born at the commencement of the 16th century. He embraced the Protestant faith while travelling in Germany, and resided for some years at Cambridge, where he taught at Bene't College. In 1544 he returned to his native land, and exerted himself zealously in preaching the doctrines of the Reformation; for which, in 1546, he was condemned to the flames.

WISHART, W., a Scotch divine, 1657-1727.

WISHEART, GEORGE, chaplain to Montrose, period of the civil wars, author of an 'Account of the Wars in Scotland,' and a Biography of his patron, 1609-1671.

WISTAR, CASPAR, a professor of anatomy and physician at Philadelphia, author of professional works, and a 'System of Anatomy,' 1760-1818.

WITCHELL, G., an astronomer, 1728-1785.

WITEZOWITCH, P., a learned historian and antiquarian of Dalmatia, died 1773.

WITHER, GEORGE, a poet, whose works have lately been brought into repute by Sir Egerton Brydges and others, was born in 1588, at Bentworth, in Hampshire, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1613 he was committed to prison for his satires, called 'Abuses Stript and Whipt.' In the civil war he espoused the popular cause, and rose to the rank of major-general; but having published a piece, called 'Vox Vulgi,' he was again incarcerated after the Restoration. Died 1667.

WITHERING, WILLIAM, a physician and naturalist, author of a 'Systematic Arrangement of British Plants,' born in Shropshire 1741, died 1799.

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, a descendant of Knox, known as a divine in Scotland and America, a signer of the declaration of independence, born near Edinburgh 1722, died 1794.

WITSIUS, or WITS, HERMAN, a Dutch divine, author of several learned works, 1636-1708.

WITT. See DE WITT.

WITTE, E., a Dutch painter, 1607-1692.

WITTE, G. DE, a Flem. theologian, 1638-1721.

WITTE, or WITTEN, HENNING, a German divine and biographical writer, 1634-1696.

WITTICHIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a protestant theologian and writer against Spinoza, 1625-1687.

WITTOLA, M. A., a Ger. theologian, 1736-97.

WITTWER, P. L., a Ger. physician, 1752-92.

WLOOSWICK, P. N. BARON HORN VAN, a Dutch archæologist, born 1742, died in Paris 1809.

WOBESER, E. W., a German poet, 1727-1795.

WODHULL, M., a poet and translator of Euripides, born in Northamptonshire 1740, died 1816.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scottish ecclesiastical historian, born at Glasgow 1679, died 1734.

WOEHNER, A. G., a German Orientalist, 1693-1762.

WOELFT, J., a German composer, 1772-1811.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, a celebrated actress of last century, whose society was highly valued by the elite of talent and fashion, 1718-60.

WOIDE, C. G., a Dutch Orientalist, 1725-90.

WOKEN, F., a German theologian, 1685-1734.

WOLCOTT, JOHN, commonly known by his assumed name of *Peter Pindar*, was a satirical poet and humorist, born at Dodbrooke in Devonshire 1738; died in London, where he supported himself by his pen, and his skill as an artist, 1819. The painter Opie was indebted to him for his introduc-



tion to the busy world of London, Dr. Wolcott having discovered his genius during his residence at Truro. The chief of his productions is his 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians;' his other poems are principally satires.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER, Governor of Connecticut in 1796, and signer of American declaration of independence, was born in that state 1727. He studied medicine, but never practised the profession. During the colonial French war, he served as a captain. He was a delegate to the congress of 1776, and continued a member for nine years. In 1785 he was chosen deputy-governor of Connecticut, and in 1796 governor. Died 1797.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER, son of Oliver Wolcott, the signer of the declaration of American independence, was secretary of the treasury under Washington, and subsequently governor of Connecticut. Died 1833, aged 74.

WOLCOTT, ROGER, Governor of Connecticut from 1751 to 1754, was born at Windsor, Conn., 1679. He distinguished himself in the colonial expedition against the French in Canada in 1711. Died 1767. He was the author of various poetical effusions, among which was a history in verse of the Pequot war.

WOLDECK D'ARNEBOURG, J. G., a Prussian general of the seven years' war, 1712-1785.

WOLF, B., a Dutch painter, 1758-1825.

WOLF, E. W., a German composer, 1735-1792.

WOLF, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, an eminent classical scholar and philologist of Germany, was born in the county of Hohenstein in 1759, and became professor at Halle and Berlin. He was engaged in a literary contest with Heyne, arising out of his principal work, the 'Prolegomena ad Homerum,' or theory of the Homeric poems. Died 1824.

WOLF, G. F., a German anatomist, 1735-1794.

WOLF, JEROME, a learned German, professor of Greek at Augsburg, 1516-1581.

WOLF, JOHN, a German historian, 1537-1600.

WOLF, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an eminent Lutheran divine and philologist, 1683-1739. His brother, J. CHRISTIAN, a philologist, 1689-1770.

WOLF, JOHN CHRISTIAN, born at Breslau in 1679, died at Halle in 1754; a man of considerable energy and of varied attainments—honored to become member of the Academy of Berlin, the Royal Society of London, and the Academies of Sciences at Paris and Petersburg. Wolf, nevertheless, was of the class who flourish only when great men are gone: his industry was unquestionable, for he filled Europe with his words and books: his function too was respectable; he dried, cut up, and sold the Philosophy of Leibnitz. The volumes published by him are most numerous; their simple titles would occupy a column of our Dictionary:—it is unnecessary to print these titles, for none save Antiquarians will henceforth read Wolf. He was powerful in classification, subdivision, and nomenclature; to him, for instance, we owe the technical term *Rational Psychology*, as distinguished from experimental; he thus designated his efforts—sufficiently unsatisfactory—to explain the facts of consciousness by the essence of the Soul. Wolf's greatest merit flows from his moral courage. He bravely contended for the rights of Free Thought, in the face of immense clamor and much persecution.—His system and authority were hopelessly destroyed by KANT.

[J.P.N.]

WOLF, PETER PHILIP, an historian of the Jesuits and of Maximilian I., 1761-1808.

WOLFART, P., a Germ. physician, 1675-1726.

WOLFE, CHARLES, an Irish divine and a poet of great promise, was born in 1791, at Dublin; was educated at High Abbey School, Winchester, and at Trinity College, Dublin; obtained the curacy of Ballyclog, which he exchanged for that of Castle Caulfield; and died, of consumption, in 1823. Among other pieces possessing very considerable merit, he wrote the well-known 'Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore,' commencing, 'Not a drum was heard:' which acquired much posthumous celebrity, and was pronounced by Lord Byron, 'the most perfect ode in the language.'



[General Wolfe.]

WOLFE. GENERAL JAMES WOLFE was born in Westerham in Kent, A.D. 1726. His father was a general, and young Wolfe entered the army at a very early age. He was honorably distinguished in the battle of Dettingen and Fontenoy; and at the subsequent battle of Laffeldt in 1747, he attracted the special notice of his commander, the duke of Cumberland, who ever afterwards zealously aided in Wolfe's promotion and advancement. He was not more eminent for personal bravery and coolness in action, than for his success in disciplining his men, while at the same time he won the heart of every soldier that served under him. When that great minister, the elder Pitt, undertook in 1757 to raise England from the temporary degradation into which she had then fallen, and to smite down the House of Bourbon in every quarter of the globe, he discerned the genius of Wolfe: and wisely disregarding the conventional claims of seniority, Pitt intrusted to the young officer the highest duties in the conquest of French America. Wolfe, in conjunction with Amherst, led the force which besieged and captured Louisbourg in July, 1758, an achievement which gave England Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island. In 1759 Pitt conferred on Wolfe the still more important command of the expedition against Canada, which was to advance up the St. Lawrence and attack Quebec from the west, while the other British commander in North America was to co-operate by assailing the French possessions from the opposite direction. Wolfe reached the Isle of Orleans in the St. Lawrence on the 26th June, with a force of 8,000 excellent troops, and with a fleet of twenty-two sail of the line under Admiral Saunders. Montcalm, the French governor of Canada, had concentrated all the military strength of the province in Quebec; and, though he was inferior to Wolfe in the number of regular troops, the zeal of the numerous French provincials who fought under him, the strength of his position, and the skill with which he



fortified and watched each approach to Quebec, made Wolfe's enterprise appear almost hopeless. The English commander who invaded Canada from the other direction, and who ought to have invested Quebec from the upper side, loitered on his march; and for two months Wolfe and his force lay below the city, unable to strike any effective blow, and taught by a severe repulse which they sustained on the 31st of July, with how strong and vigilant an adversary they had to cope. Wolfe's health was shattered by anxiety and fever; but he spared neither mind nor body; and at length he himself discovered the cove above the town, which now bears his name, and the narrow winding path that leads from it up the cliff to the heights of Abraham, a plateau to the west of Quebec, where the city's fortifications were feeblest. He succeeded in the



[Wolfe's Monument.]

night of the 12th September, in leading 5,000 of his men up this path, and in surprising the post of Canadians by whom the summit was guarded. On the next morning Montcalm led his troops out to meet him, and the battle was fought, which determined the ascendancy of the Anglo-Saxon race and language over the French in the New World. Both Wolfe and Montcalm fell. Wolfe was twice struck as he led on a bayonet charge which decided the day; and when the French were already broken, he received a third bullet, which was fatal, in the heart. He lived just long enough to know that the victory was complete; and the last words of the young conqueror were—'Now, God be praised, I die happy.' Wolfe was as exemplary in private life, as he was eminent in the discharge of public duty, and his name is one of the purest as well as the brightest in the long list of England's military heroes.

[E.S.C.]

**WOLFFERSDORF, CH. FREDERICK VON**, a Prussian general, born in Saxe Gotha, 1717–1781.

**WOLFFER, P.**, a German historian, 1758–1805.

**WOLGMUTT, M.**, a German painter, 1434–1519.

**WOLKE, C. H.**, a native of Hanover, distinguished by his efforts, as a writer and founder, in the cause of education, 1741–1825.

**WOLLASTON, WILLIAM**, an eminent moralist and theologian, who was educated for the church, but having ample means left him by a rich relation, devoted himself to literature. His principal work, and one which has been highly popular, is 'The Religion of Nature Delineated.' Born in Staffordshire 1659, died 1724.

**WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE, M.D.**, born 6th August, 1766, at East Dereham, near Norwich, of which his father was clergyman; died 22d December, 1828, in London. Dr. Wollaston received a first-rate education, and having studied for the medical profession, settled first at Bury St. Edmunds. Afterwards, becoming a candidate for St. George's Hospital, London, and failing, he gave up the profession in disgust, and devoted himself to chemical pursuits. He examined with great care the crude platinum ore, discovering in it two new metals, palladium and rhodium, and improving the process for the manufacture of platinum, so as to enable him to realize a handsome fortune. In 1797 he described three new species of urinary calculi—the fusible calculus, the mulberry calculus, and the bone-earth calculus. He also first described cystic oxide, and urate of soda calculi, the latter formed in the joints of gouty persons. He was the inventor of the periscope camera, and of numerous ingenious optical and chemical apparatus. To him chemistry is indebted for the methods at present employed for the estimation of ammonia, potash, and magnesia. Dr. Wollaston was a man of retiring habits, but by those who knew him intimately he was held in high regard. He has been accused of a penurious disposition. The fact that he presented his brother with £10,000 when asked to apply to the ministry in his behalf, seems to afford opposite evidence of the most substantial and overwhelming description. [R.D.T.]

**WOLLE, C.**, a German Orientalist, 1700–1761.

**WOLMAR, M.**, a Swiss jurist, 1497–1561.

**WOLSEY, THOMAS**, so well known in history as Cardinal Wolsey, is generally said to have been born at Ipswich, in the year 1471. His parents were so obscure, that whether or not his father followed the occupation of a butcher, attributed to him by the cardinal's enemies, has not been ascertained. However it may have been achieved, young Wolsey obtained an excellent education, and he had a brilliant student-reputation at Magdalen College, Oxford. He never was an ascetic. Though he must have worked hard during his college career, he seems to have had his full share of the dissipation of the day, and it is known that for some peccadillo he was on one occasion subjected to the penal discipline of the stocks. His first preferment, after he had taken orders, was that of Symington in Somersetshire, believed to have been obtained through the marquis of Dorset, whose sons he instructed. The turning point in his career appears to have been his appointment as one of the chaplains of Henry VII. This introduced his abilities to the royal notice, and on his successful accomplishment of a delicate diplomatic mission to Flanders he obtained the rich deanery of Lincoln in 1508. It is not easy precisely to determine the source of the extraordinary influence which he exercised over Henry VIII. in the early years of his reign. He is said by his able scholarship to have aided in the composition of the celebrated *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, against Luther; but he was a favorite before he had an opportunity of performing this service. He was placed in the influential office of the king's almoner, through the recommendation of Fox, the bishop of Winchester; and that calculating prelate is said to have advanced Wolsey for the purpose of counteracting his rival Surrey. When once the impetuous Henry had learned to seek counsel of Wolsey, it is easy to believe that his magnificent notions, his scholarship, his knowledge of life, and his accommodating morality, would please such a monarch. Preferment flowed in upon him. In 1514 he was made bishop of Lincoln.



He was then in possession of lucrative livings both in England and France. In 1515 he was made cardinal, and next year legate *a latere*, a commission which made him virtually the pope in England, giving him an authority which, if more limited in extent than that claimed by the bishop of Rome, was the more powerful, since it was exercised close at hand, and by one who knew the circumstances of the clergy over whom he ruled. Almost at the same time with these preferments he received the high ministerial and judicial office of lord chancellor. With his cardinalate he received the honor of the hat, usually conferred only on members of royal families. He held the bishopric of Tournay in France, and many other lucrative preferments in different parts of Europe. The vast influence which he exercised at the powerful court of England, made his friendship an object not only to private seekers of preferment, but to the principal European powers. He aspired to the popedom at the time when Charles V. and Francis the First were competing with each other to succeed Maximilian as emperor of Germany. Hence each of them sought to secure the aid of Wolsey, by outbidding his rival in prospects of assistance towards the cardinal's great object, while he on his part had the too difficult task of making up his mind where to throw his influence, and of acting for one party with as little prejudice as possible to his influence with the other. He lost, much to his mortification, the great object which would have given him a securer foundation for power than he had in England, and he ever treated the emperor Charles V. as one who had deceived him. No churchman in England had ever achieved so vast an amount of power and wealth as Wolsey, and, unfortunately for himself, he was fond of exhibiting it to all the world. He had a weakness for display, shown in the common anecdote about his having his portrait always taken in profile from one side, because the other was disfigured by a wart. The huge acquisitions made by fortunate prelates, and the ramifications of their influence by possessions all over Europe, were giving great alarm to thinking minds;



[Leicester Abbey.]

and there is no doubt that the ostentation with which Wolsey displayed the offensive innovation hastened on the reformation. He had even given an impulse in the same direction by his enlightened projects for diverting some of the monastic property from its existing uses to the university of Oxford, and to other educational institutions. His qualities and defects are told with matchless truth and beauty in the words supplied by Shakspeare to his faithful followers:—

'He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;  
Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading;

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not,  
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.  
And though he was unsatisfied in getting,  
(Which was a sin), yet in bestowing, madam,  
He was most princely.'

His enmity to the emperor inclined him to sanction his sister's divorce from Henry, but as a high churchman he found it impossible to be the king's champion through the whole transaction. To justify his overthrow, charges were brought against him under the *premunire* statute against enforcing bulls from Rome. The charge was one which with the royal favor he might have met, but when it was directed from that quarter it was irresistible. After being subjected to some capricious oscillations of favor, a warrant was issued to apprehend him for high treason. Attacked by sickness, he sought refuge in the abbey of Leicester with the mournful saying,—'Father abbot, I am come to lay my bones among you.' He died there on the 28th November, 1530. [J.H.B.]

WOLSTONCROFT, MARY, wife of William Godwin, author of the 'Rights of Women,' 1759–1797.

WOLTMANN, C. L. DE, a German historian and man of letters, 1770–1817.

WOLZOGEN, J. L., a Socinian wr., 1596–1658.

WOLZOGEN, L. VAN, a learned Dutch theologian and electionist, 1632–1690.

WOMOCK, LAURENCE, bishop of St. David's, and a controversial writer, 1612–1685.

WOOD, ANTHONY, author of the 'History and Antiquities of Oxford,' and the 'Athenæ Oxoniensia,' was born in 1632, and educated at the university. His works were written with the indefatigable zeal of an enthusiast, and are often quoted. He died in his native place, where he had lived and labored, in 1695.

WOOD, JAMES, the banker and millionaire of Gloucester, was born there in 1756, and died 1836. His only distinction is that of having scraped together, by indulging in every meanness, nearly a million sterling. There is not a redeeming trait recorded of his character, and nothing could entitle him to a place in our pages, but the frequency with which the name of 'Jemmy Wood' is quoted by way of example.

WOOD, JAMES, governor of Virginia in 1796, and a revolutionary officer of distinction. Died 1813.

WOOD, JOHN, an American journalist and author born in Scotland, but settled in America. He published a variety of works historical and scientific.

WOOD, alderman, SIR MATTHEW, bart., M.P., was the son of a serge manufacturer at Tiverton, and had but a limited scholastic education, as at the early age of 11 years he was employed in his father's business, and at 14 was apprenticed to Mr. Newton of Exeter, his cousin, who carried on a very extensive business as a chemist and druggist. After serving his time, and being for a few years employed as a traveller in the drug trade, he commenced business on his own account in London, at first as a chemist, and subsequently as a hop merchant, in which latter trade he acquired a very handsome fortune. After serving some minor offices in the city, Mr. Wood was, in rotation, elevated to the mayoralty in 1815, and gave such great and universal satisfaction in that high office that he was re-elected in 1816; a departure from the ordinary course that was unprecedented during several previous centuries. During his second mayoralty he gained a still higher position in public favor, by his humane conduct in saving the lives of three poor Irishmen who were sentenced to be hanged, on the perjured testimony of three police officers, named Brock, Vaughan, and Pelham. So great was the public admiration of



Mr. Wood's conduct on this occasion, that the livery actually sent his name up a third time for the mayoralty; but the court of aldermen, deeming this too irregular, passed his name over. During his second mayoralty he was elected M.P. for London, and from that time till his death he was invariably returned, and on all occasions, save one, at the head of the poll. Of Mr. Wood's conduct as a magistrate it is not possible to speak too highly; but we can by no means give the like unqualified praise to his course as a senator, for, in his place in parliament, he displayed more obstinacy than candor, more zeal than wisdom. He gained great notoriety for the zeal with which he attached himself to the fate and fortunes of the ill-starred queen Caroline. His political course obtained him the friendship of a maiden lady, sister of the wealthy Mr. James Wood, banker, of Gloucester. At her death she bequeathed him a handsome property, and her brother subsequently left him a fourth of his vast fortune, which, independent of land, and, after being much diminished by litigation, produced the fortunate alderman nearly a quarter of a million of money. He was created a baronet during the Melbourne administration, in 1837. Died September, 25th 1843, aged 76.

WOOD, ROBERT, an Irish scholar and archaeologist, author of a 'Description of the Ruins of Balbec,' and those of 'Palmyra' or 'Tadmor,' 1716-1771.

WOODBIDGE, Wm. C., an American writer of elementary school books, chiefly on geography. Died 1845, aged 50.

WOODBURY, LEVI, an American statesman, was born in New Hampshire, 1790. He was educated a lawyer. In 1816 he was appointed secretary of state of New Hampshire, and the next year judge of the superior court. He was elected governor in 1832, and chosen a member of the United States Senate in 1824, where he served seven years. He was appointed secretary of the navy by General Jackson in 1831, and subsequently secretary of the treasury. At the termination of President Van Buren's administration, he left the cabinet after a long service of ten years. The legislature of New Hampshire now elected him senator of the United States, at which post he remained until appointed one of the judges of the United States supreme court, in which office he remained until his death in 1851.

WOODDESON, RICHARD, an English civilian, author of 'Elements of Jurisprudence,' and 'A Systematic View of the Laws of England,' 1745-1822.

WOODFALL, WILLIAM, a celebrated printer, whose name became famous from the prosecution to which he was exposed for printing the Letters of Junius. Died 1803.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, an eminent mathematician and professor at Cambridge, author of 'The Principles of Analytical Calculation,' and other works, 1773-1827.

WOODHOUSE, JAMES, an American physician and chemist, was born in Philadelphia 1770. Was surgeon in the army, and subsequently professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia, died 1809. He was the author of various chemical works.

WOODHOUSELIE. See TYTLER.

WOODS, LEONARD, an American congregational divine. His life is thus recorded in the inscription for his tomb written by himself. Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D. born in Princeton, Massachusetts, June 19th, 1774; graduated at Harvard College, 1796; ordained as minister of the Gospel, at West Newbury, in 1798; inaugurated as Abbott Professor of Christian Theology, in 1808; resigned his office in 1840, died 1854. For some time previous to his

death, he had been employed in a History of the Theological Seminary in Andover, and had nearly completed the work when he was called from earth. He left directions that the manuscripts and documents pertaining to it should pass into the hands of his son, Leonard Woods, D.D., of Brunswick, Me., to be published according to the plan laid out, and nearly finished.

WOODVILLE. See ELIZABETH.

WOODVILLE, ANTHONY, otherwise WYDEVILLE, brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., and created by him Earl Rivers, was born in 1442. He made an unsuccessful attempt to crown the king's son, and was sent to the scaffold 1483.

WOODVILLE, WILLIAM, physician to the Middlesex Dispensary and Small-pox Hospital in London, author of 'Medical Botany,' and a 'History of Inoculation,' 1752-1805.

WOODWARD, HENRY, a famous comedian, dramatic writer, and composer in pantomimes, born in London 1717, died 1777.

WOODWARD, JOHN, a physician and professor at Gresham College, distinguished as a naturalist and antiquarian, was born in Derbyshire 1665, and died 1728. His principal work is an 'Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.'

WOODWORTH, SAMUEL, an American poet, author of "New Haven," "the Oaken Bucket," and other effusions. Died at New York 1842, aged 57.

WOOLER, THOS. JONATHAN, an English political writer. Died 1853, aged 68.

WOOLLETT, WILLIAM, was born at Maidstone in Kent in 1735, and learnt engraving of John Tinney. He acquired early a great reputation as a landscape engraver; his works of this class, after Wilson, are probably still unapproached. He engraved also two of West's greatest works, the 'Death of General Wolfe,' and the 'Battle of the Hogue,' which raised his reputation as an historical engraver almost on a par with his name in landscape. He was appointed engraver to George III.; and died in London, May 23, 1785. Woollett is great for his color, and his skill in representing variety of texture, also for an extraordinary force in his prints, owing to the judicious combination of the three methods, with aquafortis, with the graver, and with the dry point. His works, after Wilson, constitute in themselves a delightful landscape gallery, all unsurpassed as pictures or as prints. [R.N.W.]

WOOLMAN, John, an Am. quaker anti-slavery writer, b. 1680, d. 1772.

WOELSTON, THOMAS, a deistical writer, who was originally a minister of the Church of England, and wrote an 'Apology for the Christian Religion,' at a later period, he was prosecuted for his 'six Discourses on Miracles,' and his 'Defence of the discourses. Born at Northampton, 1669, d. 1702.

WOOLTON, JOHN, bishop of Exeter, known as a theological writer, 1535-1594.

WOOSTER, DAVID, a major general in the American revolutionary war, was born in Stratford, Conn. 1711. At the beginning of the war in 1776 he was appointed chief in command of the Conn. forces. He was mortally wounded at Ridgefield during an attack by the British, and died 1777.

WORCESTER, NOAH, an American divine of Mass. who earned, from his devotion to the cause of peace, the title of its Apostle. He was the first secretary of the Peace Society, and contributed to its interests by his earnest writings on the subject. Died 1837.

WORCESTER, SAMUEL, an American divine, first



secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was born in N. H., died 1821.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland, on the 7th of April, 1770. His father was an attorney there, and he was the second of five children. Dorothy, the only daughter, was his most cherished friend and confidant during his life. The mother of the family died in William's ninth year; and the father died five years afterwards, leaving to his children little fortune beyond a claim for law-agency on Sir James Lowther, afterwards earl of Lonsdale. This debt remained unsatisfied till 1802 when, on the accession of the next earl, £8,500 was paid in satisfaction of it.—In 1787, after having been educated chiefly at the endowed school of Hawkshead, near Esthwaite Lake, William was sent by his uncles to St. John's College, Cambridge. He had read much in boyhood, especially poetry, and had written English verses, in imitation (as he says himself) of Pope's versification, 'and a little in his style.' One of these compositions presaged two of the most prominent features in the character of his mind. It was, says he, 'a long poem, running upon my own adventures, and the scenery of the country in which I was brought up.' The only considerable poem which he wrote while at the university, was 'The Evening Walk.' His vacations were devoted to wanderings in the country; and in the autumn of 1790 he spent nearly three months in a tour on the continent, visiting France, Switzerland, some of the Italian lakes, and the Rhine. He disliked the system of the university, and attended little to the studies of the place. Indeed, it is to be observed that, through life, Wordsworth was as little of a student as any literary man ever was. Except in poetical literature, his knowledge of books seems to have always been very slight. And if he was disinclined to read, he was quite as much disinclined to writing; he had weak eyes, and great indolence. In his mature years, he composed most frequently in the course of his walks, without setting down a word; and many of his poems would certainly have been lost, had not the ladies of his family been at hand to record them. He has himself said, that, if he had been free to choose his course of life, he would have spent his days in travelling. To the adoption of a profession he was never able to make up his mind. The church was proposed to him, but speedily rejected. His religious belief never was such as to prevent his taking orders; but his opinions on the state of society, during his early manhood, would not easily have been reconcilable with the position of a clergyman in the Church of England. For several years after the outbreak of the French revolution, he was an ardent republican. In 1791 he took his degree of B.A., and quitted Cambridge.—In the close of the same year he went to France, where he spent nearly twelve months; and there he wrote the poem called 'Descriptive Sketches,' which betrays, yet more than 'The Evening Walk,' the poetic strength with which he was endowed. These pieces were published in 1793. In that year, also, 'The Female Vagrant' was written. For some years he wandered about, gradually satisfying himself that he was justified in regarding poetry as his true vocation. He planned a monthly miscellany, which was to have been 'republican but not revolutionary;' and he attempted to find employment in writing for the London newspapers on the opposition side. In 1795 he received a legacy of £900 from his friend and contemporary, Raisley Calvert. This generous and seasonable bequest fully answered the intention of the donor; it enabled the poet to devote

himself to study till the settlement of his father's affairs.—In the autumn of 1795 Wordsworth began to live with his sister, their first residence being at Racedown in Dorsetshire. He commenced, but abandoned, a poetical imitation of Juvenal; and in this year and the following he made his first and last attempt in a kind of poetry very uncongenial to the cast of his genius, by writing the Tragedy of 'The Borderers.' Refused at Covent Garden, this piece remained in manuscript for nearly half a century.—About this time, likewise, were written a good many of the earliest of those fine passages, which were afterwards dovetailed into 'The Excursion.' This is a fact particularly deserving attention. The poet's blank-verse compositions, with their solemn tone of meditation, their purely dignified diction, and their sweep of rotund melody, were made known to the world only when he had passed middle age; and they were treated by his critics as the fruits of improved skill and enlarged experience and purified taste. But he actually had at his command, and was continually expressing, this his highest mood of poetry, from his twenty-fifth year. Coleridge, with whom Wordsworth made acquaintance while in Dorsetshire, always insisted that his friend's first business ought to be, the completion of the philosophical and Autobiographical Poem, of which these fragments were designed as parts. But Wordsworth was never at all disposed to pay deference to the opinion either of affectionate friends or of hostile critics. With him, as with most of us, 'the boy was father of the man.' He had always been quietly self-willed; and his character in manhood possessed the feature which he attributes to his early boyhood when he says:—'Possibly from some want of judgment in punishments inflicted, I had become perverse and obstinate in defying chastisement, and rather proud of it than otherwise.' At this time, indeed, as it has been remarked by his nephew, the whole tenor of his opinions led him to dissatisfaction with things existing; and his political creed (perhaps in part through the shock which events on the continent were beginning to give to it) affected his creed in literature. He perceived, with great clearness, two or three deep-rooted faults in the recent poets of England: the artificial stamp of their diction; their general inattention to external nature; their want of sympathy with ordinary events and with the feelings of mankind at large. He felt that he possessed the power of producing poetry, in which these faults should be avoided. But, in the meantime, tempted partly by deliberate error in theory, partly by incidental eccentricities of taste and judgment natural to a self-trained and uncommunicative muser, he rebelled, not only against the false canons of literature, but against several that are really true. In the poems with which he chose to make his first effort towards the reformation of the public taste, there are many points of thought, of sentiment, and of expression, which, as the most judicious of his admirers allow, would not have appeared if those poems had been written even a few years afterwards. Some things, indeed, especially the oddest and boldest of the colloquial words and idioms, were silently altered in the later editions. But the eccentricity of judgment lingered, in a great degree, to the last, fostered by the self-brooding solitude to which he devoted himself.—The 'Lyrical ballads,' to which chiefly these observations are applicable, made rapid progress in Wordsworth's next place of abode. This was Nether-Stoway in Somersetshire, where he lived for a year, removing to the place in August, 1797, in order to be near Coleridge. In the next



year he wrote 'Peter Bell,' and in autumn he published, in one volume, the twenty poems which (with three by Coleridge) make up the first edition of the 'Lyrical Ballads.' The poet was now in his twenty-ninth year. Immediately afterwards he went to Germany with his sister and Coleridge; and, the party separating, Miss Wordsworth and her brother spent the winter of 1798-99, very uncomfortably, and seemingly with little advantage of any kind, at Goslar in Hanover. Here were written several beautiful pieces, among which were 'Lucy Gray,' and the fragments of blank-verse beginning 'There was a Boy' and 'Wisdom and Spirit of the Universe.' A beginning was also made with that first part of the great Poem, which Wordsworth's friends entitled 'The Prelude.'—Wordsworth's long residence among the lakes of his native district began soon after his return to England. In the end of 1799 he settled with his sister in a small house at Grasmere, which he continued to occupy for eight years. In 1800 were written 'The Brothers,' 'The Pet Lamb,' 'Ruth,' 'Michael,' and 'Hart-Leap Well'; and, in the close of the year these and other poems made up a second volume of the 'Lyrical Ballads,' which appeared with a reprint of the first. To 1802 belong, among other pieces, 'The Rainbow,' 'The Leech-gatherer,' 'Alice Fell,' 'Intimations of Immortality,' and the two Sonnets on Buonaparte. Then, also, Wordsworth was working on 'The Excursion,' which at that time bore the name of 'The Pedlar.' In that year, he married Mary Hutchinson of Penrith, to whose amiability his poems pay warm and beautiful tributes. In 1803 he made a tour of some weeks in Scotland, being guided at Melrose by Walter Scott; and he now became acquainted with Sir George Beaumont, whose name appears often in his writings. In 1805 he suffered the grief of losing his brother, Captain Wordsworth who perished by shipwreck. In this year were written 'The Waggoner' and the 'Ode to Duty'; and 'The Prelude' was finished, and consigned to the poet's desk for forty-five years. In 1807 were printed two volumes of poems, composed since 1800. They contain, besides several very fine ballads, and many other small poems, 'Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty,' and the 'Memorials of a Tour in Scotland.' These volumes were the objects of some of those critical censures, (severe but very far from being groundless,) under which, with all his outward apathy and real self-esteem, the poet, as his letters show, smarted very severely.—In 1808 he removed to Allan Bank at the head of Grasmere Lake, where he lived for three years. In 1809 he contributed to the 'Friend' of Coleridge, who was then living with him; and published his indignant and very eloquent pamphlet on the Convention of Cintra. His political opinions had now settled pretty much into the form they ever afterwards held, a kind of speculative Toryism, heightened by his church opinions, but balanced by many notions really democratic. In 1810 he printed, as an introduction to a set of Views of the district, his Observations on the Scenery of the Lakes, the most interesting of all things of the sort. In this year was born the last of his five children, two of whom died two years afterwards.—In the spring of 1813, after one temporary change of dwelling, he took up his abode at Rydal Mount, two miles from Grasmere, which was his home for thirty-seven years, and the scene of his death. Then, too, by the interest of Lord Lonsdale, he was appointed distributor of stamps for Westmoreland; an office which was executed by a clerk, and yielded about £500 a year.—A second tour in Scotland, early in 1814, gave birth to a few poems;

and in summer was published 'The Excursion,' the greater part of which had been written at Allan Bank. This edition, consisting of five hundred copies, was not exhausted for six years. 'Let the age,' wrote the poet to Southey, 'continue to love its own darkness; I shall continue to write, with, I trust,



[Rydal Mount.]

the light of Heaven upon me.' In the design of this remarkable poem, it is difficult to discover any thing that can justify commendation, whether we look to it as an independent work, or regard it as forming a part in that gigantic poem, which the author so long contemplated executing in whole. But if 'The Excursion' is to be judged by its best passages, hardly any poem in our language is equal to it. Some of its scenes, extending through hundreds of lines; many passages of smaller extent, but yet considerable; and innumerable verses, and phrases, and words; are among the most exquisite things to which any poetic mind ever gave expression.—In 1815 appeared 'The White Doe of Rylstone,' a work instinct with a dreamy loveliness, and estimated by its author very highly. But it evinces more plainly than any of his preceding works, his incapacity to plan or conduct a sustained narrative; and it is characterized, even more than the 'Lyrical Ballads,' by that which Coleridge had publicly pronounced to be one of his friend's besetting sins; namely, the prevalence of 'an intensity of feeling disproportionate to such knowledge and value of the objects described, as can be fairly anticipated of men in general, even of the most cultivated classes.'—Within a year or two before and after the publication of this work, the poet, in his usual fashion, proved his power of poetizing in a different key, by composing several of those small pieces, whose elaborate refinement, both of sentiment and of diction, has drawn forth the lively admiration of readers the most adverse to the peculiarities of his system. Such were 'Laodamia,' 'Dion,' the 'Ode to Lycoris,' and 'Artegal and Elidure.' In 1816 was composed the 'Thanksgiving Ode,' and a rhymed translation of Three Books of the Æneid. In 1819 appeared 'Peter Bell,' which was rather popular, and the 'Waggoner,' which was much the reverse. To that year belong the series of Sonnets on the River Duddon. In 1820 Wordsworth, with his wife and sister, made a tour of four months on the continent, of which 'Memorials' were published some time afterwards. In that year, too, a visit to Sir George Beaumont gave occasion to the very fine series of Sonnets called 'Ecclesiastical Sketches.'—Wordsworth was now fifty years old, had written all his best works, and had laid most of them before the world. But, though the thirty years during which his life was still prolonged were unproductive of great perform-



ances, they witnessed very extraordinary changes in the reputation of the author. Poets were already familiar with his works, and acknowledged him as the chief in a new development of the art; but ordinary readers, taking what they found of him in the periodicals, knew as yet only a few of his best passages and a great many of his worst. The *Edinburgh Review*, supported afterwards by the *Quarterly*, had hitherto guided the public opinion as to his writings; a turn was now given to the tide, by the eloquently vehement panegyrics which began to be showered on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*, about the year 1820. Without taking account of minor points, we may correctly consider Wordsworth's principal critics as looking at the functions and duties of poetry from two opposite points of view. Jeffrey paid regard mainly to the perfection or imperfection of the result; Wilson and his friends were content with examining the state of mind out of which the result is generated. The former, severely pure in taste, demanded an elaborate work of art, symmetrically designed, and executed with care and dignity; the latter sought for nothing beyond such proof of genius as might be furnished in a few striking passages, and held native endowment as more than sufficient to atone for imperfect execution. Scrutinized in the first of these aspects, all the brilliant poetry which arose in England during the first generation of our century was seriously defective; and that of Wordsworth, with all his deliberation and slowness of performance, was, through the natural character of his mind, still more open to exception than the effusions of Scott and Byron had been made by carelessness and haste. Even those who, having formed a competent acquaintance with Wordsworth's works, felt themselves compelled to adopt this view, could not be, and were not, blind to the admirable beauties of detail, which, when blazoned forth by the pen of Christopher North, speedily made the poet's name to be a word of honor, even with those who knew none of his poems but in fragments, or who were wearied or repelled by the inanimateness and the disproportionate design of 'The Excursion.' The fame of the Poet of the Lakes grew yet wider, when his influence had shown itself decisively in that new school of poetry, which had its beginnings with Keats and Shelley. For a good many years before his death, Wordsworth was not only acknowledged, and justly, to be really the greatest English poet of his time, but was regarded with a reverence allowing no possibility of faults. Symptoms of a wiser and more discriminating judgment have shown themselves of late; and, in no long time, the world will estimate justly and correctly the works of one of the greatest, as well as purest and most blameless, of the poets who have enriched and enlarged the domain of English literature.—The period extending from Wordsworth's fiftieth year to his eightieth requires no minute notice. He lived among his beloved mountains, travelled much, suffered a good deal, and wrote little. Two visits to Scotland, in the former of which (in 1831) he saw Scott just before he left Abbotsford for the last time, provided many of the materials for a volume, published in 1835, 'Yarrow Revisited, and other poems.' The finest of these are the meditative pieces entitled 'Evening Voluntaries.' About this time the poet was deeply affected by political events; and he felt yet more keenly the declining health of his sister, who became a confirmed invalid. In 1837 he made, for nearly six months, a tour in Italy, which suggested several pieces, printed in 1842, in a volume called 'Poems, chiefly of Early

and Late Years.' In it was inserted the Tragedy of 'The Borderers.' In that year, being now seventy-two years of age, he resigned his distributorship in favor of one of his two sons, and received from Sir Robert Peel a pension of three hundred a-year. In 1843, on the death of Southey, the same ministry appointed Wordsworth to be Poet-Laureate; an office which he accepted only on the assurance, that it was to be entirely nominal and honorary. In 1847 he had to witness the death of his accomplished daughter, Mrs. Quillinan. He died on the 23d of April, 1850, being exactly the day of the month which closed the life of Shakspeare. His remains rest in the churchyard of Grasmere.

[W.S.]

WORGAN, J. D., an English poet, 1790–1819.

WORLIDGE, T., a portrait painter and engraver of etchings after Rembrandt, 1700–1766.

WORM, OLAUS, in Latin *Wormius*, a Dutch physician and antiquarian, 1588–1654.

WORONZOW, M. LARIONOWITZ, Count De, a Russian statesman and favorite of the empress Elizabeth, disgraced under Catharine, 1710–1767.

WORSDALE, JAMES, a dramatic writer and painter, taught by Sir G. Kneller, died 1767.

WORSLEY, SIR RICHARD, the historian of the Isle of Wight, was born there in 1751. He became governor of the island, comptroller of the royal household, and member for Newport. In addition to his historical work, he published a magnificent catalogue of his marbles and other antiques, under the title of 'Museum Worsleianum.' Died 1805.

WORTH, W. I., a major-general in the American army, was born in New York, 1794. He commenced life as a shop boy, and when the war of 1812 broke out, he volunteered as a private soldier in the ranks. His good conduct soon won for him promotion, and he was made a lieutenant, and at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, he exhibited so much skill and daring that he was raised to the rank of major. He became subsequently superintendent of the military school at West Point, and when the Indian war in Florida broke out he was appointed second in command, and finally chief. In the Mexican campaign, he distinguished himself at Monterey, at Molino del Rey, at Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and at the gates of Mexico. He was an impetuously brave officer, often reckless. Died in Texas, 1849.

WORTHINGTON, JOHN, rector of Ingoldsby in Lincolnshire, author of religious works, &c., 'The Doctrine of the Resurrection,' 1618–1671.

WORTHINGTON, THOMAS, a Roman Catholic theologian, died in exile about 1626.

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, vicar of Llarrhaya-der in Denbighshire, and a dignitary of the church, was born in Merionethshire 1703, and educated at Oxford. Died 1778. His principal works are an 'Essay on the Scheme of Redemption,' 'The Scripture Theory of the Earth,' 'On the Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall,' and an 'Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs.'

WORTLEY, JOHN STUART, Baron Wharnclyff, was born 23d of April, 1801. In 1825 married the third daughter of the Earl of Harrowby, who still survives, and of whom were born three sons and two daughters. The elder daughter is the wife of the marquiss of Drogheda. In politics, Lord Wharnclyff was a liberal conservative; but not taking any very active part in politics, he devoted himself to the promotion of agriculture, and the comfort and interest of his tenants. From 1841 to his accession to the peerage in 1845, he sat in the House of Commons as mem-



ber for the West Riding, and died on the 22d of October, 1855.

WORTLEY, LADY EMMELINE STUART, was the second daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and wife of Charles Stuart Wortley. After her husband's death she became quite a traveller, and twice visited the United States. Here she was very hospitably entertained by our most distinguished countrymen, and seems to have formed a very favorable opinion of our national traits and political institutions. She possessed a good and well cultivated mind, and was not unknown in the world of letters, as beside her observations in travel, she published a volume of poems, said to be 'of no mean order.' She died in 1855.

WOTTON, EDWARD, a physician and naturalist, time of Henry VIII, 1492-1555.

WOTTON, SIR HENRY, a well-known statesman, diplomatist, and political writer, born in Kent 1568, died 1639. He went as an ambassador to Venice, the United Provinces, and several of the German courts in the reign of James I. His works are 'The States of Christendom,' 'Parallels between Essex and Buckingham,' 'Elements of Architecture,' 'Characters of the Kings of England,' and Poems, &c.

WOTTON, WILLIAM, a clergyman of the Church of England, remarkable for his precocious knowledge of the sciences and Oriental languages, author of 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' a 'History of Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius to the death of Alexander Severus,' 'Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff,' and other works of less note. Born at Wrentham in Suffolk 1666, died 1726.

WOUTERS, F., a Flemish painter, 1614-1659.

WOUVERMAN, PHILIP, was born at Haarlem in 1620, where he died in 1668, aged only forty-eight. Though one of the most masterly of painters, he is said to have been disappointed. His works became very valuable soon after his death, and have increased in value since, but according to D'Argenville, who rather contradicts Houbraken, he was so supremely disgusted with the encouragement he received, that shortly before his death he burnt all his drawings and studies, in case they should encourage his son to follow the profession of a painter: he seems to have worked chiefly to have enriched the dealers even during his own lifetime. Wouverman's subjects are generally road-side, travelling, hunting, fighting, or plundering scenes, and such as admit of horses, which he constantly introduced in his pictures; it is a common belief that he never painted a picture without a white or a gray horse, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. He painted horses in small with unrivalled skill; indeed his mastery in every department of painting is perfectly extraordinary, and his coloring is always rich and transparent. All the works, however, attributed to Philip Wouverman, are not his; many were doubtless the productions of his brother, PETER WOUVERMAN, who survived Philip many years; a second brother, JOHN, was a good landscape painter.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schouburgh*, &c.) [R.N.W.]

WRAGG, WILLIAM, an American colonial lawyer, was born in South Carolina, in 1714. In 1773 was a member of the King's Council of Canada, sided with the Royalists in the revolution, and on his way to England was wrecked on the coast of Holland in 1777.

WRANGEL, HERMANN, a Swedish general, rewarded with a marshal's baton by Gustavus Adolphus, 1587-1644. His son, CHARLES GUSTAVUS,

greatly distinguished in the German war, and in the councils of his sovereign, 1613-1676.

WRANGHAM, FRANCIS, an English church divine, a miscellaneous and religious writer. Died 1842, age 73.

WRAXALL, SIR NATHANIEL WILLIAM, bart., an eminent traveller and historical writer, was born at Bristol, in 1751. He entered into the civil service of the East India Company, and in 1771 acted as judge-advocate and paymaster of the forces for the presidency of Bombay. Next year he returned to England, and then travelled on the Continent, visiting almost every country from Naples to Lapland. He published several tours, the 'History of the House of Valois,' 'Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna,' 'The History of France,' 6 vols. 8vo. &c. In 1813 he was created a baronet, and, in 1815, he published his last work, 'Historical Memoirs of his Own Time,' 2 vols. 8vo. In these memoirs, which contain a fund of anecdote, was a libel on Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador; for which Sir Nathaniel was sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment. He died at Dover, while on his way to Naples, in 1831, age 80.

WRAY, D., an archæologist, 1701-1783.

WREDE, Field-marshal Prince, an eminent Bavarian soldier and statesman, whose fate it was to be a most formidable foe to the gigantic military genius under whom he had obtained the earliest distinction due to his gallantry and skill. In 1805 he served as a Bavarian lieutenant-colonel against Austria, and as the ally of France, and distinguished himself so much, that Napoleon personally conferred upon him the then much coveted grand cross of the legion of honor. In the subsequent actions of that war he still further distinguished himself, and was created a field-marshal when dangerously wounded at the decisive battle of Wagram. In the memorable campaign against Russia, too, the contingent army furnished by Bavaria to France was commanded by him; and covered the retreat of the French with such dogged determination, as to lose nearly the whole of its cavalry. In 1813, the political state of things in Europe made it impossible for Bavaria to remain attached to the Emperor's cause, but to share his inevitable ruin; and Marshal Wrede, as Bavarian Plenipotentiary, signed the treaty by which Bavaria declared herself separated from the confederation of the Rhine, and also from the cause of the emperor. Shortly afterwards, Wrede, at the head of a combined Bavarian and Austrian army, made a gallant and skilful, though unsuccessful attempt, to intercept Napoleon at Hanau, after the battle of Leipzig. In 1814 he was actively engaged in France, and with his usual gallantry; and, at the conclusion of the war, he was elevated to the rank of a prince, and, shortly afterwards, nominated an honorary knight grand cross of the English order of the Bath. The termination of the war did not terminate his services to his country. As minister of state, and inspector general of the army, he rendered most important benefits. Born 1767; died 1839.

WREN, SIR CHRISTOPHER, was born at East Knoyle, Wilts, October 20, 1632; his father was rector of the parish. He was educated at Westminster school, and showed great mechanical ability at a very early age. In 1646 he went to Oxford, and entered as a gentleman commoner at Wadham College; he took his bachelor's degree in 1650, became a fellow of All Souls, and a master of arts in 1653; and in 1657, then only in his twenty-fifth year, was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham



College, London, and in 1661, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, when he also took his degree of doctor of civil law. In the following year he was the chief mover in procuring the foundation of the Royal Society, which had already existed some few years as the Philosophical Club, and he became its president in 1680. Such were the preliminary studies of England's greatest architect, but he had already commenced his great career in 1661 as assistant to Sir John Denham, the surveyor of the royal works, who was himself incapable of the duties of the office. Wren's first work in this capacity was a new hall for the public meetings of the university, a commission intrusted to him by Archbishop Sheldon, the chancellor of the university, since celebrated as the Sheldonian Theatre; it was completed in 1668. About the same time he built a new chapel for Pembroke College, Cambridge, for his uncle, the bishop of Ely. In 1665 he visited Paris. In 1669 he succeeded Sir John Denham as surveyor of the royal works, with a salary of £100 per annum, and as surveyor-general of the repairs of St. Paul's. In 1672 he submitted plans for a new church instead of attempting to repair the old one, which



[Westminster Abbey, completed by Wren.]

had been completely destroyed by the fire; a commission was appointed for the execution of the work in 1673, and Wren having given up his professorship at Oxford, was appointed architect of the cathedral, and was knighted by the king on the occasion. This great work, in style the Italian renaissance, occupied nearly forty years; it was completed in 1710; Wren receiving only £200 a-year as architect of St. Paul's, but he executed many other churches and public buildings in London at the same time, as 'The Monument,' Temple Bar, &c., besides some others in the country, Oxford, and Cambridge, Winchester, Greenwich, Hampton Court, &c. Of all his great works, the towers of Westminster Abbey are alone discreditable; he was, however, not very successful in his palaces, as for instance, the additions to Hampton Court, and Marlborough House, in both of which the apartments are of mean proportions, contrasting strongly even with the hunting boxes of many German princes. The cartoon gallery at Hampton Court is deplorably ill suited to its purpose. Sir Christopher never visited Italy; his mastery of the Italian renaissance he owes probably mainly to the example of Inigo Jones; he has in St. Paul's achieved something more than a worthy rival of St. Peter's; though on so much smaller a scale, it has internally through its so far more judicious proportions even a

vaster effect than St. Peter's at Rome; the interior, however, is painfully cold, but this is no fault of Wren's, it is the general want of color and other decoration. The original design was more like St. Peter's than that carried out. In 1684 Wren was appointed comptroller of the works at Windsor, and in 1685 he was returned to parliament as one of the members for Plympton; he sat also in the following parliaments for Windsor and for Weymouth. In 1717, after the death of Anne, he lost the favor of the court, and was removed from his office of surveyor-general. He retired to Hampton Court, where he died February 25, 1723.—(*Parentalia*, 1750; Elmes, *Life of Wren*; Allan Cunningham, *Lives of the Painters*, &c.; *Penny Cyclopædia*.) [R.N.W.]

WREN, M., a learned prelate, 1585–1667.

WRIGHT, ABRAHAM, an English theologian, 1611–1690. His son, JAMES, an antiquarian and historian of Rutlandshire, 1644–1715.

WRIGHT, EDWARD, a mathematician, who is said to have discovered the true method of dividing the meridian line, about 1560–1615.

WRIGHT, FANNY (Madame Darusmont), English political and socialistic writer. Died 1853, aged 57.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, a painter of versatile ability, commonly called 'Wright of Derby,' and particularly skilled in landscapes, and scenes in which the effect of fire-light is introduced, 1734–1797.

WRIGHT, NATHANIEL H., an American poet, was born in Concord, Mass., 1787. Died 1824.

WRIGHT, S., a nonconform. divine, 1683–1746.

WRIGHT, SILAS, an American statesman, and Governor of New York, was born in Amherst, Mass., 1795. He was, however, admitted to the bar of New York, where he practised. He became a Senator of the State in 1825, and won for himself a high political position, for his statesmanlike ability and power as a debater. He was subsequently a member of Congress, comptroller of the State of New York, and in 1833, a Senator of the United States. Died 1847.

WRIGHT, W., a Jesuit and theologian, d. 1639.

WRIGHT, W. R., president of the Court of Appeal at Malta, author of 'Horæ Ionice,' a work describing the Greek isles, died 1826.

WRISBERG, H. A., a Ger. anatom. 1739–1808.

WRONSKI, HOENE, a Polish refugee, who settled after the fall of Warsaw, and the enslavement of his native land, in Paris, and became a prolific French author. His writings were on subjects of political intellectual philosophy. Died 1853, age 76.

WUCHERER, F., a Ger. theologian, 1682–1737.

WULFER, J., a Germ. Orientalist, 1651–1682.

WUNSCH, C. E., a Prussian astronomer, physician, and naturalist, born about 1780.

WUNSCH, J. J. DE, a Prus. general, 1717–88.

WURMBRAND, JOHN WILLIAM, Count, an Austrian statesman and antiquarian, 1670–1756.

WURMSER, DAGOBERT SIGISMOND, Count, an Austrian general who distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic; born in Alsace 1724, died soon after he had been compelled to surrender Mantua 1797.

WURSTEISEN, C., a mathematician and historian of the city of Bale, 1544–1588.

WURTEMBERG, MARIA of, the princess Czartoryski, sister of prince Adam Czartoryski, of Poland, married the Duke of Wurtemberg, through the influence of his uncle, the king of Prussia, in order to secure the throne of Poland. A change in policy defeated this purpose, and the Czartoryski



found her husband and son arrayed in arms against her native land. She was also an author. Died 1854.

WURTEMBERG, PAUL, Prince of, brother-in-law to Jerome Buonaparte, and brother to the late king of Wurtemberg. Died 1852, aged 68, having on the day before his death acknowledged his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church.

WURTZ, F., a Swiss surgeon, 16th century.

WURTZ, G. C., a French physician, 1756-1823.

WURTZ, J. W., a Ger. controversialist, d. 1826.

WURTZ, PAUL, Baron De, a general in the service of Sweden and the United Provinces, d. 1676.

WURTZBURG, CONRAD DE, one of the ballad-singers of Germany, 13th century, author of the 'Nibelungen,' published 1757-1784.

WYATT, JAMES, a metropolitan architect, builder of the Pantheon in Oxford Street and of Fonthill Abbey, 1743-1813.

WYATT, R. J., an accomplished sculptor, was born on the 3rd of May, 1795, in Oxford Street, London, where his father, Edward Wyatt, was then settled. At an early age he was articled to Charles Rossi, R. A., for the term of seven years; and during that term his services at the Royal Academy were so successfully prosecuted, as to entitle him to the award of two medals upon different occasions. At the time Wyatt was under the tuition of Rossi, he executed a monument in the church of Esher, in memory of Mrs. Hughes, and another in the chapel at St. John's Wood. When Canova visited this country, he became so far interested in Wyatt, as at once to promise him his protection and the permission to work in his studio at Rome. Thither he proceeded in the early part of the year 1821, after having spent some time in Paris under the celebrated Italian sculptor Bozio; and so devotedly did he prosecute the labors of his profession, that only once in this lengthened term of nearly 30 years did he revisit his native country, and that occasion was in the year 1841. It was during Wyatt's visit to England in 1841, that he was honored by the queen with a commission for his statue of Penelope, which in Rome was considered the best of his works. His group of 'Ino and the Infant Bacchus,' a statue of 'Glycera,' 'Mysidora,' a statue; two statues of Nymphs, and 'Penelope,' a charming statue, the property of her majesty, are all works of high merit. The industry of Wyatt was singularly constant. In summer, long before five in the morning, he was to be seen on his way to the Caffè Greco, where artists of all nations assemble; and in winter, long before daylight, he was to be seen at the same place reading the papers by the light of a taper which he always carried with him for that purpose. At daylight he was in a studio, and not only thus early, but he also remained at work sometimes until midnight. Died suddenly at Rome, May 29, 1850.

WYATT, SIR THOMAS, a courtier, statesman, and poet, who enjoyed the favor of Henry VIII., and was employed by him in several diplomatic missions; born at Allington castle, in Kent, 1503, died 1541. His poetical works, which consist of love elegies and odes, have been greatly admired, and were first published with those of Lord Surrey. He was twice tried for sedition, but acquitted. His son, of the same name, was a zealous protestant, and was beheaded by Queen Mary in 1554.

WYCHERLEY, WM., was the oldest of those Comic Dramatists, whose licentiousness throws on the period succeeding the Restoration a disgrace not to be wiped away by the brilliant cleverness of their works. Less witty than Congreve, less gay than

Farquhar, and inferior to Vanbrugh as a painter of character, he has a vigor and good sense, and an ingenuity in the inventions of lively incidents, not reached by any of these his contemporaries. He was the son of a Shropshire gentleman, and born



[Birth-place of Wycherley.]

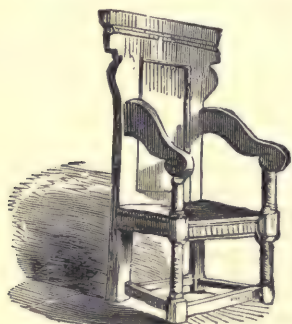
about 1640. He was sent in his youth to France, where he learned the fashionable morality, and conformed to the fashionable religion by becoming a Roman Catholic. At the Restoration he was placed at Oxford, where he returned to the Church of England. The whole of his after life was that of an improvident and debauched man of pleasure. The dates at which his four comedies appeared range from 1669 to 1678; but the two earliest of them were, on his own account, written before he came of age, and the other two a considerable time before they were acted. 'The Plaindealer,' a vigorous but unpleasing adaptation of Molière's 'Misanthrope,' was composed when he was twenty-five years old; and at thirty-two he wrote his lively and unprincipled comedy, 'The Country Wife.' About 1680 he married a young widow, the countess of Drogheda, whose jealousy of her rakish husband made him uncomfortable, and whose bequest of her fortune to him served only to plunge him into lawsuits at her death. He lay for seven years in the Fleet prison for debt; and even after his release, which is said to have been procured by King James, he continued to be a needy man. When he was certainly above seventy years old, he married a young woman, being desirous, it is said, to disappoint a nephew whom he disliked. But he survived his marriage only eleven days, dying in December, 1715. [W.S.]

WYCK, THOMAS, called 'the Old,' a Dutch painter and engraver, 1616-1686.

WYCLIFFE, WICKLYFFE, or WICLIF, JOHN DE, was born at Wycliffe, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about A.D. 1324. In early youth he was a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, but soon removed to Merton, of which he became a fellow. His favorite studies were metaphysics and theology. One of his earliest public appearances was in 1360 against the mendicant monks, with whom the university had a resolute quarrel. In 1361 he became master of Baliol, and was presented to the rectory of Fillingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Ludgershall. Four years afterwards he was installed warden of Canterbury Hall, then recently founded by Archbishop Islep. In 1367, Langham, archbishop of Canterbury, expelled him from the wardenship, on which he appealed to the pope, Urban V., and a decision, after a delay of three years, was given against him. In 1372 he took his degree of D.D., and read lectures in divinity with great applause. He was sent



soon afterwards as a commissioner to the papal embassy at Bruges, where he remained two years, and detected more narrowly the workings of the mystery of iniquity. On his return he was presented to the prebend of Aust, and the rectory of Lutterworth, through the patronage of the duke of Lancaster. Three hundred of his parochial sermons have been preserved. He had for some time been loud and bitter in his remonstrances against the idle and vicious clergy, and his vehemence and fidelity increased with his years. The enraged prelates summoned him before the convocation, but his powerful patrons saved him. In 1376 the monks drew up nineteen articles against him, taken from his prelections and sermons. These charges show that Wycliffe preached a species of protestantism—denying transubstantiation and the supremacy of the pope, and severely condemning the abuse of her temporalities on the part of the church. During the next year the pope sent to England five bulls against the reformer. But the king died before they arrived, and the universities would not act. The prelates, however, cited Wycliffe to appear before them in London. In the meantime parliament was in a dilemma on a question of casuistry, whether it were lawful to refuse the pope's demand that treasure should be sent out of the kingdom. The matter was referred to Wycliffe, and he at once decided that parliament might resist. He then, attended by the duke of Lancaster and the lord marshal, Earl Percy, appeared before the episcopal tribunal, and after some altercation, left the court in safety. He was summoned to appear again at Lambeth in 1378, but the process was suddenly stopped by the queen-mother. In 1381 he published twelve theses against transubstantiation, and the archbishop of Canterbury formally pronounced the majority of them dangerous and heretical. Wycliffe left Oxford in 1382, and retired to Lutterworth. There he labored without intermission, and neither tongue nor pen was idle in the cause of evangelical truth and freedom. He had been threatened with paralysis a year or two previous, but in 1384 he was seized in the pulpit with a sudden stroke, and soon after expired. Wycliffe's



[Wycliffe's Chair.]

works are very numerous, and are chiefly of a polemical and practical nature, induced by the spirit of the age in which he lived. His English translation of the Latin Bible, or Vulgate, was a work of great merit and necessity, for it unlocked the Scriptures to the multitude, or as his antagonist, bewailing such an enterprise, worded it, 'the gospel pearl was cast abroad and trodden under foot.' The papal schism that happened on the death of Gregory XI., stirred him up to compose a famous tract, 'The Schism of

the Popes.' His essay on 'The Truth and Meaning of Scripture,' contains striking statements on the perfection and clearness of the Bible alone as the rule of faith. The English style of the reformer is wonderful for his age, and is clear and homely in its structure. Our present tongue was then beginning to raise itself into eminence and popularity. Chaucer's poetry and Mandeville's prose were evidence of its flexibility and power. Wycliffe's style is more common than theirs, for it speaks to the people in their own vernacular. Wycliffe will ever be remembered as a good and a great man, an advocate of ecclesiastical independence, an unquailing foe to popish tyranny, a translator of Scripture into our mother tongue, and an industrious instructor of the people in their own rude but ripening dialect. May he not be justly styled the 'morning star of the reformation?' So much impression was made by his works that one of his enemies complains—'that a man could not meet two persons on the road but one was a Wycliffite.' A convocation held at Oxford in 1408 prohibited the reading and diffusion of the reformer's version. At the council of Constance in 1415, the dead Wycliffe was denounced as a heretic, and his bones were ordered to be exhumed from consecrated ground. Thirteen years afterward the decree was enforced by Pope Martin V., and Fleming, bishop of London, was ordered to see it done. His grave was opened, the bones taken out and burned, and the ashes cast into the stream that passes near the church of Lutterworth. As Thomas Fuller adds in his own style:—This river took them 'into the Avon, Avon into the Severn, Severn into the narrow seas—they into the main ocean, and thus the ashes of Wycliffe are the emblems of his doctrine which is now dispersed all the world over.' [J.E.]

WYDEVILLE. See WOODVILLE.

WYDRA, S., a Polish mathematician, 1741–1804.

WYERMANN, or WEYERMANN, J. CAMPO, a Dutch painter and writer, 1679–1747.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, was born in 1324, at Wickham, in Hampshire, of respectable parents, but poor, and was indebted for his education to Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester castle. On the completion of his studies, he became private secretary to his patron, and was by him eventually recommended to the notice of Edward III. The talents, diligence, and integrity he displayed in the service of the king raised him gradually to a distinguished place in the royal favor; and being appointed surveyor of his works at Windsor, under his directions that splendid structure was completed. He now gradually, but rapidly, rose to the highest dignities both in church and state. In 1357, he was presented to the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, to which was added a prebend in the church of Lichfield; and in 1360 he was made dean of the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, London. He was also successively appointed keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, and governor of the great council. In 1366 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and in the following year was made chancellor of England. These high dignities he sustained with honor and ability, dedicating a large portion of his temporalities to the improvement of his cathedral. Owing to the influence of a party, headed by John of Gaunt, who were strongly opposed to the increasing wealth and influence of the clergy, he was compelled to resign the seals in 1371; but the esteem in which he was held



by the people generally, compensated for the loss; and on the accession of Richard II. he was restored to his dignities and emoluments. In 1386 he completed his munificent foundation of New College, Oxford; in the chapel of which is still to be seen his crozier, or pastoral staff, supposed to be the only one in England. He also built and endowed St. Mary's College, at Winchester; and having, in 1394, a second time resigned the chancellorship, he devoted the remainder of his life to the superintendence of his nobler establishments, and the exercise of Christian benevolence. He died Sept. 24, 1404, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where a splendid monument is erected to the memory of its worthy and munificent benefactor.

WYLIE, SAMUEL BROWN, an American presbyterian divine, and professor of ancient languages in the University of Pennsylvania. Died 1852, aged 80 years.

WYLLIS, GEORGE, governor of Connecticut in 1642, arrived in Hartford from England in 1638, and died 1644. The oak in which the charter of Connecticut was concealed in the time of Gov. Andros, stands in front of the house in Hartford occupied by the son of Gov. Wyllis, Samuel.

WYNANTS, JOHN, a Dutch landscape painter, the teacher of Philip Wouvermans, 1600-1670.

WYNANTZ, GODWIN, Count, a juriconsult and statesman of the empire, 1661-1732.

WYNDHAM, H. P., an antiquarian writer and member of parliament for Wiltshire, 1736-1819.

WYNDHAM, SIR WILLIAM, an eloquent parliamentary speaker and statesman of the period of Queen Anne, was born at Orchard Wyndham in Somersetshire, 1687, and entered parliament as knight of the shire for his native county. In 1710 he was made secretary of war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. On the death of the queen he became a distinguished member of the opposition, and in 1715 was committed on a charge of being implicated in the Scotch rebellion; died 1740. Having married a daughter of the duke of Somerset, his eldest son, SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, inherited the title of earl of Egremont, from his uncle. He died in 1763.

WYNN, CHARLES WATKINS WILLIAMS, an experienced member of the House of Commons, having represented Montgomeryshire from 1797 to his death in 1850. He became secretary of war under

Earl Grey from December, 1834, to April, 1835, but is chiefly memorable for the honorable constancy of his public and private conduct during this long career. He was a liberal supporter of the Welsh School in London, and deserves to be named among the friends of literature.

WYNNE, EDWARD, author of 'Dialogues on the Laws and Constitution of England,' 1734-84.

WYNNE, JOHN HUDDLESTON, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Wales, in 1743; followed the business of a printer in London for a time, then obtained a commission in the army, and eventually sat down as an author by profession. His principal works are, 'A General History of the British Empire in America,' 2 vols.; 'A General History of Ireland,' 2 vols.; and 'Fables for the Female Sex.' He died in 1788.

WYNTOUN, ANDREW, a Scottish rhyme-chronicler, prior of the monastery of St. Serf's Inch on Lochlomond, died about 1420.

WYON, WILLIAM, R.A., a distinguished English medallist, 1795-1851.

WYRWICZ, CHARLES, a Polish Jesuit, historian, and geographical writer, 1716-1793.

WYSS, the name of several Swiss writers:—BERNARD, author of a history of events from the time of Rodolph of Hapsburg, still in MS., about 1463-1525. NICHOLAS, a chronicler of events connected with the reformation, killed in the battle of Cappel, 1531. HANS HENRY, author of a 'History of the Canton and City of Zurich,' published 1783. FELIX, professor of theology at Zurich, 1596-1666. GASPARD, brother of the latter, a Greek scholar, dates unknown.

WYTFLIET, CORNELIUS, a Flemish historian, and secretary to the senate of Brabant; date of his works, 1598-1607.

WYTHE, GEORGE, an American statesman, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1726-1806.

WYTENBACH, DANIEL, a learned scholar and critic, born in 1746 at Berne, and professor from 1771 at Amsterdam and Leyden. He published an edition of the moral works of Plutarch, Historical Selections from Ancient Authors, and other works. Died 1820.

WZABECZ, WENCESLAUS JOACHIM, professor of surgery at Prague, author of several practical works on surgery, 1740-1804.

## X

XACCA, E., a Sicilian poet, born 1643.

XANTONGE, ANNE and FRANCES DE, sisters of Dijon, who each founded a religious house of the Ursuline order, the former 1567-1621; the latter died 1639.

XAINTRAILLES, JEAN POTTON, Seigneur DE, a commander in the army of Charles VII. at the period of the expulsion of the English, died 1461.

XANTHUS OF LYDIA, a Greek historian, some fragments of whose writings, published in the collections of Creuser and Muller, are all that remain, flourished in the 6th or 5th century B.C.

XANTIPPE, whose name has passed into a proverb for a scolding wife, was the spouse of Socrates the philosopher, and notwithstanding her ill temper was deeply attached to him. The date of her death is unknown.

XANTIPPUS, an Athenian general, 5th century B.C.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general who defeated the Romans under Regulus, B.C. 255.

XAUPI, J., a French ecclesiastic, 1688-1778.

XAVIER. See FRANCIS.

XAVIER, JEROME, a Jesuit and missionary, of the same family as the saint, died 1617.

XENOCLES, a Greek tragedian, 4th cent. B.C.

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, remarkable for the severity of his manners, and his incorruptible integrity, was born at Chalcedon, B.C. 400. He was sent on an embassy to Philip, king of Macedonia, and, afterwards to Antipater, neither of whom could corrupt him by presents. Notwithstanding this, the Athenians were so ungrateful, that they caused him to be sold as a slave, because he was too poor to pay the taxes. Demetrius Phalereus, however, discharged the debt, and gave him his freedom. Died B.C. 314.

XENOCRATES, a Greek physician, 1st century.

XENOPHANES, flourished between 540 and 500



B.C., an Ionian by birth; afterwards settled in Italy. From the few almost oracular verses of Xenophanes that have reached us, we may still form a tolerably adequate conception of the nature of that important place, in the History of Greek Philosophy, which unquestionably belongs to him. Indifferent to the search of the Ionic School after a primal physical element; neither sympathizing with the higher aim of Pythagoras,—his mind was arrested by the direct question concerning the Gods. And his conclusions seem to have been as follows: Rejecting utterly the Gods of the Poets, and every modification of Anthropomorphism—he declared, because he *felt*, that something—being, reality, is: but he denied that man can reach its nature, or ever apprehend its attributes. Man can learn or conceive only what is like himself, or what is placed before him by the senses. BEING, is not discernible by sense; neither can it be similar to Man. Essentially then it is incomprehensible, inscrutable, unknown, and unknowable. Xenophanes was not afraid to ascertain that he could see nothing, in the awfulness which is beneath visible Life. But he was no sceptic—he believed that God is.—These reverential and most pregnant thoughts, fill a large space in all subsequent Modern as well as Greek speculation. [J.P.N.]

XENOPHON, the Athenian historian and philosopher, was the son of Gryllus, a native of the Attic borough Ercheia. The time of his birth and death is not mentioned by any ancient writer, but it has been with very considerable probability inferred that he was born about B.C. 444; and Lucian states that he attained to above the age of ninety. He began life as a soldier, and was present at the battle of Delium (B.C. 424.) In the flight which ensued he fell from his horse, and owed his safety to Socrates, on whose shoulders he was carried to a place of security. Having by this incident become known to the great philosopher of the age, he cherished for him ever after the warmest affection, and derived from him all his moral and philosophical principles. Nothing worthy of notice is known respecting him till B.C. 401, when, on the invitation of his friend Proxenus, he was induced to join the expedition of Cyrus the Younger against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. Before deciding, he asked the advice of Socrates, who recommended to him to consult the Delphian oracle; but Xenophon, who had previously determined to go, merely asked the oracle to what gods he should sacrifice in order to insure success; and, having performed the required rites, proceeded to Sardis, where he arrived in time to join the expedition. Attaching himself to the army, without any military appointment, he accompanied it in its tedious march, and was present at the battle of Cunaxa, in which Cyrus fell. On the death of their leader the barbarian troops fled, and left the Greeks alone in the plains of Mesopotamia. Clearchus, whom they invited to take the command, and also others of the Greek generals, were soon after massacred by the treachery of the Persian Satrap, Tissaphernes. In this emergency Xenophon came forward, and, with the consent of his countrymen, took a prominent part in conducting the famous 'Retreat,' of which he has left a minute and graphic account in the *Anabasis*. Not daring to attempt a return by the route by which they had advanced, they proceeded along the course of the Tigris, and across the high lands of Armenia to Trapezus (*Trebizond*), a Greek colony on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, and thence found their way to Chrysopolis, which is opposite to Byzantium

(Constantinople). On their arrival here the Greeks were in great distress, and they therefore readily accepted the invitation of Seuthes, king of Thrace, to aid him in recovering the sovereignty. They performed their promise; but the Thracian chief declined to pay the stipulated reward, and it was with great difficulty that Xenophon got from him part of the sum agreed upon. Being still very poor, the Greeks next made an expedition into the plain of the Caicus; and seizing the house and property of a wealthy Persian, thereby replenished their empty pockets. Of this spoil Xenophon obtained his due share. In consequence of his connection with the expedition under Cyrus, Xenophon was banished from Athens about B.C. 399; and, as he remained in Asia, probably joined Agesilaus, king of Sparta, during his expedition into that country in B.C. 396. When Agesilaus was recalled, Xenophon accompanied him to Greece, and was with him in the battle against his countrymen at Coronea, B.C. 394. After the battle he returned with Agesilaus to Sparta, and soon after settled at Scillus, in Elis, not far from Olympia, on a spot presented to him by the Spartans, where he was joined by his wife and children. In this secluded retreat he spent his time in hunting, entertaining his friends, and writing the works which have immortalized his name. After a residence of more than twenty years, he was expelled from Scillus by the Eleans, and retired to Corinth, where he is believed to have died. The sentence of banishment against him had been previously recalled; but Xenophon never revisited his native city. The extant works of Xenophon may be divided into four classes:—1. Historical—the *Anabasis*, an account of the expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, a model of perspicuous and interesting narrative; the *Hellenica*, or Grecian Histories, a continuation of the History of Thucydides as far as the battle of Mantinea (B.C. 362); the *Cyropaedia*, an historical or philosophical romance, founded on the real events of the early life of Cyrus; and the *Life of Agesilaus*. 2. Didactic—the *Hipparchicus*, a treatise on Horsemanship; and the *Cynegeticus*, a treatise on Hunting. 3. Political—two Treatises on the *Constitutions of Sparta and Athens*, and a Treatise on the *Revenues of Attica*. 4. Philosophical—the *Memorabilia of Socrates*, a faithful record of the doctrines and sayings of the philosopher; the *Apology of Socrates*, which professes to contain the substance of Socrates' address to his judges; the *Symposium*, an account of a festive meeting, at which Socrates was present; the *Economicus*, a discussion on the duties of domestic life; and the *Hiero*, an imaginary conversation between the tyrant of Syracuse and Simonides. It is impossible in our limited space to analyze the character of Xenophon as an historian, a politician, a philosopher, and a general. It is not detracting from pre-eminent merit to allege that his continuation of the history of Thucydides falls short of the original; that, in depth and philosophical acumen, he must yield to Plato, while he is a more faithful exponent of the doctrines of their common instructor; and that his conducting of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand presents many of the qualities of a great commander. His style exhibits the Attic dialect in its purest and most perfect form; clear, simple, and devoid of ornament. [G.F.]

XERES, F., a Spanish historian of the conquest of Peru, where he accompanied Pizarro.

XERXES, king of Persia, was the son of Darius and of Atossa, daughter of Cyrus. He succeeded his father B.C. 485, to the prejudice of his elder



brother, Artazabayes. Four years previously the forces of Darius had been defeated by the Greeks under Miltiades at the battle of Marathon, and the interval had been passed in preparing for a second expedition. These preparations Xerxes continued on a scale of magnificence, almost incredible, and in the spring of 480 B.C. he commenced his march from Sardis: his army was moved forward with great deliberation, and being numbered on its arrival in Europe was found to muster 1,700,000 foot, and 80,000 horse; besides camels, chariots, and ships of war. These numbers, and the undisciplined crowds who must have attended them to supply their necessities, are perfectly bewildering to the imagination; and they become still more so when their varied costumes, the silken and gilded tents, the standards, the costly armor, and the variety of national weapons are considered. One of the political parties of Greece, it must be borne in mind, were in league with the Persian court, and the terror of the country verged upon despair of maintaining their liberties. Themistocles, however, while the pass of Thermopylæ was defended by Leonidas and his Spartans, succeeded in rallying his countrymen, and having created a navy, defeated Xerxes at the battle of Salamis. This great event took place in the year of the expedition B.C. 480. The Persians were allowed to retreat in such order as they could, but Mardonius, one of the principal commanders, reserved a more manageable army, the best he could pick from the flying host, and with these he was defeated by the combined Greeks the year following. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, one of the great officers of his court, who aspired to found a new dynasty in Persia, B.C. 465. [E.R.]

XERXES, the second of the name, king of Persia, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes Longimanus, B.C. 424, and was assassinated 423.

XIMENES, AUGUSTIN MARIA, Marquis De, a French poet, and friend of Voltaire, 1726-1817.

XIMENES, N., a Spanish painter, 1598-1666.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, one of the Spanish missionaries who introduced Christianity into Mexico, author of a description of Mexican zoology and botany.

XIMENES, FRANCIS, known in Spanish history as Cardinal Cisneros, from the territorial title of his family, was born at Torrelaguna in 1437. A great portion of his time was spent in obscurity and hard study. In 1492 he was made confessor to Queen Isabella, and in 1494 he was made archbishop of Toledo. In 1507 he received the cardinal's hat. Along with his high dignities, he was possessed of vast revenues, but his influence arose from his discountenance of the luxurious and grasping habits of the higher priesthood, and his adopting the rigid discipline of the new order of St. Francis, with which he identified himself. He thus prepared the way for such internal reform as the Romish Church received. He was a great patron of letters, and by his exertions and expenditure produced the earliest edition of a polyglot Bible, known as the Complutensian, from its publication at Complutum. The political career of Ximenes was a struggle for the establishment of the power of the crown above the nobles, and somewhat anticipated the policy of Richelieu in France. He died on 8th Nov., 1517. [J.H.B.]

XIMENES, J., a Spanish poet, 16th century.

XIMENES, J. A., a Spanish theolog., 1719-74.

XIMENES, LEO, a geometrician, astronomer, and engineer, of Sicilian birth, 1716-1786.

XIMENES, L., a French ascetic, 13th century.

XIMENES, RODERIC, archbishop of Toledo, and author of Spanish histories, died 1247.

XIMENO, V., an Italian biographer, 17th cent.

XUARES, or SUARES, RODERIC, a Spanish juriconsult, time of Ferdinand and Isabella.

XYLANDER, the Græcised name of WILLIAM HOLTZEMANN, a German philologist, born at Augsburg 1532, d. professor at Heidelberg, 1576. He translated the works of Plutarch and Tryphiodorus.

XYPHILIN, JOHN, a patriarch of Constantinople, sprung from a noble family of Trebizond, and famed for his virtues and great learning, died 1078, after a patriarchate of twelve years. His nephew, of the same name, author of an abridgment of Dion Cassius, first published in 1551.

XYSTUS. See SIXTUS.

## Y

YAHIA AL BARMEKI, ABOU ALI, an Arabian vizier of the Barmecide family, who played a conspicuous part in the reign of Haroun al Raschid, and was put to death in 803.

YAKOUT, SCHEAB EDDYN ABDALLAH, an Arabian biographical writer and geographer, of Greek origin and birth, 1179-1229.

YALDEN, or YOULding, THOMAS, successor of Atterbury as preacher at Bridewell hospital, known to fame as a poet and miscellaneous writer, 1671-1736. The best known of his productions is his 'Ode to Saint Cecilia's Day.'

YALE, ELIHU, from whom Yale College derived its name, was born in 1648. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits and acquired a large fortune by his enterprise in the East Indies. On his return he made England his home and died in Wales 1721. He was a liberal benefactor to the college of New Haven which caused the trustees to give his name to it.

YANEZ DE LA BARBUDA, a Portuguese commander, who attempted the conquest of Grenada and perished in the field, 1374.

YANEZ, F., a Spanish painter, died 1560.

YART, A., a French poet, 1710-1791.

YATES, FREDERICK HENRY, a popular English actor, and manager of the Adelphi theatre, was born in 1797, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1817. His abilities were extremely versatile, ranging from the exhibition of the deepest pathos to the humor of broad farce; died 1842.

YATES, RICHARD, a comic actor, who kept the stage several years in such characters as 'Fondlewife' in the 'Old Bachelor,' died 1796. His wife, ANNA MARIA, a tragic actress, died 1787.

YATES, ROBERT, an American revolutionist and chief justice of New York, 1738-1801.

YDELEZ, STEPHEN, a priest of Franche-Comté, who devoted himself to the service of the sick poor, and wrote on the plague, 1581.

YEARSLEY, ANNE, known as a poetical and dramatic writer, was originally a milk-woman, and was born at Bristol about 1756. She was encouraged to publish by Hannah More, and the profits of her works enabled her to engage in a more congenial occupation as mistress of a circulating library; died 1806.

YEATES, JASPER, an American revolutionist and judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died

1817. He was the author of Reports of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

YEATES, THOMAS, a celebrated oriental scholar; author of excellent grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac, and a most laborious editor and translator of portions of the Scripture, as well as a variety of biblical labors of considerable ingenuity, industry, and value. In early life he was a member and secretary of the Society for promoting Constitutional Information, but for many years previous to his death he took no part in politics. Born 1768; died 1839.

YELVERTON, Sir HENRY, an eminent English judge, born in 1566. He successively filled the offices of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and judge; published 'Reports of Special Cases,' and died in 1630.

YEPEZ, ANTONIA D', a Spanish Benedictine and historian of his order, died 1621.

YEPEZ, DIEGO D', bishop of Tarragona, and a learned historian, 1559-1613.

YEREGUI, JOSE DE, a pious and learned ecclesiastic of Guaymasco, 1734-1805.

YGLESIAS, J. DE, a Spanish poet, 1753-1791.

YMBISE, or IMBESE, JEAN D', a magistrate of Ghent, who endeavored to free his country from the Spanish Yoke, and was executed 1584.

YON, ST., in Latin *Ionius* or *Eonius*, a martyr of Christianity in France, 290.

YORK, THE HOUSE OF, rival to that of Lancaster, and possessor of an elder right to the crown, derived its claim from Richard son to the duke of Clarence, who was the second son of Edward III. The line of Lancaster claimed from John of Gaunt, his third son. RICHARD, duke of York, succeeded the duke of Bedford as regent in France, during the minority of Henry VI. His claim to the crown was first asserted about 1450, after the rebellion of Cade, and he first took arms in defence of it by raising an army of 10,000 men in 1452. Thus began the wars of the red and white roses, which deluged England with blood. The duke was defeated at the battle of Wakefield, by Queen Margaret, and killed in the action, 24th December, 1460. It is questionable whether his son, Clifford, was murdered as generally understood. The last chief of the white rose was his son, Richard III. [E.R.]



[Monument to the Duke of York, St. James Park.]

YORK, FREDERICK, duke of, commander of the British army in the Low Countries at the period of the French revolution, was the second son of George

III., and was born August 16, 1763. He studied military tactics at Berlin; and in 1791 married the eldest daughter of the king of Prussia. He died, involved in debt, occasioned by his passion for gaming, on January 5, 1827. A vindication of his command in Flanders has been recently published by his military secretary.

YORKE, Admiral Sir JOSEPH SIDNEY, K.C.B., entered the navy as midshipman in 1780, and was in the actions with Lord Rodney of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782. He was made lieutenant in 1789, and appointed master and commander to the Rattlesnake; promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1793; continued in active employment on various services; and, in 1805, he received the honor of knighthood. In 1810, Sir Joseph was appointed to a seat at the admiralty board, was made vice-admiral in 1814, and became admiral of the blue in 1830. During his parliamentary career he was distinguished by his honest zeal for the interests of his profession, and by his irresistible good humor, which often proved successful in appeasing the angry feelings of debate. He had been with Captains Bradley and Young to Spithead, and, on their return, the vessel was upset in Stokes Bay, and all perished, May 5, 1831.

YORKE, PHILIP, first earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover in 1690, and educated for the law. He was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, and raised to the peerage in 1738. From 1736 to 1756 he held the office of lord chancellor, and retired with the duke of Newcastle; died 1764.

YORKE, PHILIP, second earl of Hardwicke, son of the preceding, was born in 1720. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer, and, in 1764, succeeded his father in the earldom. His distinction is that of a man of letters. He was joined by his brother, the Hon. CHARLES YORKE, in publishing the 'Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War.' His other works are 'The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, and 'Miscellaneous State Papers.' Died 1790.

YORKE, PHILIP, third earl of Hardwicke, eldest son of Charles Yorke, was born in 1757. He held several public offices, and from 1801 to 1805 was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Died 1834.

YORKE, PHILIP, of the same family as the preceding, known as a genealogist and historian, was born about 1743, and died, after a life of literary leisure, in 1804. His work on 'The Royal Tribes of Wales,' contains much curious and authentic matter.

YOUNG, Sir ARETAS WILLIAM, Colonel. This officer entered the army in 1795, as ensign; and became a captain in the 13th foot the following year, by purchase. His first active duty was in Ireland, during the rebellion; his next in Egypt, 1801; and, for several years after, in Sicily and at Gibraltar, he acted as aide-de-camp to General Fox. In 1807 he obtained the rank of major in the 47th, and was present at the battles of Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Badajoz, &c. In 1813 he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 3rd West India regiment, stationed at Trinidad: and, in 1815, he was sent to join the expedition against Guadaloupe, and received one of the badges of the order of Merit, presented by Louis XVIII. He was next selected to command the troops in Grenada, where his conduct gave the highest satisfaction; and on his being ordered back to Trinidad, the council of assembly presented him with a sword, value 100 guineas. From this time to the final disbandment of the 3rd West India regiment, in 1825, he administered the government at



various times during the absence of Sir Ralph Woodford, and was rewarded for the 'candor, integrity, and impartiality which had marked his administration,' by 150 guineas for a sword, and a piece of plate, value 250*l*. In 1826, Lieutenant-colonel Young was appointed to the office of protector of slaves in Demerara; in 1831 he was made lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island; and in 1834, he received the honor of knighthood. Died 1835.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, a native of Norfolk, who became rector of Bradfield in Suffolk, and prebend of Canterbury. He wrote 'An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion.' Died 1759. His son, of the same name, born at his father's rectory in 1741, is well known as an agricultural writer and rural economist, and was secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Died 1820.

YOUNG, EDWARD, was born at his father's parsonage, near Winchester, in 1684. From 1708 he held a fellowship at Oxford. In 1710 part of his poem, 'The Last Day,' was inserted in the *Tatler*; and the whole was published in 1713. For many years from the latter of these dates, he continued to produce poems of various kinds. The most successful, and by much the best of them, till the appearance of his last and most popular work, were his *Satires*, which, appearing in separate pieces, were collected in 1728, under the name of 'The Love of Fame, the Universal Passion.' His tragedy of 'Busiris' was acted successfully in 1719; 'The Revenge,' the only one of his tragedies that is now ever acted, appeared in 1721; and the 'Brothers,' while in rehearsal, in 1727, was withdrawn by the author, who, after having long hesitated between professions, had just taken orders. In 1730 his college presented him to the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, valued at three hundred a year; and this was the highest preferment he ever obtained, notwithstanding very frequent solicitations, which were continued when he was very old. In 1731 he married a widow, the daughter of the earl of Lichfield. Lady Elizabeth Young died in 1741; and her husband is supposed to have begun, soon afterwards, the composition of the 'Night Thoughts.' The publication of the poem, taking place in sections, was completed in 1746. With its want both of individual interest, and of genuine poetic imagination, this work could not have gained the permanent celebrity it has, were it not for the rarity of good religious poetry, and the readiness with which serious persons welcome any work of the sort. In its antithetical turn, and its perpetual ingenuity of strained analogies, not unrelieved by snatches of fine fancy, it reminds us of the metaphysical poetry of the seventeenth century. But the appearance of a work, so solemn and elevated in tone, at a time like that in which the 'Night Thoughts' came forth, was really a fact hardly less encouraging for the prospects of literature, than was the appearance of the exquisite 'Seasons' of Thomson a few years earlier. Young survived till 1765. [W.S.]

YOUNG, MATTHEW, an Irish prelate and mathematician, author of 'An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy,' and 'The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios.' Born in Roscommon, 1750.

YOUNG, THOMAS, born at Milverton, Somersetshire, 13th June, 1773, died in London, where he had long practised as a physician, on 10th May, 1829. If extent of acquirement, originality in conception, and positive contributions to knowledge of highest importance, should ever give enduring fame, the claim might well have been made by Young. Some

men, however—almost through inexplicable causes—appear formed to be unfortunate; and unhappily Young lived and died in comparative obscurity. It is probable that his acceptance in 1818 of the Secretaryship of the Board of Longitude, and the connected editorship of the *Nautical Almanac*, contributed to this unhappy result. It cannot be denied that he was not exactly fitted for either office, and that his administration of them, laid him open to the successful and very eager attacks of persons who had no respect for his genius, nor for any man's,—who, in truth, had neither the power nor the inclination to appreciate genius of any kind. Young's chief feats are two. First, he successfully contests with FRESNEL the glory of founding the Undulatory Theory of Light. The idea of propagation by Undulations, in opposition to Newton's conception of propagation by Emission, had been started long before Young's time; but to him unquestionably belonged the privilege of originating the explanation of all those more delicate phenomena of Light, by his doctrine of *Interference*. This view had not the advantage of *Fresnel's*; he had no willing auditor: in England, at the time, the *superstition* with which we have hitherto been inclined to invest every illustrious insular name, had not been cleared away from that Immortality which belongs of right to Newton. Young's other capital discovery dispelled the mists from another sphere:—it was *he* who primarily detected the key to phonetic Hieroglyphics. Previous to his time, the old Egyptian symbols had been regarded simply as pictorial representations—real pictures, or real, through *analogy*. And, although some thought it probable that the inscriptions also concealed an *alphabetic* writing, no conception had been formed of the way in which *pictorial* representations could pass into *phonetic*; and no key discovered, therefore, to the contents of Egyptian records. Aided by the Rosetta stone, Young divined the secret,—clearly preceding CHAMPOLLION, and in theory penetrating farther than even that acute and most deserving Frenchman ventured to go.—We believe that if the merits of our remarkable Countryman were made to rest even on those two memorable discoveries, injustice would be done to him. His mind teemed with new and profound conceptions, and he has left numerous other hints, that will probably yet start out into unexpected importance. Young was buried in Farnborough; but he has a monument—among the motley crowd—in that National Mausoleum, where great men alone ought ever to have been permitted to repose—the Abbey of Westminster. [J.P.N.]

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer and member of parliament, born near Canterbury 1750, died, governor of Tobago, 1815.

YOUSOUF, the last governor of Spain for the Oriental caliphs, killed in battle 759.

YPSILANTI, three Greek princes who distinguished themselves in efforts to achieve the independence of their country. CONSTANTINE, born at Constantinople about 1760, became, in 1799, hospodar of Moldavia, and, in 1802, of Wallachia. He was deprived of this dignity, and after the treaty of Tilsit, 1807, resided in Russia; died 1816.—ALEXANDER, the first active agent in the Greek revolution, son of Demetrius, hospodar of Wallachia, was born at Constantinople, in 1792. About the year 1805, Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the grand signior to repair to Constantinople, and judging that obedience to the command might cost him his life, he determined on retiring into Russia. The son, adopting the



military profession, entered into the Russian army; was a captain of hussars, when a ball, at the battle of Dresden, carried away his right hand; attained the rank of major-general, and was made aide-de-camp to the emperor. In 1820 he became acquainted with the Hetaireia, of which association he eventually became the leader. When he saw that the breaking out of the insurrection in Greece could no longer be delayed, he resolved to plant in Moldavia the standard of revolt. He crossed the Pruth with a few attendants, and in March, 1821, he issued a proclamation, announcing that Greece had kindled the torch of freedom, and thrown off the yoke of tyranny. The emperor Alexander, to express publicly his disapprobation of the undertaking of the Hetairists, summoned Ypsilanti to make his defence; and, as he did not obey, he caused his name to be struck from the rolls of the Russian army. After sustaining repeated defeats, Ypsilanti gave up the cause of Greece. Having crossed the frontiers, he was arrested in Transylvania and long held captive, as a prisoner of state, in the fortress of Mungatsch. He died at Vienna in 1828, aged 36. Ypsilanti undoubtedly possessed the necessary courage, but his ridiculous pride and tenaciousness of ceremony due to his rank rendered him wholly unfit for the duties of a patriot chieftain. His brother, DEMETRIUS, also headed the insurgents, and died 1832.

YRALA, or IRALA, DOMINGO MARTINEZ DE, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, companion of Mendoza, died 1567.

YRIARTE, I., a Spanish painter, 1635-1685.

YRIARTE, DON JUAN DE, a learned archæologist, keeper of the Royal Library at Madrid, and chief author of the Improved Orthography and Punctuation of the Spanish Language, 1702-1771. His nephew, DOMINGO, a diplomatist, 1746-1795. THOMAS, brother of the latter, a famous poet, comedian, and fabulist, editor of the Mercury of Madrid, 1750-1791.

ZABAGLIA, NICHOLAS, an Italian mechanician and architect, to whom the method of transferring fresco paintings is attributed, 1674-1750.

ZABAN, or ZABANIUS, ISAAC, a Hungarian philosopher, and writer in favor of the atomic theory, born about 1670, died 1699.

ZABARELLA, FRANCESCO, cardinal and archbishop of Florence, a learned canonist and writer on ecclesiastical polity, 1339-1417. BARTOLOMEO, his nephew, also archbishop of Florence, and professor of law, 1396-1442. JACOPO, a descendant of the preceding, a professor of philosophy and commentator on Aristotle, 1553-1589.

ZABOROWA, JAMES, a Polish publicist, employed under the direction of the chancellor, in collecting the laws, 1502-1506.

ZABUESING, J. C., a German writer, 1747-1795.

ZACCARIA, FRANCESCO ANTONIO, a learned Venetian Jesuit, historian of Italian literature, and a defender of the papacy, 1714-1795.

ZACCHIAS, PAOLO, an Italian physician and man of letters, born at Rome 1584, died 1659.

ZACH, CLARA, countess of, daughter of a Hungarian noble, executed for assassinating Casimir, king of Poland, who had outraged her, 1330.

ZACH, F., a German astronomer, 1754-1832.

ZACHARIA, D., a French alchemist, 16th cent.

ZACHARIA, G. T., a Ger. Orientalist, 1729-77.

YSABEAU, ALEXANDER CLEMENT, a celebrated character of the French revolution, born about 1750. Being sent as a deputy to the convention he became the colleague of Tallien, and a participator in his cruelties at Bourdeaux. He was subsequently a member of the directory and the council of elders; died 1823.

YSAURE, or ISAURE, CLEMENCE, a lady who instituted the floral game at Toulouse, was born there, shortly before the expulsion of the English, about 1450. Her lover being slain in battle, she consecrated her life 'to the Virgin' and to the cultivation of poesy. She left a considerable revenue for the celebration of the floral games, and for prizes given to successful poets. This festival was celebrated annually, in May, till 1806, when it was repressed. Its history was written by Poitevin.

YVAN. See IVAN.

YVAN, ANTOINE, founder of the religious order of Mercy, flourished in Provence, 1576-1653.

YVART, J. A. VICTOR, an agricultural writer, called 'The Arthur Young of France,' 1764-1831.

YVER, J., a French novelist, 16th century.

YVES, CHARLES ST., a monk of St. Lazarus, who left his order and became celebrated in Paris as an oculist, 1667-1733.

YVES, ST., a theologian and canonist, appointed bishop of Chartres in 1091, died 1115.

YVETAUX, VAUQUELIN, a French scholar and poet, tutor to Louis XIII., 1559-1649.

YVON, PETER, a controversial writer and prose-lyte of Labadie, from about 1640.

YVON, P. C., a French physician, 1719-1811.

Y-YN, one of the greatest statesmen produced in China, was born about 1770 B.C. He was minister for thirty-three years to Tai-Kia, whose reign was rendered, by him, one of the most happy and brilliant in the Chinese dynasty. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and died in an honorable retirement.

## Z

ZACHARIA, JUSTUS FREDERICK WILLIAM, a German poet, professor at Brunswick, 1726-1777.

ZACHARIAH, a king of Israel, B.C. 784.

ZACHARIAH, one of the Jewish prophets, flourished in the reign of Darius, 6th century B.C.

ZACHT-LEEVEN, or SAFT-LEEVEN, HERMANN, a Dutch painter, 1609-1685. His brother, CORNELIUS, a painter of drunken frolics, 1606-1673.

ZACUTUS LUSITANUS, a Portuguese physician, born in 1575. He was educated as a Christian, though born of Jewish parents; but after having practised twenty years at Lisbon with great reputation, he became alarmed at the decree of exile issued by Philip II. against the Jews, in 1625, and fled to Amsterdam, where he embraced the faith of his ancestors. He wrote several medical works, and died in 1642.

ZAGO, O., an Italian engineer, 1654-1737.

ZAHN, J., a German mathematician, 1641-1707.

ZAIDOUN, ABOUL WALID AHMED IBN, a Spanish Arabian poet, 1003-1070.

ZAINEER, G., a German printer, 1430-1478.

ZAIONCZEK, JOSEPH, a Polish general, was born in 1752, at Kamienieck. In the diets from 1788 to 1792, he espoused the cause of his country's freedom, and was among the foremost who fought for it in 1792 and 1794. He commanded at Praga, when the suburb of Warsaw was taken by assault. Being made prisoner, and sent to the fortress of Josephstadt,



he remained there till after the death of the empress Catharine; when, on being liberated, he entered into the French army, and was in active service from 1797 till 1812, in the various campaigns of Italy, Egypt, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. When the congress of Vienna assigned Poland to Russia, the emperor Alexander conferred on him the office of viceroy, with the title of prince. With these favors the patriotism of Zajonczech vanished, and he became the devoted slave of the sovereign who had exalted him. He died in 1826.

**ZAKREZEWSKI, IGNATIUS WYGSYGOTA**, a member of the Polish diet, and one of those who distinguished themselves in 1794 in the cause of their country's independence, 1774-1802.

**ZALEUCUS**, a renowned legislator of the Locrians, who flourished about 500 B.C. Having made a law to punish adulterers with the loss of sight, he refused to exonerate his own son when convicted of the crime, but proved the strength of his paternal feelings by submitting to the loss of one of his own eyes, instead of exacting the penalty of both from the offender.

**ZALLINGER, J. B. DE THARN**, a Tytolese Jesuit and botanist, 1731-1785. **JAMES ANTONY**, of the same family, a Jesuit, philosopher, and canonist, 1735-1812. **F. SERAPHIN**, a Jesuit and physician, 1743-1805.

**ZALLWEIN, G.**, a German canonist, 1712-1766.

**ZALUSKI, ANDREW CHRYSOSTOME**, a prelate, diplomatist, and grand chancellor of Poland, 1655-1711. His nephew, **ANDREW STANISLAUS**, grand chancellor, distinguished as a patron of letters, died 1758. **J. ANDREW**, brother of the latter, bishop of Kiev, collector of a great library, destroyed at the capture of Warsaw by Suwarrow, 1701-1774.

**ZALUZANSKI, ADAM**, a physician and botanist of Bohemia, 16th century.

**ZALYK, GREGORY GEORGIADIS**, a Greek of Thessalonica, secretary of embassy, and author of a French and modern Greek Dictionary, 1785-1827.

**ZAMAGNA, B.**, a Latin poet, 1735-1820.

**ZAMAKHSCHARI, ABOUL CASSEM MAHMOUD AL**, an Arabian poet, 1074-1144.

**ZAMBECCARI, F.**, a Venetian poet, 15th cent.

**ZAMBECCARI, COUNT FRANCESCO**, an Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna 1756, perished in making one of his experiments in balloon navigation, 1812.

**ZAMBECCARI, JOSEPH**, an Italian physician, distinguished in comparative anatomy, 17th cent.

**ZAMBERTO, B.**, a Venetian author, one of the first to translate Euclid, 15th century.

**ZAMBONI, B.**, an Italian author, 1730-1797.

**ZAMET, SEBASTIAN**, a celebrated Italian financier and court intriguer, time of Marie de Medici, whom he accompanied to France, born at Lucca about 1549, died 1614. His son, **JOHN**, baron of Murat and camp-marshal, distinguished in the religious wars, died 1620. **SEBASTIAN**, his second son, chaplain to Marie de Medici, bp. of Langres, and protector of the Port-Royal savants, died 1655.

**ZAMORA, A.**, a Spanish physician, 1570-1640.

**ZAMORA, BERNARD DE**, a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and philologist, 1720-1785.

**ZAMORA, GASPARD DE**, a Spanish Jesuit, author of a Scripture Concordance, 1546-1621.

**ZAMORA, L.**, a Spanish poet, died 1614.

**ZAMOSKI, JOHN**, a distinguished Polishman in the 16th century. After studying at Paris and Padua, and becoming rector of the university at the latter city, he returned to Poland, in 1753, and was one of the ambassadors sent to Paris to offer the Polish crown to the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III.

of France. When Stephen Battori came to the throne, he gave his niece in marriage to Zamoski, whom he also made chancellor of the realm and general of his armies. He distinguished himself as a warrior, and rescued from the Muscovite yoke many of the Polish provinces. He also founded colleges, and patronised the arts; and at his death, in 1605, he was honored with the title of defender of his country and the protector of the sciences.

**ZAMPI, F. M.**, an Italian poet, died 1774.

**ZAMPIERI, C.**, an Italian poet, 1701-1784.

**ZAMPINI, MATTEO**, an Italian jurisconsult and partisan of the league, author of works on French history, 16th century.

**ZANARDI, N.**, an Italian theologian, 1570-1641.

**ZANCHI, BASILIO**, in Latin *Zanchius*, an elegant Latin poet, born at Bergamo 1501, died in prison 1558. **GIROLAMO**, his cousin, a celebrated protestant and friend of Peter Martyr, was compelled to leave Italy and become a professor at Heidelberg. He was born at Alanzo, in the territory of Bergamo, 1516, and died, some time after losing his sight, in 1660. His works form eight volumes, and one of them, on Predestination, has been translated into English by Dr. Toplady. The father of Girolamo, **F. T. ZANCHI**, is known in Italian literature as an historian and Latin poet.

**ZANE, J.**, a Venetian poet, 1529-1560.

**ZANETTI, ANTONIO MARIA**, Count, a Venetian antiquarian who contributed to the perfection of wood engraving, 1680-1766. **J. FRANCESCO**, of the same family, an archaeologist and learned editor, 1713-1782. **ALESSANDRO**, his brother, an art-writer and librarian of Saint Marc, 1716-1778. **BERNARDO**, a theologian and historian of the Longobardi, 1690-1762. **GUIDO**, a learned numismatist, keeper of the museum of antiquities at Ferrara, 1741-1791.

**ZANETTINI, J.**, an Italian jurist, 1430-1493.

**ZANIBONI, A.**, an Italian poet, died 1767.

**ZANNICHELLI, J. GIROLAMO**, an Italian physician and natural philosopher, 1662-1729.

**ZANNONI, J. B.**, an Italian archaeologist, 1774-1832.

**ZANOLINI, A.**, an Ital. Orientalist, 1693-1762.

**ZANONI, A.**, an Ital. agriculturist, 1696-1770.

**ZANONI, JACOPO**, a botanical writer, director of the botanic garden at Bologna, 1615-1682.

**ZANOTTI, J. P.**, an Italian painter and poet, secretary of the Clementine academy, 1674-1765. **ERCOLO**, his brother, a poet and writer on sacred subjects, 1684-1763. **F. MARIA**, a third brother, distinguished as a philosopher by his labors in popularizing the systems of Descartes and Newton in Italy, 1692-1777. **EUSTACHIUS**, nephew of the preceding, an astronomer, 1709-1782.

**ZAPF, G. W.**, a German *savant*, 1747-1810.

**ZAPF, N.**, a German Hebraist, 1600-1672.

**ZAPPI, GIAMBATISTA**, a philosophical writer of Italy, born at Imola about 1540. His grandson, **GIAMBATISTA FELICE**, a lawyer and poet, author of Odes and Sonnets, remarkable for purity of style, 1667-1719. **FAUSTINA**, the wife of the latter, was a daughter of the famous Carlo Maratti, and like her husband was skilled in poetry.

**ZARAGOZA, JOSE DE**, a Spanish Jesuit, distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer, 1627-1678.

**ZARATE, AUGUSTIN DE**, a Spanish historian of the discovery and conquest of Peru, 16th century.

**ZARATE, F. L. DE**, a Spanish poet, died 1658.

**ZARCO, JOHN GONZALES**, a Portuguese navigator who discovered the islands of Porto Santo and Ma-



deira, the former in 1417, the latter in 1419. He became governor of Madeira, and was the founder of Funchal.

ZARLINO, J., a distinguished musician, composer, and theologian of Chigoggia, 1519-1599.

ZAROTTI, C., an Italian physician, 17th cent.

ZASE, ULRIC, a Swiss councillor; although a catholic, he had a great admiration for Luther, whom he styled the Phoenix of Theologians. Many of his works were, consequently, put by the pope in the index; 1461-1535.

ZAVARONI, ANGELO, an archæologist and biographer, born in Calabria 1710, died 1767.

ZAVAVI, ABOUL HASSAN, an Arabian grammarian, author of a poem on Syntax, 1168-1230.

ZAWADOWSKI, PETER VASSILIEVITCH, Russian minister of instruction time of Alexander, 1738-1812.

ZAYAS Y SOTOMAYOR, MARIA DE, a Spanish lady, celebrated by her writings, last century.

HAZIUS, ULRIC, professor of law at Friburg, and author of several learned works, 1461-1535. His son, JOHN ULRIC, 1521-1570.

ZEÄ, DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO, a botanist and statesman, was born in New Grenada, 1770, and received the appointment of director of the botanic cabinet at Madrid. On the abdication of Charles IV. he became minister of the interior, and on the retreat of the French went to South America, where he aided in founding the republic of Columbia, of which he became vice-president. In 1820 he came to England as a diplomatic agent to that government and died there in 1822.

ZECCHI, J., an Italian physician, 1533-1601.

ZECCHI, LELLO, an Italian theologian, juriconsult, and canonist, died 1610.

ZECCHINI, P., an Ital. physiologist, 1739-1793.

ZEGERS, H., a Flemish painter, 17th century.

ZEGERS, T. N., a Flemish ascetic, died 1559.

ZEBICH, C. H., a Hungarian theologian, 1717-1763.

ZEID-BEN-THABET, one of the secretaries of Mahomet. He greatly contributed to disseminate the new doctrine, and made, by order of the caliph, Abou-Bekr, a complete copy of the Koran, which alone came to be considered as authentic.

ZEIDLER, C. S., a Ger. historian, 1719-1786.

ZEIDLER, J. G., a German poet, died 1711.

ZEIRI-BEN-MOUNAD, called AL TAQLANI, chief of the Zeirites-Sanhadjites. He conquered the whole of the country extending from Algiers to Tripoli, and presented it to Obeid-Allah. He rendered great services to the Fatimites, and was killed at the battle of Mansourah 971. His son, YOUSSEF-BALKIN, founded the dynasty of the Zeirites-Sanhadjites.

ZEISBERGER, DAVID, a Moravian missionary, who was active in his efforts to evangelize the American Indians, was born in Moravia, and came to America in 1738. He was instrumental in forming the Moravian colonies of Bethlehem and Nazareth in Pennsylvania. Died 1808. He studied thoroughly the language of the American aborigines, and published various works, dictionaries, grammars, &c., of the Onondago and Delaware tongues.

ZEKY-KHAN, MOHAMMED, half-brother of Kerym-Khan, king of Persia, on whose death in 1779 he seized the throne. He was distinguished for nothing but his cruelty, and was put to death by his soldiers shortly after his assumption of power.

ZELADA, F. X., an Italian cardinal, secretary of state, and librarian of the Vatican, 1717-1801.

ZELLER, J. G., a Ger. physician, 1656-1734.

ZELOTTI, BATTISTA, an Italian painter, the fellow-student of Paul Veronese, under Antonio Badile, uncle of the latter, 1532-1592.

ZELTER, C. F., a Ger. composer, 1758-1832.

ZELTNER, GUSTAVUS G., a German philologist and historian, 1672-1738. His brother, J. CONRAD, also a learned writer, 1687-1720.

ZENDRINI, BERNARDO, a celebrated mathematician and hydraulic engineer, employed by the Venetian and Austrian governments in important public works, author of several treatises, 1679-1747.

ZENGER, JOHN PETER, a New York journalist, originally from Germany, died 1746. In 1733 he established the 'Weekly Journal,' and was tried for a libel in that paper upon Gov. Crosby and the council in 1734. He was acquitted by the jury in spite of the decision of the court, that they were not to judge of the truth of the libel but only the fact of publication. An important precedent was thus established. Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, was the lawyer for the prisoner, and admitted the publication, but contended that it did not assert what was false. He gained his cause, and the common council conferred upon him the freedom of the city.

ZENO. There were three celebrated Zenos, ZENO of ELEA, the pupil and expounder of Parmenides; ZENO of CITTIUM, in Cyprus, founder of the school of the STOICS; and ZENO the EPICUREAN, who lived in the time of Cicero, and had the honor of teaching that illustrious Orator, Philosopher, and Statesman. The two first alone, demand notice here.

ZENO of ELEA, in Magna Græcia, born about the year 500 B.C. Xenophanes had found, or rather divined UNITY, in the Idea of an unknown God. Parmenides took a different view, and identified the Unity we seek, with the IDEA of it; in other words, he asserted it to be wholly subjective. Zeno followed his great Master; and if we rightly interpret enigmatical traditions concerning him, it appears that he must have advanced very far. He is said to have denied the existence of Space, of Motion, and of many positive Relations; the very absurdity of the stories set afloat respecting his doctrines, evinces how much he must have been misunderstood—not by his contemporaries perhaps, but by later writers. There is no clue to the foregoing statements, save one. His scheme must have corresponded almost exactly with Kant's: he had separated subjective laws from objective reality, and proclaimed that over the chasm between, he could discern no bridge. It is indeed sufficiently strange to detect traces of the illustrious German Thinker, at the far end of two thousand three hundred years! That our interpretation is most probably true, further appears from Zeno's great and undeniable achievement. The existence of a Science of *Logic*, was discerned by him first of all; and he laid down many of its Laws. *Logic*, be it remembered, is the Science which explores not the qualities or order of external Things, but the conditions under which the Mind moves, as it determines and judges: and what more likely, than that the reality of such a Science should be earliest seen by the Philosopher, who first of all recognized the distinctiveness of Subjective Laws? [J.P.N.]

ZENO of CITTIUM, in Cyprus, lived about 250 years before Christ. The external incidents of Zeno's life were in no wise remarkable; his importance and fame rest on his being the founder of the sect of the STOICS,—(named, because Zeno chose to teach under the Porch, or *Stoa*)—a sect of greater and wider influence than any other that sprung up during the latter days of Greece, for it took root



within the soil of Rome, and obtained sway over the Jurisprudence as well as the Morals of the Republic. The foundations only, of Stoicism, were laid by Zeno, who seems to have been indebted for his chief maxims to Antisthenes the Cynic: it was perfected as a philosophical scheme by the more vigorous genius of Chrysippus of Soli, who reached the year 210 B.C.—Stoicism is not a system of *Morals* alone; it had its *Logic* and *Theory of Nature* besides. Its doctrine of the Human Understanding, or regarding the origin and nature of knowledge, is surprisingly similar to *John Locke's*. Assuming *Sensation* as the source and foundation of whatever can be discerned in the mind, the Stoic claimed for Mind the power of acting on its sensations, comparing them, grouping them, and judging so concerning them. In this way, a *Judgment* is formed by a *synthesis of Sensations*,—what they termed a *comprehensive representation*, by a synthesis of individual Judgments; and finally, that ultimate and universal synthesis, which is *Science*. The critical student will not fail to observe that every trace of the profound philosophy of Plato had already disappeared.—Next, as to Stoic *Physiology*. This is a *Necessity*, a Fatalism pure and simple. They speak indeed of God. They speak of Providence. And of the beauty and perfection of the order of the World, in which each atom has its harmonious place; symmetry the most unchallengeable reigning through all, and the wisest economy also, seeing there is nothing useless—not a solitary molecule that can be called superfluous, neither one, unnecessary. To closer scrutiny, however, this God of the Portico, appears an existence devoid of personality and self-consciousness: the name is applied to an hypothetic germ or seed, from whose necessary and determinate developments, Nature and all the varieties of Being have sprung. There is no God distinct from the material Universe: there is but one substance, which, considered in its forms, is NATURE—in its essence, GOD. Assuredly also a powerful declension from the Theism of the greater Times!—Neither can we speak, in less qualified terms, of the vaunted *Morality* of Stoicism. With much semblance of nobleness, and undoubtedly containing wherewithal to nourish a noble nature, it is yet false through exaggeration, and that vicious exclusiveness which always characterizes the decay of Science. It is verily a maxim to be engraven on every soul—‘Be strong and free!’ But the question recurs, what is *strength*? Is it the power to regulate passion and desire, to enthroned Reason as the judge or umpire over the tendencies inseparable from our complex nature: or the ambitions, the unnatural, the vain effort to extirpate passion and desire, so that ceasing to be *Men* we may rival the Gods? No philosophy worthy the name of Ethical, ever failed to recognize it as Man's primal duty, to curb the appetites, extinguish evil passions, and so govern the soul; but the Stoic's conception of Order, is not government, it is extinction: just as the blind despot destroys the freedom he cannot rule, and names his solitude *Peace*! History never offers a more certain indication of decrepitude of Thought and defect of true Manliness, than the acceptance of exaggerations like these. Speaking scientifically, they involve an omission of many of the essential elements of the problem whose solution is aimed at: and under another view, they more than indicate the prevalence of practical insincerity:—no Human Being can get beyond the position of a MAN; and he who pretends to do so, universally sinks below it. It is a singularly instructive fact, that this ‘complete liberty’ of the Stoic, was often

held consistent with the worst excesses. Having triumphed, the disciple held that no crime could stain him: like multitudes of Mystics, he had achieved salvation; and neither worldliness, nor meanness, nor crime, could suffice to disturb his sanctimoniousness, or effect his Fall!—It is easy to see that out of such a doctrine, Men in themselves great, might extract much to augment their Fortitude. But if Stoicism aided in producing a SCIPIO, a THRASEAS, an EPICETUS, or MARCUS AURELIUS; it also evolved and justified that most disastrous record in the annals of Rome—the issue of the almost maniac ferocity of MARCUS BRUTUS. [J.P.N.]

ZENO, called the *Isaurian*, emperor of the East, was a chief of the Isaurian guard who obtained the favor of Leo I., and married his daughter, Ariadne. He exercised the imperial power, 464 to 491, when he found himself in the midst of dangers, from which he sought the escape of oblivion in debauchery. Four days after his suspicious death, Ariadne married Anastasius.

ZENO, APOSTOLO, called ‘the father of the Italian Opera,’ was born at Venice in 1669, and became famous by a periodical work entitled ‘The Giornale de Letterati,’ which he commenced in 1770. As a dramatic writer he is compared with Corneille, and his works form 11 volumes, published in 1744. Died 1750.

ZENO, C., a Venetian admiral, 1334–1418.

ZENO, NICOLÒ and ANTONIO, brothers of the preceding, are celebrated in the history of navigation, by their alleged discovery of America prior to the voyage of Columbus. It is considered probable that they reached Greenland. The former died in 1395, the latter 1405. CATERIGO, grandson of Antonio, went as ambassador to Persia, and wrote a narrative of his mission, 1472. NICOLÒ, of the same family, a man of letters, and member of the council of ten, 1515–1565.

ZENOBIÀ, SEPTIMIA, a princess of Arabian descent, who became queen of Palmyra in the desert, after the murder of her husband, Odenatus, in 267. The latter was killed by his nephew at a festival, and Zenobia, who acted with great energy, assumed the title of queen of the East. She was deprived of her dominions by the emperor Aurelian in 272, and died in a private retirement near Rome. The celebrated critic Longinus acted as her secretary, and was put to death by the Romans.

ZENOBIOUS, a Greek sophist, 2d century.

ZENODORUS, a tyrant of Syria, d. B.C. 20.

ZENODORUS, a Greek sculptor, 1st century.

ZENTGRAVE, J. J., a German theolog., 1643–1707.

ZEPERNICK, C. F., a Ger. jurist, 1751–1801.

ZEPHIRINUS, a bishop of Rome, 197–217.

ZERBE, P. DE, an Ital. missionary, 1712–1716.

ZERBIS, G. DE, an Ital. anatomist, died 1505.

ZERMEGH, J., a Hungarian historian, 16th century.

ZERNITZ, C. F., a German poet, 1717–1744.

ZEROLA, T., an Italian canonist, 1548–1603.

ZESSEN, P. DE, a German poet, born 1619.

ZEUNE, J. C., a Ger. philologist, 1736–1788.

ZEUXIS, one of the most celebrated painters of antiquity, was born at one of the ancient towns of Heraclea, probably in Macedonia, about 460 B.C. Zeuxis was at the height of his reputation in the time of Archelaus, king of Macedon, 413–399 B.C.; he painted the palace of this king at Pella, for which he was paid 400 minæ, about £1,600 sterling. Much concerning Zeuxis has been preserved in ancient writers; nearly every notice reflecting upon him the



very highest praise, not only in the shape of popular anecdotes, but in the positive and circumstantial statements of art criticism: and some of the facts recorded concerning this painter, show how similar must have been the ways of art among the Greeks upwards of 2,000 years ago, to what they have been during their great epoch in Europe in modern times. The *naturalist* development of art as compared with its condition the generation before, in the time of Polygnotus, is clearly demonstrated in the various accounts of Zeuxis, both as to subject and its treatment, at the same time combined with the ideal or principle of selection; art was no longer merely representative, but thoroughly dramatic. Polygnotus, Zeuxis, and Apelles represent well the three great phases of Greek painting, the essential, the dramatic, and the refined, in which the technical qualities attained their utmost perfection, and like most clevernesses obscured or superseded more essential qualities. Amongst the most remarkable works of Zeuxis, and they were many, are mentioned particularly the celebrated 'Helen of Croton,' and a 'Family of Centaurs.' The former was painted from five beautiful virgins of the city, and was one of the most celebrated of all the Greek pictures, and it has for ages been the theme of poets of all countries. Zeuxis himself subscribed on the picture the three lines from Homer, which speak of Helen's beauty:—

'No wonder such celestial charms,  
For nine long years, have set the world in arms!  
What winning graces! what majestic mien!  
She moves a goddess, and she looks a Queen.'

Pope, *Il. iii.*, 156-8.

Lucian says that Zeuxis seldom or never exerted his powers upon such vulgar or hackneyed subjects as gods, heroes, or battles. His characteristics have been described as a grand style of form, combined with a high degree of execution, and powerful effect of light and shade; for Apollodorus, the Athenian painter, who may be termed the Greek Rembrandt, complained that Zeuxis had robbed him of his art. To all these fine qualities we must add his highest, his dramatic power of composition; in expression Aristotle tells us that he was inferior to Polygnotus. There are several stories told about illusive pictures painted by Zeuxis and Parrhasius of Ephesus: the only value of these is to show that *illusion* was one of the qualities of Greek painting, which will acquire it a higher consideration in some minds than any other quality;—Wornum, *Epochs of Painting Characterized*, &c., and *Penny Cyclopædia*, Art. Zeuxis.) [R.N.W.]

ZEVECOT, J., a Flemish poet, 1604-1646.

ZHINGA, BANDI, a queen of Angola, who maintained a struggle for 28 years with the Portuguese, and after performing prodigies of valor was despoiled of the larger part of her dominions. She then submitted to be baptized as a means of preserving the remainder, 1581-1663.

ZICHEN, E. DE, a Flemish contro., 1482-1538.

ZIEGELBAUER, CARACHORD, a German Benedictine and historian of his order, 1696-1750.

ZIEGENBALG, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated Protestant missionary, who was sent to India in 1706, visited the territories of the Great Mogul, and returned to Copenhagen in 1815. After completing a dictionary of the Malabar language he visited England, was handsomely received by George I., and embarked for India, under the direct countenance of the East India Company, in 1816. While he was actively engaged in his pious labors, he was attacked with a fatal disease, and died in 1819.

ZIEGLER, C. J. A., a German physician, 1735-1795.

ZIEGLER, G., a German jurist, 1621-1690.

ZIEGLER, J., a Latin dramatic writer and biographer of Bavaria, 1520-1564.

ZIEGLER, J., a Bavarian theologian, mathematician, and geographical writer, 1480-1549.

ZIEGLER, W. C. L., a Ger. theologian, 1763-1809.

ZIEGLER, ST. KLIPPHAUSION H. ANSELME DE, a poet of Saxony, 1653-1690.

ZILIOI, A., a Venetian historian, 16th century.

ZIMARA, M. A., an Ital. physician, 1460-1532.

ZIMISCES, emperor of the East. See JOHN.

ZIMMERMANN, EBERHARD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM VON, a German naturalist, was born at Weltzen, in 1743; studied at Göttingen and Leyden; and obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the Caroline College at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the 'Analysis of Curves;' and in 1777 he published 'Specimen Zoologiae,' the outline of his 'Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds,' 3 vols. He visited England three times, and printed here, in 1787, his 'Political Survey of the Present State of Europe;' and he subsequently employed his pen in opposing the revolutionary statesmen of France; for which he was ennobled by the emperor Leopold II. After this he published several geographical works; one of the best of which was a 'General Survey of France and of the United States of America,' 2 vols. Died 1815.

ZIMMERMANN, HENRY, author of an account of the third voyage of Captain Cook, with whom he sailed in the *Discovery*, 1776.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHANN GEORG VON, was one of the most eminent of continental physicians in the eighteenth century, both as a practitioner and as a professional writer. His miscellaneous writings also were numerous; and one of these, his striking but not very philosophical essay 'On Solitude,' is now, indeed, quite forgotten in England, but was once very popular among us. It was first printed, as a sketch, in 1756, and afterwards in its complete shape in 1785.—Zimmermann was born in 1728, at Brugg, in the canton of Bern. After having studied at Göttingen, he practised medicine successively at Bern and in his native town. His tendency to hypochondria showed itself even thus early, but did not disqualify him from either active practice or from zealous and miscellaneous studies. His professional celebrity gained him, in 1768, the appointment of royal physician at Hanover; after the second appearance of his work 'On Solitude,' he was invited to St. Petersburg; and the year after he attended Frederick of Prussia in his last illness. His writings after this were chiefly gossiping collections, and expressions of the horror with which he regarded the revolutionary principles that were becoming prevalent. His melancholy continued to increase; and he was completely deranged for some time before his death, which took place in 1795. [W.S.]

ZIMMERMANN, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss theologian, professor at Zurich, 1685-1756.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHN JAMES, an eloquent German preacher, generally regarded as a disciple of Boehmen and Brouquelle, whose doctrines he rendered highly popular; born in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 1644, died at Rotterdam, 1693. Zimmermann made many proselytes in Germany and the United Provinces, and at the moment of his death was about to depart for America to escape the persecution to which he had been subjected. For some years he was professor of mathematics at Heidel-



berg. The most notorious of his works is entitled a 'Revelation of Antichrist.'

ZIMMERMANN, JOSEPH, a Swiss officer, poet, and military writer, 17th century.

ZIMMERMANN, MATTHIAS, a learned theologian of Hungary, 1625-1689.

ZIMMERMANN, WILLIAM, a German pastor and controversial writer, 16th century.

ZIMOROWICZ, SIMON, a Russian poet, about 1604-1629. A brother of his, named BARTHOLOMEW, was a biographical writer.

ZINCKE, C. F., a German painter, 1684-1767.

ZINGARELLI, NICOLÒ, an Italian musician known at the court of Napoleon in the earlier years of the empire, and afterwards chapel-master at the Vatican, born at Naples 1752, died 1837. He is the author of several operas.

ZINKE, G. H., a Germ. economist, 1692-1769.

ZINKGREF, J. G., a German poet, 1591-1635.

ZINN, J. G., a German anatomist, 1727-1759.

ZINZENDORF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, Count Von, founder of the Herrnhuters, or Moravian Brethren, was born at Dresden in 1700. According to his own account (in his 'Natural Reflections on Various Subjects'), he aspired to form a society of believers from his boyhood. On coming of age in 1721, he settled, with this object in view, on his estate at Berthelsdorf, in Upper Lusatia, and was there joined by several proselytes from Bohemia. By 1732 the numbers who had flocked around him amounted to six hundred, and all these were subject to a species of ecclesiastical discipline, or monastic despotism, which brought them in spirit and body, or was intended so to do, under the most absolute control of their leader. From an adjacent hill, called the *Huth-berg*, was derived the name of the colony *Huth des Herrn*, contracted to *Herrnhut*, the name of the sect;—the appellation of Moravian Brethren was assumed for his party by Count Zinzendorf, for the sake of connection with the separatists of Bohemia and Moravia, partly derived from Valdo, the forerunner of Luther: some of these, indeed, were among his colonists. Zinzendorf assumed various titles as the chief of the Herrnhuters, all of which really pointed to a *pontificate* as his function. From 1733 his missionaries began to spread, not only over parts of Europe, but in Greenland and North America—even Africa and China were not forgotten.—To him, in fact, Wesley was directly indebted for both his religious organization and his missionary plans, which became so eminently successful; that indefatigable laborer having passed some time with Count Zinzendorf at Herrnhut. The interference of the government with the Count's projects, can hardly be regarded as a measure of persecution, as secret doctrines were undoubtedly held by him, and thus motives given to his followers, and objects sought, of which, whether good or evil, the established authorities could take no cognizance. The history of the sect is curious and interesting: next to their organization in classes, the use of singing, which furnished the Wesleys with a valuable hint, is one of its most remarkable characteristics; under this head some singular details might be given. Something might be said also on the connection of a certain marriage rite with the theory of regeneration, the efficacy of which was probably tried by the Herrnhuters in common with the Quakers. Count Zinzendorf died amongst his people on the 9th of June, 1760. [E.R.]

ZINZENDORF, PHILIP LOUIS, Count Von, an Austrian statesman, by whom the wars with Turkey and France were decided, chancellor in the reign of

Joseph I., 1671-1742. His son, of the same names, a cardinal, 1699-1747.

ZINZERLING, J., in Latin *Jodius Sincerus*, a philologist of Thuringia, 1590-1618.

ZIRARDINI, ANTONIO, a learned Italian juriconsult and archæologist, 1725-1784.



[John Ziska.]

ZISKA. The real name of this renowned leader in the early wars of religion in Germany was JOHN TROCZNOW. He acquired the name of Ziska (which means one-eyed,) from the loss of an eye in battle. He was born about 1380. He was of one of the noblest families in Bohemia, and was brought up in the court and camp of the emperor. Like the greater number of his Bohemian fellow-countrymen, he embraced the tenets of John Huss; and when that reformer was cruelly and perfidiously put to death by the council of Constance, the Bohemians flew to arms to revenge their leader's martyrdom, and to protect themselves from the persecution with which they were menaced by the bigotry and tyranny of the emperor Sigismund. They elected John Ziska their general; and in a few months he raised and disciplined a formidable army, and organized a war of independence throughout Bohemia. The emperor invaded Bohemia, but Ziska attacked and utterly defeated him, 11th July, 1420. A negotiation and temporary pacification followed; but the war soon broke out again with redoubled violence, each side being exasperated against the other by religious fanaticism, and by the thirst for retaliation for deeds of atrocious cruelty. Ziska was everywhere victorious. He invaded Austria and Hungary, and lost his remaining eye at the siege of Raab. Though now entirely blind he continued to command the Bohemian armies, and gained a victory over Sigismund at Arssig, which placed the Austrian dominions at his mercy. Ziska's ferocity was equal to his military skill; and his followers spread the most fearful and indiscriminating ravages wherever they marched. The emperor now earnestly sought terms of peace, and a treaty, most humiliating to Austrian pride, was concluded by Ziska's influence over the Bohemians. Ziska was on his way to meet the emperor when he died of the plague, 11th October, 1425. There is a legend that by his dying orders his skin was, after his death, made into a drum, and used by the Bohemians in their subsequent wars with the emperor. [E.S.C.]

ZIZIANOFF, PAUL DEMETREVITCH, a Georgian



prince in the service of Russia, assassinated at the instance of Khan Ibrahim, 1805.

ZOBOLI, A., an Italian astronomer, 17th c.

ZOCCOLI, CARLO, an architect, engineer, and jurisconsult of Naples, 1718-1771.

ZOE, a mistress of Leo VI., emperor of Constantinople, who was married by him after she had defeated a conspiracy, and died in less than two years after her elevation to the throne, 893. She is said to have poisoned her first husband. A second ZOE was successively the mistress and wife of the same emperor: she condescended to the former character, in order to test the probability of her supplying Leo with a successor, and was crowned three days after the baptism of her son, Constantine VII., in 905. The latter succeeded to the throne in 911, and Zoe exercised the sovereign authority some time; she was at length exiled, and died in obscurity, 919.

ZOE, empress of the East, was the daughter of Constantine IX., and became the wife of Romanus III. in 1028, when she was in the forty-eighth year of her age. She was a debauched woman, and became the murderess of her husband, in order to place her lover on the throne, who reigned under the title of Michel IV. The latter dying, was succeeded by his nephew, Michel V., who was deposed by the people, and Zoe, and her sister, Theodora, proclaimed joint sovereigns. She displayed great ability and firmness in the government; and in 1042 married in third nuptials Constantine Monomachus. She continued to reign till her death at the age of seventy-four, in 1052.

ZOEGA, GEORGE, a Danish archaeologist, celebrated for his labors in Egyptian philology and antiquities, 1755-1809.

ZOES, H., a French jurisconsult, 1571-1627.

ZOHEIR, an Arabian poet of the period of Mahomet. The work of his, which has come down to the present time, celebrates some of the Arabian princes, and was published at Leipzig in 1792, with a Latin translation and Notes.

ZOLUS, a Thracian rhetorician, who lived in the 3d century before the Christian era, and whose hypercriticisms on the works of Homer, Aristotle, Plato, and others, have given him a very unenviable distinction. So severe and indiscriminate, indeed, were his censures, that his name has become a by-word, designative of illiberal and captious pretenders to criticism.

ZOLA, J., a Venetian theologian, 1739-1806

ZOLKIEWSKI, STANISLAUS, hetman of the Polish armies under Sigismund III., was engaged in many important battles against the Russians, and died gloriously fighting against the Turks, 1547-1620.

ZOLL, H., a German jurisconsult, 1643-1725.

ZOLLIKOFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, a Swiss pastor, famous for his amiable character and eloquence as a preacher, author of 'Devotional Exercises' and Sermons, which have been translated into English, 1730-1788.

ZONARAS, JOHN, a Greek historian and ascetic writer of the 12th century.

ZONBOV, the last favorite of Catharine II. of Russia. He was made commander of the artillery, and realized an immense fortune from his exactions. Excited by Paul I., he took part in his assassination; died 1817.

ZONCA, VICTOR, an Italian architect, author of several curious mechanical inventions, of which he has written an account, published 1607.

ZOPPELLI, J., a Venetian poet, 1639-1718.

ZOPF, J. H., a German historian, 1691-1776.

ZOPPIO, GIROLAMO, an Italian dramatist, died

1591. His son, MELCHIOR, a dramatic writer and philosopher, 1544-1634.

ZOPPO, P., an Italian painter, died 1515.

ZOPPO DI LUGANO, the commonly received name of J. B. DISCEPOLI, an Italian painter of the Milanese school, 1590-1660.

ZOPYRUS, one of the courtiers of Darius, the son of Hystaspes. It is asserted that he cut off his nose and ears at the siege of Babylon, and went over to the Babylonians, pretending that the Persians had thus inhumanly treated him. Thinking he would be stimulated by revenge, they gave him the command of their army, which he treacherously betrayed to Darius.

ZORG, HENRY, whose proper name was KOKES, a Dutch painter of interiors, 1621-1682.

ZORN, J., a German botanist, 1739-1799.

ZORN, P., a German philologist, 1682-1746.

ZOROASTER, or ZERDUSHT, the founder, or rather, as we believe, the *Reformer* of the Religion of the Parsees; born at Urmia, in Azerbaijan, about 589 B.C., in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. We shall not speak here of the fables concerning Zoroaster, nor seek to follow him during the twenty years he is reported to have spent in meditation among the awful solitudes of inaccessible Elbrooz. It is of chief moment to recognize him as the earliest systematic expounder of that solution of the Mystery of Evil, which may be termed *Spiritual Dualism*. He imagined two mighty spirits in contest—ORMUZD and AHRIMAN—GOD and the DEVIL; and in this, as we have said, he most probably reproduces an older mythology of the Parsee race. In English, we have the doctrine of Zoroaster in the immortal verse of Milton; nor indeed did the Hebrews ever have any notion of Dualism, until after their intermixture—during times of captivity—with the farther East. Ormuzd was conceived by Zoroaster, symbolized by Light. The Sun a visible type of Him; and Fire the expression of his energy. Fire-worship spread, extensively through India and Higher Asia; but, as usual, it became a superstition. Schism followed on the death of Zoroaster, who, any more than other greatest Men, had no true successor. [J.P.N.]

ZORZI, ALESSANDRO, in Latin *Georgius*, a Venetian theologian, 1747-1779.

ZOSIMUS, a Greek historian of the 5th century, contemporary with Honorius and Theodosius the younger. His work is a history of the Roman emperors, reaching to the year 470, and is favorable to Christianity. It was translated into English under the title of 'The New History of Count Zosimus,' 1684.

ZOSIMUS, a pope of Rome, 417-418.

ZOUCH, or ZOUCHE, RICHARD, author of several works in Latin on civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence, was born at Anstey, in Wiltshire, about 1590, and was admitted a fellow at Oxford in 1609. He was afterwards a member of parliament, and admiralty judge. Died 1660.

ZOUCH, THOMAS, born at Sandal, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1737, became rector of Wycliffe in that county, and prebendary of Durham. In 1808 he declined the bishopric of Carlisle on account of his advanced age, and died in 1816. He wrote 'The Crucifixion,' a Seaton prize poem, 'An Inquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans,' 'Illustrations of the Prophecies,' a 'Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney,' and other works.

ZRINGI, N., a Hungarian poet, 17th century.

ZSCHOKKE, HEINRICH, born at Magdeburg in 1771, inherited in childhood a moderate patrimony, which enabled him during his youth and early man-



hood to gratify his desire of adventure and of various knowledge. After having been a family tutor, the literary man of a troop of players, and a student in the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, he was licensed as a candidate of theology, or preacher, in the Reformed or Calvinistic church, and was within a little of becoming pastor of a congregation in his native town. He next returned to Frankfort, and lectured there on various branches of philosophy and theology. Failing, however, to obtain a professorship, he settled, in 1796, at Reichenau in the Grisons, where he established very successfully a boarding-school for boys. The political disturbances, spreading into Switzerland, drove him within two years to seek refuge in Bern. His administrative ability, with his political opinions, recommended him to employment under the central government of the Helvetic Republic. In 1802 he settled near Aragan, the chief town of the canton of Aragan; and there he resided for the remainder of his long life. Attaching himself in politics to that which may be regarded as having been the moderately democratic party, he held in succession several public offices, and distinguished himself by his activity in promoting social reforms, especially such as bore on the education of the poor. He died in the summer of 1848.—Zschokke's published writings filled, when collected, more than forty volumes. Their kinds were various; and he was far from being successful in some of these, especially his attempts at poetical and dramatic composition. His most ambitious works were his 'History of the Bavarian Nation and its Princes,' and his 'History of Switzerland for the Swiss People.' The latter, first published in 1802, became exceedingly popular, and is authoritative and excellent, though held not to be impartial. In his interesting 'Autobiography,' written in old age, he declared himself the author of the 'Hours of Devotion' (*Stunden der Andacht*), which was originally a Sunday periodical, designed for ordinary families. It became, on being collected, a great favorite throughout protestant Germany; where its shortcoming in orthodoxy was held no serious drawback on its fervor of sentiment, its advocacy of unlimited tolerance, and its zealous inculcation of practical duty.—The best known, however, of Zschokke's works are his Novels, which are very numerous, while some are of considerable length. The least successful of them are those which take the form of historical romances: he wanted the strength of imagination and the depth of feeling requisite for recreating the past. The best are those in which he paints reality and familiar life; and in these there is a very agreeable mixture of broad humor with a light and cheerful sentimentality; while the grotesqueness of characterization is supported by much originality in the invention of comic incidents. A considerable number of these comic tales, as well as several of the serious ones, are avowedly didactic. In some of them the author aims at teaching religious lessons, much like those of the 'Stunden;' as in the dissertative story of 'Alamontade,' and the serio-comic novel of 'Jonathan Frocko.' In others he represents, much in the manner of Mrs. Hamilton or Miss Edgeworth, attempts at domestic and social reforms among the poor: such are 'The Goldmakers' Village,' 'The Millionaire,' and 'The Hole at Elbows.' Several of the best are lively and striking embodiments of the weak points in social institutions, especially as these appear under absolute governments. Instances of the kind are these: the tale, 'Who Governs?' in which a European war is traced to the freak of a French chambermaid;

'Small Causes,' in which the history of two individuals is followed through a succession of trifling accidents; and 'The Adventures of a New Year's Night,' in which a prince and a policeman exchange places, and throw a petty court into confusion before morning. A good many of Zschokke's smaller novels have appeared in English periodicals; and one or two of them, as well as his 'Autobiography,' have been translated separately.

ZUALLART, J., a German traveller, and author of descriptive works, 16th century.

ZUAZO, H., a Spanish juriconsult, died 1527.

ZUBER, M., a Latin and Greek poet, 1570–1623.

ZUBLY, JOHN JOACHIM, a Swiss presbyterian divine, settled at Savannah, Georgia. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, but opposed the declaration of independence. Died 1781. He was the author of various published sermons on religious and political affairs.

ZUCCARDI, U., an Italian jurist, 1480–1541.

ZUCCARELLI, or ZUCCTIERELLI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter and engraver, taught by Morandi, distinguished for his landscapes, in which he introduced small figures, 1712–1788.

ZUCCHERO, TADDEO, an eminent Italian painter born at Urbino, in 1529, who attained to great proficiency in the art, and died in his 27th year.—His younger brother, FEDERICO, born in 1543, resided several years in England, where he grew into high repute, and painted the portrait of queen Elizabeth. Previous to his coming to this country he had given great offence to pope Gregory XIII. by caricaturing several distinguished persons connected with the papal court; but his friends in England succeeded in restoring him to favor at Rome; and, on his return he established an academy of painting in that city, which he continued to superintend till his death in 1609.

ZUCCERELLI. See ZUCCARELLI.

ZUCCHI, B., an Italian writer, 1560–1631.

ZUCCHI, GIOVANNI, an Italian painter, taught by Vassari, died 1590. FRANCESCO, his brother, famous for his mosaic work, died 1620.

ZUCCHI, M. A., an improvisator, died 1764.

ZUCCHI, N., an Italian Jesuit, 1586–1670.

ZUCCOLO, L., an Italian moralist, 16th cent.

ZUCCOLO, L., an Italian jurist, 1599–1688.

ZUCCONI, J., a Venetian poet, 1721–1754.

ZUCKERT, J. F., a Ger. mineralogist, 1737–78.

ZUICHEM D'AYTA, VIGILIUS, a Flemish juriconsult, and president of the council, 1507–77.

ZUINGLIUS. See ZWINGLI.

ZUMALACARREGUY, THOMAS, general in chief of the Spanish army, was born in 1789, and became a devoted partisan of Don Carlos, on the death of Ferdinand VII., which took place in 1822. He was the most redoubted opponent of the armies of Christina and Donna Maria, and possessed qualities which gained him the respect even of his enemies. Zumalacareguy died of wounds received at the siege of Bilbao, 25th June, 1835.

ZUMBO, GAETANO JULIO, a famous Sicilian artist; he learnt, without the assistance of a teacher, the principles of sculpture, and, after having profoundly studied anatomy, he gained great reputation by his figures in a colored wax, the preparation of which he kept secret; 1656–1701.

ZUMSTEEG, J. R., a Germ. comp., 1760–1802.

ZUNIGA, DON DREGO ORTIS DE, historian of the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of Seville, 17th ct.

ZURBARAN, F., a Spanish painter, 1598–1662

ZURITA, J., a Spanish historian, 1512–1581.

ZURLA, P., an Italian antiquarian. 1769–1834.



**ZURLAUBEN, LATOUR CHATILLON DE**, an ancient Swiss family, which produced many distinguished warriors, from the 12th to the 16th centuries. The best known is **BEAT FIDELE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE**, Baron Latour Chatillon de Zurlauben, who became lieutenant-general, and devoted his latter years to literature. His works are a 'Military History of the Swiss in the French Service,' a 'History of the Swiss and their Allies,' a 'Picturesque Tour in Switzerland,' and various memoirs; born at Zug 1720, died 1795.

**ZURLO, JOSEPH**, Count, a Neapolitan statesman, born 1759, and named finance minister 1798. In this capacity he ventured on reforms which led to his dismissal, but he became minister again under Murat in 1809, and in the fresh circumstances of 1820. On the latter occasion the influence of the Carbonari deprived him of power. Died 1828.

**ZUSTRIS, L.**, a Dutch painter, died 1600.

**UZUZZERI, BERNARDO**, an Italian Jesuit and missionary in Croatia, 1683-1762. **J. Luc**, of the same family, a celebrated numismatist, 1716-1746.

**ZWANZIGER, J. C.**, a Hungarian philosopher and opponent of Kant, 1732-1808.

**ZWEERS, JEROME**, a Dutch poet, 1627-1696. His grandson, **CORNELIUS**, a dramatist, died 1774.

**ZWELFER, J.**, a German chemist, 1618-1668.

**ZWICKER, DANIEL**, a theologian of Dantzic, chief of the Tolerants, 1613-1678.

**ZWINGER, THEODORE**, a German physician and philosophical writer, flourished at Basle, 1533-1588. His son, **JAMES**, a physician and Hellenist, 1599-1610. **THEODORE**, son of the latter, a theologian and superintendent of the churches at Bale, 1567-1654. **JOHN**, son of Theodore, a theologian and bibliographer, 1634-1656. **THEODORE**, son of John, a physician, anatomist, and botanist, 1658-1724.

**JOHN RODOLPH**, their nephew, a physician and founder of a scientific society, 1692-1777. **FREDERIC**, his brother, a physician and naturalist, 1707-1776.

**ZWINGLI, or ZUINGLIUS, ULRICK**, the great Swiss reformer, was born at Wildhausen, in the canton of St. Gall, in 1484. His early education was carried on at Basel, and afterwards at Berne. The Dominican monks, in this place, attracted by his talents and rising reputation, sought to entrap him into their order, but his father, in order to remove him from the scene of temptation, sent him off to Vienna. In 1502, and being eighteen years of age, the young scholar returned home, and soon repaired again to Basel and took his degree as master of arts. Under the teaching of Wittenburch, who had been acting along with the famous Reuchlin, his mind received the first germs of free inquiry—those seminal truths, which, in his quick and genial mind, soon ripened into harvest. He preached his first sermon in 1506, and was chosen pastor of Glaris. Here he remained ten years, and during that period he mingled in the strife of arms against the French. The young pastor, at the same time, devoted himself to the study of Greek and Hebrew, gradually made the Scriptures his sole and supreme rule of authority, and publicly expounded the Gospels and the Epistles. In 1516 he had been chosen preacher to the Abbey of Einsidlen, a famed spot of popish pilgrimage and superstition, and the year following he removed to a similar position in the cathedral of Zürich. The effect of the honest preaching of the gospel soon became apparent in the city and country, and his general character and opinions produced a deep and universal sensation. While this state of transition was so marked, the crisis was hastened,

in 1518, by the arrival of Samson, the seller of indulgences. The traffic in these 'Roman wares' roused the indignation of Zwingli and led to a keen exposure and a successful resistance. Luther's writings were, at the same time, largely circulated at the recommendation of the reformer. The plague broke out, and, during its continuance, though weak himself from exhaustion, he assiduously tended the sick and dying. His zealous labors grew in number and results, the simplicity of the gospel was more distinctly apprehended by him; but the friends of the popedom were enraged, and Zwingli was tried, in January, 1523, on a charge of heresy. Rome gained nothing by the trial. Zwingli presented 67 propositions, and defended them from Scripture. The reformer gathered courage with growing difficulties, and, in 1524, the council of Zürich remodelled the public worship according to the views and wishes of Zwingli. Pictures, statues, and relics were removed from the churches, and mass was abolished. Opposition to the reformed doctrines was meanwhile gathering in the other cantons. The question arose, whether each canton was free to choose its own form of religion, or whether the confederation should interfere; Zürich contended for its individual liberty and independence, but was opposed by the Waldstettes, or the primitive democratic cantons of Schwytz, Unterwald, Urzug, and Lucerne. The triumph of the reformation at Berne, and other places, threw those forest cantons into wilder commotion, and, in consonance with their views of their federal polity, they took up arms for Rome. Zürich, encouraged by Zwingli, called out its troops and put itself into a posture of defence. Efforts were made to maintain peace, but it was of no long duration, and after various diplomatic negotiations, hostilities finally commenced. Zürich had also lost somewhat of its earlier evangelical purity, while the neighboring states were conspiring for its ruin. In the awful emergency, when the public mind was alarmed by a series of omens and prodigies, the reformer maintained tranquillity. The war began. Zürich was cowardly, dilatory, and far from being prepared, but the horn of the enemy echoed among their hills, and the devoted Zwingli mounted his caparisoned horse, took farewell of his wife and children, and went forth as a patriot and warrior to share in the common danger. The Zürichers marched to meet the Waldstettes, but were defeated at Cappel with great slaughter, 11th October, 1531. Zwingli was found, after the battle, lying on his back and his eyes upturned to heaven, with his helmet on his head, and his battle-axe in his hand. He had been struck near the commencement of the engagement, and then as he fell and reeled, he was several times pierced with a lance. He was living when discovered in the evening; but the infuriated fanatics soon dispatched him. Next day his dead body was barbarously quartered and burnt. Thus perished this hero-martyr. The contests of Zwingli and Luther on the nature of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are well known, but the Swiss proved himself freer from early prejudice and traditional teaching than his great German antagonist. It is needless to discuss the relative merits of the two illustrious reformers, their position and sphere of influence being so very different. The fame of Luther has overtopped that of Zwingli, yet the Swiss divine had perhaps more caution and sagacity, and certainly more learning and refinement than the Saxon. He was also earlier alive to the errors of Rome, and though he died a young man, yet in his narrower circle of action he carried out the reformation farther than Luther did.



The works of Zwingli were published in four folios, Tiguri, 1581; and in eight octavos, edited by Schuler and Schultess, Zurich, 1828-1842. [J.E.]

ZYLL, OTHO VAN, in Latin *Zyllius*, a Dutch poet and professor of rhetoric, 1588-1656.

ZYPE, FRANCIS VAN DEN, in Latin *Zypæus*, pro-

fessor of anatomy at the university of Louvain, author of a work published 1683.

ZYRLIN, or ZIERLIN, G., a Swiss pastor and Latin poet, 1592-1661. An explication of the prophet Abdias, written in German, is ascribed to him.

ZYTH, A. VAN, a Dutch theologian, 17th cent.

THE END

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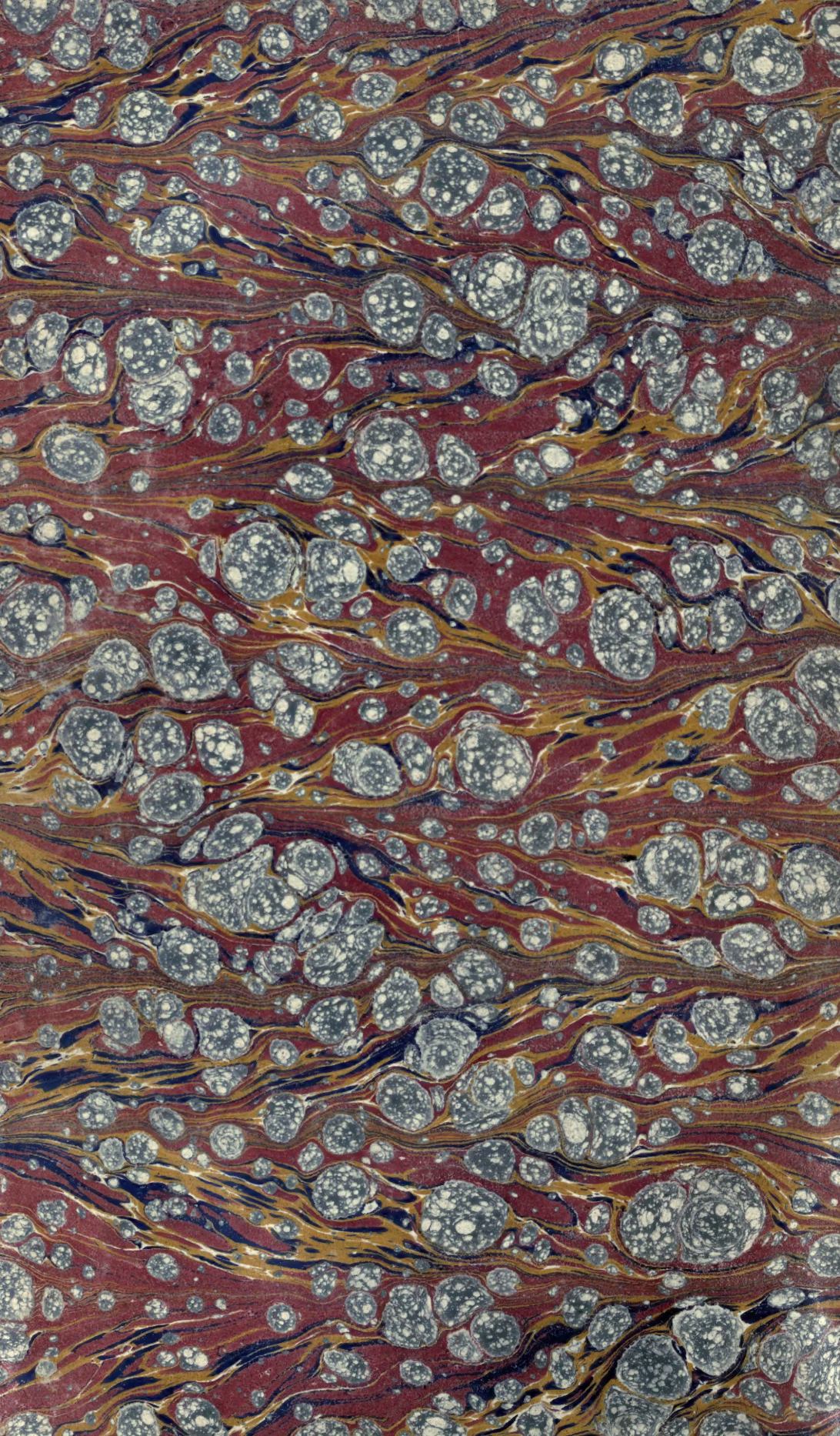














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